

A young girl with a white headscarf and a blue and white striped shirt is lying in a hospital bed. She has a bandage on her forehead and is looking towards the camera with a serious expression. Several medical professionals in white coats and gloves are surrounding her, providing medical care. The scene is dimly lit, with a bright light source illuminating the girl's face and the hands of the medical staff. A red diagonal banner is overlaid on the top left corner of the image.

DEC
ANNUAL
REPORT
2009-10

Disasters Emergency Committee
Working together

DEC ANNUAL REPORT 2009-10

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The Disasters Emergency Committee brings together the leading UK aid agencies to raise money at times of humanitarian crisis in poorer countries. By working together we can raise more money to save lives and rebuild shattered communities.

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WELCOME

Chairman's statement



DEC CHIEF EXECUTIVE
 BRENDAN GORMLEY (LEFT) AND
 CHAIRMAN MIKE WALSH

The devastation caused by the 12 January earthquake in Haiti shocked the world. This was a large seismic event made more deadly because its epicentre was shallow and very near a populous and impoverished capital city. The death toll of over 220,000 was numbing, 1.5 million people were made homeless and the earthquake destroyed much of the physical infrastructure and human capacity required for a rapid emergency response.

At time of writing the UK public had donated a remarkable £100 million for the survivors. A huge aid effort had largely met the urgent need for food, clean water and emergency medical treatment. DEC member agencies and their local partners were confronting the unprecedented challenge of providing an acceptable level of shelter and sanitation in a context of utter devastation and historic levels of chronic poverty, underinvestment and weak civil administration.

Despite these huge difficulties the DEC and its members are determined to play their part in helping communities not only survive in the short term but also rebuild their lives.

The generosity of the UK public towards Haiti has been particularly striking given the tough financial times many people in this country are themselves facing. The recession has inevitably impacted on the finances of the UK's leading aid agencies which are our members. This has meant in turn that the DEC Trustees and staff have had to deliver continuing improvements to the organisation's professionalism and effectiveness with a budget that has had to be frozen.

The tougher economic climate does seem to have been reflected in the appeal totals for both Gaza at the beginning of the 2009-2010 financial year and the appeal launched in October 2009 when in quick succession an earthquake struck Indonesia and two cyclones hit the Philippines and Vietnam.

These two appeals presented serious but very different challenges. In Gaza, where suffering and death was caused by conflict and exacerbated by human rights abuses, the DEC and its members had to defend the humanitarian imperative to help those in greatest need while maintaining our impartiality and independence. Negotiating access was and remains a significant concern.

In South East Asia a series of events had destroyed the lives and livelihoods of people often already living in poverty on the margins of society. After limited media coverage, the world's

attention moved on leaving the humanitarian community ill-placed to provide ongoing support after the first phase of the disasters.

It was striking however that the interest in the disasters in South East Asia was relatively sustained in many online communities. New media also increasingly provided both those affected by disasters and donors with a way to talk to and challenge the DEC. An approach to new media that emphasised openness and engagement saw the number of DEC Facebook 'fans' jump 20 fold this year and a significant presence established on Twitter.

This public openness is a reflection of the principles that underlie the DEC's accountability and improvement framework developed with Ernst and Young. This year one tangible example of the improvement in our work driven by this framework was the establishment of a web based International learning zone by Tearfund (TILZ). Further, the DEC published both "Lessons from Aceh" with Arup and Practical Action which focused on earthquake resilient construction during the 2004 tsunami response, and a study of best practice in Disaster Risk Reduction.

Being part of the wider humanitarian community also means continuing to review potential new members. This year we established an independent trustee sub committee for Membership to ensure consistency and transparency in the Membership process.

In my six years as Chair I have been hugely proud of the way the DEC and its members have responded to the disasters that have happened around the world, and how they have met the diverse and considerable challenges presented. I am just as convinced of the importance of the work that the board and staff have done behind the scenes in improving our accountability and transparency. I feel extremely fortunate to have had Brendan Gormley as Chief Executive of the DEC to lead the team in helping deliver this vital work. As I prepare to finish my term as Chair, natural disasters seem to be on the rise and scrutiny of humanitarian work is certainly increasing. I am confident however of the DEC's ability to help meet urgent humanitarian needs, continuously improve its own performance and to operate in the spirit of greater openness increasingly expected of all organisations.

Mike Walsh

Mike Walsh
 Chairman

HAITI EARTHQUAKE APPEAL



Collapsing buildings caused most deaths in Port au Prince and millions of tons of rubble continue to choke the city.

© Thomson Reuters / Jorge Silva

ON 13 JANUARY 2010 THE DEC OPENED ITS APPEAL RAISING A TOTAL OF

£100 million

Figure 1 Allocation of funds to Members Agencies

Agency	£0	1m	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m	9m	10m	11m	12m
ACTIONAID													3,432,503
BRITISH RED CROSS													8,532,729
CAFOD													2,478,226
CHRISTIAN AID													3,720,640
CARE INTERNATIONAL UK													2,756,362
CONCERN													1,500,330
HELP THE AGED													1,500,179
ISLAMIC RELIEF													2,010,450
MERLIN													1,659,165
OXFAM													11,105,496
SAVE THE CHILDREN													5,646,170
TEARFUND													2,812,990
WORLD VISION													2,844,761

Background to the Appeal

On 12 January 2010 a magnitude 7.0 earthquake struck Haiti, just 15 miles to the south-west of the country's poverty-stricken capital Port-au-Prince. It was followed by numerous strong aftershocks.

Around three million people lived in the worst affected area, at least 220,000 people are believed to have died, 1.5m lost their homes and 300,000 were injured. The country was relatively well prepared for the frequent battering it receives from tropical hurricanes but there had been extremely limited investment in seismic resilience. The earthquake was the most powerful to hit Haiti in over 200 years.

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere with 80% of the people living in absolute poverty. Extreme poverty in a very densely packed urban area with poor building standards left people extremely vulnerable to the quake and the chaos it caused. This combination of factors has made the Haiti earthquake the worst natural disaster ever seen by the current generation of aid workers. The DEC opened its appeal for Haiti on 13 January and £100m has been raised to the date of this report, two-thirds by the DEC itself and one-third by its Member Agencies.



Some early news reports focused on incidents of looting and disorder but in reality most Haitians responded with great patience and dignity.

© Talia Frenkel / American Red Cross

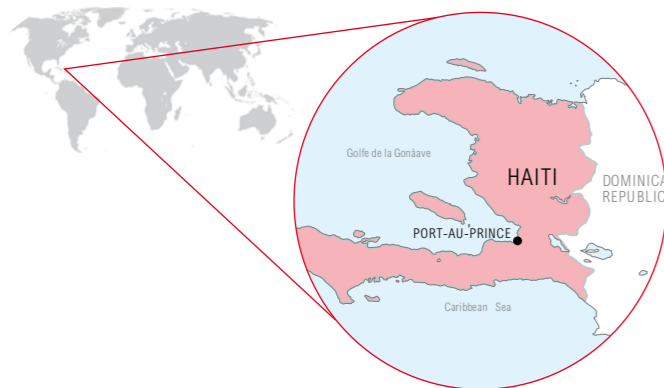
Who is benefiting from the response?

An estimated two million people are in need of help in the capital and surrounding areas. Immediately after the quake many DEC members were involved in general aid distributions – including giving out vast quantities of rice provided by the UN. Aid is now being targeted to focus on the poor who make up the great majority of survivors.

Most of those who receive help have lost their homes and many have been living in desperate conditions in the informal camps that have sprung up in Port au Prince. In the surrounding cities, towns and villages, survivors are often playing host to people escaping the capital as well as trying to cope with their own losses. The most vulnerable groups that members are targeting include unaccompanied children, female-headed households, breastfeeding women, the elderly, the sick and the injured.

“Haiti represents the toughest challenge caused by a natural disaster yet faced by the current generation of aid workers. DEC Member Agencies are trying to help families get back on their feet when all they have ever known is crushing poverty and powerlessness.”
– DEC Chief Executive Brendan Gormley

FACTS & FIGURES : HAITI



7.0 MAGNITUDE QUAKE STRUCK CLOSE TO THE HAITIAN CAPITAL PORT AU PRINCE

AT LEAST **220,000** PEOPLE ARE ESTIMATED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED

UP TO **3 MILLION** PEOPLE AFFECTED | POPULATION OF HAITI WAS 9 MILLION

149 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX POSITION 149 OUT OF 182 RANKED COUNTRIES

\$US11.5 BILLION NEEDED TO FUND RECONSTRUCTION



© Thomson Reuters/Carlos Barria

< A GIRL CARRIES A BUCKET OF WATER FROM A DISTRIBUTION JUST DAYS AFTER A HUGE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK PORT-AU-PRINCE. MANY AID WORKERS WHO SURVIVED THE QUAKE THEMSELVES BEGAN HELPING OTHERS ALMOST IMMEDIATELY BUT GETTING ENOUGH AID INTO HAITI'S RUINED CAPITAL BY LAND, SEA AND AIR INITIALLY PROVED A HUGE CHALLENGE.

“I thought it was the end of the world.” Andrise, nine years old

HAITI EARTHQUAKE APPEAL

continued

Challenges faced by Member Agencies

Haiti was an extremely poor country with limited public services and inadequate infrastructure before the quake struck. The massive devastation created not only an unparalleled level of humanitarian need but also destroyed much of the already limited human and logistical capacity required to respond to that need. Staff from the UN, government, NGOs and ordinary Haitians nonetheless dug themselves out of the ruins, buried their dead and started to try to help others.

Severely limited capacity to move essential goods by land, sea and air had to be progressively overcome. Heavy moving equipment was imported to begin moving millions of tons of rubble. Most Member Agencies already had a presence in Haiti but have now brought in more international experts, hired large numbers of local staff and massively scaled up their operations. Co-ordinating the efforts of thousands of aid organisations to ensure their resources are used to best effect is a huge task and one in which all our members have been active participants. Basic services including healthcare, water and education are now increasingly being provided. Setting up enough acceptable toilets remains extremely difficult in a landscape choked with rubble and prone to flooding.

Our members have worked hard to overcome the huge challenge of providing emergency shelter. This has mostly been achieved by supplying tarpaulins to a vast population living in extremely cramped conditions amongst the ruins, a task that was largely completed before the arrival of the worst of the rains and the hurricane season. A lack of available land severely restricted the number of more substantial transitional shelters that could initially be built but many more are now being constructed.



DEC HAITI APPEAL VIDEO ON YOUTUBE: The ITV Appeal was presented by Trevor McDonald. It was shared with other broadcasters including Sky, Channel 4, Channel 5 and Al Jazeera, as well as being rapidly uploaded to the DEC's dedicated channel on YouTube.

Review activity & Lesson learning

Given the scale both of the challenge and the response, DEC members have put in place early review mechanisms to monitor their progress. The Secretariat is helping to disseminate their findings, and key lessons from other early reviews, prior to the second phase of appeal funding.

Several agencies cite examples of how they have already drawn on lessons from past disaster responses. The early drive to replace lost homes after the 2004 tsunami helped highlight the housing needs of renters and squatters who are usually far poorer than homeowners. In Haiti this important lesson means members are focused on the difficult job of trying to rehouse people who have no land on which a new home can be built. Setting up feedback mechanisms enables agencies to be responsive to needs; one such system revealed that the poor lighting around latrines was a concern to women and children who did not feel safe. This was quickly rectified.

