



ANNUAL REPORT 2008





Dear friends:

I once again have the honour of sharing with you the main activities that Ayuda en Acción carried out in 2008. These pages are also a way of thanking you for your support. Without it we would be unable to continue working alongside the poorest communities to help them improve their living conditions.

Our everyday work brings us face to face with critical situations: crises related to food, environment, education, health... ongoing crises that affect the human rights of millions of people worldwide. Therefore, the current economic and social crisis merely compounds the problems of the excluded peoples we work with. This situation poses major uncertainties for development and we must therefore commit to understanding economic, political and social relations in new ways; to understanding that either everybody achieves progress or there is no real progress to speak of.

Yet this global crisis scenario can also pose a virtually unprecedented opportunity for reflection and change that we cannot afford to pass by, at a time when peace, justice and cooperation efforts are also greater than ever before amid the increasing awareness of civil society, which is both the source and the target of our actions as a non-governmental development organization.

New situations require the design and implementation of new Development Cooperation strategies. In this regard, the Spanish Cooperation Policy has already made significant progress, both in terms of quality and of quantity. As members of the development sector, we have and will continue to take part in the ongoing process to change and to improve our intervention strategies.

History has shown that civil society is a phenomenal driving force for change - a society which we, as an NGDO, are a part of. Our place, therefore, lies alongside the people and organisations of the countries where we work.

Contributing to strengthening the capacities of the poorest to advance in their rights and development is a complex task that requires long-term commitments, consistency and trust in those involved. Today, more than ever before, dedication and hard work are not enough. They need to be accompanied by transparency and effectiveness as the essential coordinates of our work. We not only have the privilege of working for this Organisation, but also the commitment and opportunity to make the world a better place – together.

I hope that you enjoy reading this Annual Report.

Kind regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Jaime Montalvo'.

Jaime Montalvo

Chair of Ayuda en Acción Board of Trustees

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Dear friends,

As the new Chief Executive of Ayuda en Acción, I have the honour of presenting you this report, which describes the most salient points of our progress in 2008. Although I have only been at the helm of the Organisation for a few months, I have come to know it well thanks to the five years I have spent on its team.

Despite these undoubtedly difficult times, our teams around the world, our volunteers, local partners, Board of Trustee members – all of us – have given our best to continue to move forward and to step up our work.

We have continued to strengthen our presence and work in Latin America, Asia and Africa. As well as consolidating our efforts in the countries where our presence is already strong, we have also sought to promote our newer programs in Paraguay and Colombia.

In Spain, we have also strengthened our presence within the sector and in civil society through a wide array of initiatives, including our women's rights campaign, "Stand up for equity. It's a matter of justice", through our strong representation in the El Faro Pavilion at the 2008 Expo in Saragossa, and through other longer-running campaigns, such as the Campaign for Education.

Our regional offices and volunteer groups are playing an increasingly important role in the presence of Ayuda en Acción across the country. In terms of governance, as well as a change of CEO, the Board of Trustees has been strengthened and its commitment has been reasserted through the inclusion of highly relevant new trustees.

Our financial results can be considered satisfactory, bearing in mind the difficult external situation that the sector on the whole has had to face as a result of both the global crisis and internal difficulties. The commitment and contributions of our supporters, collaborating companies and Public Administrations have allowed us to end the year on a positive note.

There can be no doubt that this is a historic moment and that difficult times lie ahead. At Ayuda en Acción we want to maintain a constructive approach, one of hope and belief in the society we belong to. We hope that the current times and changes will increase social awareness regarding the poverty and inequity around the world and that this will help to promote deeper changes that will eradicate these unjust situations. From this point of view, I would above all like to thank you for your trust in our Organisation and for your ongoing support.

I sincerely hope you enjoy reading this Report and that it conveys the hope and inspiration that, combined with your efforts, are the key to our work.

Warm regards,


Patricia Moreira
Chief Executive

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

As of March 2009

Honorary Chair

H.R.H. Pilar de Borbón

Founding Trustee

Gonzalo Crespi de Valldaura

Chair of the Board of Trustees

Jaime Montalvo Correa

Vice-Chair of the Board of Trustees

Íñigo Méndez de Vigo y Montojo

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Rosario Montiel Armada
Francisco Luzón López
Miguel Ángel Lorente Celaya
Mercedes González Menéndez

Secretary

M^a Asunción Bellver Suárez

AYUDA EN ACCIÓN MANAGEMENT TEAM

As of March 2009

SPAIN

Chief Executive

Patricia Moreira

Quality Assurance Director

Carlos Ochoa

Marketing and Communications Director

Cali Hornos

Human Resources Director

Beatriz Macías

Resources and Media Director

Eduardo Guijarro

Regional and Cooperation Director

Benjamín Berlanga

Policy and Awareness Director

Esther Pino

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

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José Manuel Román

Director of Catalonia and Balearics

Marta Macías

Director of Galicia and Asturias

José Manuel Pérez

Director of the Region of Valencia

Alfredo Jiménez

Director of Basque Country

Eva Sánchez

AMERICA

Bolivia Country Director

José Maguiña

Colombia Chief Officer

Ulises Márquez

Ecuador Country Director

Flavio Tamayo

El Salvador Country Director

Ana Lorena Pérez-Gómez de Orellana

Honduras Country Director

Ernesto Magaña

México Country Director

Marco Castillo

Nicaragua Country Director

Sandra Dobelis

Peru Country Director

Juan Ignacio Gutiérrez

Paraguay Chief Officer

Víctor Gallo

AFRICA

Guinea Equatorial Chief Officer

Jacqueline Olmedo

ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL

As of March 2009

Chief Executive

Ramesh Singh

AFRICA

Regional Director of Eastern and Southern Africa

Chris Kinyanjui

Ethiopia Country Director

Dr. Retta Menberu

Kenya Country Director

Jean N. Kamau

Malawi Country Director

Boniface Msiska

Mozambique Country Director

Alberto Silva

Uganda Country Director

Charles Businge

ASIA

Regional Director of Asia

John Samuel

Bangladesh Country Director

Farah Kabir

India Country Director

Babu Mathew

Nepal Country Director

Bimal Phnuyl

Pakistan Country Director

Fikre Zewdie

Vietnam Country Director

Phan Van Ngoc

AMERICA

Guatemala Country Director

Arturo Echeverría

Volunteer Groups

Volunteers have played an essential part in Ayuda en Acción ever since the Organisation was founded. Proof of their importance is the presence of three volunteer representatives on our Board of Trustees and our constant support of our volunteer groups.

They are both the hands and the voice of Ayuda en Acción. Their presence and the activities they perform allow us to move forward; they support us in the fulfilment of our institutional mission and they help mobilise civil society on this side of the planet to contribute to the construction of a fairer world.

In 2008, thanks to the support of over **500 volunteers** committed to a long-term project and more than **500 individuals**

and collaborating institutions, we carried out more than **300 activities** that made our work known in every region in Spain.

The activities that our volunteer groups promoted to mobilise society and to raise awareness helped us support several campaigns in which AeA takes part, while the activities carried out in 30 towns and cities during the Solidarity Week and a number of fairs, concerts, fundraising dinners, etc.

helped raise over 150,000 euros for our development projects.

In March, as part of our Volunteer Training Program, we organised our 15th Nationwide Volunteer Training Workshops in El Escorial (Madrid), which were attended by 190 volunteers, and between October and December we held five regional meetings in Andalusia, Valencia, Madrid, Asturias and Galicia.

Social base

Social involvement and support are essential for Ayuda en Acción to cooperate with the world's poorest communities in their development.

Today, thanks to the commitment and cooperation of the **201,640 people** who supported our Organisation in 2008, thousands of people now look forward to a more promising future.

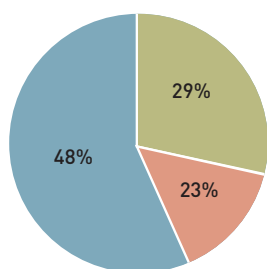
For the past 27 years we have gradually strengthened our ambitious humanitarian project thanks to the support and financial backing of thousands of supporters that have enabled our financial independence and a freedom of action that allows us to strengthen our presence and influence among Spanish society and in the countries where we work. Our work today involves more than 3 million people in **132 projects and 21 countries across America, Africa and Asia**.

2008 was a difficult year for everybody. In such hard times, our communities are the ones who suffer most. For this reason, we wish more than ever to thank everybody who supports our Organisation.

MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS BY REGION as of 31st December 2008

Region	Province	Supporters	Region	Province	Supporters
Andalusia	Almeria	1,978		Guadalajara	1,136
	Cadiz	4,055		Toledo	2,410
	Cordoba	2,547			7,419
	Granada	3,826	Catalonia	Barcelona	19,844
	Huelva	1,542		Girona	1,857
	Jaen	2,045		Lleida	872
	Malaga	6,147		Tarragona	2,132
	Seville	7,110			24,705
		29,250	Valencia Region		
Aragon	Huesca	797		Alicante	5,260
	Teruel	393		Castellón	1,861
	Saragossa	3,450		Valencia	8,477
		4,640			15,598
Asturias		5,039	Extremadura	Badajoz	2,425
Balearic Islands		3,914		Caceres	1,348
Canary Islands	Las Palmas	6,815			3,773
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5,193	Galicia	A Corunna	3,832
		12,008		Lugo	793
Cantabria		3,016		Ourense	776
Castile and Leon	Avila	607		Pontevedra	3,153
	Burgos	1,787			8,554
	León	1,925			50,242
	Palencia	689	Madrid		4,564
	Salamanca	1,501	Murcia		3,483
	Segovia	732	Navarre		2,032
	Soria	400		Alava	4,084
	Valladolid	3,035	Basque Country	Guipuscoa	5,929
	Zamora	398		Biscay	5,929
		11,074			12,045
Castile-La Mancha			Rioja (La)		1,479
	Albacete	1,617	Ceuta		237
	Ciudad Real	1,738	Melilla		196
	Cuenca	518	Abroad		404
			Total		201,640

Human Resources



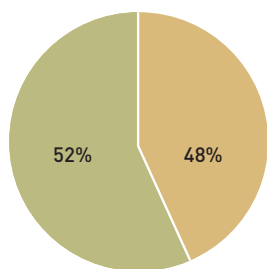
Ayuda en Acción Personnel

Registered volunteers and supporters: **1,000**
 Ayuda en Acción staff: **486**
 Local partner staff: **600**
Total: 2,086

The Ayuda en Acción team is comprised by 2,086 employees, local partners and volunteers. The daily efforts, determination and enthusiasm of this highly skilled and specialised team are the driving force that allows the Organisation to fulfil its mission of moving closer to eradicating poverty.

Our work in America is organised on two levels: our country offices, managed by Ayuda en Acción employees; and our development areas, where we are supported by our local partners.

One of our goals is to favour and promote equal rights for women and men, proof of which is our own staff, of which 48% are men and 52% women (see pie chart at the bottom left of the page).



Staff distribution by gender

Men: **48%**
 Women: **52%**

TOTAL No. of WORKERS

Country	Workers 2008	Local partner workers 2008
Bolivia	28	179
Mexico	17	60
Peru	39	166
Honduras	66	
El Salvador	71	21
Nicaragua	79	50
Ecuador	42	83
Paraguay	2	25
Colombia	1	16
Regional Office	7	
Spain	134	
TOTAL	486	600

In Africa and Asia with ActionAid International

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

The work of ActionAid International rests upon long-term development programs and awareness-raising and advocacy actions in **42 countries** throughout Asia, Africa, America and Europe. **Over 13 million people** in developing countries

benefit from over **800 AAI projects** involving almost 2,000 local organisations. AAI is an active member of more than 100 working alliances and networks.

On the local level, AAI promotes the establishment of organisations to demand the fundamental rights of the most deprived people and communities.

On the country level, AAI implicates civil society and the business and political sectors, and internationally it makes the voices of poor and marginalised people

heard at intergovernmental and international forums, in order to influence government decision-making on the issues that affect these people's lives.

Since 2005 AAI has been implementing its "Rights to End Poverty" institutional strategy, which will continue to guide the Organisation's approach until 2010.

ActionAid International is backed by **320,000 members and supporters** and its international secretariat has been based in Johannesburg since 2003.

Meeting face to face

Our supporters can get to know the work of Ayuda en Acción (AeA) alongside communities in developing nations through organised visits to our Development Areas, thus strengthening their ties with these people. Here is what some of them told us:

Trip to Peru

Rocío Pala and **Fernando Altolaquirre** had the chance to witness our work in Peru and told us about their experience.

"As AeA sponsors, we were eager to travel to the countries where the Organisation works for a close-up view of its work. Our visit to Peru in February had a real impact on our lives.

We visited the occupational training centre for children and adolescents in San Juan de Lurigancho, where we were invited to see their live radio show. In the Ica region we visited the houses that are being built under the reconstruction programme following the 2007 earthquake. We cannot describe the sensations we felt on seeing families who had lost everything living in such decent housing. We also saw schools under construction and technical irrigation systems for aspara-

gus growing. In Anta we visited early stimulation centres, healthy housing initiatives, vegetable gardens and guinea pig farms.

Our visit changed our lives. The generosity and hospitality of both the local teams and the participants of the projects we visited was such that when we returned to Saragossa we decided to take up a more active commitment to the Organization and joined our local volunteer group".

Carlos Torres, an **Ayuda en Acción** team member in Anta-Cusco, explains: "The visit that our friends Rocío and Fernando paid us allowed us to exchange views on our work. When we visited the Mantoclla community, we were accompanied by the community board committee and by some of the members of the farming community.



FERNANDO ALTOLAQUIRRE

After all, the people who make this cooperation possible don't drop by every day, and they represent the people whose support helps change their lives. Both the team and the families in the area were delighted that our partners were able to witness and share the work that is being done in these communities."

