



A N N U A L R E P O R T 2 0 0 5





Dear friends:

For yet another year I have the honour of presenting the annual report of Ayuda en Acción. In the world of cooperation, 2005 was defined as the year of reconstruction following the tsunami. This catastrophe once again demonstrated how the poorest people are always the most vulnerable. Ayuda en Acción wanted to be where we were most needed and support the most disadvantaged people and thereby reinforce our commitment to the communities of the Southern hemisphere.

One year on, our teams on the ground continue their work as our programs are not only focussed on the consequences but also on investigating the structural causes of poverty which, according to the UN, kills over six million children annually.

In this sense, human development refers not only to satisfying the basic needs of the inhabitants who live in conditions of poverty, but also to increasing their capacity to carry out any normal daily activity. This is one of the few alternatives that the countries in the Southern hemisphere have to be able to participate in an international context. More and better education, training, health, nutrition, the incentive of social participation in decision-making processes, in making the most of productive opportunities, in the world of culture and sports... are the fundamental elements of this concept.

The positive note to the year would be to highlight the commitments of the international community at the Conference for the revision of the Millennium Goals organised by the United Nations in September. Despite the fact that the goals are still far from being fulfilled, this meeting served as an incentive to civil society organisations to create a "worldwide alliance in the fight against poverty", which in Spain led to the Pobreza Cero (Zero Poverty) campaign, with the support of almost 400 NGO. Thanks only to the determination of thousands of people who fight to improve their situation and to the generosity of thousands of collaborators in the Northern hemisphere, we are now on our way to making a better world.

As the renowned economist Jeffrey Sachs wrote in his book *The end of poverty*, "the task of ending poverty is a joint task; it is yours as well as mine. Putting an end to poverty requires the creation of a global cooperation network between people who have never met each other and who do not necessarily trust one another".

With the aim of offering you a closer look at the reality of the work carried out with the Southern communities in 2005, I trust that you will enjoy reading this report.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Jaime Montalvo', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Jaime Montalvo
Chairman of Ayuda en Acción

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Dear all,

The statistics of human and material damages as a consequence of the tsunami which occurred at the end of 2004 significantly marked the beginning of 2005. The funds raised demonstrated the generosity of the Spanish people and international cooperation in the face of unfortunate occurrences. In contrast to others, the handling of this disaster was marked by the conviction of all of those involved that the presentation of our accounts was the key to being able to continue relying on the support of our citizens. Our best efforts were focussed on this throughout 2005.

The end of the 2001-2005 strategy forced us to reflect upon the project which we are carrying out with such enthusiasm; it was time to analyse our progress and shortfalls, our strengths and weaknesses, and also set new goals for the immediate future. The biggest change, and at the same time our greatest success, was in knowing how to put people first, to intervene in a way that we were capable of promoting the affirmation of their dignity and this we did by strengthening the capacity of the people in the North and in the South in order to participate in the construction of a fair society.

In spite of the many challenges that we shall have to face in the next few years as a consequence of continuous changes in the reality that surrounds us, and in particular globalisation, I believe that Ayuda en Acción has changed for the better; we have known how to consolidate ourselves as an organisation that fights against poverty, we have evolved in our forms of intervention, constructing plural models, working in networks and extending our area of intervention and strengthening our identity. We have done all of this whilst ratifying our main task of working with children, their families and communities to promote their projects for a dignified life.

In these last few years we have also seen a major growth in our resources both in quantity and quality, as we gradually obtain new sources of financing for our projects, both from the public and private sectors.

With a view to the future, one of the greatest challenges that we face is that relating to cost control. A better presentation of our accounts, the new internal evaluation and monitoring system and awareness activities, involve major expenses that we shall have to continue to adjust to the growth of resources.

In the forthcoming months I shall inform you of the new institutional strategy on which we are currently working, which will be ambitious but in line with what we have been doing until now and which, in short, is simply looking at the poor as subjects and not as the objects of development.

I would once again like to thank all of those who have supported and accompanied us, offering their time, effort and resources in our project to put an end to poverty.

Rafael Beneyto
General Manager

AYUDA EN ACCIÓN SPONSORSHIP

As of May 2006

Honorary Chairman

H.R.H. Pilar de Borbón

Sponsor Chairman

Mr. Jaime Montalvo Correa

Sponsor Vice-Chairman

Mr. Íñigo Méndez de Vigo y Montojo

Sponsors

Mr. Alberto Fuster de Carulla
Mr. Alejandro Fernández de Araoz
Ms. Gemma Archaga Martín
Mr. Juan Lledó Gómez
Ms. M^a Cruz Rodríguez del Cerro
Ms. M^a Luz Álvarez-Manzaneda Roldán
Mr. Peter Laing
Ms. Silvia Arburúa Aspiunza
Mr. Santiago Pardo Manuel de Villena
Mr. Miguel Ángel Castro Morales

Secretary

Ms. Asunción Bellver Suárez

AYUDA EN ACCIÓN MANAGEMENT TEAM

As of May 2006

SPAIN

General Manager

Rafael Beneyto

Assistant Manager

Patricia Moreira

Quality Control Manager

Carlos Ochoa

Marketing and Communications Manager

Cali Hornos

Human Resources Manager

Carlos Cortés

Resources and Media Manager

Eduardo Guijarro

Regional and Cooperation Manager

Benjamín Berlanga

Cooperation Policies and Awareness Manager

Esther Pino

REGIONAL MANAGERS

Manager of Catalonia and Balearics

Marta Macías

Manager of Andalusia

Valentin Vilanova

Manager of Galicia

José Manuel Pérez

Manager of the Valencia Region

Alfredo Jiménez

AMERICA

Country Manager Bolivia

José Maguiña

Country Manager Ecuador

Flavio Tamayo

Country Manager El Salvador

Ana Lorena Pérez-Gómez de Orellana

Country Manager Honduras

Ernesto Magaña

Country Manager Mexico

Marco Castillo

Country Manager Nicaragua

Mercedes César

Country Manager Peru

Juan Ignacio Gutiérrez

ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL

As of May 2006

General Manager

Ramesh Singh

AFRICA

Regional Manager of Africa

Asenath Omwega

Country Manager Ethiopia

Fikre Zewdie

Country Manager Kenya

Joyce K. Umbina

Country Manager Malawi

Chris Kinyanjui

Country Manager Mozambique

Roberto Luis

Country Manager Uganda

Amanda Serumaga

ASIA

Regional Manager Asia

John Samuel

Country Manager Bangladesh

Nasreen Huq (died in may 2006)
Shoaib Siddiqui

Country Manager India

Babu Mathew

Country Manager Nepal

Shibesh Chandra Regmi

Country Manager Pakistan

Rubina Saigol

Country Manager Vietnam

Phan Van Ngoc

Volunteer Groups

Ayuda en Acción strongly supports the work of our volunteer groups – the hands and voice of our Organisation throughout the country. Their importance is demonstrated with the participation of three representatives in the Foundation's Sponsorship.

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In 2005, 68 volunteer groups and 25 collectives actively collaborated with Ayuda en Acción. Over 1,200 people brought the work of our Organisation to the foreground.

Their awareness, publicity and

fundraising activities have, among other things, allowed new collaborators to be able to support the Organisation, projects to be presented for financing by public institutions where we have no regional office, campaigns to be held, promoted by or participated in by Ayuda en Acción and over 295,000 Euros to be raised which have been destined to financing our work in the South.

In our commitment to train them and get to know each other, we held the **12th National Volunteer**

Training Meeting in El Escorial (Madrid) in March and from November to December five Regional Meetings in Andalusia, Catalonia, the Valencia Region, Galicia and Madrid.

In November, the Campo de Criptana group received the **Honorary Prize for Voluntary Work** awarded by the **Council of the Communities of Castilla-La Mancha**. This is the second time that this group has been rewarded by institutions of its region in recognition of its work.

Social Base

The commitment, participation and support of the 198,402 people who endorse our work are essential to Ayuda en Acción. Thanks to all of them we are able to promote the development of the most deprived communities.

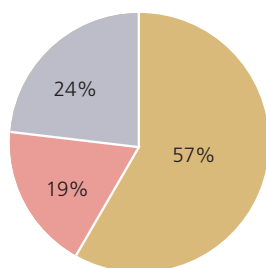
Throughout 24 years of work, their support and confidence have guaranteed our economic independence and freedom to act, allowing us to strengthen our presence and influence in Spanish society.

Thanks to their support, to the steadfast decision of the communities to rid themselves of poverty and the effort of all of those who form part of Ayuda en Acción, our work now involves over two and a half million people in 104 projects in 17 countries in America, Africa and Asia.

Work that each year benefits more poor families who can enjoy a dignified life and see how their future is now changing.

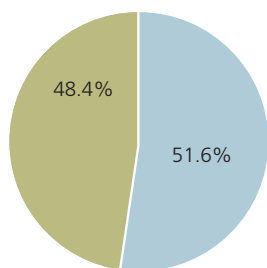
MEMBERS PER COMMUNITY					
Community	Province	Members	Community	Province	Members
Andalusia	Almería	1,959		Guadalajara	1,118
	Cádiz	4,037		Toledo	2,353
	Córdoba	2,574			7,313
	Granada	3,873	Catalonia	Barcelona	21,605
	Huelva	1,575		Girona	2,053
	Jaén	2,112		Lleida	951
	Málaga	5,949		Tarragona	2,295
	Seville	6,628			26,904
		28,707	Valencia Region		
Aragon	Huesca	805		Alicante	4,902
	Teruel	391		Castellón	1,705
	Zaragoza	3,543		Valencia	7,062
		4,739			13,669
Asturias (Principality of)		4,964	Extremadura	Badajoz	2,232
Baleares (Islands)		4,077		Cáceres	1,333
Canarias	Las Palmas	6,505			3,565
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5,204	Galicia	A Coruña	3,347
		11,709		Lugo	730
Cantabria		3,007		Ourense	762
Castilla y León	Ávila	626		Pontevedra	2,824
	Burgos	1,866			7,663
	León	1,855	Madrid (Community of)		
	Palencia	698			48,286
	Salamanca	1,417	Murcia (Region of)		
	Segovia	746			4,422
	Soria	415	Navarra (Regional Com. of)		
	Valladolid	2,915			3,592
	Zamora	421	Basque Country	Álava	2,048
		10,959		Guipuzcoa	4,140
Castilla-La Mancha				Vizcaya	6,182
	Albacete	1,646			12,370
	Ciudad Real	1,683	Rioja (La)		
	Cuenca	513			1,487
			Ceuta		
					248
			Melilla		
					197
			Foreign		
					524
			Total		
					198,402

Human Resources



Ayuda en Acción personnel

Volunteers: **1,200**
 Ayuda en Acción personnel: **392**
 Counterparts: **514**



Distribution of personnel by gender

Men: **51.6**
 Women: **48.4**

The human team that makes up Ayuda en Acción –composed of 1,600 people including workers and volunteers– is the driving force behind achieving the aim of this Organisation with its daily effort, determination and enthusiasm. The great professionalism and specialisation of the team is directly translated into the results of its work.

Work in American countries is carried out, on the one hand, from the national offices –managed by Ayuda en Acción workers– and on the other hand, from the development areas that also rely

on the work of counterparts (local partners). Our aim is to gradually strengthen the collaboration and work with counterparts and in doing help to enhance local economies. Proof of this is the decrease in the number of workers in many countries coinciding with an increase in the number of counterparts.

Ayuda en Acción favours and promotes equal opportunities for men and women. A true reflection of this is the distribution of its personnel. As in previous years, the number of male and female workers in 2005 is almost equal.

TOTAL WORKERS

COUNTRIES	workers 2004	workers 2005	growth 2004-2005
Bolivia	20	19	-5.0%
Mexico	8	11	37.5%
Peru	41	17	-58.5%
Honduras	49	62	26.5%
El Salvador	46	52	13%
Nicaragua	68	77	13.2%
Ecuador	58	35	-39.7%
Regional Office	6	6	0%
Spain	114	113	-0.9%
TOTAL	410	392	-4.4%

In Africa and Asia with ActionAid International

Ayuda en Acción works in Asia and Africa through ActionAid International (AAI), an international, non-political and non-denominational organisation that works together with poor and marginalised people to eradicate poverty and injustice.

ActionAid International supports its work on long-term development programs and awareness and impact activities in 47 countries throughout Asia, Africa, America and Europe.

Nineteen million people benefit from over 800 specific projects that AAI has developed in the South and which involve over 2,000 local organisations.

On a local level, AAI supports the formation of organisations to defend the fundamental rights of the most deprived people and communities. On a national level, it works through the participation of the civil society, the business and political sector and internationally, so that the voices of

the poor and marginalised people may be heard at intergovernmental and transnational forums and influence political decisions of governments that could have an impact on their lives. In 2005, AAI adopted a new institutional strategy “Rights to end poverty”.

ActionAid International has the support of 320,000 members and collaborators and its headquarters are in Johannesburg.

The supporters speak

More and more members decide to see our work first hand and meet the boy or girl with whom they have decided to form a solidarity tie. Here are two examples:

M^a Pilar Aguilera visits Bolivia to meet Rosalba

“Every story evolves from an idea. Mine did with a sentence that Rosalba, the little girl that I had sponsored for years, wrote in one of her letters: “If you came to visit me...”, it said. The words stuck in my head, I told my family (Ángel and Judith) and we decided to go to Bolivia to meet her.

Rosalba is 14 years old and lives in the town of San Antonio, in Alto Beni. It was a difficult place to get to, but worth it. It was a very special encounter. One which we had all looked forward to. Her father found it difficult to believe that we were really there and Rosalba who is not particularly shy, found it hard to express her feelings. However, when we visited her school she was so happy to be able

to tell her friends that her friends from Spain had come to visit her.

I would like to thank Rosalba and her friends and family for their warm welcome and for showing us that everyone's efforts are rewarded – that the grain of sand that everyone contributes has a group of people behind it making the most of it in order to make this world a better place – the Ayuda en Acción team, and Father Eusebio, the town's host, and all of those who work there with the aim of making this area a PARADISE”.

For Rosalba, the meeting with Maria Pilar and her family was a dream come true. “The day they arrived I felt so happy and content. I never imagined that they would visit me, it was lovely.



When I saw them, I thought I was dreaming, but I wasn't it was real.

At school, all my friends were amazed because it is not often that friends visit here. When we went to my house, my parents were so happy to greet them. It was a very happy moment. Thanks for visiting me”.

José Bescos visits Addis Menkore in Ethiopia

“I had been to Africa several times, but my visit to Ethiopia is a very special memory. Thanks to the help of Yemisrach Demissie, of ActionAid Ethiopia, I had the opportunity to meet Adiss Menkore, the little girl I had sponsored for seven years.

It was a long journey to Lalomana due to the bad condition of the roads. On the way there I was told that the project had been in operation for eight years and that Ayuda en Acción was packing its bags to leave this region and start up other projects elsewhere. This community is now self-sufficient thanks to the support received from members and collaborators.

This is where Adiss Menkore lives. She was only three years old when I sponsored her in 1998. She is now ten.