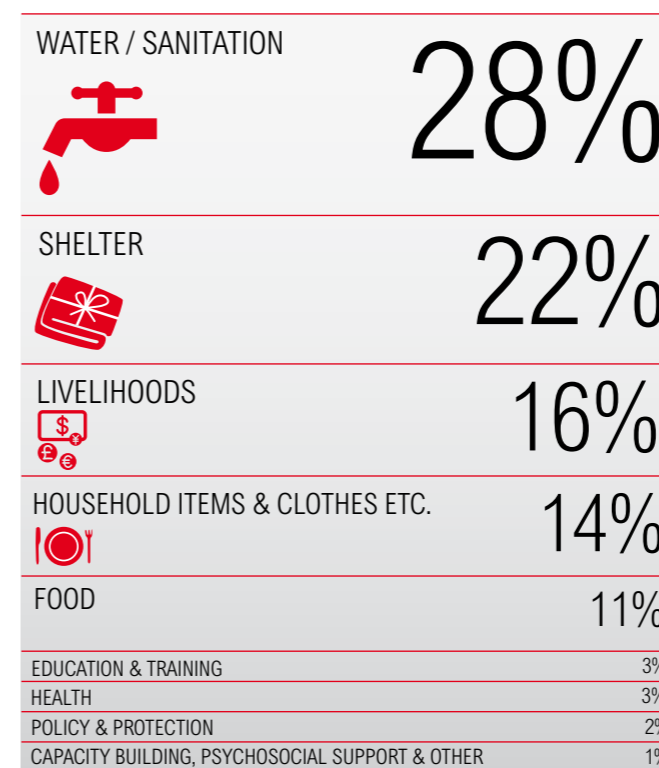
Later on in the response CAFOD, AgeUK, Merlin and Oxfam will undertake independent evaluations of their programmes.

HAITI SAW WHAT WAS REGARDED BY MANY AS THE FIRST TRULY DIGITAL RESPONSE TO AN MAJOR OVERSEAS EMERGENCY.



What DEC Members are doing in Haiti

Figure 2 Use of funds by sector of activity – first 6 months



Vast numbers of people needed emergency shelter amidst the ruins and heavy duty tarpaulins helped fill the gap.

Conclusion

Despite enormous challenges our Member Agencies and their partners have made a major contribution to meeting the emergency needs of survivors of the Haiti quake. A huge amount remains to be done and the DEC has extended to three years the period during which we will help fund the work required. Real progress in Haiti is contingent on the Government being supported to lead the process of rebuilding in a way that is accountable to the Haitian people. The goal must be not simply to restore communities to their former poverty but to try to help them build better lives.

HEADLINE ACHIEVEMENTS AT 3 MONTHS

1.2 million PEOPLE REACHED BY DEC FUNDED AID

OVER 100,000 MEDICAL CONSULTATIONS (IN THREE FIXED AND NINE MOBILE CLINICS)



OVER 100,000 PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY SHELTER, MOSTLY TARPULINS

39 SCHOOLS ASSISTED TO GET BACK UP AND RUNNING

31 CHILDREN'S CLUBS STARTED

96,000 BUCKETS AND WATER CONTAINERS DISTRIBUTED

1,890 CHILDREN PER WEEK SUPPORTED BY SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

OVER 250,000 PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH CLEAN DRINKING WATER

HYGIENE KITS >

HYGIENE KITS INCLUDE SOAP AND OTHER ITEMS SUCH AS DETERGENT & TOOTHPASTE. THEY HELP PEOPLE MAINTAIN THEIR DIGNITY AND PREVENT THE SPREAD OF DISEASE.

13,000 BLANKETS DISTRIBUTED

392 SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED

42,000 HYGIENE KITS DISTRIBUTED

2,738 CASH FOR WORK PROJECTS

800 FARMERS PROVIDED WITH SEED

3,120 LATRINES PROVIDED

5,000 MOSQUITO NETS DISTRIBUTED

"I am here to say we are with you. You are not alone" UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon

"Very often rainwater goes through the roof and gets us wet." Nadege Auguste, 28

DISASTERS APPEAL INDONESIA & PHILIPPINES & VIETNAM

JOCELYN BANDILLA AND HER EIGHT CHILDREN STAND IN THE RUINS OF THEIR HOME. AFTER TYPHOON KETSANA STRUCK THE PHILIPPINES A PARTNER OF CHRISTIAN AID PROVIDED THEM WITH FOOD, WATER, BLANKETS AND MATTRESSES.



Flooding after Typhoon Ketsana in the Philippines led to an urgent need for clean drinking water as well as emergency housing.

FACTS & FIGURES : INDONESIA



INDONESIA IS A VAST ARCHIPELAGO OF OVER 17,508 ISLANDS WHICH ARE HOME TO SOME 230 MILLION PEOPLE

7.6 A MAGNITUDE 7.6 EARTHQUAKE STRUCK WESTERN SUMATRA ON WEDNESDAY 30TH OF SEPTEMBER 2009

6.6 A SIGNIFICANT MAGNITUDE 6.6 AFTERSHOCK HIT THE NEXT DAY ON 1ST OCTOBER.

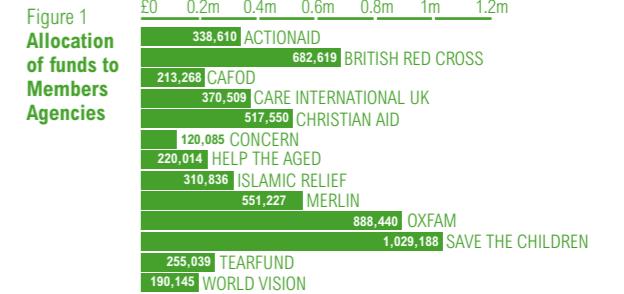
1000+ PEOPLE DIED IN THE SUMATRA EARTHQUAKE

2000+ PEOPLE WERE SLIGHTLY OR SERIOUSLY INJURED

"Now, after we know that there are people out there who care, we don't feel so isolated anymore." Sari Nayan, 38, (left) speaking to CARE

THE APPEAL OPENED ON SUNDAY 4 OCTOBER 2009 WENT ON TO RAISE:

£9.3 million



Background to the Appeal

In a brief period at the end of September and beginning of October 2009 South East Asia was hit by three separate devastating natural disasters.

Typhoon Ketsana swept through the Philippines and Vietnam causing extensive damage and flooding. This was closely followed by Typhoon Parma whose vicious storms lashed these countries again, causing further flooding. On 30 September a 7.6 magnitude earthquake struck the western side of the Indonesian island of Sumatra, followed by an aftershock of 6.6 a day later.

In the Philippines over 2.5 million people were affected by the destruction and flooding, causing many to abandon their homes for higher land. In Vietnam over 1 million people were affected by flooding and damage to infrastructure from the typhoons. Then in Sumatra, 1,195 people died whilst around 20,000 were injured; it is estimated that 250,578 homes were damaged, most of them significantly, in the five most seriously affected districts.

With these three major events occurring in such quick succession the Disasters Emergency Committee launched an appeal on 4 October to help the people of Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. A total of £9.3m was raised, £6.3m by the DEC itself and £3m by its members.

Who is benefitting from the response?

The largest populations affected by the typhoons were the poor in the Philippine capital, Metro Manila, and the rural

poor in Vietnam where Member Agencies are mostly worked with marginalised tribal communities. Homes, crops and livelihoods were also destroyed in the northern Philippines. In the city of Padang and the surrounding areas of Indonesia the main beneficiaries are those who lost their homes and had their livelihoods destroyed by the earthquake. Here many of the better off were also severely affected because poor construction practices saw many buildings collapse.

DEC agencies focused their efforts on helping the most vulnerable, including the elderly, children, the disabled, single headed households and the unwaged. The bulk of the money raised for this appeal was needed to provide urgent assistance in first six months after the disasters.



A World Vision aid worker explains to community leaders how emergency relief will be given to 750 families staying in a primary school near Manila after losing their homes in Typhoon Ketsana.

PHILIPPINES

OVER 92,00,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE PHILIPPINES

OVER 7,000 THE PHILIPPINES IS MADE UP OF OVER 7,000 ISLANDS

OVER 2,500,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN AFFECTED BY DESTRUCTION AND FLOODING LEADING PEOPLE TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES FOR HIGHER LAND

OVER 13.5 INCHES OF RAIN FELL IN MANILA IN SIX HOURS – THE EQUIVALENT OF A FULL MONTH OF NORMAL RAINFALL

VIETNAM

OVER 1,000,000 PEOPLE WERE AFFECTED BY FLOODING AND DAMAGE TO INFRASTRUCTURE FROM THE TYPHOON



90-YEAR-OLD A KHE IS STILL IN SHOCK FROM LOSING HIS SON, DAUGHTER-IN-LAW AND THEIR CHILD TO LANDSLIDES AFTER TYPHOON KETSANA STRUCK THEIR VILLAGE ON THE NIGHT OF 28 SEPTEMBER. VILLAGERS RECALLED THAT THEY HEARD LOUD EXPLOSIONS AND THE LANDSLIDES CAME IMMEDIATELY AFTER.

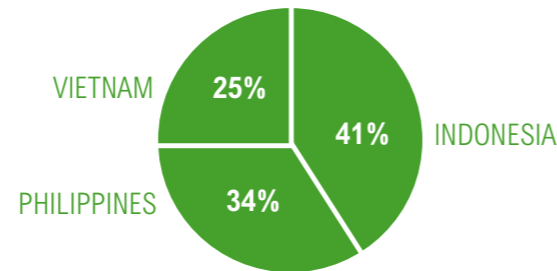
"I'VE NEVER SEEN ANY DISASTER LIKE THIS IN MY WHOLE LIFE" SAID KHE.

"We are appealing for international humanitarian assistance." Philippines Disaster Co-ordination chief Gilberto Teodoro

DISASTERS APPEAL INDONESIA PHILIPPINES & VIETNAM

continued

Figure 2
Where the funds are being spent



< EXAMPLE OF A FOOD PACK

Food component of each pack was composed of: rice (5kg), 6 pieces canned goods, vitamin supplements, dried fish (200g), tomatoes/veg (1 kg), coffee (1 small pack), milk (200g), sugar (half kilo pack), salt (1 pack), oil (1 pack).

Review activity & Lesson learning

The DEC undertook an independent monitoring mission to Indonesia and the Philippines in January 2010. The main findings were that agencies had generally responded quickly and efficiently in both countries. There was a high degree of community participation in the programmes and agencies demonstrated respect and sensitivity towards the needs of the most vulnerable.

Indonesia: Provision of emergency shelter had been good but it was recognised that there was a limit to the number of permanent houses the Member Agencies could provide. The Government of Indonesia plans to provide grants to those who have completely lost their homes. Several Member Agencies have drawn on previous experience to construct model homes in order to demonstrate good, earthquake resistant, building practice and also to help train community members on safe construction techniques.

In both Indonesia and the Philippines several agencies provided small cash grants to those who were displaced to enable them to meet their immediate needs. This has been found to work well in many countries however in the Philippines the consultant found concerns among some community leaders. Because the cash distributions were taking place during an election period there was a perception that politicians might try to influence the process or claim credit.

There was a concern expressed that not all the most vulnerable people in remote areas of Vietnam had been reached with assistance. Members Agencies are now seeking to use remaining funds in a way that will help those they could not reach in the immediate aftermath of the disasters.



DEC INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES & VIETNAM APPEAL VIDEO ON YOUTUBE: Myleene Klass presented the Appeal on ITV and said "I myself have family in the Philippines as my Mum's from there and yet these people could be any one of us."

Five DEC agencies are undertaking an external evaluation of their programmes for this appeal; they are ActionAid, Christian Aid, Concern, Save the Children and Tearfund.

Challenges faced by Member Agencies

Philippines

One major challenge is providing adequate shelter for those who had to leave their flooded homes. The Government has now closed most of the temporary shelters – many of

which were schools which are needed for education. Tens if not hundreds of thousands of people remain in need of new homes. There is not likely to be a quick solution to this problem due to a shortage funding and suitable land.

Vietnam

Member Agencies in Vietnam are mostly working with very poor tribal communities. Roads are often poor and vulnerable to being washed away. Poverty makes it difficult for many people to protect their homes and livelihoods from future natural disasters and the typhoon season is due to begin again in July 2010.

Indonesia

Damage to homes and community infrastructure was extensive but the majority of money raised was needed to help people survive the immediate aftermath of the quake. Some outlying areas were not reached in the first phase of the response and resources to help in these places are now scarce.

Conclusion

Many DEC Member Agencies will be continuing their responses to these disasters for two years or more. However the great majority of the funds available through the appeal were needed to deal with the immediate aftermath of the disasters in Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam. Programmes over the longer term will be directed towards helping those in greatest need regain their homes and livelihoods.