Francisco José Sastre went to Vietnam to meet Tham

"Nine years old, freckled sugar-toned skin, shy, eyes like buttons and a smile on her face to receive and greet me. That's Tham – the girl I sponsor in Vietnam. The project promotes activities ranging from school enrolment to awareness-raising –which I think is the most important part—. There, children are often put to work while they're still very young, more so the girls. We played, painted, drew and sang. The teachers were instructing and teaching them to be civic-minded: to use litter bins, and to respect the elderly and the environment. Beautiful! We carried on playing, and then it was my turn. They asked me to sing a Spanish song and dance flamenco. I sang a lovely Sevillana. They didn't understand a word of course, but their faces



ACTIONAID VIETNAM

told the story. I must say that it was me who enjoyed it the most.

For Tham and the rest of her community, Francisco's visit was a chance to share

their traditions and a piece of their everyday lives with him. As **Dam Thi Duong Ha**, a member of the **ActionAid Vietnam** team, tells us: "We left Hanoi and went to the Dong Anh development area, where Francisco was able to meet Tham, the girl he sponsors on this project. We arrived at Kim Chung primary school, where our Spanish friend's visit was warmly welcomed. Francisco talked to Tham and enjoyed taking part in a lesson with the rest of the children, drawing and taking part in several activities, including dancing and singing. Additionally, the children were very curious to find things out about Spain, and they asked him lots of questions. Francisco enjoyed the experience and said he would like to pay us another visit."

Over 25 years of joint commitment



Ayuda en Acción is an independent, non-party and non-denominational Non-Governmental Development Organisation (NGDO), created in Spain in 1981 as an Association for International Cooperation to promote structural changes aimed at the eradication of poverty and injustice in the world. In 1983 it was declared a Registered Charitable Entity and in 2004 it became a Foundation.

Throughout these years our objective has been to support development processes and to improve the living conditions of the most deprived children, families and communities. To achieve this goal and to eradicate poverty, we support comprehensive, long-term development programs that promote action in the areas of education, health, infrastructure, financial and economic initiatives, food security and community-building. We also promote awareness raising, education for development and advocacy campaigns aimed at impelling social and political changes that benefit the people with fewest means.

After **more than 25 years of work** and thanks to the continued support of more than **201,640 supporters**, Ayuda en Acción is present in **21 countries in America, Asia and Africa** and promotes **132 development projects**¹. To accomplish this mission, Ayuda en Acción relies on a solid team of professionals and the support of over **1,000 volunteers** who selflessly promote actions for solidarity in every region of Spain.

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation is accountable to and submits its budgets to

the Protectorate of Foundations of the Spanish Ministry of Education, Social Affairs and Sport and is audited by highly reputed firms.

In Africa and Asia, Ayuda en Acción works through ActionAid International, an independent international organisation backed by over **320,000 people** in Europe, which promotes long-term development programs in over **42 countries** and benefits more than **13 million people** in the world's poorest regions.

1. Data as of May 2009.

Institutional mission

To improve the living conditions of children, families and communities through self-sustainable comprehensive development programs and awareness activities, with

the ultimate aim of creating structural changes that contribute towards the eradication of poverty.



Values

Independence

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

Recognition of people's right to dignity

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

Solidarity

Ayuda en Acción promotes the creation of solidarity ties between donors and the communities from the South, as active commitments to achieve a dignified life for the people we work with.

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 creativeness and encouraging team work.

Networks and alliances

We aim to work with other organisations through networks and alliances committed to the eradication of poverty and the construction of a fair world.

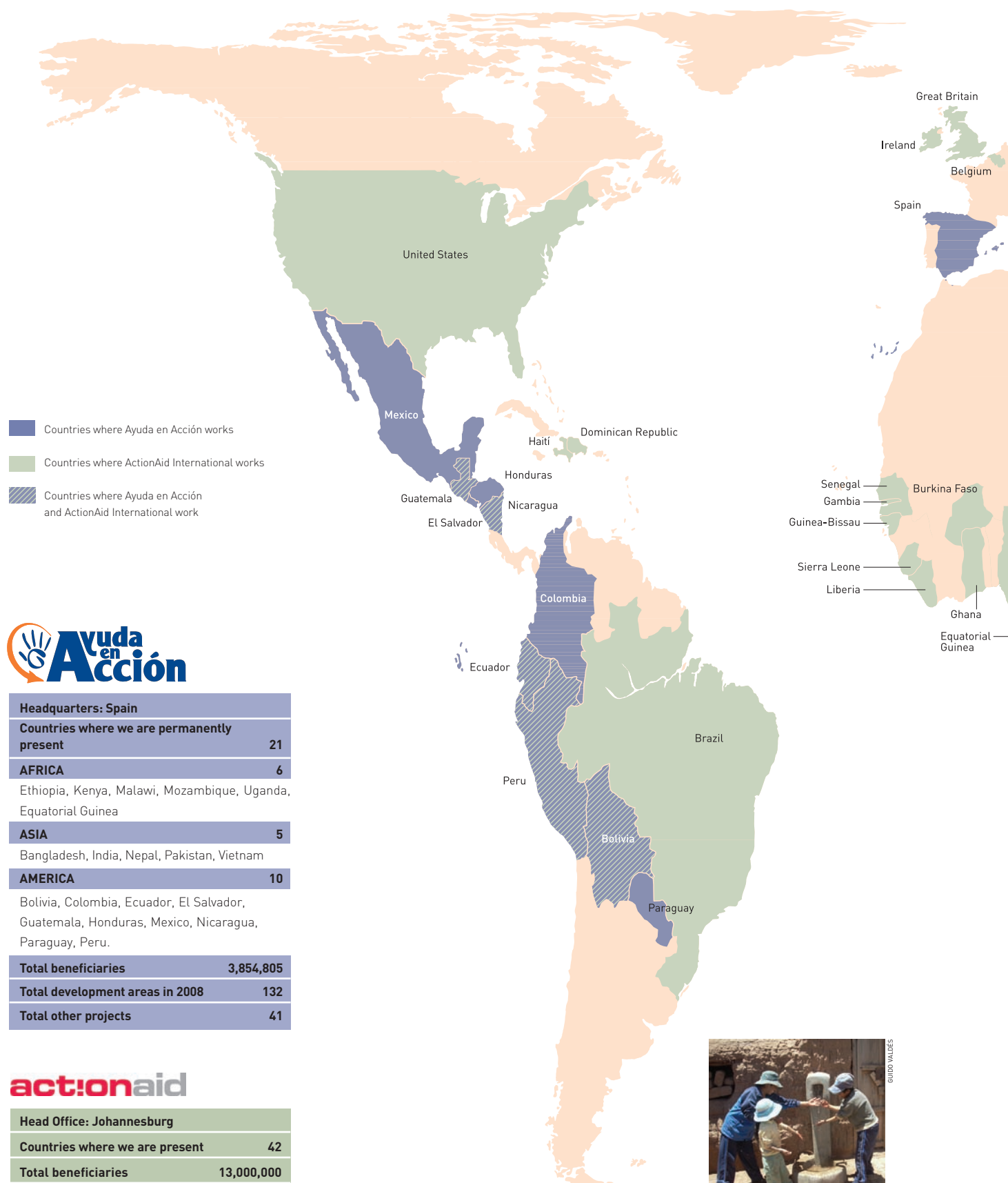
Transparency and accountability

Austerity and accurate use of resources are our rules of management. Our actions are fully transparent at all times and we are accountable to our members, the beneficiaries of our work and



DES WILIE / ACTIONAID

Worldwide presence



GUIDO VALDES

Bolivia



ICÍAR DE LA PENA / ANA

India



ICÍAR DE LA PENA / ANA

Bangladesh



ANA GARCÍA / ANA

Mozambique



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / ANA

Uganda

Human development indicators

INDICATORS	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR	SPAIN	ETHIOPIA	GUATEMALA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	HONDURAS
Population¹	153,300,000	9,200,000	44,900,000	13,100,000	6,700,000	43,400,000	79,000,000	12,700,000	500,000	6,800,000
Annual population growth rate	1.6%	1.7%	1.2%	1.1%	1.3%	0.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	1.9%
Life expectancy	63.1 years	64.7 years	72.3 years	74.7 years	71.3 years	80.5 years	51.8 years	69.7 years	50.4 years	69.4 years
Adult literacy rate	47.5%	86.7%	92.8%	91%	80.6%	—	35.9%	69.1%	87%	80%
Mortality rate of children under five	54	52	17	22	23	4	109	32	123	31
Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	48%	8%	7%	12%	10%	—	38%	23%	19%	17%
Population lacking access to a source of improved water	26%	15%	7%	6%	16%	—	78%	5%	57%	13%
Population with access to adequate sanitation	39%	46%	86%	89%	62%	100%	13%	86%	53%	69%
Population below the poverty line²	84%	42.2%	17.8%	40.8%	40.6%	—	77.8%	31.9%	—	35.7%
Telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants	8	70	168	129	141	422	9	99	20	69
Adult population living with HIV/AIDS	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	0.9%	3.2%	1.5%
Position in the Human Development Index	140	117	75	89	103	13	169	118	127	115

1. Data taken from the UNDP Human Development Report 2007-2008. Published by MundiPress.

2. Population under the poverty line <2 dollars per day.

Life expectancy at birth:

Number of years that a newborn will live if the prevailing mortality rates at the time of birth remain unchanged throughout the child's lifetime.

Adult literacy rate:

Percentage of people aged 15 and over who can read, write and understand a brief and simple text about their daily lives.

Mortality of children under five:

Probability of dying from the time of birth until the age of five, per every thousand children born alive.

Population lacking access to clean drinking water:

Percentage of the population lacking access to sources of water suitable for consumption, such as house connections, public fountains or safe springs, among others.

	INDIA	KENYA	MALAWI	MEXICO	MOZAMBIQUE	NEPAL	NICARAGUA	PAKISTAN	PARAGUAY	PERU	UGANDA	VIETNAM
	1,134,400,000	33,600,000	13,200,000	104,300,000	20,500,000	27,100,000	5,500,000	158,100,000	5,900,000	27,300,000	28,900,000	85,000,000
	1.4%	2.6%	2.5%	1%	1.8%	1.9%	1.4%	1.9%	1.7%	1.2%	3.2%	1.3%
	63.7 years	52.1 years	46.3 years	75.6 years	42.8 years	62.6 years	71.9 years	64.6 years	71.3 years	70.7 years	49.7 years	73.7 years
	61%	73.6%	64.1%	91.6%	38.7%	48.6%	76.7%	49.9%	93.5%	87.9%	66.8%	90.3%
	56	79	79	22	100	56	30	79	20	23	79	16
	47%	20%	22%	8%	24%	48%	10%	38%	5%	8%	23%	27%
	14%	39%	27%	3%	57%	10%	21%	9%	14%	17%	40%	15%
	33%	43%	61%	79%	32%	35%	47%	59%	80	63%	43%	61%
	80.4%	58.3%	62.9%	11.6%	74.1%	68.5%	79.9%	73.6%	29.8%	30.6%	—	—
	45	8	8	189	4	17	43	34	54	80	3	191
	0.9%	6.1%	14.1%	0.3%	16.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	6.7%	0.5%
	128	148	164	52	172	142	110	136	95	87	154	105

Population with access to adequate sanitation:

Percentage of the population that uses adequate sanitation facilities for the elimination of sewage and excrements.

Population below the poverty line:

Population estimated to survive on less than two dollars a day.

Adult population living with HIV/AIDS:

Estimated percentage of the adult population aged between 15 and 49 living with HIV/AIDS.

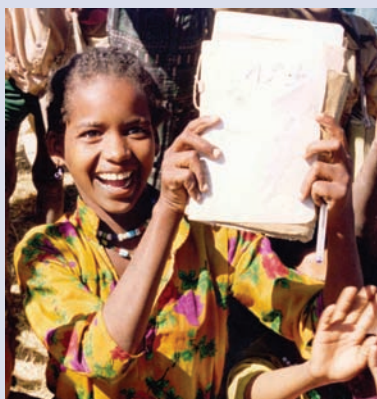
Position in the Human Development Index:

Position in the HDI, a combined index based on three indicators: a long and healthy life, level of knowledge and level of decent living (ranked from 1 to 177).

Our work

Ayuda en Acción works in 21 countries around the world to improve living conditions in the most deprived communities. To fulfil this aim, we promote local development programs, as well as awareness-raising campaigns guided by our Institutional Strategy. Our attention during the 2006-2012 period is centred on the cross-cutting issues of Human Rights, Women's Rights, the promotion of Solidarity Ties and has a special focus on Children. Our main thematic priorities are:

- Meeting basic needs
- Enhancing local economies
- Strengthening local technical capacities
- Humanitarian action and risk management
- Empowerment, governance and citizenship building
- Public awareness raising and advocacy



JOSEP GIBALT / AeA

Meeting basic needs

In view of the persistent poverty in the communities where we work, one of the essential parts of our work continues to be engaging in actions to meet the basic needs that help to promote dignified living conditions.

Access to quality education is crucial for the success of long-term development processes. Therefore, one of our priorities is to enhance the quality of education systems by improving facilities and adapt-

ing teaching curricula to the context and the qualification of teachers.

We also work to ensure the accessibility and quality of health systems, through the construction and/or repair of health facilities, by training local staff and by promoting campaigns to prevent disease and encourage healthy environments.

Other priorities include the improvement of infrastructures, mainly those relating to housing and the supply of electric-

Health in the Ecuadorian Amazon

The population of Morona, a district in the Amazon region of Ecuador, is comprised by indigenous peoples of the Shuar ethnic group and country folk emigrated from the Andes, and is scattered out in small rural communities in an area that is rich in natural resources.