I was beginning to get nervous thinking about how each of us would react.

Finally, after an eight-hour journey, we arrived at the village. I could not help but look at all of the little girls thinking when was I going to set my eyes on Adiss Menkore... We walked a long way until we reached her parents house and they gave me an emotional welcome. I was emotional too, particularly when I saw a thin little girl appear in the doorway dressed in the same clothes that she wore in my photo... “This is Adiss”, Abebe, my translator, told me. It is impossible to describe how I felt at that moment. After talking for a while, Adiss handed me a bundle of papers tied with a shoelace. They were all the letters that I had sent throughout the past seven years.

I spent the entire return journey



trying to remember every single detail and second of the experience”.

For Addis Menkore, the visit from José Bescos was a very happy occasion. “It was very special for me that he came to my house to see me. I really enjoyed meeting him. My family wishes only the best for him because today I can study in a school without having to walk several miles to get there”.

Over two decades of joint commitment

Ayuda en Acción is an independent, apolitical, non-denominational Non-Governmental Development Organisation (NGDO) which was created in Spain as an International Cooperation Association in 1981 with the aim of achieving structural changes for the eradication of poverty and injustice in the world. In 1983 it was declared a Registered Charity Entity and in 2004 it became a Foundation.

After 25 years of work and thanks to the support of over 198,000 members, Ayuda en Acción is represented in 19 countries in America, Asia and Africa.¹

Our objective is to support the development of the most deprived children, families and communities in order to improve their living conditions. To achieve this, we promote long-term comprehensive development programs which promote activities in education, health, infrastructures, economic and financial initiatives, food security and the construction of citizenries. Likewise, we promote awareness campaigns, education for development and political impact with

the aim of producing social and political changes which favour areas with fewer resources.

After 25 years of work and thanks to the support of over 198,000 members, Ayuda en Acción is represented in 19 countries in America, Asia y Africa and promotes 108 development programs¹.

For this mission, Ayuda en Acción relies on a solid team of professionals and the collaboration of over 1,200 volunteers who, disinterestedly, promote acts of solidarity throughout the Autonomous Communities.

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation presents its accounts and budgets to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and is subject to audits by recognised prestigious firms.

Ayuda en Acción works in Africa and Asia through ActionAid International, an independent international organisation, supported by over 320,000 people in Europe, which promotes long-term development programs in over 47 countries and benefits over 19 million people in the poorest regions of the world.

1. Data as of may 2006.



JACOBO QUINTANILLA / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

Institutional Mission

To improve the living conditions of children, families and communities in poor countries and regions, through self-sustainable comprehensive

development programs and awareness activities, with the ultimate aim of creating structural changes to contribute to the eradication of poverty.



Values

Independence

Ayuda en Acción is a non-denominational and non-political organisation which carries out its task without discriminating against race, religion or sex.

Recognition of a person's right to dignity

Ayuda en Acción asserts the right to dignity of all people, families and communities where it works, and collaborates with them in the constitution of a fairer world.

Solidarity

Ayuda en Acción promotes the creation of supportive links between donors and the communities that receive their help, as active commitments to achieve a dignified life for the people.

Excellence

Ayuda en Acción acts rigorously and efficiently to apply the resources entrusted upon it by society, striving at all times for the utmost effectiveness when carrying out its work.

Principles

Commitment to the mission of the Organisation and enthusiasm at work

We are committed to the mission of the Organisation and act with initiative and creativity encouraging team work.

Work in networks and alliances

We propose working with other organisation through networks and alliances, committed to the eradication of poverty and the construction of a just world.

Transparency and accountability

Our rule of management is of austerity and precision in the use of resources, always acting with complete transparency and presenting accounts to our members, the beneficiaries of our work and the public in general.



JERRY MATTHEWS / ACTIONAID

Worldwide Presence



Bolivia



LIBA TAYLOR / ACTIONAID

Bangladesh



CHRIS STEELE-PERKINS / MAGNUM / ACTIONAID

Pakistan



MARK PHILLIPS / ACTIONAID

Malawi



MARK PHILLIPS / ACTIONAID

Ethiopia

Human development indicators

INDICATORS	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR	SPAIN	ETHIOPIA	HONDURAS	INDIA
Population ¹	136,600,000	8,800,000	12,900,000	6,600,000	42,100,000	73,800,000	6,900,000	1,070,800,000
Population growth rate ¹	1%	1.7%	1%	1.6%	0.4%	2.3%	2%	1.4%
Life expectancy	62.8 years	64.1 years	74.3 years	70.9 years	79.5 years	47.6 years	67.8 years	63.3 years
Adult literacy rate	41.1%	86.5%	91%	79.7%	97.7%	41.5%	80%	61%
Mortality rate in children under five	69	32	27	36	4	169	41	87
Children under five with below normal body weight	48%	8%	12%	19%	—	52%	29%	47%
Population without acces to drinking water	25%	15%	14%	18%	—	75%	10%	14%
Population without access to adequate sanitation	48%	45%	28%	37%	—	88%	32%	70%
Population below the poverty line	49.8%	62.7%	35%	48%	—	44.2%	44%	28.6%
Telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants	5	72	122	103	429	6	49	46
Adult population living with HIV/Aids ²	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.7%	4.4%	1.8%	0.9%
Position in the Human Development Index	139	113	82	104	21	170	116	127

1. Data taken from the Human Development Report 2005, of the PNUD. Editorial Mundi-Prensa 2005.

2. Data from the UNAIDS Annual Report 2005.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years that a newborn will live if the prevailing mortality rates at the time of birth continue to be the same throughout the child's life.

Adult literacy rate: Percentage of people of 15 years old or over who can read, write or understand a short simple text on his/her daily life.

Mortality rate of children under five: Probability of dying from the time of birth until the age of five, in terms of every thousand children born alive.

Population without access to drinking water: Percentage of population without access to sources of water suitable for consumption such as house connections, public fountains or protected springs, among others.

KENYA	MALAWI	MEXICO	MOZAMBIQUE	NEPAL	NICARAGUA	PAKISTAN	PERU	UGANDA	VIETNAM
32,700,000	12,300,000	104,300,000	19,100,000	26,100,000	5,300,000	151,800,000	27,200,000	26,900,000	82,000,000
2.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%	2%	1.4%	3.7%	1.2%
47.2 years	39.7 years	75.1 years	41.9 years	61.6 years	69.7 years	63 years	70 years	47.3 years	70.5 years
73.6%	64.1%	90.3%	46.5%	48.6%	76.7%	48.7%	87.7%	68.9%	90.3%
123	178	28	158	82	38	103	34	140	23
31%	22%	8%	24%	48%	10%	38%	7%	23%	33%
38%	33%	9%	57%	16%	19%	10%	19%	44%	27%
52%	54%	23%	73%	73%	44%	46%	38%	59%	59%
42%	65.3%	10.1%	69.8%	42%	47.9%	32.6%	49%	55%	50.9%
10	8	160	—	16	37	—	67	2	54
6.7%	14.2%	0.3%	12.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.5%	4.1%	0.4%
154	165	53	168	136	112	135	79	144	108

Population without access to adequate sanitation:

Percentage of the population that does not use adequate sanitation for eliminating sewage and excrements.

Population below the poverty line:

Percentage of the population living below the national poverty limit set by the country's authorities.

Adult population living with HIV/Aids:

Estimated percentage of adult population (15-49 years old) living with HIV/Aids at the end of 2003.

Position in the Human Development Index:

Position in the HDI, a combined indicator based on three indicators – a long, healthy life, level of knowledge and level of decent living. (From 1 to 177)

Our work

Ayuda en Acción works in 17 countries throughout the world to improve living conditions in the most deprived communities. With this aim, we promote local development programs as well as awareness campaigns which are guided by our Institutional Strategy – the main lines of action of which are:

- Meeting basic needs
- Enhancing local economies
- Strengthening local technical capacities
- Humanitarian action and risk management
- Empowerment, equality and structure
- Campaigns and advocacy work



JACOBO QUINTANILLA / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN



CHABO BARRIO

Meeting basic needs

Satisfying the basic needs of people and collectives continues to be our main line of intervention in each country. Activities in education, health and the improvement of infrastructures are just some of the areas covered by this line of action with the aim of improving the quality of the educational systems, promoting healthy surroundings and facilitating, among other things, economic procedures and access to markets.

In **Ethiopia** we are working on the integration and admission into schools of children on the street. Improvements to the buildings have caused a notable increase in enrolments. Likewise, we have improved access to drinking water with the installation and repair of wells and water deposits.

In **Malawi** we support the construction of school buildings and residences for students and teachers. The establishment of educational funds brought about by the community is allowing children in vulnerable situations access to education.

In **Mozambique** we pay particular attention to the enrolment of girls and their continuation in secondary education and we support small producers –a very vulnerable group– providing them with water pumps and credits.

In **Uganda**, to ensure food supply, we provide technical advice for improved sowing of crops and pasture for livestock.

In **Bangladesh** we are working to ensure a basic quality education for children. To this end, we have made use of the traditional Shishu Milan Kendra, centres where the teaching and hours are adapted to each town.

In **India** grain and seed banks have been created to store good crops and women's savings groups established to facilitate access to credits in times of need. Likewise, cooperatives have been formed which we have supported in order to sow more than one crop per year.

In **Pakistan** we are working to promote the opening and development of schools, adult education centres and

to create school committees. We have also set up camps for the treatment of common diseases and a vaccination program for women and children.

In **El Salvador**, 500 grants were awarded for basic, middle, technical, vocational and university education for 274 young girls and 266 young boys and teenagers in 17 towns. Likewise, we provided school materials for 16,756 children.

In **Honduras**, 45% of our investment has been centred on this area to improve the educational, health and housing infrastructures.

In **Bolivia**, 1,999 adults participated in literacy programs. In 2005 the hospital in the area of Caranavi was designated a centre of reference in the treatment of tuberculosis.

In **Nicaragua**, 8,570 children entered the education system and 4 multi-grade schools were improved and constructed. Likewise, we support the construction of aqueducts for drinking water and organise medical units to deal with remote communities

Better access to health services

One of the many problems faced in rural areas of Peru is the population's difficulty in accessing quality health services due to the lack of money to be able to travel to the city and the limited equipment of the local centres and units. The high maternal mortality rate of Peru makes it a high risk country. According to the Ministry of Health (MINSA), in 2002, 1,041 women died during pregnancy or after childbirth. 25% of the population should be added to this figure as they are concentrated in rural areas and are excluded from any kind of health service.

Since then, Ayuda en Acción, together with MINSA, has carried out comprehensive campaigns in these communities with



Mobile Health Units (MHU). Our objective is to transfer health services to where the population is, particularly to pregnant women and women of fertile age, so as to avoid complications and reduce the percentage of maternal deaths. The eight

MHU that are now functioning are equipped with ultrasound scanner, vaginal transducer, cardiograph, dental service, generating set and drinking water, among other services. Their use in our areas of work has allowed the rate of maternal deaths to be reduced by 90%. In 2005 alone, 18,000 women were treated. Our objective is to support the construction of healthy communities so that the population can develop its capacities.

The achievements were reached thanks to multidisciplinary work which values traditional knowledge and customs and promotes modern methods, through training, so that they are then implemented by the communities.

Enhancing local economies

Activities geared towards promoting initiatives that allow people to be inserted into local economic dynamics and processes with the aim of producing an increase in the family income, food security and people's wellbeing, are a fundamental part of our intervention.

To this end we work on strengthening the technical capacities of producers, their abilities to negotiate in markets, access to credits and production technologies, and promoting and offering advice on forming networks to facilitate collaboration between producers, buyers and sellers.

In **Peru**, strengthening the network and the capacities of the agricultural promoters, the commitment to associationism, more advanced irrigation techniques, diversification of crops, the search for markets and ensuring the sale of products before planting, has allowed the income of the farmers with whom we work to

increase by 316% compared to other farmers.

In **El Salvador** we are working to strengthen the associative, administrative and productive aspects of farmers, women and coffee producers through the granting of microcredits.

In **Honduras**, with the aim of supporting food security in 11 towns, we have contributed to the establishment of complete farms and family plots and we support 33 Savings and Rural Credit Banks which have benefited 825 families.

In **Ecuador** we are working to recuperate production methods with crops which are traditionally consumed, the surplus of which is taken to local markets to maximise food security.

In **Bolivia** we promote the insertion of productive organisations into local and international markets and support the formation of these organisations in order to open up new possibilities. Grain marketing and the

registration of the land used as ecological crops allowed 97 coffee producers in Licoma to double their incomes. The eight irrigation systems constructed multiplied yield and the areas that could be used for cultivation in five areas.

In **Nicaragua** we support 240 producers and 370 families in productive diversification, technological innovation and local and national marketing.

In **Malawi** so-called grain banks were established, stocks which protect the farmers during recurrent droughts and price fluctuations. The members of this bank have access to a revolving grain fund and they are provided with training in sales and management.

In **Pakistan**, with the idea of reverting the negative effects of chemical fertilisers used in rural areas, training was given for the manufacturing of natural fertilisers, pest control and optimum use of pesticides. These actions improved the crops and increased family incomes.

A milk-flavoured future

27 kilometres from La Paz, a milk processing plant has managed to unite 99 families in the Association of Industrial Milk Producers of Viacha (APROLIV). Every morning, the Association collects milk from its members in order to market it at the best price and provide improved quality control. In the last six years, Clotilde Limachi, chairman of the Association, has devoted all her time to the dairy. She is 45 years old and works there with her husband and her 8 children. She milks the cows at four o'clock in the morning, obtaining between 13 and 50 litres depending on the time of year and delivers it to APROLIV. She finds this work simple and pleasant because she is able to chat with her children and enjoy being her animals.

The introduction of high quality cows has meant an increase in the quantity of milk in



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN BOLIVIA

the area as until recently a producer may have delivered four litres per day as opposed to, at least, nine which he delivers today.

But APROLIV thinks big. The quality of its products has allowed it to support the school breakfast program. This will mean a substantial income throughout this year and, most importantly, improve the children's nutrition. Marcelo Yupanqui, vice-chairman of APROLIV, commented:

"When I was little, it was a luxury to drink milk, now children can drink it every day." The Association obtains around 1,500 litres of milk in the high season and 800 in winter. Gradually, producers have seen how, when organised, they can work better. Before they only thought of the companies in the area, now they know that they can cover the market surrounding Viacha and, why not, some time soon, La Paz.

Strengthening local technical capacities

The sustainability of development processes requires properly trained people committed to the development of their own countries and communities.

Ayuda en Acción works to contribute to development and devotes part of its efforts to strengthening local technical capacities through technical and professional training of young people and adults. This area includes, among others, training programs for leaders, teachers, literacy tutors, health staff, agricultural promoters and human rights and organisation management programs.

In **Peru**, through the Early Education Program, we built and equipped a network of 156 centres which have been attended by 7,458 children.

Likewise, 3,415 adults were trained to reinforce this work in favour of small children. According to data from the Peruvian Ministry of Education, only 2.5% of children under three receive early education.