What DEC Members are doing in Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam

Figure 3 Use of funds by sector of activity

SHELTER	27%
LIVELIHOODS	21%
WATER / SANITATION	15%
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS / BLANKETS / CLOTHES	9%
HEALTH	9%
CAPACITY BUILDING	8%
EDUCATION & TRAINING	6%
FOOD, OTHER, AND POLICY & PROTECTION	5%

HEADLINE ACHIEVEMENTS AT 3 MONTHS INDONESIA

4,731 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE SHELTER KITS INCLUDING TARPAULINS, BLANKETS AND MATS



2,436 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE CRAFT WORK ITEMS SUCH AS SAWS, HAMMERS, MEASURING TAPES, STRING AND NAILS

700 HOUSEHOLDS BENEFIT FROM HEALTH MONITORING OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

7,181 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE FOOD ITEMS

10,453 HYGIENE KITS SUPPLIED

1,000 EMERGENCY CASH GRANTS PROVIDED

PHILIPPINES



26,955 AFFECTED FAMILIES ARE DISTRIBUTED FOOD RELIEF PACKS



2,446 HOUSEHOLDS AND OLDER PEOPLE RECEIVE PACKS OF ESSENTIAL FAMILY MEDICINES

WORK WITH 607 CHILDREN & 234 ADULTS ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION TRAINING

7,000 CASH GRANTS TO HOUSEHOLDS TO PURCHASE FOOD, HEALTH CARE AND REPLACEMENT HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

6,529 CLEANING KITS DISTRIBUTED

VIETNAM

700 HOUSEHOLDS BENEFIT FROM HEALTH MONITORING OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE

7,181 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVE FOOD ITEMS

10,453 HYGIENE KITS SUPPLIED

1,000 EMERGENCY CASH GRANTS PROVIDED

1,305 HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM CASH FOR WORK WITH THE PROVISION OF 32,659 PERSON DAYS EMPLOYMENT CLEARING DEBRIS

1,000 CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SHOWN HOW TO STAY SAFE IN A DISASTER, USING CHILD-FRIENDLY PUPPETRY AND FILMS

GAZA CRISIS APPEAL

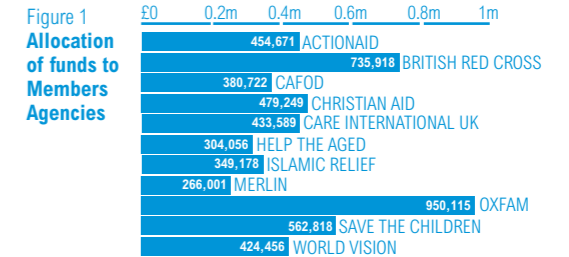


A Palestinian woman sits in the rubble of her destroyed home after an Israeli airstrike in Rafah in Southern Gaza on 30 December 2008.

© Thomson Reuters / Ibraheem Abu Mustafa

ON 22ND OF JANUARY 2009 THE DEC LAUNCHED AN APPEAL RAISING A TOTAL OF

£8.3 million



Background to the Appeal

Gaza is part of the Palestinian Occupied Territories and lies between Egypt and Israel. It is one of the most densely populated areas in the world and an ongoing Israeli and Egyptian blockade has contributed to the poverty and vulnerability of the Palestinian civilians who live there.

Even before an escalation in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in late December 2008, over half the population of Gaza had insufficient food throughout the year and 50,000 children were malnourished. The conflict led to a significant number of deaths and injuries but also the destruction of key civilian infrastructure in Gaza.

Health services were significantly reduced with damage to over 21 clinics, leaving only ten primary health care clinics functioning. Already overstretched hospitals and intensive care units were called on to treat large numbers of casualties. Wells and other water sources were damaged or contaminated and drainage and sewage pipes were broken. The result was a major humanitarian crisis in Gaza and a DEC appeal was launched on 22 January 2009. The Gaza Appeal raised £8.3m of which £5.7m was given to the DEC itself and £2.6m was donated via Member Agencies.



Palestinian children in the bedroom they used to share before their home was ruined during the conflict.

© Islamic Relief

Who is benefitting from the response?

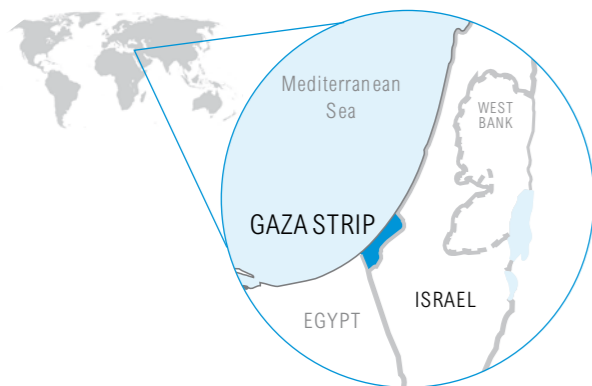
Member Agency assessments showed that although there were some deaths, injuries and rocket damage in Israel, by far the greatest unmet humanitarian need was in Gaza. The focus of the appeal reflected Gaza's pre-existing vulnerabilities and minimal capacity to cope with the extensive destruction of infrastructure. Some Member Agencies or their partners used other funds to help meet the needs of Israeli civilians affected by rocket attacks, including the British Red Cross' partner, Magen David Adom, which provided medical support.

An immediate priority was to assist those wounded in the shelling and bombing, with three agencies supporting emergency health care and the disabled. Children were amongst those most severely affected, suffering emotional trauma as well as physical injuries. Several projects were set up to help them overcome stress through play.

Reviving livelihoods was essential for recovery. Some of the poorest farmers were supported to become productive again and supply fresh food. Fishermen were helped to repair their boats and nets. Many of the unemployed were given work clearing debris and reconstructing roads.

"We work on the basis of humanitarian need and there is an urgent need in Gaza today. Political questions are for others to resolve."
 – DEC Chief Executive Brendan Gormley

FACTS & FIGURES : GAZA



4,000 RESIDENCES WERE COMPLETELY DESTROYED | 17,000 PARTIALLY DESTROYED

1.4 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN AN AREA OF JUST 360 SQUARE KMS

412 CHILDREN KILLED AND 1,855 INJURED | 21 CLINICS RENDERED INOPERABLE DUE TO THE CONFLICT

60% OF THE POPULATION WERE ALREADY LIVING IN POVERTY AND 1.1 MILLION PEOPLE WERE DEPENDENT UPON AID TO SURVIVE

500,000 PEOPLE WERE LEFT WITHOUT RUNNING WATER



< THIS 13 YEAR OLD BOY WAS STAYING IN A SCHOOL WITH TEN MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY. "INSIDE THE SCHOOL THE WATER FROM TAPS IS CUT OFF MOST OF THE TIME. WE HAVE BEEN THERE WITH MY FAMILY FOR MORE THAN A WEEK NOW. I REALLY WANT TO GO HOME" HE TOLD OXFAM.

© Mohammed Ali / Oxfam

"We didn't really expect to survive as the bombs were falling around us." Norhan, 10 years old

GAZA CRISIS APPEAL

continued

Challenges faced by Member Agencies

One of the most significant challenges to assisting the people of Gaza came from the tight restrictions imposed by Israel and Egypt on importing relief items and reconstruction materials. There were delays in getting goods into Gaza as trucks lined up at the border. Certain items, including some foodstuffs, were disallowed but the list of what was permissible changed regularly and was not always clearly communicated. Agencies sourced relief goods from within Gaza where possible which helped stimulate the local economy.

The import restrictions have meant that very little reconstruction has taken place and because of a lack of parts many water sources and sewage systems are still in need of repair.

Access for aid workers during the conflict was also a challenge. Where agencies had strong teams in the area they were able to make swift decisions on activities but others had to manage the programmes remotely from outside Gaza.

It is generally good practice in humanitarian responses to work with the local authorities. In the case of Gaza, Member Agencies minimised contact with the Hamas authorities and worked instead with local non-political organisations and communities.

Review activity & Lesson learning

In July 2009 the DEC sent an independent mission to Gaza to monitor the work of its Member Agencies. The mission was delayed by difficulties in obtaining a visa for our consultant to enter Gaza. In addition to the DEC mission, Islamic Relief,



DEC GAZA APPEAL VIDEO ON YOUTUBE: The scale of the grief and loss in Gaza led many DEC Member Agencies to create programmes to help children cope with the psychological impact of the conflict.

Oxfam and World Vision completed external evaluations and CARE International is scheduled to conduct one in July 2010.

Key findings were that Member Agencies had responded appropriately to the needs of the people of Gaza given the circumstances and restrictions. Activities reflected a balanced range of interventions in areas most devastated by the conflict. Agencies already in the area had mostly not envisaged the scale of need and therefore were not fully prepared but they did play a significant and important role in relief operations both during and following the conflict.



< SAMAHER GHABAYER, 21, WITH HER BABY NAFETH RABAI WHO WAS BORN ONLY ONE MONTH BEFORE THEY FLED TO A SHELTER IN NORTHERN GAZA. SAMAHER STILL FEELS THE PAIN FROM THE CAESAREAN BIRTH SHE TOLD SAVE THE CHILDREN. THERE WERE 253 CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS IN HER SHELTER ALONE. OF THE 1,891 PEOPLE THERE, ONLY 200 HAD RECEIVED BLANKETS AND ONLY 200 HAD RECEIVED A MATTRESS.

© Eman Mohammed / Save the Children

Although the many programmes supporting traumatised children and adults probably had beneficial outcomes it was recommended that agencies could better use their expertise to support a more coordinated approach to the development of a Child Protection Service.

Evaluations highlighted that Agencies recognised the need for further capacity building of local organisations to undertake rapid assessments to reduce the need for international staff at a time when access would be most difficult. However the importance of experienced technical support in programme design should not be underestimated.

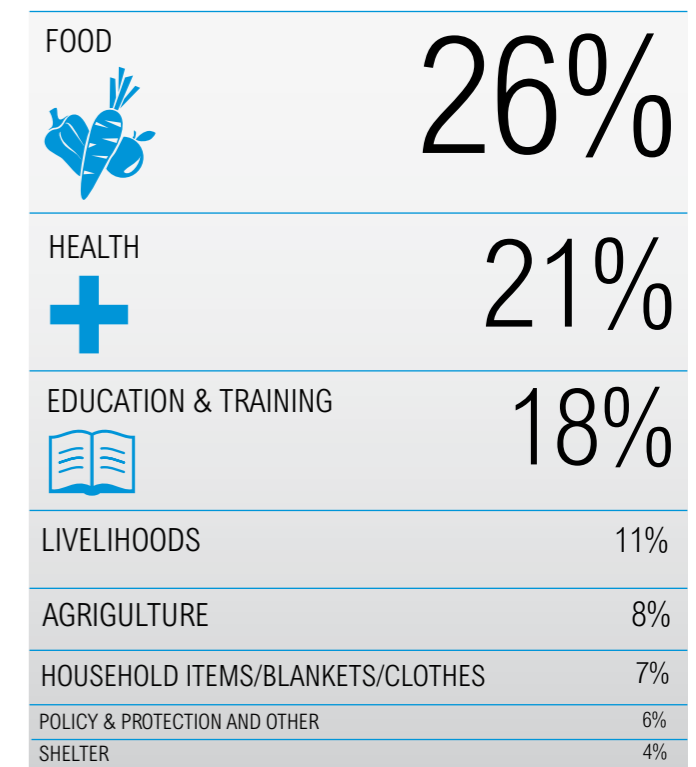
A few Agencies were advised to increase the focus on gender issues and ensure women were included in their programmes and to increase training of local partners on agreed humanitarian standards.

Conclusion

In the first half of 2010 the majority of Member Agency work in Gaza funded by the DEC focused on rebuilding livelihoods and providing health services. The continued restrictions on importing building materials such as cement and iron rods meant that no work to rebuild ruined homes is planned, although one agency is seeking to improve access to clean water and to repair waste pipes. The vast majority of the people of Gaza continue to live in poverty and will be acutely vulnerable during any future conflict. Tensions remain high and a future escalation of hostilities is all too likely.