The poverty index in the district is one of the highest in the country. Its population relies on agriculture, despite the difficult conditions posed by the Amazon's ecosystem.

Forty percent of the population, especially its indigenous peoples, lack access to health and education services and the prevalence of diseases that could be avoided by immunisation is high; the infant mortality rate is 35.9 per 1,000 live births and 40% of the district's children under 5 are chronically malnourished.

AeA works in the area with COADES, a local partner, to enable and improve access to the district's health system, which has to cater for a population of 38,380 people living in 77 rural communities and 13 urban neighbourhoods.

The project has undertaken activities to improve and expand health service facilities, to strengthen the technical and management capabilities of health system's local network staff, and to enhance social control over basic sanitation services, such as drinking water facilities for human consumption. Thanks to these efforts,



ABRAHAM URDIALES

people now have better access to public health services and products.

José Antonio Chuqui, president of the Sevilla Don Bosco Parish Board explains: "It has been a long process. Sevilla Don Bosco had needed a new facility for years and the opinions of all of the stakeholders involved were taken into account".

"It sees up to 45 patients a day. The difference between the old facility and the new one is huge. The whole community realises this, as the previous premises were very small and there was not enough room to provide proper care... before, patients faced an uncomfortable wait out in the sun or rain; now there's a spacious, comfortable waiting room and it provides a better service, a better care".

ity and drinking water, because they help ensure healthy environments as well and make it easier for economic development to take place.

In **El Salvador** we work through community outreach medical services to bring healthcare to children, adolescents and pregnant women. The medical brigades we promoted ensured that the communities' under-fives received full vaccination. We provided school items to improve the enrolment and attendance rates of over 16,000 students, and we also provided 537 grants for basic, secondary and higher education.

In **Nicaragua** we provided grants for 971 students and rural teachers so those children could either begin school or continue their education. 150 younger and older adults from remote communities in Kukra Hill began the first level of basic adult education, while 15,936 children and adolescents from poor households were provided with school items for basic edu-

cation. In addition, our medical brigades provided 11,541 consultations in 22 communities, where maternal mortality was reduced to nil.

In **Mexico**, the recovery and growth of local and regional varieties of maize, as well as beans, squash and wild mushrooms helped ensure food supplies.

In **Ecuador**, the reorganisation and implementation of comprehensive systems for agriculture and livestock production helped local farmers diversify production and ensure food availability for 3,300 families.

In **Colombia** we promoted efforts for the schooling of children from the poorest households by helping them to access government grants. We also organised a mobile healthcare program in Cauca region, where a large part of the population lives in precarious conditions and malnutrition rates are high.

In **Bolivia**, primary school coverage rose 9% in 5 municipalities in La Paz region

thanks to the construction of 35 classrooms, 2 boarding schools and 2 school canteens. In addition, over 850 families now have readily accessible drinking water thanks to the provision of 17 new water systems and the repair of a further 9.

In **Malawi** we provided education for HIV/AIDS self-help groups in remote areas. Participants were instructed on issues such as safe sex, hygiene measures, nutrition and support against discrimination. In addition, a significant number of girls who had left school due to early marriages or pregnancies returned to their studies.

In **Ethiopia**, we worked with local authorities to build health posts offering a range of activities, including basic healthcare, vaccination, family planning and medical treatment.

In **India** we supported over 25,000 dalit women in Andhra Pradesh state so that they could request arable land from the state government.

A strong case for educational development

One of the essential objectives of ActionAid India for 2008 was to improve the operation and quality of public education. The principle is to approach the improvement of education as a process, so we had to work from different perspectives. On the one hand there are issues relating to enrolment and school attendance, to eradicating all forms of child labour and to improving infrastructures, teaching materials and teacher training; on the other hand, the initiative seeks to ensure equitable access to the Government's social schemes (midday meals, grants, etc.), to mobilise public opinion against the discrimination of girls, of dalit and adivasi communities, of religious



minorities and of people living with disabilities, and to press to ensure that public schools offer a safe and conducive environment for children to study and learn. Due to the sheer size and population of the country, we work to establish alliances

and networks involving major social and political stakeholders, so that our efforts reach as many vulnerable people as possible.

We implemented non-formal education systems aimed at eradicating adult illiteracy, developing the reading and writing skills of family income generators and helping them improve their job opportunities and income.

In a country like India, where differences between citizens are still often established by castes, investing in high-quality free education for all brings hope for future generations. Education is one of the surest ways to ensure social development and progress and to avoid millions of children falling victims to child labour and exploitation.

Enhancing local economies

Enhancing local economies is a vital part of our development work. Its aim is to contribute towards increasing family wellbeing and food security. To this end, we promote activities to ensure access to loans and to appropriate production, processing and distribution technologies; to strengthen farmers' organisations, improve their negotiating skills and support their participation in networks and arenas where agreements are reached with national authorities.

In the SONORA, AMANC, TLATEL, ZAUTLA AND GUAQUITEPEC **areas of Mexico**, we promoted microloans for the construction and restoration of housing and for strengthening small agricultural, livestock and handicraft enterprises.

In **El Salvador**, our initiatives to improve production and marketing methods helped increase family income and strengthen the capacity of small-scale producers.

In **Nicaragua** we trained 628 families from six towns on organic farming and food safety issues and provided them with

vegetable seeds, staple grains, pitaya, pineapple, yucca and farming tools.

In 22 communities in Cusubamba, **Ecuador**, we strengthened microfinance initiatives that have been replacing the role of an agricultural credit and savings bank since 1998. In 2008, farm labourers formed a Credit and Savings Cooperative that also manages Government-provided social services.

In **Peru** we work to strengthen producers' associations and modernise agriculture by introducing irrigation techniques and diversifying crops targeted for both national and export markets. Paiján's green asparagus producers collected 514,247 dollars from the sale of 460 tons of their produce to the U.S. We also helped to promote Red Globe grapes and organic bananas from Piura and also "El Comendador de Caravelí", a brand of Peru's most typical liquor from Arequipa.

In Viacha, **Bolivia**, we trained over 1,400 livestock breeders from 5 agricultural organisations on subjects related to live-

stock handling and milk processing and marketing, helping them raise their annual income by an average of approximately 1,228 euros per family.

In **Colombia**, production surpluses that families of farmers do not consume themselves are sold at fairs, which producers from regions with different climates use to establish new sales channels. We worked to address food security by improving the production systems of these rural families and promoted solidarity-based networks for production, marketing and consumption between producers and rural and urban consumers.

In **Ethiopia** we helped start up savings and microcredit cooperatives to promote the economic independence of the Ethiopian women.

In **Bangladesh**, many small-scale farmers increased their crops and improved soil productivity thanks to the introduction of sustainable agricultural practices that in turn helped them increase their income.

Tropical flower production: an opportunity for local development

In the Nicaraguan department of Boaco, 22 families of small-scale grain producers set up a multi-sector flower and plant cooperative called COOPLANFLORES to grow and market 23 varieties of tropical flowers in order to diversify their production and generate alternative income to help them improve their living conditions.

Lidia María Jarquín, from the Cumaica Norte community tells us: "In flower growing we have found a livelihood, a reliable production with which we can do well. At the beginning of the project I knew nothing about tropical flowers. I had never even seen them, but we attended workshops on how to grow them, on gravity irrigation systems, and today we have a rotating fund that allows us to bring new families on board. Now my husband, my children and I all work grow-



ERDITA GASPARINI / ARA NICARAGUA

ing flowers". Lidia formerly used her plot to grow maize and beans, but harvests were small due to the characteristics of the soil in the area where she lives. The climate however is good for these flowers, so by growing them she has been able to diversify

her production and alternate flowers with citrus fruits, coffee and bananas, so she and her family no longer rely on just two crops for their income and they are able to cover both their dietary requisites and other needs.

Through this project, these families have increased value of their land thanks to the introduction of a non-traditional crop, diversified their production, acquired technical knowledge, generated supplementary income through the sale of their produce and no longer have to depend on a single crop to survive.

By the end of 2008, COOPLANFLORES had established sale and distribution channels in the national market. Its future growth depends on increasing the amount of cultivated land to meet market demand.

Strengthening local technical capacities

Guaranteeing the viability and sustainability of our projects requires involving capable organisations that are committed to the development of their countries.

Making development processes viable and sustainable requires training people and organisations. Hence, strengthening local technical capabilities is an essential part of our projects. Our work promotes vocational training for young people and adults, as well as training programs to develop leaders, teachers, healthcare personnel, agricultural promoters and local organisation directors.

In **Ecuador**, we support training for people from 127 associative and family-run micro-businesses in fields such as dairy and meat processing, manufacture and marketing of handicrafts for local and export markets, or services in the tourist industry. This helps promote

employment and breathes life into household economies.

In **Peru** we start by strengthening the capacity of young children, which is why we insist on education at every level. Our innovative Methodological Proposal for Rural Schools, known as KATE (Know, Analyse, Transform and Evaluate), is now being copied by the Regional Government throughout the department of Cajamarca. Our goal is to ensure that the 92,000-plus students attending our schools learn to develop an enterprising mentality.

In **Mexico** we work with organisations to strengthen capacities in technical aspects related to production, popular microfinance initiatives, fundraising or on how

to put together community development proposals, among others.

In **El Salvador** we offer legal advice to groups of farmers on the fulfilment of legal and tax-related issues, to help them improve their negotiating skills to obtain loans and acquire appropriate technologies for the production, processing and distribution of goods and services.

In León, **Nicaragua**, an organised group of 18 farmers were trained as agricultural promoters so that they could manage the technical and production-related knowledge in their cooperatives.

In **Nepal**, farming communities were provided with specific training on improved cultivation techniques, basic accountancy and access to local markets.

In **Vietnam**, in cooperation with the University of Social and Labour Studies, we launched an initiative called "Investing in Youth", which will train workers on local development and inequity issues.

Farmer to farmer

Training programs with Colombian producers illustrate how comprehensively these processes can strengthen technical capabilities. Ayuda en Acción and the organisations that manage the Development Areas share the belief that local producers need strong capabilities if the development processes we support are to be consolidated.

Therefore, we aim to ensure that each family or producers' association masters production processes – not just the production techniques and routines, but also their technological basis. To achieve this, we implement training programs designed and led by the organisations' technical teams, delivered on-site at the farms, workshops and production areas involved. At the same time, we encourage an associative culture within a



framework of solidarity economy, underlining the advantages of certain group processes – especially in the fields of manufacture/processing and marketing – over individual initiatives. Knowledge then spreads as these groups travel to fairs and arrange visits to other organisations and

regions for the producers to teach their peers in other areas these processes, following a method based on "farmer to farmer" principles. As well as technical knowledge, the visits also serve for farmers to talk about difficulties encountered and how to solve them.

The exchanges also include conversations relating to the development of these organisations, and working with their Boards allows the promotion of participation and decision-making processes, conflict resolution and agreement-building. As well as strengthening the organisations, another advantage of these meetings is that they are encouraged to coordinate their efforts to influence local, regional and national policies to support their organisations and the processes they promote.

Humanitarian action and risk management

Ayuda en Acción also performs humanitarian action programmes aimed at protecting life; preventing, reducing and alleviating human suffering; defending the rights of the affected people and ensuring the continuity of development processes, avoiding their disruption by emergency situations to the greatest possible extent.

The aim is to integrate humanitarian action into a broader context of sustainable development in order to support the people affected by emergencies and to reduce, transform and control the risks that could lead to disaster, conflict, famine or epidemics.

To mitigate the effects of hurricane Felix in **Nicaragua**, we supplied food, hygiene items and medicines to 859 women from Puerto Cabezas. We set up a Safe Schools initiative at two schools in León, helping the teaching community to identify the vulnerabilities and organise brigades and school safety plans to handle eventual risks.

After hurricane Stan hit **Guatemala**, we worked to strengthen the capacities of the most vulnerable communities through Participative Vulnerability Analyses, which were then used to design disaster prevention and reduction plans. We also encourage the population to organise Local Disaster Reduction Committees, whose members are provided training on subjects related to shelter, evacuation, first aid, wildfire fire-fighting, etc., and we supply the committees the necessary emergency response equipment. In addition, river valleys and hills have been reforested and we have fitted early warning systems that are connected

to the local and regional systems.

In **Ecuador** we supported 1,200 families from 36 communities that had been affected by the eruption of the Tungurahua volcano, training them in risk management and providing them shelter items. In addition, we strengthened health and education infrastructures in the area.

After the 2007 earthquake, we began a Reconstruction Programme in **Peru** for the affected population of Ica. By the end of 2008 we had handed over 97 earthquake-resistant houses to affected families. In addition, we rebuilt schools and supported and trained people who had been affected by the tremor to strengthen a culture of prevention and avoid future tragedies.

In **Mozambique** we created Risk Management Committees to spread good practices in communities and to reduce the impact of disasters.

In **Bangladesh** we started a program to resettle communities in less vulnerable areas and held practical sessions on disaster prevention and reduction.

Communities organised for risk prevention

El Salvador is located in one of the world's most vulnerable regions and has an inadequate disaster prevention culture. In recent years, the country has endured tropical storms, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions that have killed, wounded or otherwise affected thousands of people and had a serious impact on the country's social and economic development.

Ayuda en Acción works with strategic partners such as the Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (UNES), the Museo de la Palabra y la Imagen (MUPI) and the Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas" (UCA) to promote joint actions to reduce the impact of disasters and the vulnerability of the country's poorest. "We are committed to support efforts to



maintain early warning systems for the population of this highly-vulnerable town. We want to continue spreading this knowledge to other towns in a similar situation" says Rafael Contreras, Mayor and coordinator of the Municipal Commission for Civil

Protection of Juayúa, in Sonsonate.