In **Honduras** we trained 81 local primary and preschool teachers in three towns of Comayagua and also trained the members of 33 Rural Savings Banks.

In **Ecuador**, our work was focussed on strengthening local organisations through the recognition of their associations, leaders and processes.

In **Nicaragua**, courses and discussions on education, enhancing local economy, equality, risk management, food security... allowed the capacities of the collectives we work with to be strengthened.

In **Uganda**, we offered advice to the communities for sowing improved crops and pastures for livestock and citrus fruit seedbeds were planted to provide seeds and extend crops.

In **Vietnam** the low level of training in the communities led us to develop adult literacy courses, trainer training courses, courses on the prevention of HIV/Aids, child abuse and people trafficking, among others.

Learning through play

In Honduras in 2005, Ayuda en Acción promoted the installation of play-centres, early stimulation centres and the Interactive Preschool Education Project (PREPI).

To extend the areas covered, improve the quality of education and propitiate community participation in order to strengthen local capacities, Preschool Education Community Centres were created together with the Ricardo Ernesto Maduro Foundation (FEREMA) and the Education Secretary. At these centres, using the "PLAY AND LEARN" methodology, small children are encouraged to learn with the aid of interactive CDs which combine playing and singing with other didactic materials that allow their abilities to be enriched and for them to acquire knowledge and skills orientated towards success in their school



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN HONDURAS

life. The methodology is developed over ten months during which time the educator organises the children to carry

out activities that allow them to play, explore and use all their senses, through dancing, jumping, painting, conversation and questions, thus reinforcing their self-esteem and understanding of values.

This project also promotes community integration through the combined work that the Mothers and Fathers Association, the community and the educational, health and local authorities carry out to support the setting up of these centres and their activities. The collaboration of all of those involved enabled the first targets to be achieved. In 2005, 24 centres were set up which allowed 437 boys and girls to participate in these courses and preschool attendance was over 32%. For 2006, the aim is to reach 72 centres. Communities and authorities are working towards this end.

Humanitarian Action and Risk Management

Natural disasters, situations of social and political tension and instability or armed conflicts are not as isolated or exceptional situations as they may initially seem.

For Ayuda en Acción these disasters are a direct consequence of certain development models which increase vulnerability; for this reason we include humanitarian action in our programs through focussing on risk management. This means not only taking action on the consequences and effects, but also on the causes, attempting to prevent and reduce risks in order to facilitate the continuity of the development processes embarked upon later.

In **Pakistan**, the earthquake on October 8th led ActionAid Pakistan to set up emergency aid enabling 80,000 people to receive immediate help through the supply of food, tents or shelters. Aid was centred on the most vulnerable – families with women as

head of the household, orphans, disabled and minorities.

In **El Salvador**, apart from providing humanitarian aid to the towns affected by the successive hurricanes and tropical storms or the eruptions of the Santa Ana volcano, we worked with the local communities and authorities to develop local risk management plans.

In **Honduras**, the main focus of our interventions was risk management. To this end, we promoted preparation and rehabilitation actions enabling vulnerability to be reduced. Likewise, we worked to increase the response capacity on a local level and strengthen participation in networks in order to support the government in

decision-making.

In **Ecuador** we supervised the conditions of those affected by the Tungurahua volcano through an interinstitutional network that allows the state of the environment to be monitored and actions developed to mitigate the effects of volcanic ash.

In **Nicaragua** we worked on capacitating community development committees to provide for a better analysis of risk situations and generate proposals to deal with them better.

In the face of more and more prolonged and severe periods of drought endured in the **sub-Saharan region**, emergency work is centred on reducing food insecurity and accommodating the vulnerability of the most defenceless collectives by providing drinking water, seeds, fertilisers, the implementation of food service programs in schools, feed for livestock, the construction of temporary shelters for those people uprooted, etc

Returning to normal after the tsunami

The damages caused by the fateful tsunami on December 26th, 2004, led us to immediately set up a humanitarian aid program, through ActionAid International, to address the needs of those affected in India, Sri Lanka, the Maldives, Somalia and Thailand.

From the start we worked towards facilitating the recuperation of the communities by means of a program centred on Meeting basic needs, psychosocial attention for those affected, the recuperation of life resources, strengthening the communities so as to defend their rights and to ensure that aid reached those most in need.

The disaster removed the life resources of many families who found themselves in a situation of poverty and exclusion. And not only fishermen but agricultural communities too and people who made their living through trade. Since then, we have



supported these groups in recuperating their life resources and in opening up new opportunities to generate income. Women required particular attention,

many of them became the head of the family. Joint-ownership projects offered them the opportunity to participate in family businesses and allow them to have more say in income management. In Sri Lanka, Thailand, the Maldives and India, women have been introduced into trades such as weaving, food production and agriculture, thanks to tools, seeds and training which they requested from us. The tsunami would not have had such a tragic effect on the population if adequate policy and technical decisions had been made to reduce the risks in the face of natural threats. There will be more earthquakes, hurricanes, droughts and tsunamis but from now on, the difference will be in how we prepare for this vulnerability when confronted with these phenomena – so it is not always the same people who die.

Empowerment, equality and structure

The term “empowerment” refers to the process of strengthening social, technical and political capacities and the skills of people and collectives so that they can exercise their rights and duties, actively participate in processes of discussion, design and monitoring of policies which affect them, and propose and carry out projects for the development and improvement of their living conditions and to make them more dignified. Ayuda en Acción also works to promote changes in attitudes, rules and beliefs that prevent men and women from having the same rights and opportunities. Rescuing and strengthening the indigenous cultural identity and reducing the isolation of communities by facilitating access to the information media, is another objective of our work in the South.

In **India** we work to ensure that women have a more important role in decision-making processes, greater access to education and full rights in terms of economic resources.

In **Pakistan**, socio-cultural traditions define the woman's role in relation to her husband and her home. To remedy this situation, we have developed seminars dealing with subjects such as domestic violence or the importance of her role in decision-making which directly affects her, such as marriage, family planning, etc.

In **Ethiopia** and **Malawi** we provide training programs on women's rights and promote participation in the community through debates and group activities. More and more women are joining these programs, participating more and making decisions.

In **Uganda**, in collaboration with the police, a program has been set up to protect women and children and follow up cases of sexual violence.

In **Peru** we are working to strengthen and implicate key local groups in social organisation. In the area of Cajamarca, the Country Patrols have set up neighbourhood watch systems and actively participate in the

participative budgets identifying and supporting local and regional projects.

In **Bolivia** we continue to work on handling birth certificates and identity cards which has led to over 5,240 people having access to active

Ayuda en Acción also works to promote changes in attitudes, rules and beliefs that prevent men and women from having the same rights and opportunities.

citizenship. Another positive example is that of the radio stations of the Towns of Licoma and Cajuata which have played an important role in providing information to the communities.

In support of women's rights

Up until a couple of years ago in the development areas covered by ActionAid Vietnam (AAV) it was very common for girls to abandon their studies at an early age and for women to suffer constant episodes of domestic violence at the hands of their husbands who were usually drunk. Until then, it was always men who participated in social activities and women stayed at home in charge of household tasks.

With the aim of changing this situation and participating in the development of these communities, AAV made the defence of women's rights one of its main priorities.

In this vein, in the province of Ha Giang, we participated in the creation of 14 associations promoting issues of equality and the prevention of domestic violence in which 523 people have already participated. Their attendance at frequent meetings held to create common jobs and discuss the role of women in families and the social environment, has begun to bear its first fruits given that many men have



JOSEP GRALT / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

started to share household tasks.

Likewise, we promoted seven REFLECT circles, an informal literacy method which adapts the contents to the needs of the population in question, that have allowed 160 women belonging to ethnic minorities of this remote district, the majority of them illiterate, to begin to take on a new role. Many women now know their rights and understand that they have exactly the same rights as men to an education - this being crucial in order to improve their living conditions.

Campaigns and advocacy work

Ayuda en Acción believes that the fight against poverty should not only take place in the most deprived areas and with the people who suffer its consequences, but that societies of poor and rich countries alike must be made aware of the problem.

But, of course, the fight against poverty is not possible without the involvement and commitment of governments and multilateral organisations in designing and applying public policies which guarantee the Human Rights of the people, detain the impoverishment that millions suffer throughout the world and promote development processes set up with their organisations. To this end and in conjunction with other NGDO and civil society organisations, we work to raise awareness among public authorities in order that they adopt and respond to the commitments necessary in the fight against poverty.

In **India**, in order to make society aware of the rights of people with disabilities, we organised orientation and awareness programs and self-help groups.

In **Kenya, Malawi** and **Mozambique**, given the huge number of cases of HIV/ Aids in Africa, we promoted the creation of community awareness groups to work on the effects of Aids and show affected families how to deal with the situation. Likewise, awareness campaigns were launched favouring a change in attitude towards the disease, aiding acceptance of those affected and providing information on home care programs for the sick.

In **Honduras** eight civil organisations were reinforced through a workshop of communication experts for the diffusion of activities, awareness and support of the work carried out and they took advantage of places such as fairs, public meetings and the radio to raise public awareness.

In **Nicaragua**, through the Human Development and Education Forum for the Nicaragua Initiative and together with educational boards or local forums, we continue promoting the National Campaign for the Right to a Free Quality Education for all Nicaraguans.

Educate to end poverty

Within the activities of the Global Campaign for Education, the Global Action Week for Education took place in the last week of April with the 2005 slogan being "Educate to end poverty".

The campaign seeks to raise awareness and exert public and political pressure so that governments and international institutions fulfil the obligation of providing free quality public education to all people. The Global Action Week for Education is its most important activity as it mobilises millions of people throughout the world to demand from their governments the right to an education. During this Week in 2005, the Global Education Campaign mobilised over five million people in over 115 countries, in which male and female



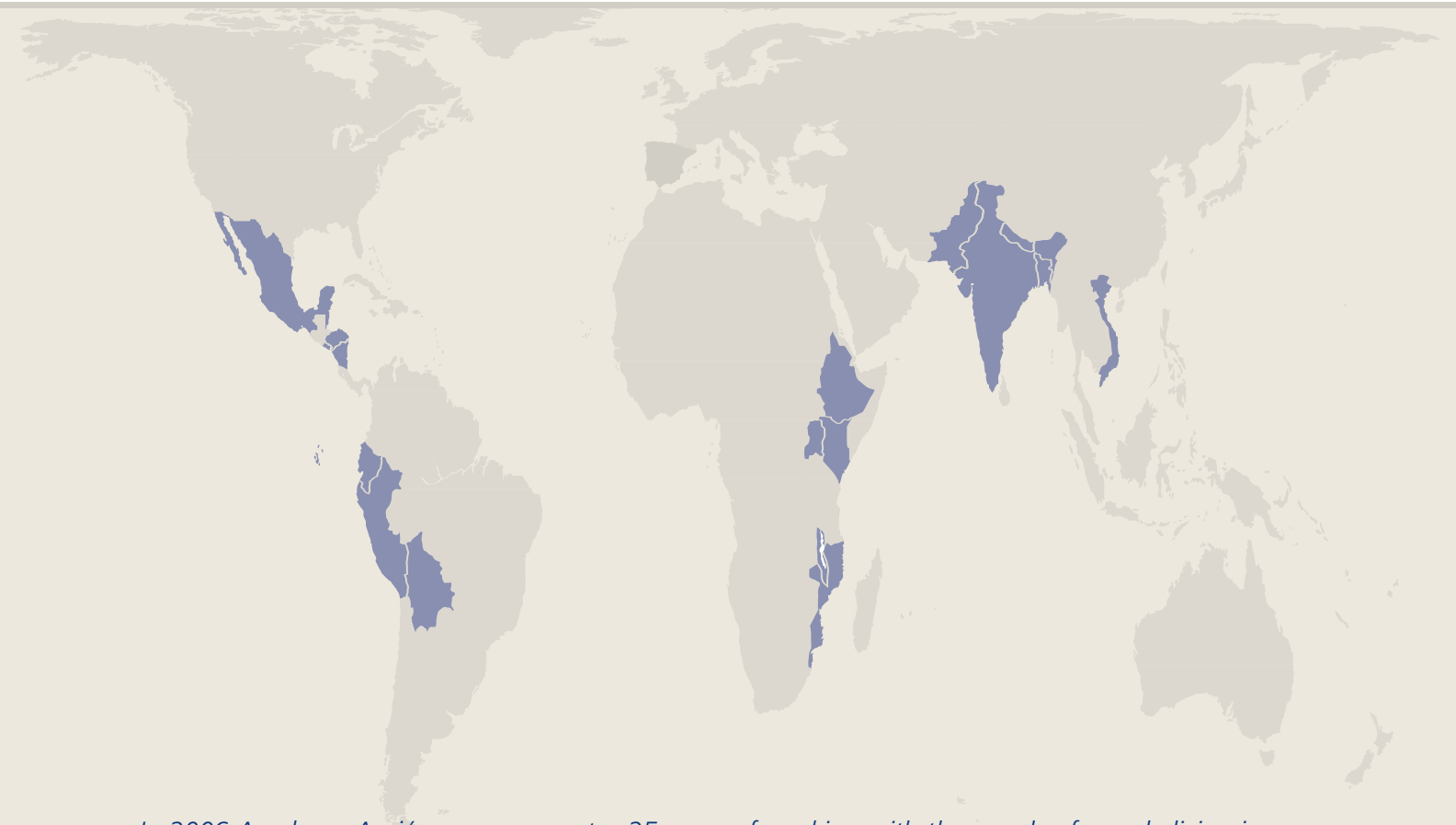
students demanded that their political representatives do everything possible,

and without further delay, to "send a friend to school". This activity led to visits from politicians to schools, where children from preschool, primary and secondary education greeted them with demands to adopt measures to guarantee the right to an education by means of speeches and messages written on cut-out figures that symbolised their over one hundred million "friends" without an education.

These "friends" made an incredible journey across the world and their demands even reached the Millennium+5 World Summit of the United Nations, held in September in New York.

Ayuda en Acción forms part of the national coalitions of the Global Campaign for Education in every country where it operates.

Cooperation programs

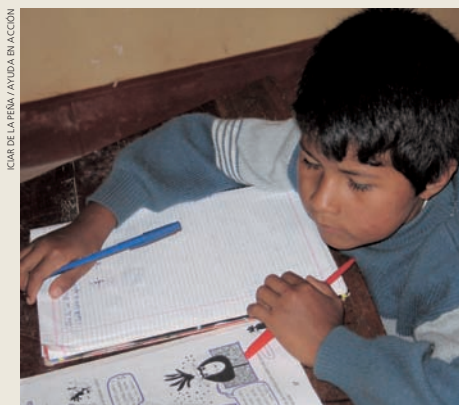


In 2006 Ayuda en Acción commemorates 25 years of working with thousands of people living in conditions of poverty and exclusion.