What DEC Members have done in Gaza

Figure 2 Use of funds by sector of activity – first 9 months



HEADLINE ACHIEVEMENTS AT 9 MONTHS

21,675 PATIENTS TREATED THROUGH MEDICAL SUPPORT TO GAZA



© Islamic Relief



2,112 HOUSEHOLDS BENEFITED FROM MICRO-ECONOMIC INITIATIVES; 340 MEN AND WOMEN SUPPORTED WITH LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES



60.5 TONS OF POTATO SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AMONG 187 FARMERS

5,340,000 WATERMELON SEEDS DISTRIBUTED AMONG 359 FARMERS



24 SMALL FISHING BOATS AND 27 FISHING NETS REPAIRED TO SUPPORT LIVELIHOODS

856 ACRES OF DESTROYED CROPS HAVE BEEN REPLANTED



© 2009 CARE

72,735 KGS OF FRESH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE HAS BEEN PURCHASED FROM SMALL-SCALE FARMERS AND WOMEN'S COOPERATIVES TO PROVIDE FOOD PARCELS TO OVER 7,699 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS



© Islamic Relief

18,819 CHILDREN ARE GIVEN PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT THROUGH CLASSROOM-BASED ACTIVITIES; 39 TRAINERS IMPROVE CAPACITY OF 597 TEACHERS

129 TEACHERS TRAINED IN FIRST AID; HOW TO HELP CHILDREN COPE WITH DIFFICULT TIMES AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES



11,425 BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVED ESSENTIAL HOUSEHOLD ITEMS SUCH AS CLOTHING, BEDDING, AND CANDLES

CONGO (DR) CRISIS APPEAL

TWO BROTHERS EMBRACING > IN THE KIBATI CAMPS WHICH HAVE SEEN A HUGE INFLUX OF PEOPLE DURING THE LATEST ROUND OF FIGHTING.



© Martin Heiberg / Oxfam

THE APPEAL LAUNCHED ON 20 NOVEMBER 2008 AND RAISED

£10.5 million

Figure 1 Allocation of funds to Member Agencies

Agency	Amount (£)
ACTIONAID	586,966
BRITISH RED CROSS	917,071
CAFOD	464,867
CHRISTIAN AID	466,035
CARE INTERNATIONAL UK	532,775
CONCERN	343,963
HELP THE AGED	337,760
MERLIN	165,000
OXFAM	1,469,612
SAVE THE CHILDREN	777,014
TEARFUND	450,283
WORLD VISION	348,653



Bulengo is one of four camps for displaced people on the outskirts of Goma which saw its population increase and resources stretched by the fighting.

Background to the Appeal

The bloody 14-year civil and regional war in the Democratic Republic of Congo has by many estimates contributed to the preventable deaths of millions of people, as well as displacing countless more. Many civilians have been killed by combatants but most casualties of this war have succumbed to malnutrition and disease.

The DEC ran its first appeal for Congo in 2002 after the eruption of a volcano on the outskirts of the eastern city of Goma. A second appeal was launched in November 2008 following an increase in the fighting, also in the east of the country, which raised the total number of people displaced to 1.5 million.

While some displaced people stayed in formal camps, many others lived with host families, or clustered together in informal settlements. Already very vulnerable due to years of conflict and poverty, they urgently needed shelter, food, clean water, clothes and healthcare. Other services needed by the displaced included care for the many victims of rape, education for children, protection from further violence and help rebuilding livelihoods. Continued fighting means large numbers of people in eastern Congo still face insecurity, displacement and death through diseases that could be prevented if the situation allowed more people to receive basic healthcare.

The DEC launched its appeal for Congo on 20 November 2008 and raised £10.5m - £7m directly and £3.5m through Member Agencies.



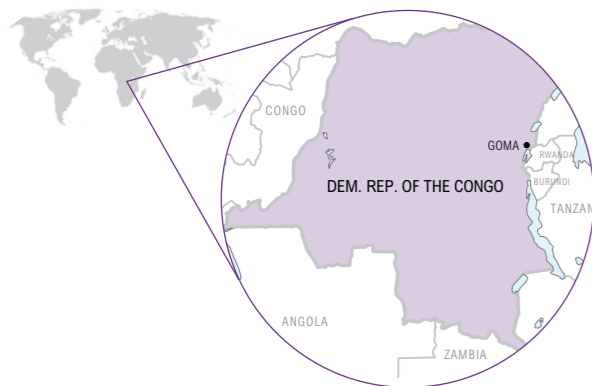
Marie (78) walked 47 miles in four days after fighters started to shoot civilians in the town of Rutshuru. It was the fourth time she had had to flee for her life during the conflict.

© Merlin/Robin Hammond

Who is benefitting from the response?

Over the first nine months of the response Member Agencies used 80% of the funds raised and reached over 220,000 households. Those helped included people in both organised and spontaneous camps, as well as those staying with host families. Where security improved people went back to their villages but often found homes looted and burnt. Poor and marginalised groups like the pygmies remained particularly vulnerable. Returning families and neglected groups have been assisted with packages of household items, seeds and tools. Over 1400 separated children were reunited with their families between December 2008 and June 2009.

FACTS & FIGURES : CONGO (DR)



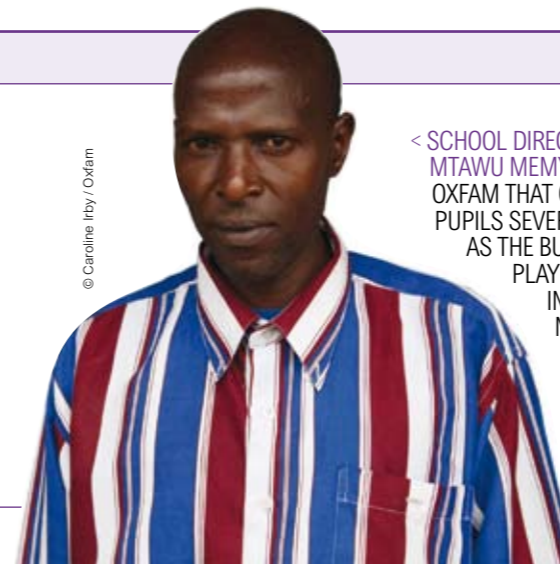
14 YEARS OF CONFLICT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO MILLIONS OF DEATHS, MOSTLY THROUGH PREVENTABLE DISEASES

1.5 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DISPLACED

250,000 PEOPLE WERE DISPLACED BY THE VIOLENCE IN 2008 THAT LED TO THIS APPEAL

THE DRC IS THE 12TH LARGEST COUNTRY ON EARTH AND IS HOME TO MORE THAN 250 ETHNIC GROUPS

MORE THAN 5 MILLION CHILDREN ARE RECEIVING NO EDUCATION



© Caroline Ity / Oxfam

< **SCHOOL DIRECTOR BERNARD MTAWU MEMYUMUSI** TOLD OXFAM THAT CLASSES FOR HIS PUPILS SEVERELY DISRUPTED AS THE BUILDINGS PLAY HOST TO AN INCREASING NUMBER OF DISPLACED FAMILIES.

Challenges faced by Member Agencies

Insecurity caused by continued conflict was the major challenge for Member Agencies with some of the most vulnerable people and communities being repeatedly displaced. The ongoing fighting meant that more families were forced from their homes even as others were returning. Agencies therefore needed to be flexible in their work in order to meet continually changing demands.

Security concerns affected aid workers as well as the civilian population. As a result, some assessments had to be conducted very rapidly, one programme was temporarily suspended in order to safeguard staff and another agency had to relocate all their work to safer areas.

“This is extraordinary. A million (displaced) in a province of six million.” Ross Mountain, UN Humanitarian Coordinator in Congo

CONGO (DR) CRISIS APPEAL

continued



< ACTOR JONATHAN PRYCE PRESENTED THE CONGO APPEAL FOR ITV.

TWELVE YEAR OLD SAFARI > IS ONE OF THE STUDENTS WHO USES THE NEW SCHOOL BUILDING ERECTED BY TEARFUND IN NDEGU, EASTERN DRC.



© Richard Hanson / Tearfund

Challenges faced by Member Agencies (continued)

The absence of banking institutions in rural areas meant staff sometimes had to carry significant amounts of cash which increased the risks to which they were exposed. Special precautions needed to be taken to ensure the safety of staff as they travelled to some project sites.

Many DEC members routinely work through local partners, organisations and Government bodies such as the health service. In the case of the DRC many of these groups are relatively weak. In order to ensure that humanitarian standards are maintained, training was provided but programmes still needed to be closely monitored. Special attention was required to ensure projects met women's needs.

Review activity & Lesson learning

In May 2009 the DEC commissioned a monitoring mission and the work of the 12 Member Agencies working in Congo was reviewed by independent consultants from the region.

Overall they found the work of Member Agencies was timely and effective in meeting the needs that had been identified. CAFOD, Christian Aid, Concern, Help the Aged and Oxfam also undertook external evaluations of their own work which found many examples of good practice in a difficult operating environment and some similar issues to those found by the DEC mission.

Key recommendations arising from the evaluations for Agencies to consider included:

(1) contingency planning should be strengthened in order to be able to scale up effectively in the face of recurring crises;



DEC CONGO APPEAL VIDEO ON YOUTUBE: presenting the Appeal for the BBC, Actress Juliet Stevenson said: "Imagine being in such fear of your life that you have to leave home."

- (2) more and stronger local partnerships were needed to ensure speedy and appropriate response
- (3) humanitarian standards and codes should be systematically incorporated into operations;
- (4) communities should be involved in all aspects of planning and delivering aid, including needs assessment;
- (5) there should have been a greater focus on spontaneous camps, although these were inevitably harder to support;
- (6) agencies should share good practice on preventing and dealing with gender-based violence;
- (7) programmes to provide vouchers which give people flexibility in choosing the goods and services they most valued could be extended.



© Rebecca Wynn / Oxfam




This young mother with a newborn baby told Oxfam: "For us it got bad quickly. A neighbour was shot dead by armed men one night. We saw the bullet holes in his house and we knew we had to get out."

Conclusion

The escalating violence that led to the need for the DEC Appeal and our Member Agencies' responses came on top of years of conflict and insecurity in the eastern DRC. Although the region is rich in natural resources its people remain extremely poor and lack access to basic services. The DEC continued to fund work by eight Member Agencies until May 2010. Although DEC funded work has now come to an end, the need for support with livelihoods and healthcare in particular will continue for the foreseeable future.

What DEC Members have done in Congo (DR)

Figure 2 Use of funds by sector of activity – first 9 months

FOOD 	23%
WATER/SANITATION 	23%
HEALTH 	20%
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS & CLOTHES	15%
EDUCATION & TRAINING	6%
POLICY	5%
AGRICULTURE & LIVELIHOODS	4%
SHELTER & OTHER	4%

HEADLINE ACHIEVEMENTS AT 9 MONTHS

29,000 HOUSEHOLDS AND 101,400 INDIVIDUALS RECEIVE FREE AND SUBSIDISED MEDICAL TREATMENT




© Richard Hanson / Tearfund

47,957 INDIVIDUALS BENEFIT FROM INCREASED AWARENESS & PREVENTION OF HIV/AIDS

1,172 VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE RECEIVED COUNSELLING FROM 17 NEWLY TRAINED COUNSELLORS

77,326 CHILDREN SCREENED AND 2,939 CHILDREN TREATED FOR MODERATE AND SEVERE MALNUTRITION


52,379 HOUSEHOLDS HAVE ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER 

2,225 LATRINES BUILT & 2577 PEOPLE TRAINED IN HYGIENE PROMOTION AND 1,968 TRAINED IN HAND-WASHING TO REDUCE CHOLERA RISK

7,033 DISPLACED CHILDREN HAVE ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND LEARNING MATERIALS

18,358 HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVED RELIEF ITEMS INCLUDING JERRY CANS, BEDDING AND COOKING PANS 

40,514 BLANKETS, 8062 MOSQUITO NETS, 690 SETS OF BABY CLOTHES DISTRIBUTED

2,638 CHILDREN REUNIFIED WITH THEIR FAMILIES AND FURTHER TRACINGS LAUNCHED 



© Caroline Iltby / Oxfam

13,909 PEOPLE ARE REACHED BY SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE EDUCATION SESSIONS

6,000 HOES PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED, 20 HA CULTIVATED WITH VEGETABLES, CASSAVA, SWEET POTATO AND MUSHROOMS. 1000 HENS PURCHASED AND DISTRIBUTED 

HOW WE WORK

Strategic Objective One: Maximising Income



SOCIAL MEDIA WAS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND WE GREATLY INCREASED OUR FOLLOWING ON FACEBOOK, WHILE CREATING FROM SCRATCH A SIGNIFICANT PRESENCE ON TWITTER WITH A LITTLE HELP FROM STEPHEN FRY.