The new risk reduction culture begins once individuals become aware of their rights and identify risk prevention as one of them, according to Oswaldo Velasco, one of the nearly 16,000 people of Juayúa who benefited from El Salvador's Risk Management agreement, which is jointly funded by Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. The agreement encourages the creation of civil society networks to locally reduce disaster risks in the southern area of Ahuachapán and in the east of Sonsonate, as well as the compilation of historical data on disasters in El Salvador from a cultural perspective and the construction of a number of infrastructures to reduce disaster vulnerability.

Empowerment, governance and citizenship building

Empowerment is the process through which the social, technical and political capabilities and skills of individuals and groups are strengthened. This enables them to take the initiative, proposing and implementing projects to improve and dignify their living conditions, and allows them to play a leading role in the discussion, design and monitoring processes of public policies.

This process is enhanced through specific actions aimed at qualifying and raising the awareness of people, organisations and local public administration officers in terms of the rights, duties and principles that ensure that society operates democratically.

In order to promote citizen participation in **El Salvador**, we lobbied before mayors and Municipal Councils to influence the design of municipal budgets and raise awareness of the situation of children.

In **Nicaragua**, a group of 124 women comprising health brigade members and midwives from 24 communities in the Boaco area formed commissions and designed health plans to promote nutritional control, natural medicine, adequate management of community first aid posts, women's self-care groups and awareness-raising on HIV among young people.

In Santa Elena, **Ecuador**, 500 children and adolescents in the areas where we work attended the Third National Meeting of "Citizenship Schools", to press forward on rights-related issues.

In **Peru**, we brought over 80 mayors from 14 regions together with prominent specialists in a seminar aimed at strengthening the role of local governments in driving meaningful change. In addition, we promoted citizen participation in municipal budget design and in the creation of community associations.

In **Bolivia**, 2,814 people from our programs obtained ID cards as a prior condition to make sure they can exercise their citizens' rights.

In **Colombia**, our work with groups and associations in our areas generates arenas to put democracy, dialogue and acceptance to practice, enabling their

leaders to participate in community and municipal forums.

In **Mozambique** we promoted the establishment of committees to monitor the investment of public funds in social services for its poorest inhabitants.

In Uganda we worked to increase the presence of women in public affairs, organising training courses, strengthening collaborative networks and creating

arenas for women's discussion groups.

In **Nepal** we took part with other civil society organisations in local and national conflict resolution and peace building forums.

In **Pakistan** we held meetings on inter faith harmony to raise public awareness regarding the existence and rights of minority religions, contributing to reassert an environment of peace.

Citizenship building in Cabo Delgado

Cabo Delgado is more than 2,000km north of Maputo, the capital of Mozambique. Set in an environment of great natural, scenic and environmental wealth, it is one of the least developed areas in the country. Here, Ayuda en Acción and ActionAid Mozambique's work focuses on increasing the awareness and involvement of the community in the exercise and advocacy of its human rights; a civil society of organisations that pursue good governance, food security, health, education and women's rights. To this end and in order to ensure an adequate technical and financial management of the organisations, experiences are shared with other associations and the knowledge and the lessons learnt are put to practice.

The organisations of Cabo Delgado are eager to keep on improving. FOCADÉ, the forum of Cabo Delgado NGOs, works "closely to support and strengthen new groups formed for social purposes". KAERIA, which defends the dignity of people with HIV/AIDS, delivers training "to provide people better assistance, improve their nutritional status and stay strong against the diseases".

Another example is AMA, who works to preserve natural resources and in favour of nutritional education and agricultural development. As one of their technicians says, "In the communities, they



CELIA PERAZ / AIA

look beyond agricultural training; they seek the benefit of the community as a whole, the construction of a school, the improvement of health posts, fixing roads, building wells...". Another example is the work of the Associação de Idosos ('Elders' Association'), whose members continue to learn how to make the most of their small crops and support children orphaned by AIDS. MULEIDE, which works for women's and children's rights, and FAWEMO, working in the field of education, are other examples. All of them seek to play a central role in their own change, to fight for their rights and to promote their development.

Awareness raising and advocacy

Eradicating poverty and inequity involves more than working in the contexts where they occur. It also requires the involvement of societies in both developed and developing nations to demand that the commitment of governments, companies and multilateral bodies to comply with Human Rights translates into the implementation of policies to revert the ongoing situations that cause poverty.

Ayuda en Acción (AeA) carries out awareness raising, mobilisation and advocacy campaigns, generally in alliance with other NGOs and social groups to strengthen our voice and influence.

At the World HIV/AIDS Conference in **Mexico**, we presented our "Positive Lives" photographic exhibition and organised round table discussions on HIV, women, children, young people and the media. At the table on women's issues we presented the report titled "Putting women at the centre of strategy" written by the AeA team.

In **El Salvador**, we carried out research together with the Unidad Ecológica Salvadoreña (Salvadoran Ecology Unit) to update the legal framework on disaster

prevention. In addition, we organised advocacy actions for legal reforms on civil protection and disaster prevention and reduction. The legal framework on children and HIV/AIDS was also a matter of study. Its results will serve to put forward a proposal to reform the National Policy on the Control and Prevention of the disease.

In **Ecuador**, during the Global Campaign for Education's Global Action Week, hundreds of students and a number of civil society organisations promoted a "radio takeover" to raise awareness among public authorities and the general public concerning problems in education and the need for change.

In **Peru** we worked on the Peruvian Campaign for the Right to Education, which is a member of the Global Campaign for Education. In April, over 44,000 children and adolescents took part in "The Biggest Lesson" to raise the awareness of the authorities and the population in general concerning the need for free, quality education for all.

In **Colombia**, the organisations we work with are taking part in local movements and

nationwide networks that push for policies to be put in place to fulfil four Rights in particular: free, quality education; child rights; the right to food; and the right to water.

In **Malawi**, we created mothers' groups and held training sessions on Human Rights and Child Rights, working to fight harmful traditional practices, such as early marriages, etc. and to spread the message among rural communities to support education for girls and to raise awareness regarding gender-based violence.

In **Ethiopia**, we held public meetings along with other civil society organisations to advocate for the protection and recognition of the rights of minorities, women and people living with disabilities.

In **India** we promoted informative meetings with some of the country's poorest communities on their right to access social services. In 33 towns of Uttar Pradesh state we informed on the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, on the fulfilment and defence of the Right to Information Act and on the principle of social auditing, among other issues.

Global action for health

The world's most powerful nations are failing to fulfil their commitments regarding the access to health for the most vulnerable. At the Millennium Summit in 2000, the world's governments established eight objectives –the Millennium Development Goals– that needed to be fulfilled in order to eradicate extreme poverty by 2015.

Three of these goals were health-related: improving maternal health; fighting HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; and reducing child mortality.

The Action for Global Health network, of which Ayuda en Acción is a member in Spain, was launched in 2007. The network performs advocacy work and monitors state policies to help ensure that the Governments in the countries where it works maintain and increase health-related coop-

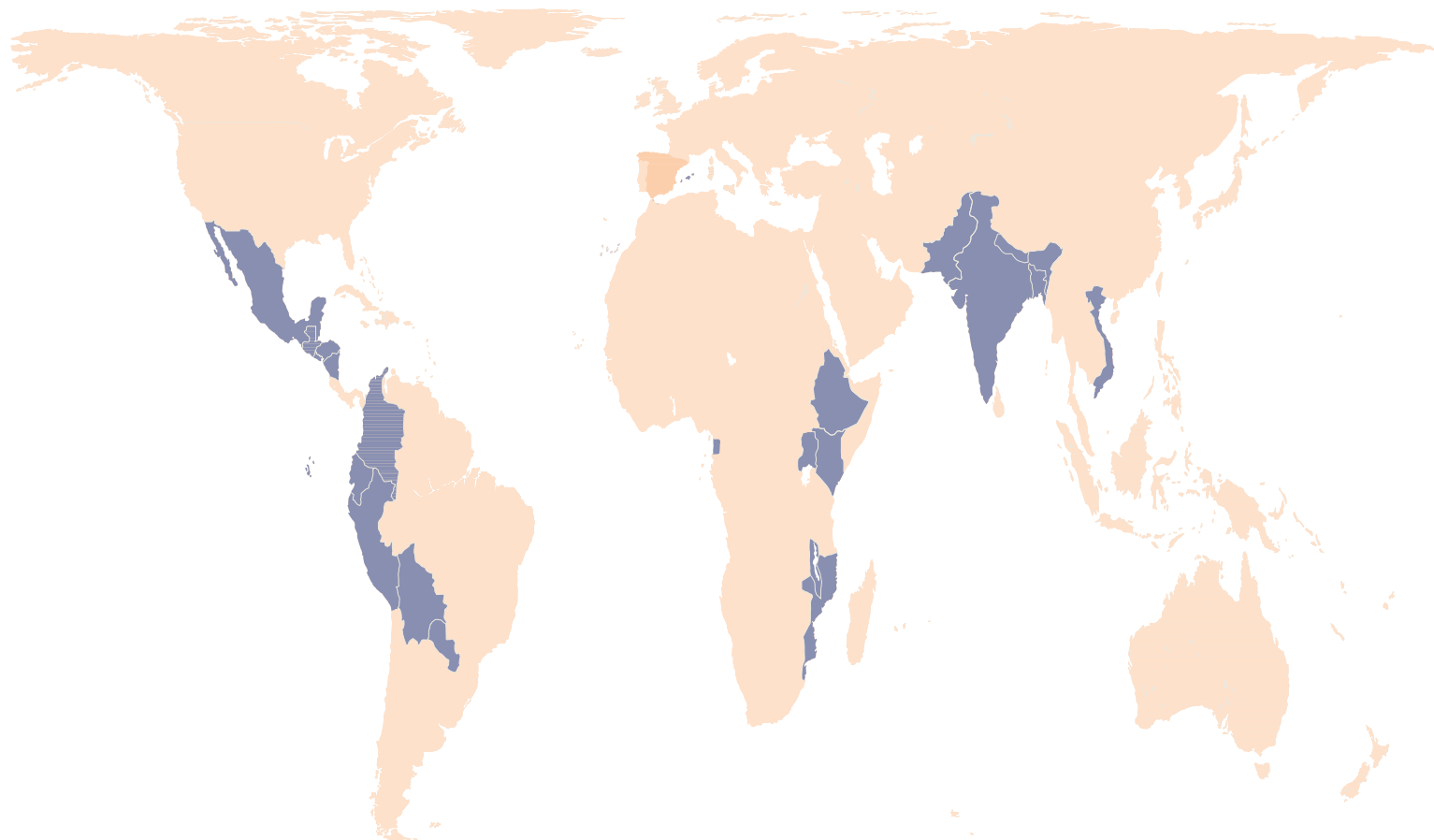


eration and strengthen health systems in developing countries. The network com-

prises 16 European organisations and is present in Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Brussels, where we work with European Union institutions.

Our most encouraging result in 2008 was the inclusion of some of our petitions and recommendations in the 3rd Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation, which will guide Spanish Cooperation Policy from 2009 until 2012. Thanks to high-profile events, such as the presentation of our second "Healthy Aid" report to Spanish Cooperation representatives and the Seminars on Health and Official Development Assistance (ODA) at the European Parliament's Madrid headquarters, and to regular meetings with Cooperation representatives, we managed to establish the dialogue that led to these achievements, which, we hope, will make ODA healthier.

America, Asia and Africa



The cooperation programs presented in the following pages highlight the work performed to fulfil Ayuda en Acción's Institutional Mission.



GISELE WULFSOHN / PANOS ACTIONAID

2008 confirmed the validity of our proposal. Despite the far-reaching impact of the economic crisis, we were able to strengthen our support for the people who live in situations of poverty and exclusion in 132 Development Areas and 41 country projects in 21 countries across 3 continents, ensuring that every kind of situation was covered bearing in mind the specific reality of each location.

In terms of Ayuda en Acción's model of intervention, our involvement in these cooperation programs varies greatly. Our **acerca** planning system (a Spanish acronym for towards Strategic, Accountable and Learning-Based Community Ownership) addresses interventions as a series of contributions from all of the participants

involved in each project and action so that, in response to the specific reality in each area, our mission revolves around the proposals made in each area by our local partners, bearing in mind the aim of strengthening the capacity of the people that are going to act in response to their own situation.

In doing so, the final aim is that each community, family and individual is able to contribute with his or her vision to the decision-making process that affects their own plans in life. On the whole, it is merely a contribution to building citizenship in each place, which is also a part of the global citizenship through which we are able to exercise our joint responsibility as citizens towards the problems of this world.

LATIN AMERICA



Social, economic and political overview

In macroeconomic terms, 2003-2008 was the period of largest and longest-lived growth in Latin America since 1980, with annual growth rates above 4%, resulting in a 20.6% increase in per capita income.

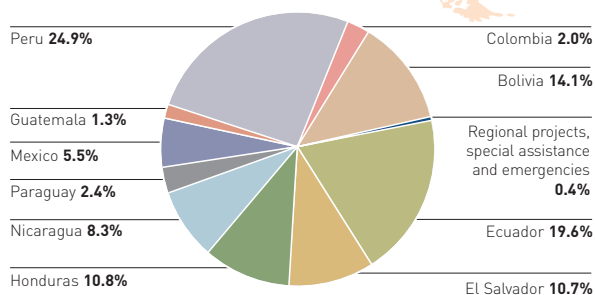
Although its economies withstood the effects of the global crisis during the first part of the year, the final quarter ended with negative growth rates, and the growth forecasts issued by the Economic Commission for Latin America for 2009 are below 2%, due to the heavy dependence on the export of goods and services for which demand has dropped in developed nations, to the decline in oil prices, remittances and direct foreign investment.