Throughout these years unbelievable achievements have been reached. Thousands of children who were excluded from the school system have been provided with schooling; mothers and fathers have been involved in the educational project of their communities; thousands of adults who had not had the opportunity to learn to read or write as children have been taught to do so; sanitary conditions have

been improved in thousands of communities in which infant mortality rates have been reduced, vaccination programs have been set up showing a noticeable impact on illnesses, rural groups have joined forces to improve their ratios of productivity and to facilitate access into markets; base organisation networks have been established to capacitate people to demand their rights and raise awareness in the administrations of their obligations, many women have been incorporated into the labour market and their relationships within their families have improved.

But perhaps the most important aspect is that all of this has been achieved through channelling the solidarity of many people who have assumed the fact that in participating in this project they become jointly responsible for a problem - that of poverty and exclusion throughout the world - which is everyone's problem.



ICAR DE LA PENA / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN EL SALVADOR

AMERICA



INGO HERÁZ / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

Social, economic and political balance

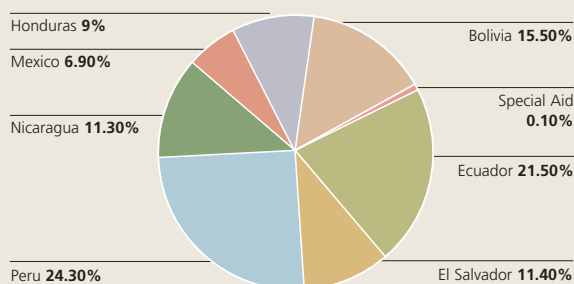
In 2005, Latin America maintained a major growth rate – although less than that of 2004 – with which the levels of poverty and destitution were slightly reduced, despite this fact, according to the Economic Commission for Latin America (CEPAL), this reduction is not sufficient to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

However, whilst some countries achieved effective reductions in poverty levels, others rose considerably. The most outstanding factor was the increase in remittances that international migrants sent to their countries, although their use, mostly for consumption, meant that other basic necessities were not covered.

At the end of 2005, 17% of the Latin American population continued to live in destitution and 40% on less than two dollars per day. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Latin America shows the highest levels of inequality in the distribution of wealth. There is a high incidence of overcrowding, lack of adequate hygiene services, low rates of school attendance and the shortage of drinking water in the majority of the countries. The labour market for young people is volatile and with low incomes and although there are opportunities to access information, access to decision-making areas is limited. This situation does not show much promise of their living conditions improving.

In the world of politics, 2005 coincided with elections and the start of electoral processes in several countries which caused problems in coexistence and revealed difficulties in maintaining democratic normality. Honduras, El Salvador, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and Mexico experienced heated electoral campaigns where the majority chose left-wing or central social-democrat candidates.

Application of funds in America 2005
Total: 25,273,407 euros



BOLIVIA

In 2005, Bolivia experienced a particularly intense year in the social and political world. President Mesa resigned in June and was replaced by Eduardo Rodríguez, then president of the Supreme Court of Justice. Rodríguez took the country to the voting booths which led to victory for Evo Morales, the first indigenous president since democracy was established.

In January, the protests of the inhabitants of the city of El Alto in the so-called "water war" led to the rescission of the contract of the multinational that had the licence to provide drinking water in the said city and in

La Paz. A similar situation occurred in May when the hydrocarbon law was announced. Some months later, Morales announced major changes in hydrocarbon policies that allowed the natural resources of the largest Latin American gas company to be nationalised.

Although the economy grew by 3%, the poverty levels have remained unchanged and in some places the indicators are alarming. The rate of illiteracy in adults over 15 is 13% but in certain areas it is over 50%. In December, the International Monetary Fund announced the cancellation of its debt.



CHANGO BARRIOSO

Development Area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment ¹
Caranavi	1996	32,856	Centro de Educación Popular Qhana	400,714
Alto Beni	1995	11,919	O.S.C.A.R.	202,600
Licoma	1996	12,363	SEMTA	345,482
Coroico	1997	12,869	CARITAS-Coroico	297,172
Viacha	1997	27,431	Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado, CIPCA	409,994
Wichaca	1998	23,656	CAUSANANCHISPAJ	291,009
Betanzos	1998	9,880	Asociación Cultural Loyola, Potosí, Fundación ACLO	243,524
Malmiza	1999	11,289	CARITAS Diocesana - Potosí	291,850
Zudáñez	1999	6,000	Promotores Agropecuarios, PROAGRO	276,440
San Julián	2003	51,603	Servicios de Asesoría a Comunidades Agrarias, SACOA	257,919
Yapacaní	2005	32,566	Centro de Promoción Agropecuaria Campesina, CEPAC	59,118
Ciudad del Niño Jesús	1998	1,530	Ciudad del Niño Jesús	51,170
Hogar Teresa de los Andes	2004	220	Hogar Teresa de los Andes	60,437
National Office				729,672
Total		234,182		3,917,101

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds	Company funds
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	393,947	253,605	44,470
Basic health	78,104	117,368	-
Food security	11,335	-	-
Decent housing	13,981	-	-
Drinking water and environmental health	90,253	109,520	-
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	101,006	176,422	45,902
Primary production	124,087	-	-
Transformation process	44,961	-	-
Commercialisation activities	25,821	-	-
Microfinancing	245	-	-
Environment and sustainable use of resources	31,719	64,957	-
Strengthening of local technical capacities	114,800	18,649	-
Humanitarian action; risk management and prevention	18,238	1,064	2,155
Empowerment, equality and structure	115,596	218	-
Campaigns and advocacy work			
Campaigns	14,509	727	-
Advocacy work	19,219	4,315	-
Participation in civil society networks	13,386	10,892	-



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

ECUADOR



Ecuador has one of the greatest panoramas of social and economic inequality in South America. Of its 13 million inhabitants, two thirds of families have an income of less than 300 dollars per month (two dollars per day per member), thus poverty is undoubtedly the country's main problem. In spite of the political instability caused by sudden changes in government (the last three presidents were removed from office), Ecuador has reached a relatively stable macroeconomy, due to two fortuitous factors: oil (it exports petroleum, but imports oil products) and remittances from migrants.

With the country entering into the greatest economic and institutional crisis of its history (1999-2000), an unprecedented number of people emigrated. Between 2000 and 2005 over a million people left the country; almost 5% of the population currently lives in Spain.

In the world of politics, 2005 stood out as a year of great instability in its institutions and structural fragility of the State. In April, President Lucio Gutiérrez was replaced by Vice-President Alfredo Palacio after strong pressure exerted by the middle-class of Quito.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Bolívar	1997	13,875	Own team	321,231.45
Sig Sig	1997	12,200	Fundación RIKCHARINA	477,770.87
Mitad del Mundo	1997	23,894	Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe	421,809.30
Intag	1997	10,186	PRODECI	415,174.45
Sta, Elena	1997	30,110	CPR	380,980.95
Cusubamba	1998	7,486	FEPP	256,675.88
Cotacachi	1998	13,354	Fundación Tierra Viva	335,887.17
Pedro Carbo	1998	17,606	CPR	322,078.11
Muisne	1999	11,888	GSFEPP	281,085.81
Chilligallo	2002	8,900	Fundación Consultora Don Bosco Fundación Proyecto Salesiano Chicos de la Calle	256,830.63
Tungurahua	2003	6,471	Own team	308,325.12
Chinchaysuyo (Binacional)	2004	13,350	Fundación RIKCHARINA	305,287.86
Morona	2005	2,200	COADESI	181,849.37
National Office				1,168,110.42
Total		171,520		5,433,097.39

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	262,567.07	554,630.15
Basic health	255,964.47	190,514.62
Food Security	29,191.52	-
Decent housing	3,437.83	-
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	21,804.97	313,857.92
Enhancing local economies		
Community infrastructure	21,106.58	66,318.11
Primary production	76,753.51	25,441.50
Transformation processes	29,988.65	-
Commercialisation activities	23,188.82	3,312.90
Microfinancing	19,921.07	-
Environment and sustainable use of resources	65,250.61	32,773.72
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management		
Humanitarian Action	4,464.46	-
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	8,853.83	-
Strengthening of local technical capacities	231,668.97	13,884.71
Empowerment. equality and structure	193,494.44	6,661.48
Campaigns and advocacy work		
Campaigns	23,066.89	-
Advocacy work	4,156.65	-
Participation in civil society networks	1,117.16	-

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

EL SALVADOR

The social, economic and political outlook in 2005 was discouraging, particularly for 43% of the population living in poverty and 19% living in absolute poverty.

The economy, which grew by 1.8% in 2004, barely reached 1.5% in 2005. Despite the fact that the Government expects that when the Free Trade Agreement between Central America and the United States comes into force the situation will improve, analysts predict a rise in imports, a negative impact on agriculture and livestock and an increase in the migratory flow.

The increased rates of insecurity make it the second most violent country in Latin America. In 2005 there were 3,812 murders; an average of 10 murders per day. In the rural population, the lack of access to rights such as health, education, water and employment, among other things, results in malnutrition, epidemics, illiteracy, unemployment and school studies being abandoned, par-



ticularly amongst children.

The tropical storms "Adrian", "Beatriz" and "Stan" and the eruption of the Llamatepec volcano seriously affected the country, particularly the inhabitants of rural areas, given their vulnerability.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Santo Domingo	1997	2,622	Own team	303,913
Cabañas	1996	5,536	Own team	408,215
Jiquilisco	2000	2,433	Own team	320,768
Las Flores	2005	989	Own team	155,518
Morazán ¹	1997/2004	14,378	FUNDAMAC	435,329
National Office				1,252,820
Total		25,958		2,876,563

Main lines of action ²	Public funds	Company funds
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	178,787	206,653
Basic health	44,641	
Food security	76,657	
Decent housing	-	53,425
Drinking water and environmental health	39,577	33,519
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production	9,896	-
Transformation processes	24,754	-
Commercialisation activities	11,058	-
Microfinancing	11,084	-
Environment and sustainable use of resources	11,194	-
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management		
Prevention	21,916	-
Humanitarian Action	156,540	-
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	12,021	-
Strengthening of local technical capacities	166,570	95,034
Empowerment, equality and structure	89,592	179,309
Campaigns and advocacy work		
Campaigns	5,588	28,295
Advocacy work	13,123	-
Participation in civil society networks	22,967	-



1. The current DA of Morazán is the unification of former areas of Morazán, Cacaopera and Chilanga.

2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

HONDURAS



Honduras is a country of average income with a high level of debt and a profound social inequality. Of its almost seven million inhabitants, over four are poor and of these, 46% are extremely poor.

The economy is growing at a slow rate and insufficient generation of employment has led over one million people to emigrate.

The tropical weather phenomena left dozens of dead and missing people in its wake, 25,000 affected and major damage in the North and East of the country. Honduras is one of the countries which has made the least advances in human development in the region. 66% of children under 14 live in poverty; malnutrition affects 67.2% of children under five; life expectancy is 68.6 years; the probability of dying before 40 is 15.7%; insufficient access to health services produces increased rates of maternal/infant mortality and it is calculated that the majority of over 60,000 people living with HIV/Aids do not have access to anti-retroviral drugs. In the last year violence has increased.



In 2005, the lack of solutions led Honduras to endure a climate of social mobilisation.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Choluteca Norte	1998	23,628	Own team	291,430
El Paraiso Sur	1998	14,620	Own team	432,701
Humuya	1998	11,653	Own team	392,918
Comayagua Norte	1998	17,732	Own team	530,316
Yoro	2003	12,497	Own team	270,824
National Office				349,791
Total		80,130		2,267,980

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds
Meeting basic needs		
Basic needs	181,514	-
Basic health	71,882	349,433
Food Security	9,996	5,562
Decent housing	6,372	-
Drinking water and environmental health	9,295	41,302
Enhancing local economies		
Community infrastructure	2,576	26,202
Primary production	39,319	78,512
Transformation processes	7,351	13,207
Commercialisation activities	25,931	11,865
Environment and sustainable use of resources	16,123	156,312
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management		
Prevention	1,746	-
Humanitarian Action	1,512	-
Strengthening of local technical capacities	118,060	10,942
Empowerment, equality and structure	81,063	21,806
Campaigns and advocacy work		
Campaigns	1,677	-
Advocacy work	4,858	-

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

MEXICO

The year 2005 was marked by three major national processes which, to a great extent, will condition the near future of the country. The first was in the framework of the political dispute arising from the electoral process that the country will undergo in 2006 and which in 2005 led the three main national parties (PRI, PAN, PRD) to increase their confrontations dividing public opinion and straining the social climate.

The second issue that marked the national agenda is related to the increase in poverty and exclusion. The Human Development Index report highlights a growth in the gap between the rich and poor, the emergence of large areas of urban poverty and the worsening of poverty in the countryside and indigenous areas.

The third issue concerns the regional conflicts which are endangering national governability and are provoked by the dissatisfaction at the government's incapability to resolve problems such as the Juárez deaths, the conflict that arose in the mining sector after the death of 65 workers in the state of Coahuila, the crisis



of the Puebla arising from supposed violations of government of human rights and links with businessmen accused of paedophilia and the flare-up of conflicts in Chiapas, due to the lack of government attention to those affected by Hurricane Wilma.



JOSEF GIBALT / AYUDA EN ACCION

YVES REDRAZ / AYUDA EN ACCION

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Amanc	2000	1,150	AMANC	203,423.65
Nexapa	2000	35,370	DICOM	418,972.51
Zautla	2000	20,293	CESDER-PRODES	234,099.78
Guatepec	2000	15,300	Patronato Pro Educación Mexicano	168,623.93
Tlatel Xochitenco	2000	11,427	Fundación de Apoyo Educativo	160,078.82
Sonora	2003	25,795	Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Sonora	179,485.10
National Office	1997			377,266.36
Total		109,335		1,741,950.15

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	91,757	107,042
Basic health	224,275	11,461
Food security	59,317	-
Decent housing	32,628	-
Drinking water and environmental health	-	70,109
Enhancing local economies		
Community infrastructure	663	-
Primary production	3,086	-
Commercialization activities	18,455	4,185
Microfinancing	64,731	-
Environment and sustainable use of resources	5,210	-
Strengthening of local technical capacities	177,980	3,725
Empowerment, equality and structure	49,190	49,190
Campaigns and advocacy work		
Campaigns	6,635	-
Advocacy work	16,323	-
Participation in civil society networks	22,036	-

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

NICARAGUA



The rise in oil prices caused a downturn in economic growth and a sharp increase in the inflation rate, which reached 11% due to fuel and food prices, thus average salaries lost their purchasing power.

Family remittances which are between 800 and 1,000 million dollars per year played a major role in maintaining the official international reserves. The revenue of the FMI, World Bank and the InterAmerican Development Bank sustained the balance of payments of the country in order to meet increased oil costs.