Maximising income for every appeal

The special nature of DEC appeals means that a large proportion of the money we raise arrives in a very short space of time. Our ongoing relationships with broadcasters and major corporate supporters allow us to swing into action with very little notice.

The appeals launched in October 2009 and January 2010 were very different in terms of the media coverage they generated, the level of public interest surrounding them and the responses by Member Agencies we were able to support. Both appeals presented us with significant challenges.

The two appeals were supported by all the major UK broadcasters. We actively promoted both appeals on Twitter and Facebook, greatly increasing our online following and engagement.

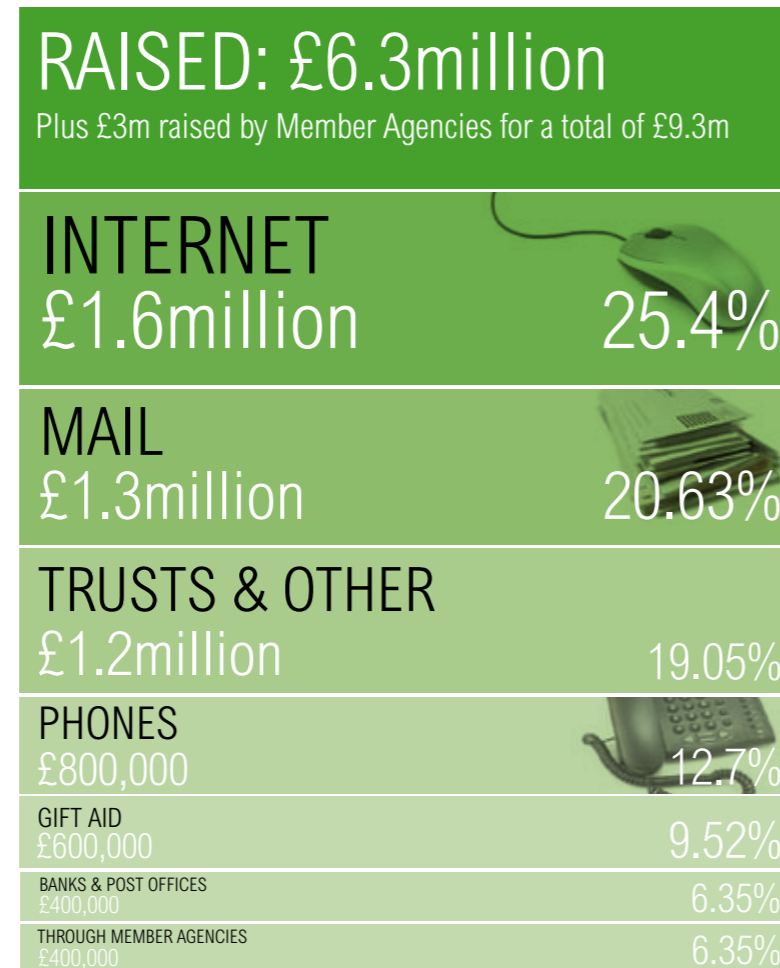
"ITV IS PLEASED TO CONTINUE TO WORK WITH THE DEC. THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR INVOLVEMENT – STRETCHING BACK OVER FOUR DECADES – HAVE NOT CHANGED.

"WHEN THERE IS AN OVERWHELMING HUMANITARIAN NEED, IDENTIFIED BY THE ALLIANCE OF LEADING UK CHARITIES, WE ARE PLEASED TO GIVE OUR VIEWERS THE CHANCE TO DECIDE WHETHER THEY'D LIKE TO HELP.

"WE ARE PLEASED THE APPEALS HAVE GENERATED MILLIONS OF POUNDS IN DONATIONS TO BRING RELIEF TO SO MANY PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD."



Disasters Appeal for Indonesia, Philippines & Vietnam



On the basis of their cumulative impact, the DEC Board agreed to launch an appeal to support those affected by two typhoons and an earthquake in South East Asia at the end of September 2009.

Media attention quickly moved on so it was a challenge to maintain the public's interest during the 14 day period of joint action by members for the Disasters Appeal for Indonesia, Philippines & Vietnam. Social media was extremely important and we greatly increased our following on Facebook, while creating from scratch a significant presence on Twitter with a little help from Stephen Fry. Our thanks go to Myleene Klass, Christine Brinkley and John Hurt for presenting the appeal broadcasts.



During the Haiti Earthquake Appeal the number of fans of the DEC facebook page jumped from 800 to over 15,000.

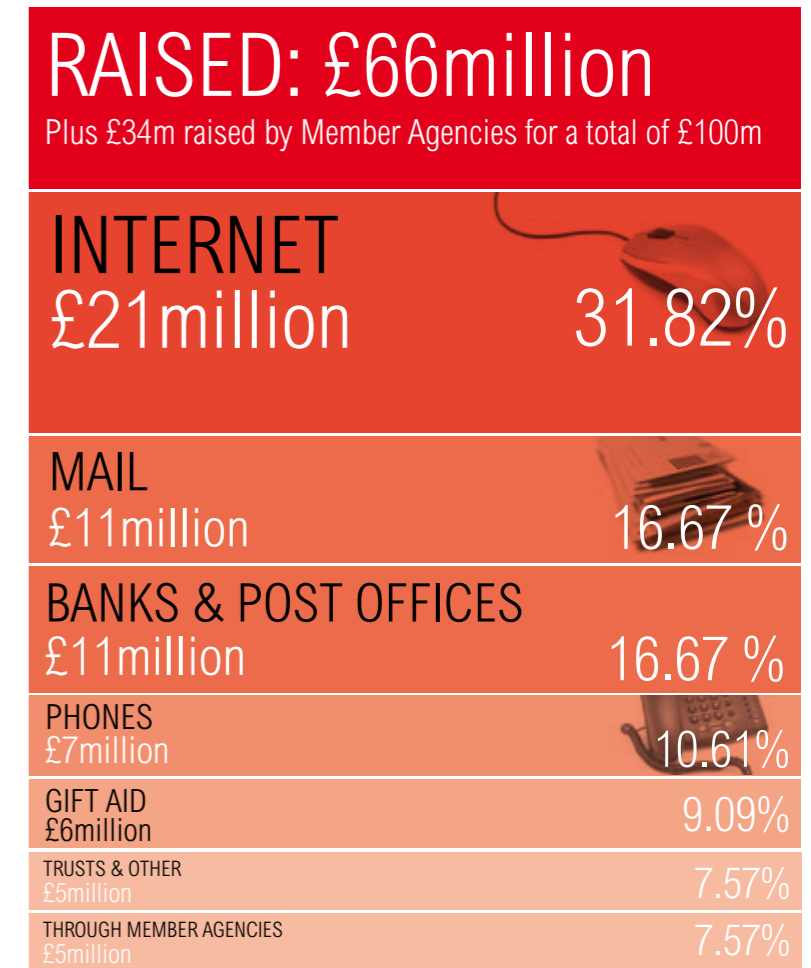
We have invested in the development of a fundraising database to improve the service we are able to offer donors. This has been funded from reserves accumulated for the purpose of improving the professionalism and effectiveness of DEC activities. We had hoped to implement the database in 2009-10 but the two appeals took place at key points in the development of the project which will now be implemented in 2010-11.

The Board requested an evaluation of DEC fundraising, which highlighted key challenges for the future. These include increasing fundraising expertise at Board level, making more use of our member agency's fundraising experience, making the most of existing sources of income, and adapting to the changing nature of news and the media.

Plans for the future

The Board has agreed to establish a Fundraising subcommittee in order to address the challenges identified in the fundraising evaluation. This body will review current models of fundraising and advise the Board on any strategic changes needed.

Haiti Earthquake Appeal



The earthquake in Haiti in January 2010 received coverage over a sustained period and the public response was phenomenal.

The challenge for us in this appeal was to temporarily scale up our very small team of 10 staff in order to deal with the extensive interest and the many offers of support from individuals and organisations that flooded in. We extended the normal period of joint action with Member Agencies to three weeks to ensure that the public continued to get a clear message about how to help. Our thanks go to Kirsty Young and Trevor McDonald for presenting the appeal broadcasts.

HOW WE WORK

Strategic Objective Two: Building Trust



The DEC gained membership of the Fundraising Standards Board (FRSB) in 2009-10 and improved the recording and monitoring of queries and complaints. Our membership of the FRSB will provide donors and commentators with confidence that we achieve a high standard in our fundraising activities and give donors a way to escalate any complaints they feel have not been dealt with properly.



The 2009 DEC AGM gave an opportunity for the humanitarian sector to reflect on two of the major challenges it is facing. It considered how to go about 'Fostering self reliance through local capacity building to reduce the risk of dependency in disaster prone communities' using examples from Myanmar and Bangladesh. It also looked at 'The challenge of reaching displaced populations in conflict environments which may compromise relief effort' with examples from Gaza and Congo.

These discussions highlighted how Member Agencies have increasingly built on local capacity and embedded skills in the local population. This is a change that shows what we have learnt about the delivery of humanitarian relief over the last 10 years and the challenges we still face. The AGM was generously sponsored by the Co-operative Bank.

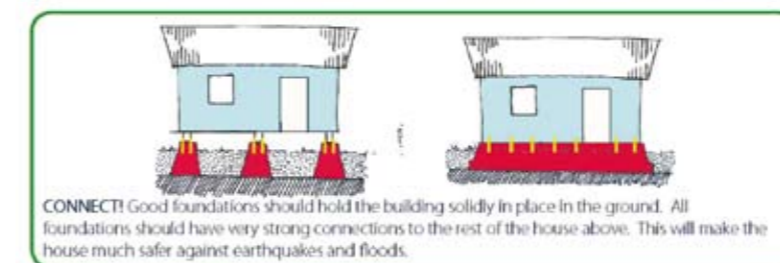
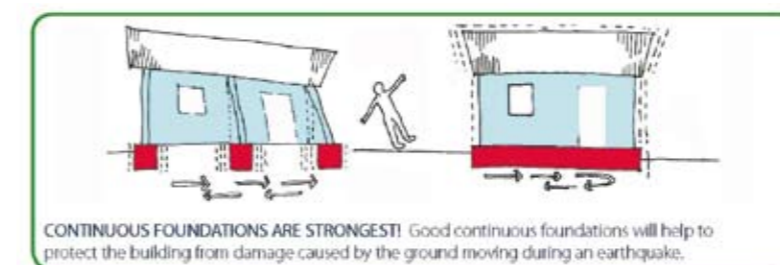


We also continued working with broadcasters and other stakeholders to define responsibilities and expectations for appeals.

The Trustee Accountability subcommittee worked closely with staff to assess the way members report the progress they have made and the challenges faced in delivering aid. One of the benefits of good reporting by members is that it enables the Board to review whether learning from earlier disasters has been incorporated into the latest responses.



The learning resource 'Lessons from Aceh: Key Considerations in Post-Disaster Reconstruction' was published with Arup and Practical Action in December 2009, five years after the Boxing Day tsunami. This report was the result of an earlier evaluation carried out by the DEC and aimed to inform future post-disaster construction work by both the humanitarian and construction sectors.



Plans for the future

In 2010-11 the delivery of our new fundraising database will change many Secretariat processes. We aim to ensure that current levels of donor care are maintained during the changeover period and that we monitor the subsequent planned improvements, such as thanking donors more quickly.

Trustees and Member Agencies believe that the DEC Accountability Framework (DECAF) has driven improvements in our work. A review of DECAF is now underway to consider how we can sustain momentum and link into sector wide accountability and learning initiatives, while minimising the burden on the Secretariat and our members. See page 26 for more on accountability.

The DEC wishes to ensure its communications in the four nations of the UK are nationally relevant. Our approach will be reviewed and enhanced through closer work with those members that have representation in the individual nations.

HOW WE WORK

Strategic Objective Three: Working Together Effectively

WE WILL BE SEEKING STRONGER LINKS >
WITH NEW MEDIA ORGANISATIONS
SUCH AS GOOGLE IN THE WAY THAT
WE ALREADY HAVE AGREEMENTS WITH
MAJOR BROADCASTERS.



The Board reviewed the role of its independent trustees and confirmed that an independent trustee would chair all Board subcommittees. The Chair of each subcommittee is shown on page 24. In January, the Trustees considered the challenges highlighted by the fundraising evaluation at an awayday and agreed many areas of change and development. For example, we will be seeking stronger links with new media organisations such as Google in the way that we already have agreements with major broadcasters.