In addition to the challenge posed by the disruption of the growth cycle, the continent still has to tackle its significant social inequities, a common denominator in many countries with high poverty rates and low human development indexes. In this sense, according to the Organisation for Economic Development, the region's potential in terms of fiscal policy is not properly exploited. It requires a transparent and progressive direct taxation system, with public expenditure and money transfers playing their role in redistribution, through investment on education for instance.

After the high level meeting held in September 2008 to assess progress towards fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals, The United Nations' report indicates that Latin America and the Caribbean have already reached the target of halving the number of people without access to drinking water and have made significant progress in terms of health and women's rights. However, at the halfway point to the 2015 deadline for their fulfilment, the results achieved in terms of reducing poverty by half are far from accomplished.

Application of funds in America 2008

Total: **32,657,210** euros



The process to develop a new Constitution continued in 2008. The version passed in 2007 failed to obtain a consensus agreement in the National Assembly, prompting the country's political parties to negotiate its content, which will be submitted for approval by referendum in 2009. The process generated great tension against the government. From a social perspective, measures to reduce

school dropout rates and improve living conditions for senior citizens were both passed and included in the text proposed for the new Constitution. GDP rose 6.2% in 2008, beating the 2007 figure of 4.6%, thanks to the rise in sales of natural gas and certain minerals. Despite this, 63% of the population is yet to cover its basic needs and 37% lives in conditions of extreme poverty. The U.S. gov-

ernment decided not to grant Bolivia preferential tariffs for manufactured goods and other products, since under the agreement in force they are conditioned to the eradication of coca leaf plantations. At the beginning of the year, flooding in Trinidad and Santa Cruz triggered emergency situations.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Alto Beni	1995	11,044	OSCAR	192,165
Licoma	1996	12,363	SEMTA	373,726
Viacha	1997	43,712	CIPCA	334,103
Wichaca	1998	43,298	CDC Causananchispaj	287,060
Betanzos	1998	13,132	Acción Cultural Loyola. ACLO	303,477
Malmiza	1999	11,289	Pastoral Social Cáritas Potosí	212,447
Zudáñez	1999	6,400	PROAGRO	133,557
San Julián	2003	15,500	SACOA	239,052
Hogar Teresa de los Andes	2004	268	Hermanos de la Divina Providencia	123,329
Alcalá	2006	10,405	Fundación PASOS	538,948
Luis Calvo	2006	13,093	Fundación Intercultural Nor Sud	169,555
Yapacaní	2006	31,538	CEPAC	409,144
Manuel María Caballero	2007	10,000	Pastoral Social Cáritas Sta. Cruz	137,597
Sorata	2007	19,204	Pastoral Social Cáritas Coroico	131,277
Sucre	2008	15,068	CEMSE	75,527
San José de Chiquitos	2008	18,000	CIEP	71,566
Other projects				
HIV/AIDS prevention	2004	71,330	Pastoral Social Cáritas Sta. Cruz	19,385
Project for research and exchange of learning	2005		Ciencias del Desarrollo, Universidad de San Andrés, CIDES-UMSA	6,909
Advocacy on Public policies on Rural Development	2004		Secretariado Rural Perú-Bolivia	13,819
Food security and rural development	2001		Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación	13,819
Strengthening of local Community Health services	2008	149,609	Programa de Coordinación de Salud Integral, PROCOSI	162,896
Country Office	1993		Ayuda en Acción team	662,630
Total		495,253		4,611,990

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	367,130	523,819	0
Basic health	425,354	378,808	0
Decent housing	47,930	0	0
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	50,696	45,267	0
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	173,800	31,139	0
Primary production	177,538	224,965	0
Marketing activities	59,289	0	0
Support for service sector activities	7,276	0	49,194
Environment and sustainable use of resources			
Humanitarian action and risk management	45,306	32,264	
Strengthening local technical capacities	119,944	567	26,021
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	120,664		
Public awareness raising and advocacy	43,708	102,097	



JOSEF GIRALT / AIA

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Colombia



The liberation of Ingrid Betancourt, an ex-candidate to the Presidency of the Republic, and the death of historical FARC leaders such as Raúl Reyes and Manuel Marulanda along with the social reintegration of other guerrilla leaders, reinforced President Álvaro Uribe's no-negotiation policy in the eyes of large sectors of the population. These events, together with some actions perpetrated by guerrilla groups against the civilian population to increase their control over rural areas, created tension among political parties, with certain sectors aiming to modify the Constitution to allow the President to stand for another term, which would extend Uribe's tenure to twelve years. The global economic crisis started to hit Colombia. Inflation, which had remained stable for four years, rose from 5.4% in 2007 to 7.7% in 2008, while GDP only grew 3%, compared to 7.7% the prior year. Economic difficulties in Spain, the main country of destination for Colombian migrants, caused many to return, push-

ing unemployment up to 11.5%. Despite this, Colombia's main economic problem, due to its impact on public opinion and on political life, was the bankruptcy of a series of firms backed by civil servants where thousands of Colombians were swindled and lost all their savings. In 1991, Colombia had been the first Latin-American country to include Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as universal rights in its Constitution, an event that was internationally acknowledged as a major social milestone. However, the Constitution itself establishes the possibility of charging people quotas in order to exercise these rights in the concept of services rendered. As a result, the country's poorer inhabitants have had less access to health and education services, which are run on a deficit. The rainy season caused the loss of homes and crops in isolated areas that are often hit by landslides and floods two or three times a year. Additionally, the activity of the Galeras volcano in the south kept a large region in a state of alert.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Soacha – Quibdó	2006	13,039	Fundación Pies Descalzos	152,783
Boyacá	2006	6,146	Asociación para el Desarrollo Sostenible SEMILLAS	152,305
Cauca	2006	13,914	Corporación para el Desarrollo de Tunia – Corpotunia	150,882
Bucaramanga ¹	2008	6,467	Corporación Buen Ambiente CORAMBIENTE	919
Other projects				
Project on food sovereignty and the right to food	2006		Corporación Derechos para la Paz Planeta Paz	37,027
Child rights project	2008		Defensa del Niño y la Niña Internacional Colombia	3,330
Country Office ²	2006			157,797
Total		39,566		655,046

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	54,053
Basic health	16,821
Food Security	41,144
Dinamización de las economías locales	
Community infrastructure	77,869
Primary production	12,793
Transformation processes, marketing and microfinance	
Strengthening local technical capacities	
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	
Awareness raising and advocacy	
	8,910

1. In 2008 we carried out confidence-building actions in Bucaramanga. Funds reported relate to project identification expenses.

2. Until August 2008, Country management for Colombia was performed from Ayuda en Acción's office in Ecuador. An office has now been established in Bogotá as of September 2008.

3. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Ecuador

In 2008, Ecuador experienced unprecedented forms of social participation, as its citizens played a major role in the development of the new Constitution and demanded that legislators recognised its society as a “society of rights”. According to the Constituent Assembly, Ecuador would change from a social market economy to a social, solidarity-based model. In September the Constitution was approved by Referendum. Household consumer budgets continued to fall due to the global crisis, restricting middle and low income families to the basic goods basket.

Remittances from emigrants had been the second source of foreign currency income up to 2007, but they slowly fell and increasingly highlighted the poverty and restricted purchasing capacity of the families that depend on these funds. Despite the increased social investment and the implementation of new public policies to improve education and health standards for the population, the public sector has been unable to improve the living conditions of the country's most vulnerable inhabitants.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Sigsig	1997	17,875	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	612,486
Bolívar	1997	16,600	Own teams	565,298
Santa Elena	1997	69,100	Centro de Promoción Rural CPR	599,594
Mitad del Mundo	1997	23,157	Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe	515,122
Intag	1997	18,787	PRODECI	338,276
Cotacachi	1998	10,973	Fundación Tierra Viva and Own teams	193,318
Pedro Carbo	1998	20,164	Centro de Promoción Rural CPR	328,997
Cusubamba	1998	20,378	Fondo Ecuatoriano FEPP	561,271
Chilloallo	2002	8,090	Proyecto Salesiano Chicos Trabajadores de la Calle	383,671
Tungurahua	2003	11,680	Own teams	389,110
Chinchaysuyo	2004	61,544	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	336,584
Morona	2005	3,905	Fundación Comunidad, Ambiente y Desarrollo Integral – COADESI	404,147
Chota – Mira	2007	25,190	Fundación PRODECI	480,915
Carchi	2008	2,900	Own teams	33,130
Other projects				
Campaign on Education	1999	15,000	Own teams	17,520
Project to Preserve Local Culture	2003	27,000	Own teams	43,800
Citizenship Schools	2006	27,000	Own teams	43,800
Country Office	1996			557,652
Total		379,343		6,404,690

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	474,570	391,056	70,146
Basic health	313,728	555,589	
Food Security	90,613	47,542	
Decent housing		39,809	
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	43,515	860,281	
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	23,956	12,033	1,236
Primary production	131,782	320,822	
Transformation processes	91,343	251,420	
Marketing activities		37,263	33,409
Microfinance	31,235		
Environment and sustainable use of resources	63,261	18,388	
Humanitarian action and risk management	9,021	142,557	
Strengthening local technical capacities	299,299	105,606	44,344
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	439,291	11,841	
Awareness raising and advocacy	71,426		



MANUELO BRITEZ / AIA ECUADOR

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

El Salvador



According to Government data, the Salvadoran economy grew 4.5% on average, but high international oil prices triggered an increase in malnutrition rates due to the rising cost of food and consumables, which in turn increased the cost of the basic family basket.

Ministry of Economy data reported that the poverty index rose from 30.7% in 2006 to 34.6% in 2007, the largest increase over the last 16 years. This brought a further 15,000 rural homes into extreme poverty, leaving a total of nearly 80,000 families in this situation. Salvador has always been characterised by the low coverage of its schools and the scarce efficiency of its education system. School dropout and failure rates remain high, particularly in rural areas, where the illiteracy rate is 23% compared to 9.1% in urban areas. The security situation is alarming and murders average 8.7 a day.

In 2008, the insecurity caused by the global economic crisis was compounded by the uncertainty due to elections scheduled for the beginning of 2009 to choose the president of the Republic, 262 town councils and 84 members of parliament.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Santo Domingo	1997	8,957	Own teams	390,883
Morazán	1997	15,669	FUNDEMAC	412,010
Cabañas	1997	10,337	Own teams	541,112
Bahía de Jiquilisco	2000	8,500	Own teams	348,459
Las Flores	2005	9,424	Own teams	352,891
Ilamatepec	2008	3,100	ASAPROSAR	102,546
Other projects				
Prevention and care for HIV/AIDS in Salvadoran children	2007		Asociación Atlacatl	104,110
Sustainable management of natural resources, Usulután	2007	7,600	Ayuda en Acción	127,289
Sood Sovereignty in Central America	2006	50,000	Asociación Centro para la Defensa del consumidor Ayuda en Acción,	215,680
Food Sovereignty in Central America	2006	15,800	UNES, MUPI, UCA Paz y Desarrollo; Ayuda en Acción	493,031
Country Office		0		414,191
Total		130,575		3,502,202

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	402,430	133,108	113,421
Basic health	64,803	107,134	
Food Security	8,066	182,777	
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	73,976		
Enhancing local economies	179,111		
Environment and sustainable use of resources	20,850	107,468	
Humanitarian action and risk management	15,216	174,579	60,390
Strengthening local technical capacities	40,202		
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	33,105		
Awareness raising and advocacy		59,910	

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Guatemala

Following the signing of the Peace Agreements (1996), Guatemala showed incipient signs of democratic progress, as repression ceased to be used as a state policy and left-wing parties joined the political spectrum. However, the same familiar groups – women, indigenous peoples, children and young people – continued to be excluded from political decision-making. The scarce presence of these groups continues to reflect the persistence of exclusion and discrimination despite the change in government discourse. Although there is legislation in place to promote decentralisation, citizen participation and regional, municipal and local development processes, these arenas are manipulated and politicised regardless of who is in power. The prevailing economic, social and political structures, the lack of public investment and the inefficient administration of justice are reflected in the failure to implement the policies that ought to guarantee people's rights concerning food, education, health and employment. Land grab for sugarcane and palm oil production has meant that some

rural families and communities are rapidly losing the land they acquired after the Peace Agreements.

Women continue to suffer discrimination, and progress in their access to resources is extremely slow. This is compounded by the increasing violence they are subjected to because, despite specific legislation on the issue, there is a lack of political will to punish the offenders. Guatemala's illiteracy rate is the second highest in Latin America – 34.6% among women, 60% of them from indigenous groups in rural areas. Meanwhile, 37% of the children between 7 and 14 years old have to work, and secondary school enrolment is barely 35%. Around 6,000 minors live on the streets, including a high percentage of teenage mothers who lack opportunities of any kind.

In the 2008 of the United Nations Development Programme's World Report, Guatemala was the lowest ranked of any Spanish or Portuguese-speaking country. Its relatively high per capita GDP by no means reflects the vast inequities in the distribution of wealth.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Food security project	2006	6,216	ActionAid Guatemala	252,812
Risk management project	2006	8,675	ActionAid Guatemala	179,210
Total		14,891		432,022

Main lines of action ¹	Public funding
Meeting basic needs	
Food Security	252,812
Humanitarian action and risk management	179,210



1. Both projects are carried out in the regions pointed out on the map.

2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Honduras



The year 2008 began with the internal call to elections to designate the candidates that will eventually run for each party in the general elections of November 2009, where people will elect 128 National Congress MPs, 20 Central American Parliament members and 298 town councils.