In the world of politics, 2005 was a year of constant confrontation between the State authorities and the repeated protests at the increase in transport prices. Despite the controversies, the CAFTA-DR free trade agreement was ratified. For some, the agreement will offer business opportunities in the region and strengthen political, economic and social integration processes in the area. For others, it will affect production, increasing the demand for public policies that allow risks to be reduced in the precarious labour market and in the agricultural sector.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Nueva Guinea	1993	15,059	Own team and ADENG	549,455
Nueva Segovia	1996	10,844	Own team, FUNDEMUNI and ADEPROFOCA	396,645
León	1996	16,707	Own team and APEADECO	519,189
Boaco	1997	12,396	Own team and ADM	359,365
Kukra Hill	1998	9,318	Own team	451,911
Acahualinca ¹	2005		Fundación Dos Generaciones	
National Office	1993			573,788
Total		64,324		2,850,353

Main lines of action ²	Private funds	Public funds
Meeting basic needs	133,593	84,028
Enhancing local economies	215,818	449,437
Environment and sustainable use of resources	7,387	
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	7,608	969
Strengthening of local technical capacities	133,450	3,206
Empowerment, equality and structure	386,044	20,629
Campaigns and advocacy work		
Campaigns	15,978	-
Advocacy work	12,472	-
Participation in civil society networks	31,859	-

1. In 2005 Acahualinca was identified as a DA, for this reason the budget was executed from the National Office.

2. This table shows investments in some activities carried out in the country in 2005.

Peru is a country of great contrasts. From 2001-2005, the growth rate was 3.9% whilst the average world growth rate was 3.8% and that of Latin America, 2.5%. However, this growth which was largely due to favourable external conditions and the macroeconomic stability of recent years, has not helped to solve its problems of exclusion and poverty. Over 50% of the 26 million inhabitants live in conditions of poverty and almost 20% in extreme poverty. 40.5% of the population is under 18 and children are the most affected by this situation as the basic needs of over half of them are not

met. In Peru, a country considered to have an average income, around 20,000 children die each year before they reach their first birthday and one in four children under five suffer chronic malnutrition – this situation being even more chronic in rural areas. In terms of education the situation is not promising. Over a million children between 6 and 16 years of age do not attend school and the learning level of those who do attend is very poor. According to the Ministry of Education, 81% of those in the final year of secondary school do not understand what they read.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Yancana Huasy	1996	1,100	YANCANA HUASY	170,061
Cutervo	1997	23,160	ESCAES	368,527
San Juan de Lurigancho	1997	16,100	TACIF	346,436
Nuevo Bambamarca	1997	28,670	PRODIA	717,034
Caravelí	1997	31,917	ADISUR	628,357
Ica - Paracas Verde	1998	22,195	DECAL	451,861
Paiján - Trujillo	1998	22,460	CTTU "SAN JOSÉ"	407,535
Piura	1998	37,672	VISAD	589,814
Oasis Villa	1998	29,349	TIERRA DE NIÑ@S	412,970
Chota	1998	28,794	PERÚ EN ACCIÓN	641,167
Lambayeque	2003	10,263	CIPDES	219,535
Cusco	2003	9,592	CADEP	168,554
Ayabaca - Binacional	2005	4,750	ESCAES	191,517
National Office	1988			842,995
Total		266,022		6,156,363

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds	Company funds
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	733,333.40	217,021.34	198,879.63
Basic health	211,142.52	-	-
Food security	68,103.77	1,136.97	3,231.19
Decent housing	19,145.59	-	23,529.44
Drinking water and environmental health	3,554.95	156,071.11	-
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	112,806.33	11,421.14	29,713.80
Primary production	300,781.02	323,703.82	9,844.33
Transformation processes	6,192.48	16,655.35	8,478.27
Commercialisation activities	12,975.61	6,556.63	-
Microfinancing	52,150.24	-	-
Environment and sustainable use of resource	48,217.80	58,474.44	
Strengthening local technical capacities	266,101.43	62,355.08	11,639.34
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management			
Prevention	3,349.41	-	-
Humanitarian Action	595.44	-	-
Empowerment. equality and structure	132,675.11	23,640.68	16,044.80
Campaigns and advocacy work			
Campaigns	35,224.70	61.63	-
Advocacy work	27,646.25	-	12,697.62
Participation in civil society networks	2,250.45	-	2,886.46



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

AFRICA



Social, economic and political balance

The African continent is home to 13% of the world's population, 28% of the total number of people who live in poverty and 62% of those who live with HIV/Aids. Over 25,000 minors die each day from illnesses which are easily cured in the West and 60 million children do not have access to a basic education.

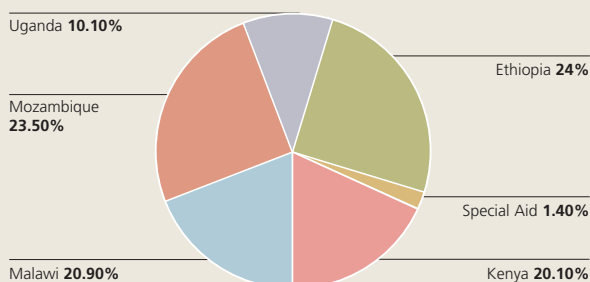
The privatisation of public companies, the elimination of social subsidies and the neglect of basic services such as education, electricity, health and housing, have caused a deterioration in living conditions in the most impoverished sectors as well as unpopularity of the governments. Many governments have been incapable of meeting these needs and protecting the rights of their people and they frequently seek to maintain their position of power disregarding the expectations of their citizens, particularly those who are excluded or marginalised.

The continent regularly has to face major emergencies caused by drought, the extension of desert, landslides and famine.

Almost 70% of HIV infections worldwide are in Africa. Illnesses related to the virus are, following chronic malnutrition in minors, the second cause of death on the continent. Cases of Aids are decimating entire communities and the population of a productive age. Public health systems encounter insurmountable difficulties when providing anti-retroviral treatment and care for the thousands of affected people. Six out of ten are women meaning that many homes are run by orphans.

The African continent's participation in international economic exchanges has been reduced by two-thirds in the last 25 years and, in global terms, is less than 2% of the total.

Application of funds in Africa 2005
Total: 5,099,030 euros



ETHIOPIA



JENNY MATTHEWS / ACTIONAID



In 2005 the poverty situation was heightened by a difficult socio-political context. The need to prevent conflicts and contribute to the construction of peace and the weakness of the democratic system and in terms of human rights caused several social crises which destabilised and increased the levels of poverty in the most disadvantaged sectors.

The parliamentary elections registered a high level of participation, around 90% according to the national electoral commission, and the authoritarian regime of Prime Minister Meles Zenawi achieved the majority. Following the elections, the violent repression against supporters of the opposition and the detention of several leaders of the civil society

accused of betrayal for not supporting the Government, caused international criticism. Despite having had an exceptional harvest, thanks to a prolonged rainy seasons and an increased use of fertilisers and improved seeds, two million people needed food aid. This figure, added to that of over five million victims of chronic hunger who need to continue receiving food and economic support, means that over eight million Ethiopians now depend on food aid programs in order to survive.

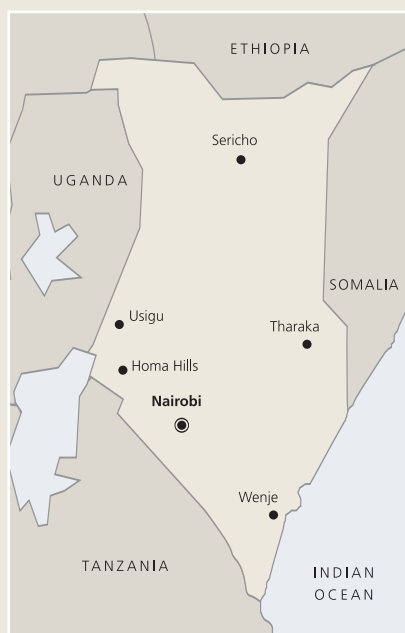
In 2005, Addis Abbaba hosted a Meeting African specialists in HIV/Aids who came together to study measures to combat the situation created by the virus in the most affected region of the planet.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Rest - Alaje	1996	35,000	REST	165,174
Wadla	1998	40,521	ORDA	97,651
Doba	2002	99,564	ERSHA	291,031
Dessie	1998	34,261	FSC	176,485
Lalomama	1998	32,587	Agri-Service Etiopia	84,041
Janamora	2004	15,000	Own teams	227,167
Seru	2005	21,560	Own teams	181,496
Total		278,493		1,223,045

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	356,755
Basic health	85,562
Food security	200,000
Drinking water and environmental health	23,000
Enhancing local economies	
Microfinancing	25,000
Empowerment, equality and structure	40,100

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

KENYA



The lack of results in the Government's commitment to fight against corruption, improve governability, create employment and introduce a new constitutional order, caused deception amongst the people.

The chronic drought experienced by the country in 2005 caused the loss of crops and the death of animals and led to a serious situation of food insecurity which claimed many deaths in the most arid areas. This situation led the Government to request economic support in order to guarantee the supply of food for 2.5 million people –almost 10% of the population–.

The inter-ethnic conflict continued to claim victims. The confrontations prove how fragile relations are between the communities of

the most arid areas where the pastures and water resources are very limited and the rivalry between villages is on the increase. In global terms, along with other countries of the region, Kenya has put pressure on the developed countries and financial institutions –the World Bank and the IMF– for their debt to be cancelled and for support in economic growth. The HIV/Aids problem is a further obstacle in the slow development of the country. 6.7% of the population suffers from this disease and although the Government is studying a bill, among other measures, that will protect the rights and ease the living conditions of those affected, Aids continues to be a great threat to achievements obtained in terms of development.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Tharaka	1997	17,500	Own teams	334,551
Sericho	1997	10,100	Own teams	160,967
Wenje	2002	13,000	Own teams	131,220
Usigu	2002	32,121	Own teams	165,858
Homa Hills	1997	13,000	Own teams	232,450
Total		85,721		1,025,046

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic needs	30,500
Basic health	5,000
Food Security	32,075
Drinking water and environmental health	32,000
Enhancing local economies	
Community infrastructure	6,950
Microfinancing	72,000
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Humanitarian Action	350
Strengthening of local technical capacities	66,051
Empowerment, equality and structure	20,510

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

MALAWI



GIDEON MENDEL / CORBIS / ACTIONAID



Malawi continued to study the democratic process despite not having a fully representative system. In 2005 the president of the government, Bingu Wa Mutharika, left the party which took him to power just over a year before, the United Democratic Party (UDF) and founded a new group, the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP). His commitment to fight against corruption which led to several public figures being sent to prison, was not well received by his former party which, together with the Congress Party, proposed a motion for his impeachment.

The country's currency, the Kwacha, continued to depreciate against the dollar and inflation remained fixed at 15%, due to poor tobacco sales and the food crisis. Of almost five million people who are in a critical situation as a consequence of the scarcity of food, 20% are children and pregnant women. The poor nutrition of the smallest children means that half of the children under five suffer from some kind of atrophy.

The current situation of the country is the result of chronic poverty, bad climatic conditions and the increased impact of HIV/Aids and cholera among the population.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partners	Investment
Msakambewa	1991	7,135	Own teams	205,441
Mwanza	1993	12,965	Own teams	578,597
SFA	1999		Own teams	281,078
Machinga	2005	6,561	Own teams	71,937
Total		26,661		1,065,116

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	150,595
Basic health	476,419
Food Security	153,243
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Humanitarian Action	109,952
Empowerment, equality and structure	19,319
Campaigns and advocacy work	
Campaigns	81,166

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

MOZAMBIQUE



Despite existing social and economic problems, growth was constant in 2005 and reached over 8%. However, Aids is endangering this success after a decade of sustained growth which has managed to reduce poverty by 15% since 1996. 15.6% of the adult population (between 15 and 49) is infected with the virus and 58% of the one and a half million people who live with the virus are women. In rural areas, Aids is threatening the survival of farmers and is affecting production. The Ministry of Education predicts a loss of 17% of teachers before 2010 due to HIV, in a country where there are already 600,000 orphans because of this disease.

Despite improvements in recent years, over two thirds of the population continue to live below the poverty line. The privatisation of companies has left 80,000 people unemployed.

For the fourth consecutive year, Mozambique faced a chronic drought situation in 2005. Over 800,000 people needed immediate aid. According to the FAO, the situation does not



only constitute a humanitarian crisis but a structural problem. In 60 districts of the country almost half the corn production was lost and people had to walk over 20 kilometres to find water.

Despite all of this, the IMF forecasts a growth in the economy in 2006 of 7.4% and an inflation rate of 7%. It also highlights the consolidation of reserves and a decrease in the percentage of the population living in absolute poverty, from 70% to a little over 50%.

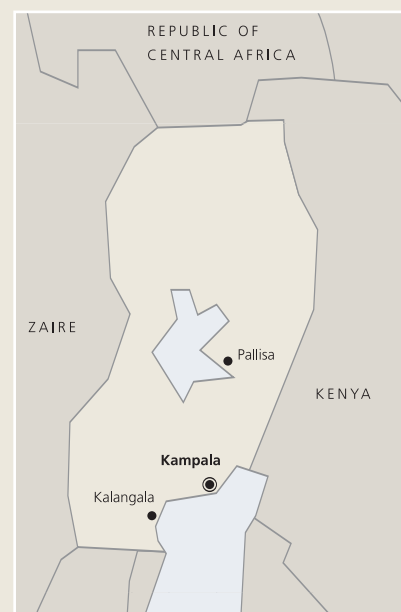
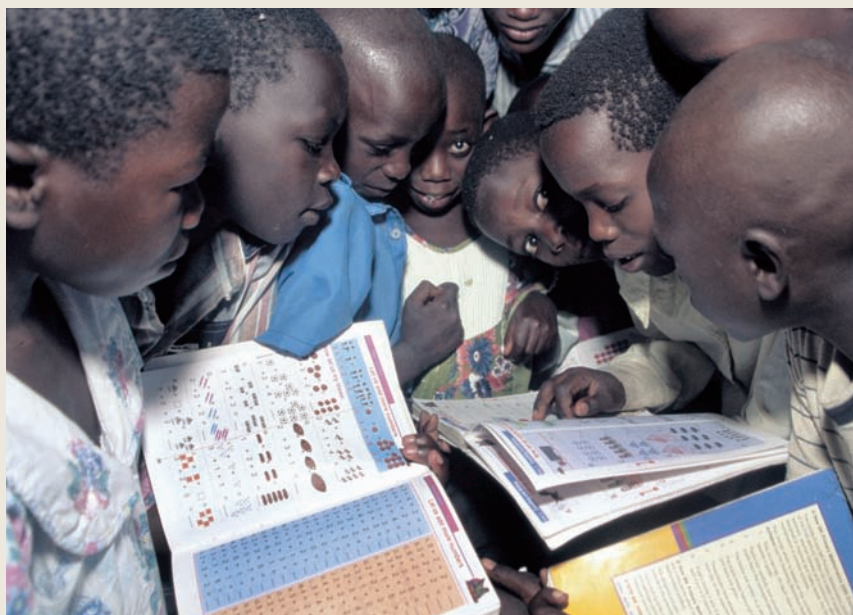
Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Namarroi	2001	29,466	Own teams	513,720
Nhongonhane	1997	33,045	Own teams	256,506
HIV Project	2001		Own teams	428,490
Total		62,511		1,198,716

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds	Public funds
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education		114,098.11
Food security	171,712.67	73,917.79
Campaigns, equality and public policies		
Campaigns		26,423.11

1. This table shows investment in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.



UGANDA



The year 2005 was a difficult one for Uganda which is immersed in a process of political transition. The year began with the breaking off of peace talks between the Government and the armed group LRA. Confrontations continue to claim lives in the north of the country and due to its particular influence on the educational, food and health systems, Uganda continues to be immersed in poverty. Since 1986 a single-party system has been in force and so the next challenge is to achieve political pluralism and, as a consequence, limit the powers of President Museveni, who is fighting to reach his third term of office after parliament amended the Constitution to increase the two-year limit.