The mechanism for funding our Members' aid work was changed to comprise two phases – the emergency relief phase and a recovery phase during which Member Agencies would help survivors rebuild their lives. The Board agreed that each member should spend at least 30% of appeal funds in the emergency relief phase. The Secretariat has continued to implement changes to the way in which aid programmes are monitored and reported to the Board. To ensure the proper procedures are followed, the DEC has a clear format for reporting to the Accountability subcommittee on programme delivery, accountability activity and Member Agency support for media and fundraising activity during the period of joint action.

There have been a number of staffing changes within the Secretariat, as well as changes to roles to ensure they reflect the vision and objectives set by the Board. This year's challenges also included implementing a new finance system and developing a new fundraising database.

A new Board subcommittee for Membership and Nominations was established and its remit is shown on page 24. The subcommittee monitored the UK aid sector for developments that might require changes to our membership criteria and redrafted the Chairman's role description in preparation for the recruitment of a new Chairman in 2010.

Plans for the future

With the recruitment of a new Chairman we will ensure that there is an appropriate period of induction and handover. Together with embedding the changed staff team this will provide opportunities to reconfirm the commitment to delivering the objectives set by the Board.

We will review the priorities of the subcommittees, to ensure they are helping to inform strategic decisions made by the Board. There are likely to be changes to Secretariat and Member activity arising from the work of the Fundraising subcommittee. We will continue to facilitate DEC learning and improvement and thus help to ensure that donations are spent on high quality aid work. The new fundraising database will come into use to support DEC core functions and to continue to improve our efficiency.



© Carlos Reyes-Manzo

The DEC has only 10 employees. During an appeal it works with staff from its Member Agencies to coordinate fundraising and publicity. Pictured from left: Brendan Paddy, Cait Turvey Roe, Kathryn Hindley, Annie Devonport, Lydia Roshanzamir, Erynn Linabury, Brendan Gormley, Tim Aseervatham. Not pictured: Pat Willson, Shankar Vipulanandarajah, Saunvedan Aparanti.

Secretariat employees

- Brendan Gormley**
Chief Executive
- Kathryn Hindley**
Deputy Chief Executive
- Erynn Linabury**
Donations and Database Administrator
- Pat Willson** (retired April 2010)
Donations Manager
- Shankar Vipulanandarajah**
Fundraising Manager
- Timothy Aseervatham**
Finance Manager
- Annie Devonport**
Humanitarian Programmes Advisor
- Cait Turvey Roe**
Accountability & Audit Manager
- Lydia Roshanzamir**
Office Administrator
- Brendan Paddy**
Media Manager
- Saunvedan Aparanti**
Web Editor

Volunteers

The Secretariat has benefited from the services of volunteers throughout the year. We are grateful to John Axon, Edith Cheramboss, William Creagh-Barry and Aude Chaillou for their time and enthusiasm.



An international anti poverty agency whose aim is to fight poverty worldwide, with an emphasis on working with local partners to make the most of their experience and knowledge. Formed in 1972, Action Aid now works in 42 countries.



Age Concern and Help the Aged have joined forces to become Age UK. Age UK works with HelpAge International to support more than 300 local partners in over 40 developing countries. We work together to help create a world in which older people flourish.



The British Red Cross was formed in 1870, from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. It works to help vulnerable people withstand emergencies wherever and wherever they are. It is part of a global voluntary network, responding to conflicts, natural disasters and individual emergencies.



The official overseas development and relief agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. Formed in 1962, it is a member of an international network of catholic relief and development organisations. It works to promote long term development, respond to emergencies, raise public awareness of poverty and speak out on behalf of poor communities.



Care is one of the largest international relief and humanitarian organisations in the world, working in nearly 70 countries. Formed in 1945, CARE provides emergency relief during and after disaster but focuses on addressing underlying causes of poverty and facilitating lasting change.



Christian Aid was formed in 1945 and is an agency of the major Christian churches in the UK and Ireland. It works with local partner organisation in over 60 countries worldwide striving to end poverty and injustice.



Concern is an international humanitarian organisation dedicated to the reduction of suffering and working towards the elimination of extreme poverty in up to 28 countries worldwide. They engage in long term development work, respond to emergencies and address the caused of poverty.



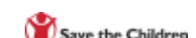
Islamic Relief works in over 25 countries, promoting sustainable economic and social development by working with local communities to eradicate poverty, illiteracy and disease. We also respond to disasters and emergencies, helping people in crisis. Formed in 1984, Islamic Relief provides support regardless of belief, ethnicity or gender.



Merlin specialises in health, saving lives in times of crisis and helping to rebuild shattered health services. Formed in 1993, Merlin works in up to 20 countries worldwide.



Oxfam is a global movement dedicated to fighting for an end to poverty and suffering worldwide. It approaches this aim in three ways; campaigning for change, development work and emergency response. Oxfam was founded in oxford, uk in 1942 and now works with over 3000 partners in more than 100 countries.



Save the Children is the world's independent children's charity. We're outraged that millions of children are still denied proper healthcare, food, education and protection. We're working flat out to get every child their rights and we're determined to make further, faster changes. How many? How fast? It's up to you.



A relief charity which was formed by christians and works to overcome global poverty. It is passionate about the role of the church and works through a network of churches worldwide. Tearfund works with partners in advocacy, disaster prevention and response and community development.



World Vision is an international Christian relief and development organisation with a focus on working with children. The work it does centres on community development, disaster relief and global issues. Founded in 1950, the organisation now works in 100 countries.

HOW WE WORK

Strategic Objective 3: Working Together Effectively continued

Roles of the Board Sub committees

Audit Committee

The Audit committee is responsible for reviewing the draft financial statements and considering external audit opinion. In addition the committee is responsible for advising trustees on the appointment of external auditors; reviewing external audit plans; reviewing the effectiveness of the internal control systems and ensuring learning is dealt with appropriately by the Secretariat.

Membership and Nominations Committee

This committee monitors the UK aid sector for developments that might require changes to our membership criteria; makes decisions on action regarding any non-performing members and arranges the recruitment of independent trustees.

Risk Management Committee

The Risk Management committee identifies risk areas on DEC funded programmes; agrees the DEC approach to control high level risks and identifies which key issues need to be resolved by the Board.

Accountability Committee

Develops accountability policy; encourages Member Agency learning; develops appeal performance Key Performance Indicators; and identifies Member Agency specific accountability issues for escalation to the DEC Board.

Remuneration Committee

The committee is responsible for CEO performance review and recommends Secretariat remuneration.

Board of Trustees

and subcommittee

Mike Walsh

Chairman DEC
Remuneration, Membership and Nominations

Richard Miller

Director ActionAid UK
Audit

Sir Nicholas Young

Chief Executive British Red Cross
Audit, Membership & Nominations

Chris Bain

Director CAFOD
Accountability

Geoffrey Dennis

Chief Executive Care International UK
Risk

Dr Daleep Mukarji

Director Christian Aid
Accountability
(resigned 30th March 2010)

Loretta Minghella

Director Christian Aid
(appointed 6th April 2010)

Rose Caldwell

Executive Director Concern Worldwide UK
Risk

Tom Wright CBE

Chief Executive Age UK
Remuneration

Saleh Saeed

Chief Executive Islamic Relief
Accountability

Carolyn Miller

Chief Executive Merlin
Risk, Membership & Nominations

Barbara Stocking

Chief Executive Oxfam GB

Jasmine Whitbread

Chief Executive Save the Children
Accountability
(resigned 26 April 2010)

Matthew Frost

Chief Executive Tearfund
Remuneration

Charles Badenoch

Chief Executive World Vision UK
Risk Committee
(resigned 30th April 2009)

Justin Byworth

Chief Executive World Vision UK
Membership & Nominations
(appointed 1st May 2009)

Dr Sheila Adam

Independent Member
Medical practitioner and director within NHS and Department of Health
Chair Accountability; Membership & Nominations

Ann Grant

Independent Member
Vice Chairman Standard Chartered Capital Markets Ltd.
Accountability, Membership & Nominations

Victoria Hardman

Independent
Vice Chairman
Audit, Chair Membership & Nominations

Adrian Martin FCA

Honorary Treasurer
Non Executive Director of Morgan Sindall plc, Safestore Holdings plc, M&C Saatchi plc and RSM Tenon Group PLC.
Former Chief Executive of Reynolds Porter Chamberlain LLP and former Managing Partner of BDO LLP
Chair Audit, Remuneration, Chair Risk, Membership & Nominations

John Willis

Independent Member
Chief Executive, Mentorn Media
Accountability, Membership & Nominations

The Disasters Emergency Committee is a UK registered charity (number 1062638) and a UK company limited by guarantee (number 3356526). Its governing document is the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

The DEC operates as a fundraising umbrella organisation for 13 Member Agencies (Non Government Organisations – NGOs).

It is governed by a Board consisting of the Chief Executive Officer from each Member Agency, together with four independent trustees, Chairman and Honorary Treasurer. These Trustees are also Directors of the Company.

Trustees' Responsibilities

The DEC Board of Trustees is accountable for the actions of the DEC. The Board determines the policies that govern the way that the organisation functions. It is responsible for determining whether or not a particular emergency fulfils the appeal criteria. The DEC allocates money raised by an appeal on the basis of a formula intended to reflect the capacity of each Member Agency. Through its sub committees the Board monitors how allocated funds are spent and ensures Member Agencies plan their programmes in accordance with the parameters of the appeal. The effectiveness of the use of allocated funds is the responsibility of each Member Agency. The Board of Trustees' decisions are made on the basis of a vote. Each Member Trustee and Independent Trustee and the Honorary Treasurer has an equal voting right, an abstention in an appeal decision making situation is counted as a vote against an appeal. In the case of a split vote, the casting vote is made by the DEC Chairman.

Independent Trustees chair each of the sub committees which oversee key aspects of DEC activity and report back to the full Board.

Trustee induction

Upon joining the DEC board, new trustees are given an intensive induction explaining their roles and responsibilities and briefed on the history of the DEC and are provided with an information pack.

Trustees are nominated, elected and replaced as follows:

The Chief Executive Officer of each Member Agency is an 'ex officio' member of the DEC Board.

The Chairman and Independent Trustee posts are advertised and the Independent Trustees nominate a suitable candidate to the Member Trustees for approval. The candidate nominated cannot be a Member Trustee.

The Chair and Independent Trustees hold office for a term of three years and may be reappointed for a second term and then retire from office.

The Trustees appoint an Honorary Treasurer and decide the term for the Honorary Treasurer.

Principal and Registered Office

1st Floor
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1DU

Professional Advisors

Bankers

The Co-operative Bank plc
9 Prescott Street
London E1 8BE

Auditors

Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP
St Bride's House
10 Salisbury Square
London EC4Y 8EH

Solicitors

Bates, Wells & Braithwaite
Cheapside House
138 Cheapside
London EC2V 6B

Major Supporters 2009/10

Central to the DEC ways of working are our relationships with numerous partners and allies. The Trustees warmly acknowledge and express sincere thanks to the following organisations that supply services and assist the DEC Secretariat during appeals.

TV broadcasters:

BBC, BSkyB, Channel 4, Channel 5, ITV Networks, Al Jazeera, S4C

Radio Broadcasters

BBC Radio, Radiocentre and Commercial Radio stations, Radio Advertising Clearance Centre.

Donations, logistics and processing

Alliance & Leicester, British Bankers' Association, BT, Royal Mail, RBS Worldpay, Streamline Merchant Services, Post Office Ltd.

Communications, New Media, Advertising.

Mindshare, Ogilvy One, Google, YouTube, Neo.

WHO WE ARE

DEC Accountability Priorities

THE DEC ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK (DECAF) ENCOMPASSES A NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES DESIGNED TO PROMOTE BEST PRACTICE, LEARNING AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

THESE INCLUDE A SYSTEM OF REGULAR REPORTING, CYCLICAL INDEPENDENT EVALUATIONS AND ANNUAL ASSESSMENT AGAINST THE SIX DEC ACCOUNTABILITY PRIORITIES.