Even though the world food and financial crises did feature on the national agenda, a number of macroeconomic indicators, such as the exchange rate, the level of currency reserves, the weakness of the dollar against the euro and the yen, the healthy price of coffee on the international market and the drop in fuel prices helped keep the country's economy stable. In order to confront the crisis, the Government joined the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas, against the opin-

ion of a large part of the business community who believed that the move would have a negative effect on the Free Trade Agreement with the U.S.

In October, the economy was hard-hit by Tropical Depression 16, which, damaged 11,000 homes, affected 68,716 people – of which 42,000 sought refuge in shelters –, destroyed 70,774 hectares of crops and seriously damaged infrastructures.

The Observatory on Violence reported a homicide rate in 2008 of 57.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, a 25% increase on 2007. 11% of the victims were minors. In the fight against corruption, seven public prosecutors went on a hunger strike for 38 days to demand court rulings on 16 cases of corruption.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Choluteca Norte	1998	12,251	Own teams	723,959
El Paraíso Sur	1998	12,849	Own teams	477,829
Humuya	1998	12,993	Own teams	400,372
Comayagua Norte	1998	19,437	Own teams	397,926
Yoro	2003	9,271	Own teams	687,955
Activities for the identification of a new DA in Colón (CDH)	2008	3,230	Centro de Desarrollo Humano (CDH)	105,096
Other projects				
Central American risk management (HN)	2006	5,542	Asociación de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (ASONOG)	175,517
Project to strengthen the capacities of women living with HIV/AIDS	2008	40	Own teams	14,898
Country Office	1997			539,714
Total		75,613		3,353,266

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	121,832	37,087	177,013
Basic health	40,666	696	31,750
Food Security	36,004		212,698
Decent housing	19,290		235,257
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	39,452	463,482	11,647
Enhancing local economies			
Transformation processes	28,761		
Marketing activities	1,832		
Microfinance	16,313		
Environment and sustainable use of resources	14,037		12,597
Prevention	57,786		207,144
Strengthening local technical capacities	130,105	3,528	
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	69,171		14,851
Awareness raising and advocacy			
Social awareness raising	22,876		
Advocacy on public policies	87,509		
Participation in civil society networks	13,698		

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

2008 will be remembered for the vigorous response to government measures on behalf of political and social movements in Mexico. Reacting to actions taken through the Free Trade Agreement, the Sin país no hay maíz movement (Without Corn There is No Country) demonstrated to advocate for food security, while the National Movement in defence of Oil was formed in response to the proposed reform of the law on energy, which aimed to inject private resources into Mexico's PEMEX oil company.

The signing of the Alliance for the Quality Education (ACE), agreed between the President of the Republic and Elba Esther Gordillo, the representative of the National Union of Education Workers, raised doubts due to the political weight awarded to a representative who had already been said to care more for the interests of the power groups she was linked to rather than for the interests of education. The teachers' movement brought private schools in several regions to a standstill to

pressure their governors into rejecting the alliance, but demonstrating teachers were repressed and criminalised for their protests. The ACE has eventually become a Sector-wide Programme and the road ahead now appears to be clear following the resignation of the Education Secretary.

In 2008, the war against drug-trafficking and its killings, kidnappings and executions continued. Acknowledging widespread impunity and corruption, the President ordered a "clean-up operation" that merely highlighted the powerlessness of the government and the country's security forces. Meanwhile, the killings and violence against women in Ciudad Juárez continued without any apparent solution on the horizon.

The global economic and financial crisis and its effects on employment and purchasing power were much talked about towards the end of the year, while the peso started to devalue and the price of oil and other products began to rise.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
AMANC	1997	1,182	Asociación Mexicana de Ayuda a Niños con Cáncer AMANC	209,700
Nexapa	2000	23,589	Ayuda en Acción Own teams	287,548
Zautla	2000	16,874	CESDER	171,797
Guaquitepec	2000	8,065	Patronato Pro Educación Mexicano	177,552
Tlatel Xochitenco	2000	16,980	Fundación para la Asistencia Educativa	150,617
Sonora	2003	21,014	Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Sonora	289,073
Other projects				
Sale of handicrafts	2003	450	Red de Artesanos de México	2,913
Local development in Puebla	2008	3,284	Colectivo Responsabilidad Social	16,804
Advoc, on education in Yucatán	2008	2,753	IEPAC	39,595
Local development through risk management	2008	7,065	Misioneros Asociación Civil	41,868
Training on health rights for rural women	2008	750	Colectivo de Mujeres por la Equidad, la Salud y la Educación, A.C.	38,904
Country Office	1997		Fundación Ayuda en Acción México	356,377
Total		111,776		1,782,349

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Puebla State
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	214,268		156,177
Basic health	336,788	69,458	40,962
Food Security	88,425	7,505	
Enhancing local economies			
Primary production and transformation	14,528	16,729	
Marketing activities	34,087		3,642
Microfinance	35,182		
Environment and sustainable use of resources			
Humanitarian action and risk management	1,855	86,029	
Strengthening local technical capacities			
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	40,479	21,226	27,402
Awareness raising and advocacy	88,850		



MADO DE ORRIZ / ANA

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Nicaragua



In 2008, the political situation in Nicaragua was marked by the deterioration of relations between the government, civil society, non-governmental organisations and international development agencies. The situation worsened when the alleged fraud surrounding the November 19th municipal elections gave way to clashes during which the both the country's legal framework on human rights and the democratic running of its institutions were breached. The crisis around the credibility of democracy pitted the government against the donor community and temporarily caused the suspension of European Union cooperation and reduced the bilateral aid from European countries. In addition, the U.S.-funded Mil-

lennium Challenge Account was suspended, causing a significant impact due to the country's high level of dependence on international aid.

The economy endured a sharp downturn in the volume and prices of exports such as coffee, seafood and beef. Lower remittances from abroad, unemployment rates and the cost of living caused a drastic reduction in the consumption of basic items.

On a social level, this situation brought a reduction in public expenditure that limited investment in social programs, with a notable impact on an exhausted population that barely has the means to face the effects of the economic crisis and struggles even to survive on a daily basis.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Nueva Guinea	1993	14,488	ADENG, APROSAPANG y COOPANG	60,715
Nueva Segovia	1996	11,095	FUNDEMUNI	335,128
León	1996	12,268	Own teams, APEADECO, CISAS	514,439
Boaco	1997	18,572	Own teams, COUBSA, NICAFLOR y Coop. S.Isidro.	506,881
Kukra Hill	1998	27,070	Own teams, Cooperativa The Kukras	255,752
Acahualinca	2005	1,986	Fundación Dos Generaciones	139,340
Matiguás	2008	1,161	Own teams	99,378
Other projects				
Project on food security in Central America	2006	150	SOYNICA/GISAN	171,168
Project on education for local development	2006	5,060	Own teams	8,990
HIV Prevention project	2008	840	AHCV	109,999
Emergency Project Hurricane Felix	2008	859	Asociación de mujeres Nidia White	23,844
Country Office	1993		Own teams	499,178
Total		93,549		2,724,811

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	75,316	73,702
Basic health	15,416	124,178
Food Security	3,699	70,659
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production and transformation	59,553	78,816
Marketing activities	74,493	39,094
Humanitarian action and risk management		
Prevention	2,203	38,500
Humanitarian Action		23,389
Strengthening local technical capacities	129,958	36,941
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	205,022	108,042
Awareness raising and advocacy		
Social awareness raising	7,494	
Advocacy on public policies	16,095	
Participation in civil society networks	27,268	2,947
Solidarity ties	94,400	
Follow-up, evaluation and Lessons learnt	141,110	19,570

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Paraguay

Paraguay held presidential elections in 2008. The ballot was won by ex-bishop Fernando Lugo, who led the Patriotic Alliance for Change (APC) formed by the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA), the Christian Democrat Party and other political parties and social organisations. The alliance ejected the Colorado Party from power for the first time in over 60 years.

The new cabinet brought new faces, immediately raising many expectations among a certain part of the population. The backing of social organisations meant that many quickly adhered to the new government's political proposals. Soon after however, they organised a number of protests, strikes and complaints in a desperate attempt to obtain an immediate answer to the many problems that had weighed down the country for years.

Even some opposition-led bodies, such as town councils and non-departmental public bodies sued the Government for debts incurred by former governments.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (PNUD), Paraguay is the country where the social differences are greatest in the region, as highlighted for example by data on land concentration – 1% of the population holds 77% of the land – or income, with 40% of its wealth is shared by the richest 10%.

Social expenditure is very low, just 9% against a 20% average in the region and although the economy grew 6.8%, extreme poverty rose from 15.4% to 19.4%. These figures speak for themselves as to the situation the country is in.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Pedro Juan Caballero	2006	15,353	Acción Comunitaria (ACOM)	176,159
Misiones	2007	24,003	Centro de Estudios Paraguayos	136,374
			Antonio Guasch, CEPAG	
Tavaí Pora	2007	5,271	Centro de Educación Capacitación y Tecnología Campesina, CECTEC	138,158
San Roque	2008	12,611	Servicio Ecueménico de Promoción	74,879
			Alternativa, SEPA	
San Joaquín	2008	2,452	Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas, CTC	74,310
Other projects				
Project to advocate for Human Rights and Education	2006		CODEHUPY	35,460
Country Office	2006		Own teams	135,301
Total		59,690		770,641

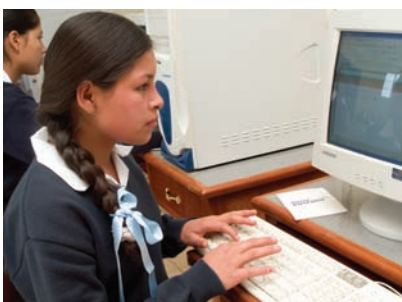
Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	190,244	
Basic health	8,700	
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	13,882	47,320
Enhancing local economies	77,601	
Humanitarian action and risk management		
Prevention	8,470	
Humanitarian Action	3,723	
Strengthening local technical capacities	2,117	
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	4,015	
Awareness raising and advocacy		
Social awareness raising	17,114	
Advocacy on public policies	7,614	
Participation in civil society networks	14,085	
Solidarity ties	9,950	
Follow-up, evaluation and Lessons learnt	12,980	



VIOLETA ROJAS

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Peru



2008 was a year of Summits in Peru. In May, it hosted the Summit between the Heads of State and Governments of Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union; in November, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum brought together the world's 21 most important economies. The country went from sustained growth to the uncertainty caused by the economic crisis. The year ended with an Anti-Crisis Plan with investments amounting to 5.8 billion dollars in order to maintain the growth of the economy.

In October, the Peru oil scandal, in which people linked to the ruling party were accused of corruption, forced the resignation of the

Council of Ministers. Yehude Simon, an independent politician who was President of the Lambayeque Region at the time, was sworn in as President of the Council.

A year after the earthquake that struck the south of the country, reconstruction efforts advanced slowly and in Pisco, at the quake's epicentre, there was still rubble on the streets and houses and schools in ruins.

According to the latest data, poverty declined from 44.5% to 39.3%, but the reduction was uneven, with a greater decline in urban than in rural areas, where the situation is still alarming. In the Huancavelica department, 84.4% of the population is poor and the child malnutrition rate is 53.2%.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Yancana Huasy urban project	1996	7,092	Yancana Huasy	217,185
Bambamarca	1997	32,587	PRODIA	717,613
Caravelí	1997	22,160	ADISUR	639,159
Chota	1997	37,200	Perú en Acción	695,851
Cutervo	1997	13,052	ESCAES	390,064
Oasis de Villa	1997	22,500	Tierra de niños	338,166
San Juan de Lurigancho	1997	18,962	TACIF	412,822
Paiján-Trujillo	1997	9,625	CTTU	320,277
Piura	1998	6,231	VISAD	442,821
Paracas Verde-Ica	1998	12,030	DECAL	531,429
Cusco	2003	8,542	Own Teams	395,364
Lambayeque	2004	17,221	CIPDES	299,382
Proyecto binacional Ayabaca	2005	12,152	ESCAES	418,722
Ayacucho	2007	4,494	DECAL	121,661
Huancavelica	2007	4,396	DECAL	118,679
Puno	2007	4,295	Own teams	136,756
Apurimac	2007	3,260	Own teams	111,301
Santa Cruz	2007	12,800	Perú en Acción	353,818
Other projects				
Project for early care centres	2007	600	Own teams	8,986
Earthquake emergency	2007	10,000	Own teams	631,921
Country Office	1988			832,801
Total		259,199		8,134,777

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	531,218	293,357	154,661
Basic health	100,752	148,146	39,184
Food Security	135,477	8,290	10,101
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	29,094	50,483	62,945
Primary production	456,554	939,032	6,645
Transformation processes	70,453		
Marketing activities and microfinance	120,935		
Humanitarian action and risk management	145,826	434,078	255,227
Strengthening local technical capacities	391,429	49,152	30,347
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	174,642	16,912	3,483
Awareness raising and advocacy	65,238	14,730	

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Social, economic and political overview

During 2008, Africa continued to be home to the largest number of impoverished countries on the planet. According to Jacques Diouf, Director General of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations), nearly 862 million people in Africa suffered from hunger and malnutrition and over 580 million –two thirds of the population– especially in rural areas, did not have electricity.

The 2008 edition of the Global Monitoring Report on the Millennium Development Goals stated that although a large part of the world is making progress towards the goal of halving extreme poverty, the outlook is bleak in Africa in terms of the reduction of child mortality, universal primary education, nutrition and sanitation. Therefore, throughout 2008 a string of regional and international initiatives were aimed in this direction.

In May 2008, the countries attending the fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development in Yokohama discussed formulas to enable sustainable economic development, poverty reduction, the consolidation of peace and greater responsibility on environmental issues.