There was a major growth in the economy in 2005 largely due to the rainfall which favoured good crops. However, ownership of

land continues to be a sensitive subject as the laws governing it are not very clear.

Despite the downward trend, HIV/Aids, which affects over 6% of the population, is the main cause of death among adults and children. Today, in Uganda, there are over two million orphans of Aids.

The tense political situation has led to the removal of funds from the Global Fund against Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria due to "evidence of unclear management" of the money. This suspension puts into question the Government's commitment to fighting against corruption.

The humanitarian situation worsened in 2005. Given the insecurity of the country, access to refugee camps was restricted causing complications for people returning to their countries of origin.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partners	Investment
Kalangala	1999	20,540	Own teams	232,709
Pallisa	1999	6,000	Own teams	282,461
Total		26,540		515,170

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	35,500.00
Basic health	3,000.00
Food Security	50,256.12
Enhancing local economies	
Microfinancing	40,125.00
Empowerment, equality and structure	61,000.40

1. This table shows investment in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

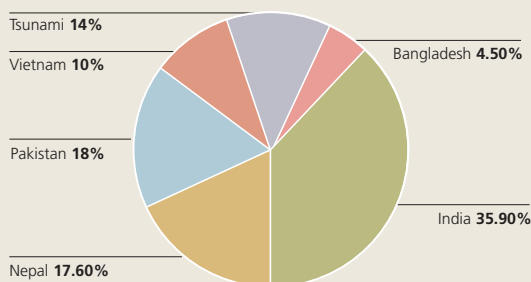
ASIA



Social, economic and political balance

The continent of Asia continues to have the largest number of poor people on the planet. Whilst poverty, various kinds of conflicts and other forms of iniquity and injustice are not new, certain phenomena such as globalisation are exasperating these difficulties. The majority of Asian governmental institutions are suffering a major crisis. The new democracies have brought instability to the countries as a consequence of the continuous violations of human rights and the tendency towards authoritarian systems led by absolute monarchies, and several nations are currently governed by single-party or military systems. The paradigm of economic development in China and India, based on industrial and commercial expansionism, is setting a trend which the countries of the Great Mekong subregion are beginning to follow, where the planned focus of development has given more importance to commercial interests than to the needs of communities. Economic reforms have particularly affected the population with the least resources, who have seen how basic services have gone from being a governmental matter to having a price which they cannot afford. The catastrophe of the tsunami devastated the coastal areas of India, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, the Maldives and Thailand. In 2005, the huge losses called for continuous external aid in order to recuperate decent living conditions. Both in the east and south-east, the Avian 'Flu and SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome) have had an enormous impact on the health of these populations and their livestock – the main source of income of the poorest people. Throughout the continent, it is estimated that 8.2 million people live with HIV. Since 2002, the number of women affected has increased by 56%.

Application of funds in Asia in 2005
Total: 3,047,093 euros



BANGLADESH

The endemic political violence which this country suffers and in which the two main parties are involved, intensified in 2005 with several attacks on political leaders. In February, the radical Islamist parties, Jagrata Muslim Janata Bangladesh (JMJB) and Jamiaatul Majaheedin Bangladesh (JMB) were illegalised and since then, a series of attacks throughout the country have been attributed to them. The national human rights organisation, Odhikar, reported that the Islamist political violence claimed 526 lives last year.

Despite efforts to improve the economy and the demographic control, Bangladesh continues to be immersed in under-development and overpopulation. However, the World Bank's July report points out that the country has made positive progress in terms of human development, focussing on

education and sexual equality in schools, to mention just a few of its objectives. Although the macroeconomic situation was stable, inflation reached 7.9% and the price of basic necessity articles shot up. The balance of payments was subject to strong pressure as a consequence of the rise in price of oil products and other basic products of the international markets. The north of the country suffered serious consequences of floods which, apart from destroying lives and properties, made it more difficult for the poorest people to earn a living.

As regards investments, the textile industry remained stable and exports were 1,000 million dollars up on the previous year. The remittance of foreign currencies from abroad also increased due to a rise in emigration.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Bita	2001	22,756	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)	137,024
Total		22,756		137,024

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	9,015.00
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Rehabilitation and construction	5,578.00
Empowerment, equality and structure	120,532.50

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.



INDIA



The year 2005 was a particularly difficult year. The tsunami claimed the lives of over 18,000 people and caused serious damages in the southwest of the country. The water destroyed transportation, infrastructures, large farming areas, the homes of 300,000 people and life resources of thousands of families. Months later, the floods of July and August left one million people homeless in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and, in October, a 7.6 degree earthquake seriously affected the areas of Jammu and Kashmir, claimed 1,700 lives and left over 50,000 families homeless.

During the last five decades, India's agriculture has strengthened, its industry has become more sophisticated and a scientific super-structure has been created. The economy has continued to grow at an average of 8.1%. However, in the name of globalisation, the State has gradually abandoned its responsibilities with those less fortunate and promoted an atmosphere in which the market has taken priority.

The privatisation of large companies and basic services, the acquisition and corporatising of land, the disinvestment in public resources, etc., is driving women, dalits, fish-



ing communities, small farmers and other minorities to a state of desperation and accentuating the gap between the rich and the poor.

This phenomenon is particularly influencing the denial and violation of human rights, particularly of women and young girls.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Antodaya	1998	4,695	Antodaya	74,620
ATF	1998	145,934	Appropriate Technology Foundation	131,822
Barmer	2003	420,000	Lok Adhikar Network	148,599
CCD-Orissa	1997	3,543	Centre for Community Development	67,333
JBK	1998	5,528	Jana Bikas Kendra	81,688
Sevabrata	2004	125,000	Jamgoria Sevabrata	61,315
MPVS	2005	9,099	Musahaar Vikas Pahal Samiti	50,787
PKK	2001	103,428	Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra	43,873
Pragati	1999	5,245	Pragati	63,926
SGA	2003	17,324	Samgra Grameena Ashram	64,602
Sneha Abhiyaan	2002	22,778	Sneha Abhiyaan	54,496
SPREAD	1999	4,921	Society for Promoting Rural Education and Development	62,009
SWWS	1997	6,464	Society for the Welfare of Weaker Sections	94,934
Vikalpa	1998	15,136	Vikalpa	94,116
Total		889,095		1,094,120

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	96,946.60
Enhancing local economies	75,027.60
Strengthening local technical capacities	211,736.16
Empowerment, equality and structure	104,190.62
Campaigns and advocacy work	199,307.55

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

NEPAL

The year 2005 was marked by continuous political conflicts which caused the loss of many lives. It could be said that it was the worst year in the country's history since King Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah came to power. On February 1st he took charge and declared a state of emergency, dissolved the Government alleging that it had failed in its attempts to repress the communist uprising and assigned a cabinet. He suspended civil liberties and constitutional rights, ordered the Army to patrol the street and carry out arrests on the leaders of the two main parties, the Nepal Congress Party and the

United Nepal Communist Party (NCP).

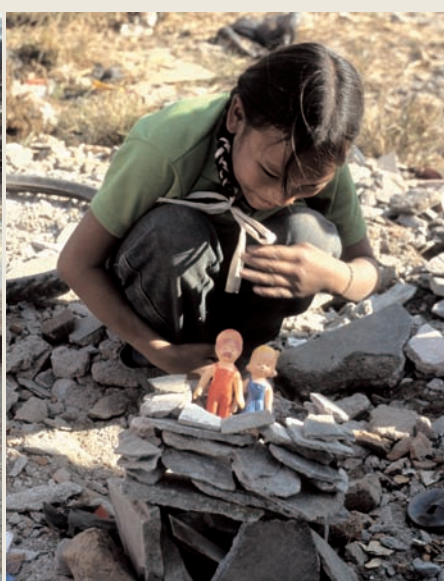
These measures were intended to end the Maoist war led by the NCP, but they caused further outbreaks of violence. The resulting atmosphere of fear provoked a major increase in emigration from rural areas to India throughout the year.

The political confrontation meant that social affairs took a back seat and external aid was suspended. The lack of elected representatives in local institutions continued to have adverse effects on services and educational institutions suffered frequent strikes.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
UPEP	2001	4,078	Underprivileged Children Association Nepal (UPCA)	205,574
Sarlahi	1999	10,171	Prerana	211,612
Siraha	2005	5,645	Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club (DJKYC) Dalit Samaj Sewa Sangh (DSSS)	60,190
Dang	2005	16,359	SEED (Society for Environment Education Development) y BCD (Boat for Community Development)	60,097
Total		36,253		537,473

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	161,614.00
Basic health	7,214.90
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	51,947.30
Empowerment, equality and structure	53,390.30
Campaigns and advocacy work	
Participation in civil society networks	168,829.00



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

PAKISTAN



CHRIS STEEL-FENNIS / MAGNUM / ACTIONAID

The year 2005 was marked by the 7.6 degree earthquake which shook central Asia on October 8th.

The following day, the number of victims amounted to 30,000. Two and a half million people, the majority from rural areas, had lost their homes. Many of the affected areas formed part of the most vulnerable areas in terms of food supply. In December, the number of victims had risen to 80,000, injured to more than 100,000 and affected almost four million. Two million continue living in tents, 250,000 in camps and another 400,000 in temporary shelters. In political terms, the support of the U.S. led President

Musharraf to take a more radical position, thus Islamic organisations toughened their anti-Western stance.

This confrontation brought a great amount of suffering to the civil population.

From an economic angle, 2005 was a year of changes. The Government surprised everyone by declaring an annual economic growth of 8.4% and an incredible income per capita of 736 dollars. However, figures relating to poverty have not been calculated in the last four years and previous figures have been repeated over and over again. According to these figures, poverty remains at 32%, defined by an income of 0.41 dollars per day.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Wah Lashari	2000	175,423	Wah Lashari - Johi	123,931
Tharparkar	2000	60,503	TRDP Sindh	102,797
Taluka Johi	2000	55,000	NRSP Rajanpur	175,783
Fisher Folk Karachi	2003	52,500	Pakistan Fisher Folk	144,680
Total		343,426		547,191

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	86,416.37
Basic health	34,661.11
Food Security	89,471.71
Drinking water and environmental health	2,579.03
Enhancing local economies	
Community infrastructure	31,626.74
Transformation processes	38,457.61
Microfinancing	3,488.04
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Humanitarian Action	3,161.15
Empowerment, equality and structure	8,284.43
Campaigns and advocacy work	
Campaigns	17,711.32
Advocacy work	1,424.64

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

VIETNAM



JOSEF GIBALT / AVUDA EN ACCION



In 2005, the Gross Domestic Product underwent a rapid growth (8.4%) and foreign investment reached 6,000 million dollars; 34% more than in 2004. Nevertheless, the country also noted a sharp rise in inflation, around 8.5%. Vietnam celebrated its 30th anniversary since war ended and one could now say that it is a country that has managed to rise from its ashes as it now has the second fastest economic growth rate, after China, with an average of 7.5 % in the last five years. Currently, it is the second largest exporter of rice in the world and it also exports oil, corn, tea, rubber, coffee, clothes, shoes, soya, electronic equipment...

In social terms, the country continues to make major progress in areas such as education and health, the latter area having indicators comparable with countries of an average income, although the evolution and control of pandemics such as the avian 'flu or the increase in HIV figures constitute a latent threat.

With 83 million inhabitants, Vietnam is one of the 14 most populated countries in the world. The profits of development have not been shared out equally and differences between rich and poor are gradually growing as there are many families who are living just above the poverty line.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Cau Ngang (Tra Vinh)	2002	31,360	Own teams	152,338
Ha Giang PDP	2002	40,000	Own teams	151,527
Total		71,360		303,865

Main lines of action ¹	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	86,026.29
Basic health	34,233.43
Food Security	14,218.77
Enhancing local economies	
Community infrastructure	19,213.53
Humanitarian Action and Risk Management	
Humanitarian Action	60,881.38
Strengthening of local technical capacities	11,947.08
Empowerment: equality and structure	44,676.22
Campaigns and advocacy work	
Campaigns	20,025.10

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2005.

Economic results 2005

BALANCE SHEET

For year ended December 31st. Expressed in thousands of euros.

ASSETS	Year 2005	Year 2004
FIXED ASSETS	1,977	2,081
Intangible fixed assets	389	581
Industrial Property	12	8
EDP Applications	1,159	1,140
Depreciation	-782	-567
Tangible fixed assets	1,296	1,405
Land and buildings	21	21
Technical installations and machinery	6	4
Other installations, tools and fittings	520	526
Other fixed assets	2,529	2,659
Depreciation	-1,781	-1,805
Financial assets	292	95
Other credits	202	2
Long-term deposits and bonds	90	93
CIRCULATING ASSETS	30,242	24,121
Stock	270	64
Goods destined to the activity	75	63
Raw materials and other supplies	2	1
Goods in transit	193	0
Other Debtors	6,006	3,920
Customers through sales and services	328	237
Associated debtor entities	165	0
Various debtors	6	0
Personal	1	8
Public Administrations	5,506	3,675
Temporary financial investments	878	757
Other credits	54	95
Short-term Bonds and Deposits	824	662
Liquid Assets	22,843	19,275
Deferred charges	245	105
TOTAL ASSETS	32,219	26,202

LIABILITIES	Year 2005	Year 2004
OWN FUNDS	20,768	15,487
Foundation Endowment	760	760
Surplus	14,727	9,137
Excess of year	5,281	5,590
INCOME TO BE DISTRIBUTED	9,852	9,119
SHORT-TERM CREDITORS	1,599	1,595
Debts with group and associated entities	26	11
Creditors	907	777
Debts through purchases or services	907	777
Other non-commercial debts	666	807
Public Administrations	244	458
Other debts	0	10
Remunerations pending payment	422	340
TOTAL LIABILITIES	32,219	26,202

INCOME STATEMENT

Expressed in thousands of euros.