THE PRIORITY FOR THE SECRETARIAT IS RUNNING WELL MANAGED APPEALS WHILE MEMBER AGENCIES HAVE COMMITTED TO FIVE PRIORITIES:

DEC SECRETARIAT

We run well-managed Appeals

DEC MEMBER AGENCIES

1 We use funds as stated

2 We achieve intended programme objectives

3 We are committed to agreed humanitarian principles, standards and behaviours

4 We are accountable to beneficiaries

5 We learn from our experience

Everyone who makes a donation to the DEC should be confident that their money will be well spent.

Our members are experts in humanitarian aid who can deliver the effective disaster responses which donors expect and those affected by disasters deserve.

We recognise however that improvement is always possible and we challenge ourselves to continually develop our ways of working through the DEC Accountability Framework (DECAF).

In 2009-10 Ernst & Young once again validated Member Agency and Secretariat self-assessments against the DECAF Accountability Priorities. They concluded that the framework has had a positive effect on member agencies' and is now a mature process ripe for review (see box).

We run well managed appeals

During 2009-10 the Secretariat met commitments to agree a systematic complaints procedure and to procure a finance system better suited to meeting our needs. In 2010-11 the DEC will launch its single donations database which should enable us to better service our donors and make our fundraising more effective.

We use funds as stated

Building on a strong foundation in this area, a number of our Member Agencies met improvement commitments to roll out financial training in field offices and introduce risk registers across their programmes. Commitments for the coming year are similar with two other agencies seeking to improve their risk management.

We achieve intended objectives and outcomes

DEC members all have systems in place to manage their programmes and projects but a number are in the

process of revising these. In 2009-10 two of our agencies rolled out new programme reporting tools. Four other agencies will continue work on new programme management mechanisms in 2010-11.

The most common area of challenge for Member Agencies continues to be measuring unintended impacts of their programmes: nine agencies have improvement commitments in this area. Capturing unintended impacts is important if negative unintended effects are to be minimised and positive ones are to be understood and built on.

We are committed to agreed humanitarian principles, standards and behaviours.

Commitment to established touchstones such as the Red Cross Code of Conduct for humanitarian workers and the Sphere Standards is universal amongst DEC members. Over 2009-10 Member Agencies met commitments

on training and integrating the standards into planning. Improvement commitments for 2010-11 reflect those of prior years (although in different agencies) and include:

- Ensuring country staff translate international standards into local languages for distribution
- Developing refresher training for staff on standards

We are accountable to beneficiaries

Over the last three years many of our Member Agencies have significantly increased the involvement of beneficiaries in their work by providing them with more information, responding to their feedback and sharing decision making with them.

During 2009-10 the number of DEC Member Agencies certified by the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) increased from one to three with five other members working towards this. HAP certification

means that agencies have had external audit of their systems for beneficiary accountability. Those agencies not pursuing HAP certification have their own approaches to improving accountability to beneficiaries and all have made improvement commitments in this area.

We learn from our experience

Making effective use of prior learning continues to be a challenging area for agencies and an area where many continue to make improvement commitments.

Improvement commitments for 2010-11 include developing a better framework for sharing learning between Country Programmes and for ensuring that learning is being reflected within new projects.

DECAF itself is a learning tool. In 2009-10 the DEC came together to run workshops on themes emerging from the prior years self-assessment,

including how to effectively work through partners and indeed mechanisms for sharing learning. The Board also used DECAF as a tool for challenging each other on performance and accountability.

The future of DECAF

The Secretariat is currently reviewing DECAF. We are working with others including People in Aid and the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP) to ensure that DECAF priorities continue to reflect best practice while assessing the objectives and nature of the self-assessment process. The DEC will launch a revised framework at the end of 2010-11.

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Finance

Trustees' responsibilities

The Trustees are responsible for preparing the Trustees' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Trustees who are also the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Trustees have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards) and applicable law.

Under company law the Trustees must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and the group and of the surplus or deficit of the group for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Trustees are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The Trustees are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company and group's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the charity and group and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the charity and group and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Trustees are responsible for reviewing the major risks which the DEC is exposed to and ensuring that systems and procedures are established to manage these risks. The DEC has a robust risk management process which draws on risk reporting by Member Agencies and the Secretariat to the Risk Management Committee and the Board. Risks around Secretariat staff turnover and the DEC's ability to keep up with the fast changing world of new media were amongst those identified and managed during the year.

Financial review

The total voluntary income including gift aid recoveries and interest receivable amounted to £73.69m (2009 - £25.83m) during the year of which £72.21m relates to two DEC appeals for overseas disasters during the financial year with the appeal for Haiti raising £65.9m. Distribution of appeal funds to Member Agencies amounted to £23.7m (2009 - £37.57m) for their relief expenditure on the current appeals and appeals launched in previous years. During the year disbursement to Member Agencies were completed for the appeals for Darfur & Chad and Bangladesh Cyclone launched in previous years.

Achievements and Performance

DEC cost ratios change from one year to another depending on the public's response to the appeals launched during each year. Expenditure on charitable activities as a percentage of total resources expended over the past five years is over 98%. During these five years the DEC has distributed £478m of donated funds to its Member Agencies for their relief work in the areas hit by disasters.

Member Agencies are entitled to spend up to 7% on management and support of programme delivery.

Cumulative fundraising costs, as a percentage of cumulative voluntary income over the past five years is 2.29%. The DEC has raised in excess of £254m over the last five years of which £5.8m was spent on fundraising.

The DEC is fortunate to benefit from the support of national broadcasters and a number of other companies (see page 25) which together enable us to keep our fundraising costs low.

Volunteers

The benefit to the DEC of volunteer support throughout the year is not easily expressed in monetary terms; however, on average this is roughly equivalent to one full time administration support officer.

Investment policy and performance

Under the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the charity has the power to make investments. However, the charity needs to be in a position to enable Member Agencies to react very quickly to emergencies and therefore has a policy of keeping funds in short-term deposits (i.e. fixed term or call deposits with top security rating and fixed interest or with a fixed relationship to base rate) which can be accessed readily. The charity has an investment policy which states that minimum rate of return on investment should be no less than 0.5% below base rate. The base rate during the year remained at 0.5% but the average yields from short term deposits were in the region of 0.5% to 0.75%. The performance is well in excess of benchmark per the investment policy. DEC continued to invest funds in both bank deposits and 'AAA' rated liquidity funds in order to minimise risks associated with large scale investment. At the balance sheet date funds totalling £38.9m were on short term fixed deposits, 'AAA' rated liquidity funds with instant access and £16.6m in interest bearing current accounts.

Reserves policy

The general reserve fund represents the unrestricted funds in the balance sheet. The Trustees have reviewed the requirement for free reserves, which are those unrestricted funds not designated for specific purposes or otherwise committed. The review concluded that the appropriate level of free reserves should be equivalent to 6 months operational costs of the Secretariat, which allows flexibility to cover potential timing differences between realising appeal funds and claims from Member Agencies, and to provide adequate working capital for DEC core costs. Trustees have also recommended that any surplus free reserves can be earmarked for improvements to Secretariat's IT systems. During the year, the Secretariat utilised part of the reserves on the development of a Donor Database and a Finance system. The free reserves at 31st March 2010 including the net book value of capitalisation of IT system improvement of £109k amounted to £618k (2009 - £571k) in line with the policy.

Public Benefit reporting

In this respect the Trustees have noted and paid due regard to the Charity Commission's statutory guidance on public benefit that is relevant to the DEC's Mission, and the report has highlighted details of the DEC's activities that illustrate how our work fulfils that Mission and the significant benefits it brings to:

- people in poorer countries in urgent need of emergency relief regardless of race, creed or nationality through the funding provided to 13 of the UK's leading humanitarian agencies (the public benefit is described in the 4 Appeal Summaries for the Haiti, Disasters IPV, Gaza and Congo (DR) appeals).
- The promotion of the efficiency and effectiveness of life saving assistance and the alleviation of poverty.

Auditors

Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP has expressed its willingness to continue as Auditor for the next financial year.

Each of the persons who is a Trustee at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the Trustees are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's Auditors are unaware; and
- the Trustee has taken all the steps that s/he ought to have taken as a Trustee in order to make him/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's Auditors are aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section S.418 of the Companies Act 2006.

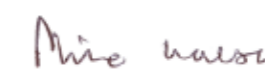
This report was approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

Figure 10. Analysis of cost of generating income over last five years (£'000)

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
Total incoming resources	112,298	19,797	23,036	25,830	73,687	254,648
Cost of generating funds	1,699	604	1,020	1,174	1,343	5,840
Cost of generating funds (%)	1.51	3.05	4.43	4.55	1.82	2.29

Figure 11. Analysis of resources expended on charitable activities over last five years (£'000)

Year	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Total
Resources expended on charitable activities	149,096	156,492	110,739	37,782	23,874	477,983
Total resources expended	150,915	157,214	111,910	39,224	25,452	484,715
Resources expended on charitable activities (%)	98.79	99.54	98.95	96.32	93.80	98.61



Mike Walsh
Chairman

23rd June 2010

1st Floor
43 Chalton Street
London NW1 1DU



Adrian Martin
Honorary Treasurer

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of the Disasters Emergency Committee

We have audited the financial statements of Disasters Emergency Committee for the year ended 31 March 2010 set out pages 31-39. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the charitable company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the charitable company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the charitable company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of trustees and auditors

The trustees' (who are also the directors of Disasters Emergency Committee for the purpose of company law) responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) and for being satisfied that the financial statements give a true and fair view are set out in the Statement of Trustees' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom and Ireland).

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view, have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. We also report to you if in our opinion the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition, we report to you if, in our opinion, the charitable company has not kept adequate accounting records, if the charity's financial statements are not in agreement with those records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit or if certain disclosures of trustees' remuneration specified by law are not made.

We read the Trustees' Annual Report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it. Our responsibilities do not extend to other information.

Basis of opinion

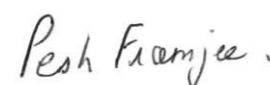
We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (United Kingdom and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgments made by the trustees in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the charitable company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed.

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the charity's affairs as at 31 March 2010 and of its incoming resources and application of resources, including its income and expenditure, for the year then ended;
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the Trustees' Annual Report is consistent with the financial statements.



Pesh Framjee
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of
Horwath Clark Whitehill LLP
London

24th June 2010

Statement of Financial Activities for the year ended 31st March 2010

(incorporating the income and expenditure account)

	Notes	Unrestricted funds £'000	Restricted funds £'000	Total 2010 £'000	Total 2009 £'000
Incoming resources					
Incoming resources from generated funds					
Voluntary income					
Appeal income		-	72,971	72,971	24,495
Donations from Member Agencies		540	-	540	554
Other voluntary income		74	-	74	11
		614	72,971	73,585	25,060
Investment income	2	2	100	102	770
Total incoming resources		616	73,071	73,687	25,830
Resources expended					
Cost of generating funds					
Costs of generating voluntary income	3	359	984	1,343	1,174
Charitable activities					
Distribution to Member Agencies	3,4	-	23,684	23,684	37,575
Lesson learning and evaluation	3	1	189	190	207
		1	23,873	23,874	37,782
Governance costs	3	209	26	235	268
Total resources expended		569	24,883	25,452	39,224
Net income/(expenditure) for the year		47	48,188	48,235	(13,394)
Total funds at 1 April	13	571	12,983	13,554	26,948
Total funds at 31 March	13	618	61,171	61,789	13,554

All the above results are derived from continuing activities. All gains and losses are recognised in the year and are included above. Accordingly a statement of total realised gains and losses has not been prepared.

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement of financial activities.

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2010

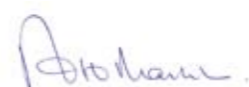
	Notes	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Fixed Assets			
Tangible assets	8	<u>124</u>	<u>25</u>
Current Assets			
Debtors	9	<u>7,728</u>	<u>1,602</u>
Cash and short term deposits	10	<u>55,568</u>	<u>12,810</u>
		63,296	14,412
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	<u>(1,631)</u>	<u>(883)</u>
Net current assets		<u>61,665</u>	<u>13,529</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>61,789</u>	<u>13,554</u>
Net assets		<u>61,789</u>	<u>13,554</u>
Funds			
Restricted funds	13	<u>61,171</u>	<u>12,983</u>
Unrestricted funds	13	<u>618</u>	<u>571</u>
Total Funds	13	<u>61,789</u>	<u>13,554</u>

The Charity is free to apply its Unrestricted Funds on both capital and revenue expenditure without reference to external restrictions.