Two of the main challenges the continent had to face were the impact on the most vulnerable populations of the widespread rise in food prices and the world-wide increase in demand for biofuels.

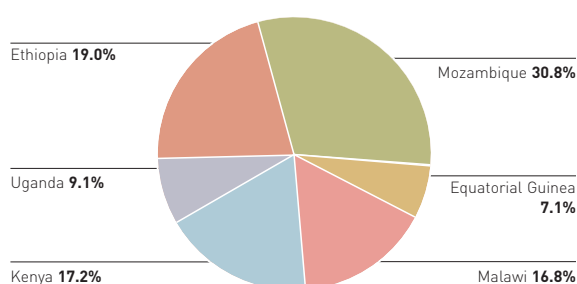
In 2008 Africa endured violent riots and political tensions. The clashes between the followers of the Presidential candidates in Kenya following the election results made news headlines all over the world. Kenya plummeted into the worst spiral of violence since its independence and hundreds of people were killed in the riots. Meanwhile, South Africa also endured fierce racially-linked clashes.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AIA



Application of funds in Africa 2008
Total: **7,009,908** euros



Ethiopia



FERNANDO LOPEZ DEL PRADO / ANA

During 2008, Ethiopia experienced a period of relative political calm. Despite the government's many detractors, there were no conflicts similar to the ones that occurred after the 2005 elections. NGOs working in the country – one of the least developed in the world – saw their room for action reduced, both in terms of their political advocacy activities and of their capacity to receive funding from abroad. The Law on Non-Profit Organisations passed in 2008 restricted overseas sources of funding at 10%. This cutback, along with the droughts, food crises and conflicts in several areas of the country left many dependent on humanitarian aid. As with the other countries in the region, Ethiopia was affected by the international financial crisis and the rise in food and fuel

prices. Inflation peaked at almost 50%. The lack of rainfall had an immediate effect on the availability of food and pastures for livestock. The country has made an effort in its social policies, establishing territorial units for the follow-up and protection of women's and children's rights. These units were integrated into the State's security forces and received special training before they were launched. The government also created the Ministry of Women's Affairs and presented the National Action Plan For Gender Equality. Women's affairs acquired greater relevance on the political agenda despite the country's patriarchal system. Women and young people were the most affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic both overall and in terms of new infections.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Doba	2002	99,564	ERSHA	301,200
Janamora	2004	15,000	Own teams	319,326
Seru	2005	21,560	Own teams	237,017
Kamashi	2006	60,000	Own teams	244,584
Decha	2006	113,238	Own teams	228,448
TOTAL		309,362		1,330,575

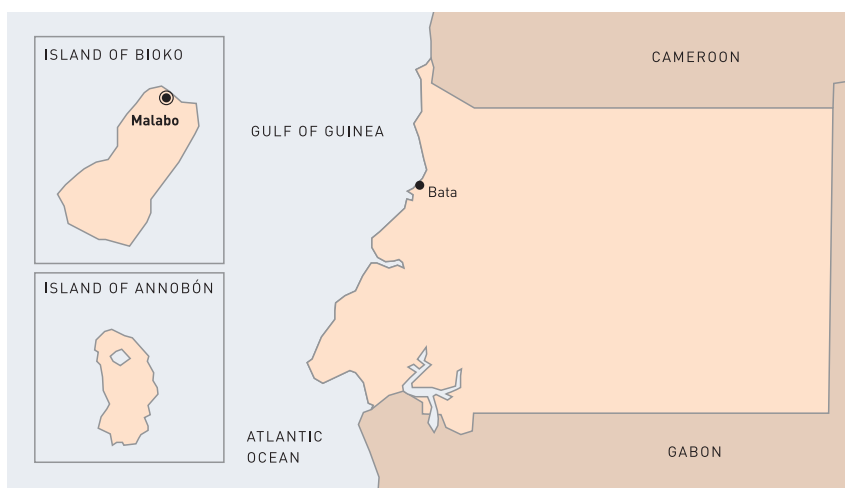
Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	118,448
Basic health	27,557
Food Security	287,163
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	60,707
Women's rights	91,103
Awareness raising and advocacy	
Advocacy on public policies	133,920

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Equatorial Guinea

Equatorial Guinea experienced substantial economic change when oil was discovered in its territory in 1995. The 300,000 barrels it pumps a day are now its main source of income. Despite the profits generated by oil and, to a lesser extent, by its traditional forestry industry and other export products, the economy continues to be one of subsistence. Nevertheless, the country has the capacity to strengthen public expenditure for the most basic social sectors: health and education.

Politically, 2008 saw several attempts to destabilise the regime in power. The year also saw the end of court procedures around the attempted coup d'état organised by South African mercenaries. The governing PDGE party swept virtually all of the votes in the municipal and legislative elections held early in May and the opposition refused to acknowledge the result. 2008 also saw renewed diplomatic efforts to improve Equatoguinean-Spanish relations, but in summer president Obiang suspended his visit to the Universal



Exhibition in Saragossa. In November, the U.N.'s special rapporteur on Torture, Manfred Nowak, concluded that although the country had "advanced somewhat towards improving the physical structure of its prisons, there is still a long road ahead for the elimination of torture".

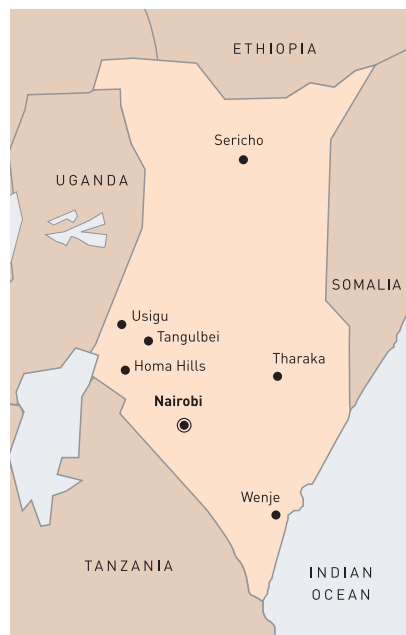
Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Education project: teacher training	2006	7,500	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Education	190,088
Health project: hospital hygiene	2006	9,000	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Health	211,612
Gender project: promotion of women	2006	5,500	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Social Action and Promotion of the Women of Equatorial Guinea	93,704
Total		22,000		495,404

Main lines of action ¹	Public funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	190,088
Basic health	211,612
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	93,704



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Kenya



DES WILLIE / ACTONAD

In December 2007, the people of Kenya went to the polling stations of one of the most stable countries in East Africa. The main candidates were Mwai Kibaki, the eventual winner, and Raila Amolo Odinga. Kibaki's re-election triggered violent riots that spread throughout the country and opposed the president-elect's followers, of the Kikuyu ethnic group, and those of the opposition leader, of the Luo tribe. International observers pointed to alleged irregularities in the election process and, after international mediation, a peaceful solution was reached with the signing of a power-sharing agreement. In the period that followed, the work of the country's social movements was hindered due to the heavy polarisation between them as a result of

their support for the rival factions. Additionally, many political leaders seemed more interested in obtaining posts in the Government Coalition than in serving the population. Corruption in political institutions was not solved in 2008. The escalation of violence deteriorated Kenya's international image, thus lessening the confidence of foreign investors and tourists. Meanwhile, fuel and raw material prices rose. According to a FAO report, the rise in prices affected 70% of the population and pushed inflation to around 31.5% in April and May. The violence, the weather, the prices and the onset of a plague that killed 350,000 animals led the most vulnerable groups to an alarming situation of food insecurity.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Tharaka	1997	17,500	Own teams	132,811
Sericho	1997	10,100	Own teams	171,532
Homa Hills	1997	13,000	Own teams	245,700
Wenje	2002	13,000	Own teams	173,389
Usigu	2002	32,121	Own teams	239,709
Tangelbei	2006	22,659	Own teams	245,686
Total		108,380		1,208,827

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	170,000
Basic health	102,426
Food Security	260,003
Humanitarian action and risk management	
Humanitarian action	52,901
Women's rights	61,905
Awareness raising and advocacy	
Advocacy on public policies	61,905

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

It has been 14 years since normal political life was restored in Malawi. During that time, the country has implemented a multiparty system, although it continues to reflect a certain lack of democratic maturity. The political arena in 2008 was characterised by continuous confrontation between the government and the opposition, causing a number of social policies to be delayed. The three month delay in the approval of the state budget had serious repercussions on the provision of medicines for the patients with the fewest means. Economically, the country managed to achieve real growth of 8.7%. Although exports rose significantly and inflation fell by almost 2%, reaching 7% towards the end of 2008, poverty rates remained high, affecting almost half of the population. The most deprived people were also those most affected by the rise of food and fuel prices caused by the crisis.

Primary education indicators continued to be poor. Its unsolved challenges included the quality of the subjects taught, absenteeism –especially among girls–, the state of infrastructures and teacher qualification. The budget set aside by the Government for 2008 fell to 13%, despite the 20% target to which a fair number of African nations had committed themselves under the Dakar Declaration in 2000. In 2008, HIV/AIDS prevalence among adults stabilised at 12%, of whom 58% were women. However, the rate in the 20-24 year-old age group shot up to 26.4%.

Legislative efforts to fight violence against women did not improve the situation. The challenge remains to reduce discrimination regarding inheritances, access to health and education services and political representation, among other indicators.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
SFA	1999	7,446	Own teams	288,022
Machinga	2005	25,836	Own teams	294,520
Neno	2007	25,334	Own teams	302,337
Ntchisi	2007	20,471	Own teams	296,050
Total		79,087		1,180,929

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	191,319
Basic health	226,685
Women's rights	235,340
Awareness raising and advocacy	
Participation in civil society networks	165,754



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Mozambique



ANA GARCIA / AIA

In 2008, Mozambique enjoyed a relatively stable political and institutional context that contributed to normalising public life. This stability favoured foreign investment, which in turn mitigated the effects of higher consumer goods prices. The Government maintained its dependence on foreign aid, with up to 52% of the national budget being supplied externally, thus limiting its autonomy in the design of social policies due to the conditions established by foreign donors. The privatisation agenda imposed by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank continued its course. As well as basic services such as water, education and health, land ownership

was also privatised, with terrible consequences for small-scale farmers who so heavily depend on it.

Municipal and provincial elections were finally postponed until 2009 to coincide with the legislative and presidential elections. The country was seriously affected by the instability across the border in Zimbabwe and South Africa.

In 2008, Mozambique debated its Rural Development Strategy, Public Sector Reform and the labour market, among other policies. The issue of corruption in both the public and private sectors remained unsolved.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Nhongonhane	1997	16,350	Own teams	380,406
Namarroi	2001	24,463	Own teams	469,169
Other projects				
Erati health project	2006		Own teams	580,626
Strengthening civil society, Cabo Delgado	2006		Own teams	391,862
Emergency due to floods in Mutarara	2007		Own teams	291,000
Women's and Children's rights: literacy Reflect	2007		Own teams	43,710
Total		40,813		2,156,773

Main lines of action ¹	Own funds	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	132,510	
Basic health	85,050	
Food security	105,000	
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production		35,985
Humanitarian action and risk management		
		291,000
Strengthening local technical capacities		
		65,230
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building		
Asserting citizenship	75,000	
Empowerment, identity and negotiation skills		42,360

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

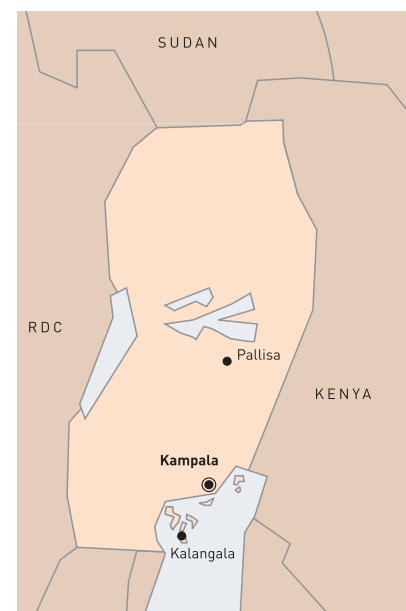
Uganda

The year 2008 was awash with opportunities to finally achieve peace in Uganda. Although the country had long been afflicted by the activity of several guerrilla groups, the only front that remained active was the Lord's Resistance Army, led by Joseph Kony, in the north. Peace talks held in 2008 in Juba, the capital of Autonomous Southern Sudan, set the scene for a new attempt to bring an end to more than 20 years of violence. This period of relative calm prompted many people who had been displaced by clashes with guerrilla forces to return home. These new circumstances made it especially important to reconstruct the basic livelihoods of those who had once had to leave everything behind due to the risk of being kidnapped, raped, etc. by the guerrilla forces.

Parliamentary activity was particularly intense

in 2008. A number of bills were reviewed to redirect them towards the people in the worst socioeconomic situations, and amendments were discussed on issues relating to education, sexual offences, land distribution, domestic relations, and also healthcare from the perspective of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Similarly, the old Plan for the Eradication of Poverty in Uganda was reviewed and renamed the "National Development Plan".

The main economic issue was the constant rise in prices, the brunt of which was endured mostly by highly vulnerable families in rural areas. Up to 68.2% of households faced food shortages. Food prices rose in some cases up to 70%, due mainly to higher fuel prices, to the increased demand of export crops and to drought and floods in the country's main agricultural areas.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Kalangala	1999	20,540	Own teams	314,229
Pallisa	1999	6,000	Own teams	323,171
Total		26,540		637,400

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	89,754
Food security	95,235
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	95,000



ICAR DE LA PENA / Awa

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

ASIA



ICJAE DE LA PENA / AFA

Social, economic and political overview

In 2008, Asia made the headlines due to natural disasters, political instability, internal conflicts and the economic slowdown predicted for a large number of emerging economies in South and Southeast Asia.