DEBIT	Ejercicio 2005	Ejercicio 2004
EXPENSES		
Own activity expenses	22,918	19,174
Economic aid to countries	22,918	19,178
Reimbursement of aid and allowance	0	-4
Supplies	428	360
Personal expenses	5,873	6,120
Wages and salaries	4,744	4,787
Social Security contributions	1,129	1,333
Dotaciones a amortizaciones	716	1,018
Other expenses	11,783	10,908
External Services	11,760	10,887
Taxes	23	21
TRADING PROFIT	3,605	3,560
Negative exchange differences	483	1,020
FINANCIAL PROFIT	909	0
PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES	4,515	3,094
Losses on fixed assets	199	9
Extraordinary expenses	6	45
Losses from other financial years	0	1
EXTRAORDINARY PROFIT	766	2,496
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	5,281	5,590

POSITIVE YEAR-END SURPLUS	5,281	5,590
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CREDIT	Year 2005	Year 2004
INCOME		
Own activity income	44,749	40,618
Member fees	34,708	32,619
Income from promoters, sponsors and collaborations	327	384
Subsidies, donations and legacies	9,717	7,642
Reimbursement of subsidies, donations and legacies	-3	-27
Other ordinary income	576	522
Other interests and similar	270	173
Positive exchange differences	1,122	381
FINANCIAL LOSSES	0	466
Profits from fixed assets	27	28
Extraordinary income	944	2,523

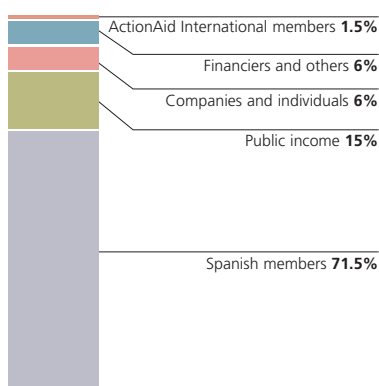
NEGATIVE YEAR-END SURPLUS	0	0
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Economic results 2005

In the year 2005 the revenue of Ayuda en Acción, which amounted to 47.7 million euros, allowed 104 development programs to be set up and financed in 17 countries in America, Asia and Africa. For yet another year, the revenue growth trend has been consolidated largely thanks to the support of our social base (over 198,000 sponsors, members and collaborators) and its contributions. 71.5% of our revenue comes from Spanish members.

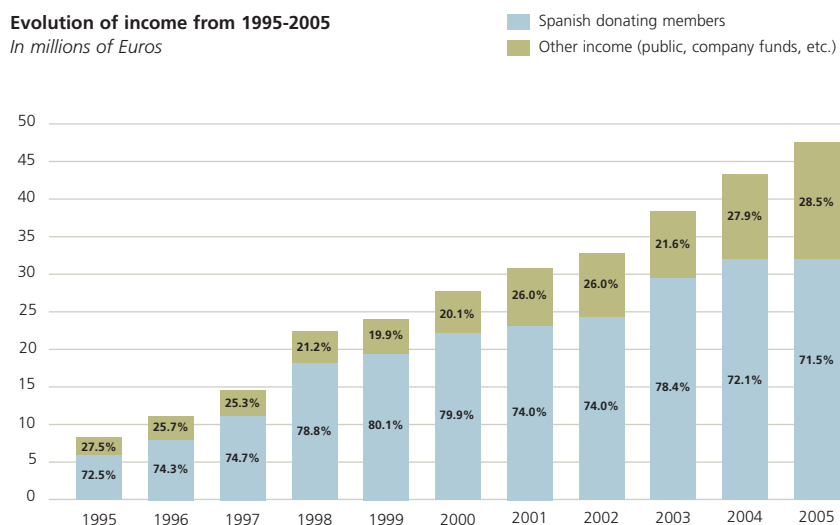
Sources of income 2005

Total: 47,690,384 euros



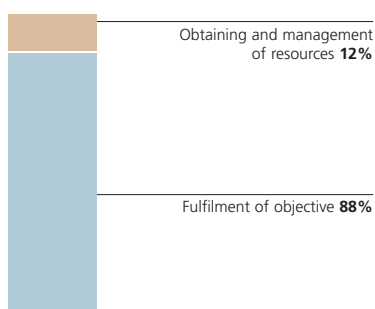
Evolution of income from 1995-2005

In millions of Euros



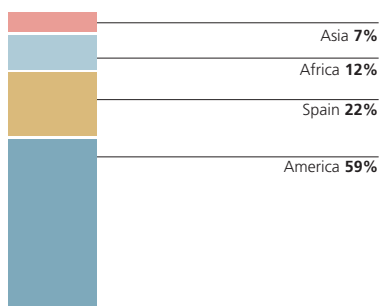
Application of 2005 funds 2005

Total outlay and investment: 43,030,270 euros



Application of 2005 funds by regions

Total: 43,030,270 euros



The support of our members and donors has been reinforced by the contributions received from public and private bodies, ActionAid International and other sources of finance.

88% of funds applied in 2005, which amounted to 43 million euros, were destined to fulfil the social objectives of the Foundation, i.e. Meeting basic needs, enhancing local economies, strengthening technical, negotiating and social capacities, humanitarian aid, social awareness and other necessary expenses to achieve our aims.

The remaining 12% of the funds was destined to obtaining and handling resources. Given that the funds applied in the financial year of 2005 were less than those received; the surplus shall be applied to activities in forthcoming financial years. 78% of funds were destined to projects in America, Asia and Africa, whilst the remaining 22% was applied to activities developed in Spain, such as awareness campaigns and education for development, technical supervision of projects, fund-raising activities and the management and administration of resources.

Auditing

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation presents its accounts to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry for Social Affairs. The annual accounts of the financial year of 2005 were audited by Ernst & Young and received a favourable report without reservations.

The annual accounts and the auditing report are available to those interested at our web site: www.ayudaenaccion.org

Co-financing with public administrations

Throughout the year our Organisation has enjoyed close collaboration with numerous public bodies (Central Administration, Autonomous Communities and Governments, County Councils, Town Councils and Cooperation Funds).

As a result of this collaboration 7,902,969 euros were obtained in the year 2005 to carry out 90 projects.

Income attributed to the results of the financial year of 2005 amounts to 7,128,998 Euros, originating from projects approved both in the said year and in previous years. The difference between that approved each year and that attributed as income is pending distribution in forthcoming financial years.

Origin and destination of approved funds

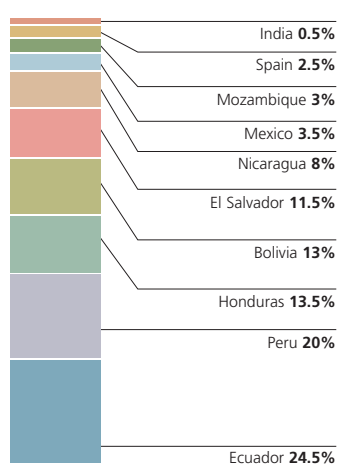
The financing of the AECI (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation) reached a total of 1,733,622 euros corresponding to projects officially approved in 2005.

As regards the Autonomous Communities, financing obtained rose to 4,683,767 euros, 59 % of the total funds.

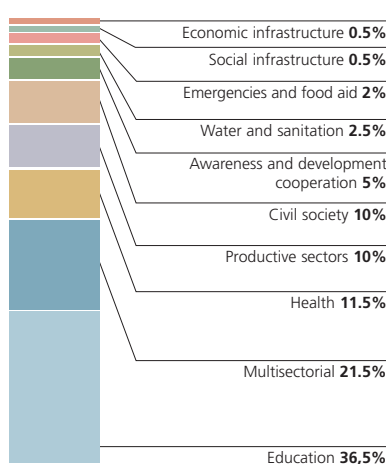
The different County Councils provided a total of 331,044 euros, equivalent to 4 %. Co-financing with Town Councils reached a total of 1,016,668 euros, 13 % of the total.

Other organisations, such as Savings Banks, Universities and Foundations, approved a total of 137,868 euros, equivalent to 2 %.

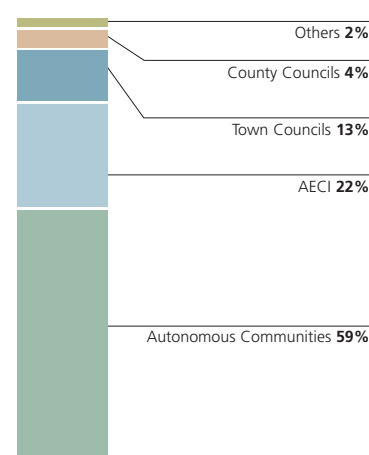
Distribution of funds by country of destination (official organisations)
Total: 7,902,969 euros



Distribution of funds by sector
(according to Development Aid Committee – CAD)
Total: 7,902,969 euros



Distribution of funds by source
Total: 7,902,969 euros



Transparency and accountability

The Fundación Lealtad (Loyalty Foundation) in its Transparency and Good Practices Guide has endorsed the management of Ayuda en Acción. In its latest report it states that Ayuda en Acción satisfactorily fulfils the principles analysed by this institution, which values aspects such as annual accounts, financial structure and

distribution of income, source of income, government bodies and communication, among others.

The Fundación Lealtad is an organisation which, with its evaluations, aims to augment the trust of the contributors and society in general as regards the management of aid which the NGO's receive.

Spreading information on the reality of the South



El País Semanal

Media

With the aim of creating more social awareness in the North as regards the reality of countries in the South, many journalists came to see our work in 2005.

In April, Canal Sur TV, Telemadrid, Canal Sur Radio and the newspaper elmundo.es travelled to Nicaragua to witness the importance of our work in the field of sexual equality.

In November a team from the El País Semanal magazine and another from the Spanish TV channel La 2, visited Mexico to see the work we promote in Tlatel, "The City of Waste", together with the children with cancer of Amanc and in Guatepec, Chiapas.

That same month, Tele 5 and the newspaper ABC travelled to India to witness the work being carried out with the affected communities one year after the tsunami. The press team also saw the reality of those people who live with HIV/AIDS in the country with the second greatest number of affected people following South Africa.

From here we would like to thank all of those who made these trips possible and, particularly, the media for allowing us to transmit to the public some examples of our work in the South.

Exhibitions

For yet another year, and organised by our volunteer groups, 29 Spanish towns held nine **photographic exhibitions** that allowed us to show the work we do with those less fortunate.

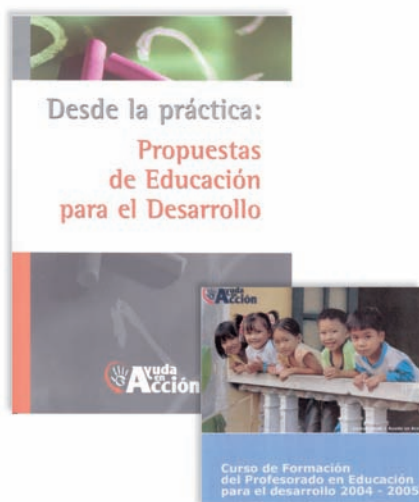
Solidarity ties among women's organisations

In October and November, several women who participate in our programs in Ecuador, El Salvador and Nicaragua visited Andalucía, Castilla-La Mancha, Galicia and Madrid to work with women's organisations and let the reality of their countries be known.

Training

In 2005, we continued training teachers in Education for Development in Madrid, Valencia and Andalusia. This edition finalised the program within the framework of the AECI strategy 2001-2005. Some of the projects presented by the participating teachers in this program were included in the publication entitled **"From practice: education proposals for development"**.

The experience of these courses allowed us to begin a new training stage aimed at our Volunteers with the launching of an online course on Education for Development.



Social awareness campaigns

The **stop! SIDA** (stop AIDS) campaign achieved new goals in 2005. With the aim of making the public more aware of the reality of HIV/Aids, the actress and journalist Cayetana Guillén-Cuervo, ambassador of our campaign, visited Mozambique along with a team from Spanish Television's La2 Noticias to see our work in this area. A travelling photographic exhibition, *Vidas en Positivo* (*Positive Lives*), on this same subject was held in various towns throughout Andalusia, the Balearics, Catalonia, Extremadura, Galicia and Madrid where the exhibition was held on a grand scale in the Atocha train station and was seen by over 7,000 people.

On the day the exhibition opened personalities from the world of cooperation, politics and those related to the fight against HIV/Aids attended. The theatre group "NoSoloTeatro" presented "La epidemia" (The epidemic), a short work in which several people with HIV tell of their experiences as carriers of the virus.

In the area of political influence, Ayuda en Acción made its first analysis of spanish cooperation in HIV/Aids in 2005. Its findings are included in a report which was presented to the authorities and the media on World Aids Day, December 1st.

Over three thousand people participated in the on-line campaign in which we asked for more spanish contributions to the Global Fund in the fight against Aids. As a result of these actions, we received a letter from President Rodriguez Zapatero in which he informed us that the spanish contribution had increased considerably.

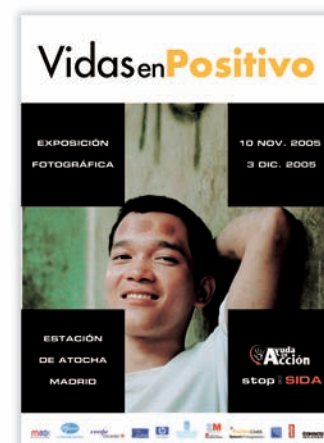
Without doubt, 2005 was a year of world mobilisation against poverty. Ayuda en Acción contributed to this movement as part of the **Campaña Pobreza Cero (Zero Poverty Campaign)**, led by the spanish NGO Coordinator for Development (CONGDE). The Campaign held numerous mobilisation and awareness



events that revealed a spanish people who demand a greater effort from their politicians in the fight against poverty. Demonstrations and events in June, September and December which coincided with the G8 meeting in Scotland, the United Nations Millennium+5 Summit in New York and the meeting of the World Trade Organisation in Hong Kong, were examples of this social fight against poverty.

Ayuda en Acción presented a report in 2005 on HIV/Aids and Official Aid to Development to mark the World Aids Day.

Ayuda en Acción also participated in other issues relevant to spanish cooperation, in promoting **sexual equality** through the representation of the CONGDE equality group in the European Network WIDE and in monitoring the fulfilment of agreements on women's rights (Beijing Platform), in the United Nations, New York; **humanitarian aid**, attending the United Nations World Conference on the Reduction of Disasters, in Kobe (Japan); or in **education**, alongside Entreculturas and Intermón Oxfam –partners in the World Campaign for Education– with whom we carry out important work to improve the quality and quantity of spanish cooperation in basic education.



Extending collaboration

Project Voluntary Work

As part of the program “Project Voluntary Work”, more and more volunteers decide to travel to the countries to collaborate with the communities where Ayuda en Acción works. This year, 24 people chose Peru, Honduras and Nicaragua to have some rather different holidays.

The Government Presidency, the Andalusian Parliament and numerous town councils were just some of the organisations that made a commitment to Fair Trading in 2005.

According to their aptitudes and the needs of our projects, their work in these countries was quite varied – reading and creative writing workshops, music therapy workshops, computer training, creation of a company or business and the prevention of accidents at work; a spokesperson workshop, HIV/Aids and young people’s workshop, the study of leishmaniasis, etc.

Fair trading

Throughout 2005, activities in this area were aimed at awareness and the sale of products made by the communities of the South.

The growing interest of society, companies and public organisations manifested itself in a growth in collaboration that allowed sales to increase by 29.02%. The Government Presidency, the Andalusian Parliament and numerous town councils were just some of the organisations that made a commitment to fair trading through the purchase of coffee, Christmas hampers, etc.

The collaboration of volunteer groups allowed us to reinforce our awareness activities in their areas thus increasing the income produced through the sales of products of the cooperatives of the South.



Their support also made it possible for us to participate in public forums and events alongside other NGO’s.