The financial statements on pages 31-39 were approved by the board on 23rd June 2010 and signed on their behalf by:



Mike Walsh
Chairman



Adrian Martin
Honorary Treasurer

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2010

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000	
Reconciliation of net outgoing resources to net cash outflow from operating activities			
Net incoming/(outgoing) resources	48,235	(13,394)	
Depreciation charge	37	10	
Increase in debtors	(6,126)	(838)	
Increase/(decrease) in creditors	748	(763)	
Interest receivable	(102)	(770)	
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from operating activities	42,792	(15,755)	
Returns on investments and servicing of finance			
Interest receivable	102	770	
Capital expenditure			
Payments to acquire tangible fixed assets	(136)	-	
Cash inflow/(outflow) before management of liquid resources	42,758	(14,985)	
Management of liquid resources			
(Increase)/decrease in investments held on short term deposits	(34,417)	13,668	
Increase / (decrease) in cash	8,341	(1,317)	
Analysis of changes in net cash balance			
	31st March 2009	Cash flow	31st March 2010
Cash at bank and in hand	8,304	8,341	16,645
Short term deposits	4,506	34,417	38,923
Cash at bank and short term deposits	<u>12,810</u>	<u>42,758</u>	<u>55,568</u>

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2010

1. Accounting policies

(a) Basis of accounting

The accounts have been prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the applicable accounting standards and with the Statement of Recommended Practice on Accounting and Reporting by Charities (SORP 2005).

(b) Incoming resources

All incoming resources are included in the SOFA when the charity is legally entitled to the income and includes associated tax reclaims. Income from Member Agencies is treated as donations and is accounted for when received.

During the year the DEC has benefited from advertising and donor fulfilment services received free or at discounted rates from many service providers. The cost of identifying all these services and assessing their value to the DEC would outweigh the benefit to users of the accounts and therefore no value has been attributed to these services in the accounts.

(c) Resources expended

All expenditure is accounted for on an accruals basis and has been classified under headings that aggregate all costs related to that category. Where costs cannot be directly attributed to particular headings they have been allocated to activities on a basis consistent with use of resources. Overhead costs that are premises related are allocated on a floor area basis, staff costs are allocated on an estimate of time usage and other overheads have been allocated on the basis of the head count.

Fundraising expenditure has been shown separately. These costs are those incurred in seeking voluntary contributions and do not include the costs of disseminating information in support of the charitable activities.

Governance costs are the costs associated with the governance arrangements of the charity which relate to the general running of the charity as opposed to those costs associated with fundraising or charitable activity. Included within this category are costs associated with the strategic as opposed to day to day management of the charity's activities.

Support costs which include cost associated with general management, payroll administration, budgeting and accounting, information technology, human resources, and financing are allocated across the categories of charitable expenditure, governance costs and the costs of generating funds. The basis of the cost allocation has been explained in the notes to the accounts. Central overheads are allocated on the basis of their use with the aim of ensuring that those costs remaining within administration relate to the management of the charity's assets, organisational administration and statutory requirements. (See note 3.)

(d) Fund accounting

General funds comprise funds which represent accumulated surpluses and deficits in the Statement of Financial Activities. General funds are available for use at the discretion of the Trustees in furtherance of the general objectives of the charity.

Restricted funds are funds subject to specific restrictive conditions imposed by donors or by the appeal. The purpose and use of the restricted funds is set out in note 13.

(e) Depreciation

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost.

Depreciation is provided on all tangible assets at values calculated to write off the cost over their expected useful economic lives as follows:

Furniture and fittings: 20% straight line method
IT Software: 20% straight line method

The Charity will capitalise items costing £1,000 or over.

(f) Operating leases

Costs in respect of operating leases are charged to the income and expenditure account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

(g) Company status

The charity is a company limited by guarantee. The members are the Trustees named on page 24. The liability in respect of the guarantee, as set out in the Memorandum, is limited to £1 per member of the company.

2. Investment income

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Bank interest received	102	770

3. Total resources expended

	Member allocations £'000	Other direct costs £'000	Allocated support costs £'000	Total 2010 £'000	Total 2009 £'000
Cost of generating voluntary income	-	1,093	250	1,343	1,174
Distribution to Member Agencies	23,684	-	-	23,684	37,575
Lesson learning and evaluation	-	190	-	190	207
Governance	-	26	209	235	268
Total resources expended	23,684	1,309	459	25,452	39,224

Distribution to Member Agencies is the amount committed during the year to each participating member agency subject to the agreed allocation. The agreed allocation of money raised from an appeal is based on a formula intended to match capacity of each participating member.

Allocated support costs: cost allocation includes an element of judgement and the charity has had to consider the cost benefit of detailed calculations and record keeping. To ensure full cost recovery on projects the charity adopts a policy of allocating costs to the respective cost headings through the year. This allocation includes support costs where they are directly attributable. Therefore the support costs shown are a best estimate of the costs that have been so allocated.

Support costs and basis of allocation:

Nature of cost	Allocation basis	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Staff	Estimate of where staff spend their time	355	448
Premises and utilities	Floor area	20	20
Other overheads	Actual and estimated usage	84	65
Total support		459	533

The DEC aims to keep the cost of generating voluntary income (fund raising costs) below 5% of appeal income (see Figure 10 in the Trustees Report).

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2010

4. Distribution to Member Agencies

Disbursements from appeals payable to the following participating Members:

	DCC	BCA	MBC	DRC	GCA	IPV	HEA	Total 2010 £'000	Total 2009 £'000
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000		
ActionAid UK	-	50	378	409	324	194	-	1,355	3,738
British Red Cross	-	-	240	-	252	340	3,000	3,832	4,181
CAFOD	-	71	-	177	195	107	-	550	2,316
CARE International UK	-	-	377	310	434	280	939	2,340	3,288
Christian Aid	-	102	467	325	479	277	387	2,037	2,618
Concern Worldwide UK	56	110	-	271	-	120	1,267	1,824	764
Help the Aged	45	30	62	271	264	120	654	1,446	1,584
Islamic Relief	99	-	-	-	349	122	474	1,044	1,707
Merlin	56	10	334	165	90	-	-	655	1,668
Oxfam	134	-	219	1,429	540	888	423	3,633	5,248
Save the Children	-	-	284	613	563	352	625	2,437	4,172
Tearfund	38	-	136	226	-	151	591	1,142	2,591
World Vision UK	62	-	334	162	357	124	350	1,389	3,700
Total	490	373	2,831	4,358	3,847	3,075	8,710	23,684	37,575

Key DCC: Darfur and Chad Crisis Appeal DRC: Congo (DR) Crisis Appeal HEA: Haiti Earthquake Appeal
 BCA: Bangladesh Cyclone Appeal GCA: Gaza Crisis Appeal
 MBC: Myanmar (Burma) Cyclone Appeal IPV: Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam Appeal

5. Particulars of employees

(a) Their total remuneration was:

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Salaries and wages	439	450
National insurance	47	49
Pensions premiums and life assurances	35	37
Total	521	536

(b) The average number of employees during the year was:

	2010	2009
Full time	9	9
Part time	1	1
Total	10	10

(c) Employees whose emoluments, including pension contributions, were equal to or greater than £60,000 per annum.

	2010	2009
£100,001 - £110,000	1	1
£90,001 - £100,000	-	-
£60,001 - £70,000	1	1

(d) The average number of persons employed by the charity during the year was:

	2010	2009
Fundraising	6	6
Finance	1	1
Administration	3	3
Total	10	10

6. Trustees

Emoluments

None of the Trustees received emoluments in the year (2009: nil). Amounts reimbursed to two Trustees for travel and other expenditure was £2,482 (2009: £2,229).

7. Net movement in funds is stated after charging:

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Auditors' remuneration – Statutory Audit fee	25	24
Operating lease payments – Premises	51	40
Depreciation charge	37	10

8. Tangible fixed assets

	IT Software £'000	Furniture & Fittings £'000	Office Equipment £'000	Total £'000
Cost				
At 1 April 2009	-	48	5	53
Additions	136	-	-	136
At 31st March 2010	136	48	5	189
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2009	-	23	5	28
Charge for Year	27	10	-	37
At 31st March 2010	27	33	5	65
Net Book Value				
At 31st March 2010	109	15	-	124
At 31st March 2009	-	25	-	25

OUR FINANCIAL YEAR

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2010

9. Debtors

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Prepayments and accrued income	<u>7,728</u>	<u>1,602</u>

Prepayments and accrued income include gift aid recoveries for:

IPV Appeal:	£622k based on claim to be made to HMRC after the year end.
Haiti Appeal:	A provision of 10% of total voluntary income amounting to £5.99m based on average recovery rate over the previous DEC appeals since 2002.

10. Cash and short term deposits

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Cash and interest bearing current accounts	16,645	8,304
Deposit accounts	38,923	4,506
Total	<u>55,568</u>	<u>12,810</u>

The balances in cash and short term deposits include balance of £49m for the Haiti Appeal launched in January 2010. As of reporting date, a further £3.4m has been disbursed to Member Agencies for their disaster relief programmes in Haiti and £1m for other DEC appeals. We will continue to disburse funds to Member Agencies on their requests based on amounts already allocated from the Appeal income.

Cash is held either in current accounts with the Charity's bankers or on short term deposits with financial institutions with either UK or Irish Government backing.

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Trade creditors	292	167
Taxation and social security costs	16	13
Accruals	1,323	703
Total	<u>1,631</u>	<u>883</u>

12. Financial commitments

During the next year, the company is committed to making the following annual payments on leasehold properties under operating leases which expire:

	2010 £'000	2009 £'000
Less than one year - other	10	
One to two years - other	-	22
Two to five years - premises	52	51

13. Statement of funds

	Balance 1 April 2009 £'000	Income £'000	Distributed to members £'000	Resources expended £'000	Balance 31 March 2010 £'000
Unrestricted income funds					
General Reserve	<u>571</u>	<u>616</u>	-	<u>(569)</u>	<u>618</u>
Restricted Funds					
DEC Tsunami Earthquake Appeal	303	-	-	(303)	-
DEC Darfur & Chad Crisis Appeal	490	-	(490)	-	-
DEC Bangladesh Cyclone Appeal	419	-	(373)	(34)	12
DEC Myanmar Cyclone Appeal	3,059	48	(2,831)	(32)	244
DEC Congo (DR) Crisis Appeal	4,527	268	(4,358)	(41)	396
DEC Gaza Crisis Appeal	4,138	519	(3,847)	(85)	725
DEC IPV Appeal	47	6,340	(3,075)	(201)	3,111
DEC Haiti Earthquake Appeal	-	65,875	(8,710)	(503)	56,662
Next Appeal	-	21	-	-	21
Total Restricted Funds	<u>12,983</u>	<u>73,071</u>	<u>(23,684)</u>	<u>(1,199)</u>	<u>61,171</u>
Total funds	<u>13,554</u>	<u>73,687</u>	<u>(23,684)</u>	<u>(1,768)</u>	<u>61,789</u>

Notes:

All restricted fund balances at year end are represented by cash balances and debtors.

The expenditure from the appeal funds for the DEC Tsunami, Darfur and Chad and Bangladesh Cyclone appeals were completed during the year.

Response Programmes on DEC Myanmar, Congo and Gaza appeals will be concluded during the financial year 2010/11.

DEC IPV Appeal was launched in October 2009. The disaster response programmes are expected to be completed in September 2011.

The appeal for the Haiti Earthquake launched in January 2010 has raised £65.9m to date and the trustees have agreed that the

response period for this appeal will be over three years instead of the two year norm. The amount for disbursements to Member Agencies for this appeal reflects amounts requested and paid up to the year end date.

14. Related party transactions

The charity Trustees disclosed on page 24 include executives of all Member Agencies. The material transactions are disclosed in note 4. The Member Agencies also made donations of £540k (2009: £554k) in the year to the charity.

15. Taxation

The Disasters Emergency Committee is a registered charity and as such is potentially exempt from taxation of its income and gains to the extent that they fall within section 505 of Income and Corporations Taxes Act 1988 or section 256 Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992. No tax charge has arisen in the year.

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Disasters Emergency Committee
Working together

The DEC has 13 Member Agencies