Companies

In 2005 Ayuda en Acción continued to receive the support of major companies which allowed us to carry out new cooperation projects. The collaboration program **Travel Club Solidario**, presented in 2001, reached 200,000 collaborators. The contributions of the majority of these members allowed us to set up two educational programs in Burkina Faso and Mozambique.

Other companies whose support was very important to us were Cadbury Schweppes, through its brandname **TriNa**, which, for the eighth consecutive year, contributed to the creation of several educational projects in Latin America, and the Foundation Accenture which allowed us to carry out a special education project for children with disabilities in Mexico and another rehabilitation project for child soldiers in Liberia. Furthermore, it provided a free advice service to improve our management systems.

The Foundations **La Fundación El Monte**, **La Fundació Caixa de Sabadell**, **La Caixa**, **Gráficas Fanny**, **Sodexho Pass**, **el Grupo Cener**, **Vidal Europa**, **Medis D’ara**, **GMP**, **General Electric**, **United International Pictures**, **Imgrafort**, **M80 Radio**, **TNT** and **Angulas Aguinaga**, among others, also contributed to the creation of projects in countries such as Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador.

A particular mention should be given to the Christmas card sales campaign to companies developed with the support of Grupo Forletter. In 2005, over 3,200 companies sent Ayuda en Acción Christmas cards to customers, family and friends. This allowed us to set up a project to improve the quality of education of 878 indigenous children in Cusubamba, Ecuador.

The contribution of small and medium-sized businesses in the development of Southern communities is fundamental. Our campaign **“empresas solidarias 0,7%” (0.7% companies in solidarity)**, which was very well received, is aimed at them.

Supportive events, activities and meetings

For South East Asia

The damages caused by the tsunami which devastated South East Asia, led us to set up activities to create social awareness and raise funds to carry out reconstruction and rehabilitation projects in order to improve the situation of those affected.

The music world wanted to join us in this initiative. The Town Council of **Tres Cantos in Madrid** organised a classical music concert by the Local Music School and other invited groups. In Seville, volunteers from the local police force brought together artists such as Junior, Miguel Nández, Cantores de Híspalis, Alazán, Ana Reverte, Son de Sol, Los Centellas and M^a José Santiago, among others.

MAGIA por ASIA (*Magic for Asia*) was another initiative that allowed over a thousand people to enjoy the performances of our finest magicians of the moment (Javi Martín, Jandro, Karim, Juanjo, Alberto de Figueiredo, Juanky, Iván Santacruz, Jorge Blass, Luis Boyano and Mago Migue) whilst supporting our reconstruction work.

Our volunteer groups supported the victims with activities in Alicante and Camp del Turia (Valencia), Pontevedra, in the towns of Otura and Monachil in Granada and in Lucena (Cordoba), where many children and schools demonstrated their solidarity alongside the popular children's characters from the Spanish TV show, 'Los Lunis'.



Solidarity award

In 2005, the Directors of our American programs kept their yearly appointment by visiting 19 Spanish towns and sharing the day to day work carried out in the countries with all our members and collaborators. For the second

consecutive year, at the meetings with members, the Directors wished to distinguish those collaborators who have been committed to Ayuda en Acción for 20 years, with our Solidarity Award.

Activities

For yet another year, "**Voces para la Paz**" (Musicians in Solidarity) brought together over 220 musicians from the best orchestras and choirs of Spain and, conducted by Jesús López Cobos, of the Teatro Real de Madrid, they performed on behalf of Ayuda en Acción to improve the life of Aids orphans in Mozambique. The **PresJoven Orchestra** dedicated the money raised from one of its concerts in Lucena (Cordoba) to a school building project in Peru and in the MIRA Theatre in Pozuelo de Alarcón (Madrid) 16 boys and girls between 4 and 12 presented

Bizet's Carmen. The funds raised will allow four halls to be built for one hundred minors in Chota, Perú.

Our collaboration with **UIP**, thanks to the sponsorship of the **National Geographic Channel**, allowed us to raise funds at the preview of the film **Madagascar**, an entertaining comedy by DreamWorks. The event was attended by Jeffrey Katzenberg, the founder of **DreamWorks**, Ben Stiller, Chris Rock – the voices in english – and Belén Rueda, Gonzalo de Castro and Manel Fuentes, the voices of the Spanish version.





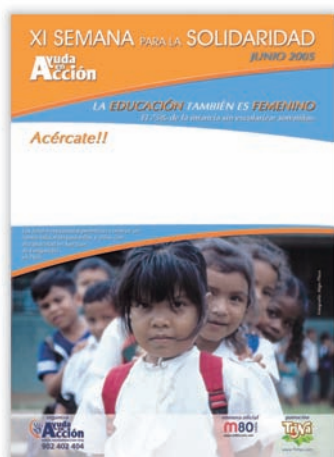
For the seventh consecutive year, the **8th Edition of the Padel Tournament** organised by **GMP, GE Commercial Finance Real Estate** and **Ayuda en Acción** was held in October. On this occasion, over 35,800 Euros were raised thanks to the 31 participating companies and as a result of this a students' residence was built in the community of Carmen Pampa, Bolivia.

Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru joined the 36 Spanish towns that celebrated the 11th Solidarity Week.

On the final day we were accompanied by the actress Dafne Fernández who attended the exhibition game between the world champions Juan Martín Díaz, Hernán Auguste, Juan José Gutiérrez and Rubén Gómez. The prize-giving ceremony was also attended by the magician Javi Martín and the comic-singer Ricki López.

In 36 Spanish towns and in Bolivia, Nicaragua and Peru we celebrated the **11th Solidarity Week**. It consisted of games, sporting activities, awareness activities and performances, etc., under the motto of "Education is for females too". This event was possible thanks to the support of TriNa and M80 Radio.

The funds raised allowed us to finance the construction of an Early Stimulation Centre in San Juan de Lurigancho, Peru. The Cultural Festival in Albacete; the performances of the Theatre Group Wawayai, in Madrid; participation in the Behobia in San Sebastian; the reading of Quijote in Campo de Criptana; the charity dinner and lunches in Arnedo, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Orense and La Coruña; the concerts in Soria; the **Fair Trading Fiesta** and **La Mercè Fiesta** in Barcelona; the **Dance Festival** in Palma de Mallorca and Alicante; the Tordesillas Athletics Club Marathon; participation in the **Children's Rights Week** in Murcia, in the **solidarity week in Eibar**, in the **Festival of the Sierra de Fregenal** and in the **Friendship between Towns Day** in La Coruña; the **Solidarium Fair** in Lleida; the **storybook collection campaign** in Logroño; the **Guiñote and Mus championships** in Zaragoza and Salamanca; the **Titirilandia** puppet marathon, etc., were also activities organised by our volunteer groups in 2005.



Periodic publications

Ayuda en Acción Magazine

For the last 20 years, Ayuda en Acción has published this magazine aimed at informing all our members and collaborators of the activities that we are carrying out in the South and in the North. This four-monthly publication has a circulation of 172,000 copies.



Veredas

For the second consecutive year, Ayuda en Acción El Salvador issued this specialist magazine which aims to encourage a space for creativity and individual thought and promotes openness, dialogue, debate, reflection and free expression.

Foro Abierto

In 2005 two new editions of this educational publication were issued with a circulation of 4,000 copies. It aims to promote the exchange of experiences and provide information on projects and supportive initiatives.



Networks and platforms

Ayuda en Acción works alongside other Spanish organisations forming networks and platforms which allow us to join forces in order to reach common goals. An example of this is our participation in different work groups of the Spanish NGO Co-ordinator for Development (CONGDE). Our local offices and volunteer groups also work with platforms and local or regional coordinators.

The Aids and Development Platform, formed by Spanish NGO's that work in the fight against HIV/Aids, and the World Education Campaign are other examples of

theme networks in which Ayuda en Acción actively participates.

www.ayudaenaccion.org

In 2005, the website of Ayuda en Acción continues to be an important tool and reference to broadcast the work of our Organisation in a dynamic and immediate way. The photograph galleries, the interactive forums, the testimonies in situ and microsites on the main activities and emergencies have helped us to bring home the reality of the countries where we work. On line sponsoring has continued to be of



key interest for users of our web and the virtual fair trading shop has continued to adapt to the needs of Net users.

Ayuda en Acción wishes to thank all the public organisations, foundations, companies and financial entities that have made a commitment to our objective of improving the living conditions of the most disadvantaged communities.

Our most sincere gratitude also to all the media that, throughout 2005, allowed us to broadcast to the public the cooperation and awareness work that our Organisation promotes both in the North and in the South.

PUBLIC FINANCING

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional
 Área Metropolitana de Barcelona
 Ayuntamiento de Barcelona
 Ayuntamiento de Granollers
 Ayuntamiento de Lleida
 Ayuntamiento de Palma
 Ayuntamiento de Terrassa
 Ayuntamiento de Vilanova i la Geltrú
 Ayuntamiento de Alhama de Granada
 Ayuntamiento de Albacete
 Ayuntamiento de Arucas
 Ayuntamiento de Burgos
 Ayuntamiento de Ciudad Real
 Ayuntamiento de Estella
 Ayuntamiento de Granada
 Ayuntamiento de Lucena
 Ayuntamiento de Madrid
 Ayuntamiento de Málaga
 Ayuntamiento de Murcia
 Ayuntamiento de Oza dos Rios
 Ayuntamiento de Palencia
 Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
 Ayuntamiento de Pozuelo de Alarcón
 Ayuntamiento de Salamanca
 Ayuntamiento de San Sebastián
 Ayuntamiento de Soria
 Ayuntamiento de Valdepeñas
 Ayuntamiento de Valencia
 Ayuntamiento de Valladolid
 Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza
 Ayuntamiento de Sevilla
 Comunidad de Madrid
 Consell de Mallorca
 Consorcio: Diputación Sevilla, Ayuntamiento Lora del Río y Ayuntamiento Las Navas
 Deputación da Coruña
 Diputació de Lleida
 Diputación de Albacete
 Diputación de Alicante
 Diputación de Burgos
 Diputación de Cádiz
 Diputación de Córdoba
 Diputación de Huelva
 Diputación de Jaén
 Diputación de León
 Diputación de Málaga
 Diputación de Palencia
 Diputación de Salamanca
 Diputación de Soria
 Diputación de Toledo
 Diputación de Valencia
 Diputación de Valladolid
 Fons Català
 Fundación Caja Madrid
 Fundación Campollano

Generalitat de Catalunya
 Generalitat de Valencia
 Gobierno de la Rioja
 Gobierno de Navarra
 Gobierno del Principado de Asturias
 Govern Balear
 Junta de Andalucía
 Junta de Castilla-La Mancha
 Junta de Castilla y León
 Junta de Extremadura
 Parlamento de Andalucía
 Universidad Complutense de Madrid
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COMPANIES

A.E.A.D.E
 Ac Nielsen
 ACORD, S.C. - Solomediación
 Actinmobil
 Acuario Roca Viva
 Adarve Corporación Jurídica
 Agencia de fotografía Contacto
 Albini Argia S.A. (Hallmark)
 Alquimia Técnica
 Aluminios Saur
 Allen & Overy
 Angulas Aguinaga
 Apatías Animadas
 Arelance S.L.
 Asociación de Empresarios de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria
 Baker & McKenzie
 Bebé Due España
 BMPDV
 Boix Tècnic
 Braun
 Café Alcaraván
 Caja Laboral
 Carnicas Renilla
 CB Richard Ellis
 Cisco System System Spain
 Club de Pádel Iberia mart
 Club Deportivo Fortuna
 Club La Cornisa
 Cofradía Franciscana de Pasión de Lucena
 Cofradía Nuestro Padre Jesús de la Intercesión y María Santísima de la Paz de Granada
 Colegio Inglés San Patricio
 Colegio Larramendi
 Condis Supermercats
 Conética
 Coronel Tapiocca
 Corpfin Capital
 China Internacional Travel

DHD Direct Home Development
 Dinamic Puntual S.L.
 Dodacae
 Ecomueble
 Ekos Comunicación
 El Coto
 El Terrat Produccions, S.L.
 Electroplà
 Empleados TVE Sant Cugat
 Ericsson
 Estructuras y Contratas Arnáiz
 Expert Timing Systems (ETS)
 Ferrovial
 Forletter
 Fundació Caixa Sabadell
 Fundació Catalana Occidente
 Fundació Reial Mallorca
 Fundación Accenture
 Fundación Ananta
 Fundación Andaluza Fondo de Formación
 Fundación El Monte
 Fundación Inversión y Cooperación
 Fundación Levi's
 Fundación Operística de Navarra
 Fundación Pablo VI
 Garrigues
 General Electric
 Genworth
 GLS Spain
 GMP
 Gráficas Fanny
 Grup Qualitat Promoció
 Grupo Auna
 Grupo Cener
 Grupo Safa
 Grupo Santillana
 Grupo VSL
 Hasbro
 HEGOAK LOGISTICA
 Hotel Caterina Playa
 Hotel Gloria Palace
 Hotel Tryp Apolo Barcelona
 HP
 Iberestudios
 Idea Original
 Imgrator
 Impex Ibérica del Automóvil
 Ing Direct
 Ing Real Estate
 Instituto Secundaria las Cumbres
 Interdeco
 J. Campoamor S.A.
 J. Isern Patentes y Marcas
 Jones Lang Lasalle
 Joyerías Córdón
 Kutxa

La Caixa
 Las Rozas Village
 Last Minute
 Legal Link
 Lladró
 M80 Radio
 Mango (Punto Fa)
 Marcel Cluny
 Mariano Óptico
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 MediaXpress
 Medis D'ara S.L.
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 Policía Local de Sevilla
 Pzifer
 RACC
 Reckit Benckiser
 Renfe
 Renfe Cercanías
 Restaurante "La Taula"
 Restaurante Hicuri
 Rotulos Ayllón
 RTKL
 RUW DESIGN
 Sacha London
 Salicru, S.A.
 Santiveri
 Satec
 Sodexho Pass
 Soluciona
 Stallergenes Ibérica
 Supermercado Caprabo
 Tanta Comunicación
 Timberland España
 Tips
 Tnt
 Trabajadores de Price Waterhouse
 Travel Club
 Trina (Cadbury Schweppes)
 Unión Iberoamericana de Municipalistas
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A Coruña: c/ Avenida del General Sanjurjo, 6-4. Bajo izq. · 15006 · tel 981 13 37 37 · fax 981 13 37 36

Barcelona: c/ Balmes, 32, 3º 1ª · 08007 · tel 93 488 33 77 · fax 93 488 32 79

Madrid: c/ Enrique Jardiel Poncela, 6, 1ª · 28016 · tel 902 402 404 · fax 91 532 84 02

Sevilla: c/ Javier Lasso de la Vega, 3, Bajo · 41002 · tel 95 421 51 63 · fax 95 421 09 63

Valencia: c/ Maestro Clavé, 10, puerta 2 · 46001 · tel 96 310 61 21 · fax 96 351 31 68

www.ayudaenaccion.org · informacion@ayudaenaccion.org