Pakistan was the main focal point of instability, due to the continuous Taliban threat on its north-western border with Afghanistan and to the tensions with India and the bombings at several hotels in Mumbai.

The assassination of Benazir Bhutto plunged the country into uncertainty. Her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, who had been faced corruption charges in the past, succeeded Pervez Musharraf in power.

In Thailand, persistent demonstrations against the new head of government, who had also been accused of corruption, led to the proclamation of a state of emergency around both of the capital's airports. These events brought an end to normality in one of the most stable countries in the region.

There were also repeated protests against the Chinese regime in the Tibet region, in a year where all eyes turned to the country hosting the Olympic Games. The province of Sichuan suffered the largest earthquake in 30 years.

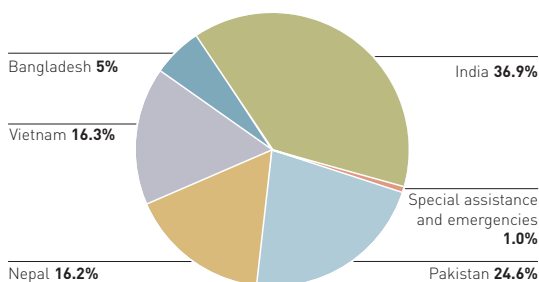
The call to elections led the provisional government of Bangladesh to lift the state of emergency that had been in force for two years. Two days before the end of the year Bangladeshis returned to the polling stations.

The Kingdom of Nepal ceased to be a kingdom in 2008, when King Gyanendra left the royal palace after handing his crown over to the government of the new Republic. The Prime Minister resigned to make way for a government formed by the new Maoist parliamentary majority in Kathmandu.

In May, cyclone Nargis destroyed part of Myanmar. The Military Junta obstructed the arrival of emergency aid, which was only authorised after several weeks of negotiations.

Application of funds in Asia 2008

Total: **3,458,055** euros



Bangladesh



For the second year running, the country's provisional government kept the population's fundamental rights suspended. Freedom of speech was severely restricted and the government's pressure and intimidation made it very difficult for journalists to inform on the situation in the country. The political atmosphere restricted social advocacy initiatives. Despite this, there were a number of demonstrations and protests that left a number of people killed or injured. The state of emergency continued until December 2008 and conditioned the nation's political activity. On the 29th December there were presidential elections in which every political party took part. According to international observers,

the elections were clean and peaceful. In economic terms, 2008 was marked by the worldwide rise in prices and a contraction in demand for the country's products. Although Bangladesh cannot be considered a fully globalised country, international trends did have an impact on the economy, as it depends heavily on export goods such as leather or textiles and on remittances from Bangladeshi workers abroad. The fact that Bangladesh is a net importer of grain lowered the purchasing power of the poorest segments of the population due to the rise in food prices, rice in particular. The after-effects of cyclone Sidr in the south of the country were still felt in 2008.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Bitra	2001	22,756	BITA	73,315
Gazipur	2006	10,100	PSTC	94,477
Total		32,856		171,792

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	15,235
Basic health	9,500
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	10,200
Enhancing local economies	
Transformation processes	900
Marketing activities	1,250
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	7,000
Awareness raising and advocacy	
Social awareness raising	5,500
Advocacy on public policies	6,000
Participation in civil society networks	6,500

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

India



ICARE DE LA PEÑA / AIA

In 2008, India was once again struck by violence. On the one hand, the increase of fundamentalist religious demonstrations led to situations of violence between communities and, on the other, the country's economic policy – increasingly under the influence of the neoliberal concept of development – caused social confrontation due to the procedures to privatise natural resources and services and to the commercial exploitation of agriculture. Greater investment in the country was reflected, among other activities, by the proliferation of large infrastructure and industrial development projects, the creation of new special economic zones and the promotion of tourism. These events contributed to the forced displacement of thousands of people and to the destruction of traditional livelihoods for many small-scale farmers and fishing communities in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa states.

The country's political agenda and activities, especially during the second half of the year, were heavily influenced by the announcement of elections for 2009. Political rhetoric focused more on social inclusion than on economic growth.

Towards the end of the year, several luxury hotels were attacked in the city of Mumbai, the country's financial centre and most populated city, leaving dozens dead. The Indian government blamed a Pakistani terrorist group, reigniting the crisis between the two nations.

In 2008 a series of social policies to protect the country's most vulnerable groups were passed and enforced, such as the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the Forest Rights Act and the Free Midday Meal Programme.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
SWWS	1997	6,464	Society For the Welfare of Weaker Sections	42,242
Antodaya	1998	4,695	Antodaya	40,789
JBK	1998	5,528	Jana Bikas Kendra	41,409
SPREAD	1999	6,130	Society for Promoting Rural Education & Development	69,908
Pragati	1999	5,145	Pragati	69,403
PKK	2001	70,180	Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra	85,816
Sneha Abhiyaan	2002	7,815	Sneha Abhiyan	90,711
Jamgoria Sevabrata	2004	42,000	Jamgoria Sevabrata	72,742
Lok Adhikar Network Barmer	2003	350,000	Lok Adhikar Network	160,102
SGA	2003	15,140	Samgra Grameena Ashram	76,892
MVP	2004	8,800	Musahaar Vikas Pahal Samiti	81,923
Digambarpur Angikar	2007	122,695	Digambarpur Angikar	83,446
SMPUP	2007	44,440	SMPUP (Samuhik Marudi Pratikar Udyam – Padampur)	127,238
AIM	2007	90,000	AIM	91,628
PAPN / Sirmour	2008	12,650	People's Action for People in Need (PAPN)	42,000
Janvikas	2008	25,000	AVHRS/ Janvikas	42,000
FLLRC / Arunodhaya	2008	470,760	Arunodhaya Centre for Street and Working Children	50,400
Total		1,287,442		1,275,649

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	119,926
Basic health	102,215
Food Security	383,564
Decent housing	78,055
Humanitarian action and risk management	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	43,118
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	79,567

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

The election of a Constituent Assembly in mid-2008 was one of the firmest steps taken by the country on the road to a normalised democracy. The announcement of elections encouraged the emergence of a number of political parties representing a wider section of Nepali society, especially of the most underprivileged groups that had traditionally been marginalised from politics.

After more than a decade of confrontation, the Maoists –reconverted into a legally authorised political party– won a majority large enough to form government, ending 240 years of monarchy and establishing the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Despite this step forward, the country had to face many challenges during 2008: the project to develop and approve a new Constitution and the definitive re-establishment of law and order, especially in several districts

in the Terai region, in the southern strip of the country. In addition, the reform of land ownership laws began and social programmes were set up for the people in the worst socio-economic conditions.

On the economic front, growth perspectives were weakened by the progressive deterioration of infrastructures and the continual power cuts. Remittances from Nepali workers abroad, especially in the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf and the more developed nations of Southeast Asia, helped reduce the number of people living in poverty.

The far west and far east of the country were hit by severe flooding, which caused the destruction of traditional livelihoods, such as small-scale fishing, and many of the regions' poorer inhabitants had to leave their homes due to the damage caused by the rains.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
UPEP	2001	4,078	UPCA	270,803
Sarlahi	1999	10,171	Prerana	106,303
Siraha	2005	5,645	Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club (DJKYC)	90,020
Dang	2005	16,359	SEED (Society for Environment Education Development) and BCD (Boat for Community Development)	94,432
Total		36,253		561,558

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	90,453
Basic health	21,701
Decent housing	48,388
Empowerment, citizenship building and governance	32,186
Women's rights	61,402



ACTIONAID NEPAL

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Pakistan



ACTIONAID PAKISTAN

Pakistan began 2008 under the uncertainty and shock caused by the assassination of presidential candidate and former Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto. The transition towards democracy faces many challenges due to increased social polarisation, religious extremism, the economic crisis, suicide bombings and political assassinations. Efforts to normalise diplomatic relations with India hit their lowest point in November, following the attacks against several hotels in Mumbai, allegedly perpetrated by Pakistani terrorists. The energy crisis and the rise in food prices caused the confidence of consumers, the business community and investors to drop. Wheat scarcity made imports more expensive and the level of foreign currency reserves fell drastically, affecting the provision of government subsidies and social programmes. The depre-

ciation of the rupee left millions of Pakistanis in poverty.

The intensification of U.S. and NATO military operations against the Taliban guerrilla and the clashes between the latter and the Pakistan's security forces increased the sense of insecurity and uncertainty among the civilian population and the disagreements between political factions.

Taliban guerrilla activity, which had initially been restricted to tribal areas on the northern border with Afghanistan, spread to other parts of the country. Thousands of people were affected by the violence and were forced to leave their homes, causing tensions among regional governments due to the avalanche of displaced populations.

An attack on an NGO killed four of its workers.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Taluka Johi ¹	2000	—	NRSP Rajanpur	121,268
Fisher folk Karachi	2003	10,212	Pakistan Fisher Folk	174,266
Bolan	2006	33,851	PEACE	119,527
Muzaffargarh	2006	80,000	HDC (Centro de Desarrollo Hirrak)	141,061
Umerkot	2008	4,691	Sami Samaj Sujag Sangat (SSSS)	83,580
Total		128,754		639,702

Main lines of action ²	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	140,269
Basic health	63,060
Food Security	106,203
Empowerment, citizenship building and governance	259,126
Women's rights	71,045

1. Closed in March 2008

2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008

Vietnam

Vietnam continued to make social and economic progress and was one of the most stable countries in the region during 2008. Since the 1992 Constitution, the Communist Party has made a number of concessions to open up political affairs, but has kept control on the majority of aspects of national life. One of the main political challenges it faced was the endemic corruption within both the Government and the Party.

The international crisis was also felt in Vietnam, though less than in other countries in the region. The greatest impact was on its export products, which rose only 5% during 2008 against a 13% forecast.

One of the consequences of joining the World Trade Organisation was the opening up of its markets and an increase in foreign invest-

ment. Large infrastructure projects got under way, posing a threat to traditional ways of life.

The sustained social and economic growth that the country has experienced for several decades has led to clear improvements on the Human Development Index, but has also significantly increased the differences between rural and urban populations and between the rich and the poor.

Despite the government's efforts to curb and lessen the effects of HIV/AIDS, several sources indicate that only 30% to 35% of the real number of cases was reported in 2008.

Once again, natural disasters left their mark on the country. Millions of people were affected and 550 were killed by floods, landslides and typhoons.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Cau Ngang (Tra Vinh)	2002	31,360	Own teams	188,294
Ha Giang PDP	2002	40,000	Own teams	239,730
Dong Anh (Hanoi)	2007	8,000	C&D	135,954
Total		79,360		563,978

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	139,387
Basic health	15,815
Food Security	29,984
Enhancing local economies	
Marketing activities	5,314
Humanitarian action and risk management	45,575
Strengthening local technical capacities	14,530
Empowerment, citizenship building and governance	51,793
Awareness raising and advocacy	
Social awareness raising	83,734
Advocacy on public policies	30,327



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2008.

Financial results 2008

BALANCE SHEET

As of 31st December 2008. In thousands of euros.

ASSETS	Year 2008
A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS	2,051
I. Intangible fixed assets	136
1. Patents, licenses, trademarks and similar	5
2. EDP application	131
III. Tangible fixed assets	1,244
1. Land and buildings	14
2. Technical installations and other fixed assets	1,230
VI. Long-term financial investments	671
1. Other financial assets	301
2. Long-term public administration	370
B) CURRENT ASSETS	44,310
I. Non-current assets held for sale	68
II. Stock	575
1. Goods for use in the activity	91
2. Raw materials and other supplies	1
3. Goods in transit	423
4. Retainers to suppliers	60
IV. Commercial debtors and other receivables	12,008
1. Clients through sales and services rendered	228
2. Clients, group companies and associates	687
3. Staff	56
4. Other credits with Public Administrations	11,037
VI. Short-term financial investments	13,135
1. Other financial assets	13,135
VII. Short-term accruals	38
VIII. Cash and other equivalent current assets	18,486
1. Treasury	18,486

LIABILITIES	Year 2008
A) NET WORTH	43,321
A1) OWN FUNDS	18,155
I. Foundation endowment	760
III. Surplus from previous fiscal years	18,730
1. Surplus	18,730
IV. Surplus for the year	1,335
A2) SUBVENTIONS, DONATIONS AND LEGACIES RECEIVED	25,166
B) CURRENT LIABILITIES	3,039
VI. Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	3,039
1. Suppliers	8
2. Miscellaneous creditors	2,343
3. Staff (Remuneration pending payment)	396
4. Other debt with Public Administrations	292

TOTAL ASSETS 46,361

TOTAL NET WORTH AND LIABILITIES 46,361

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

As of 31st December 2008. In thousands of euros.

	Year 2008
A) CONTINUING OPERATIONS	
1. Own activity income	50,926
a) Member fees	35,193
b) Income from promoters, sponsors and collaborations	145
c) Subventions, donations and legacies	15,612
d) Reimbursement of subventions, donations and legacies	24
2. Monetary aid and others	-29,464
a) Financial aid	-29,517
b) Reimbursement of aid and allocations	53
3. Sales and other ordinary income from business	132
4. Balance sheet change on finished products	-1
6. Provisions	-92
7. Other operating income	34
8. Staff expenses	-7,775
a) Wages, salaries and similar expenditure	6,355
b) Social security expenses	1,456
c) Provisions	36
9. Other operating expenses	-15,822
a) External expenses	-15,714
b) Taxes	-49
c) Losses and impairment of provisions through business transactions	-24
d) Others	-35
10. Depreciation of fixed assets	-503
12. Excess provisions	42
13. Impairment and results from disposal of fixed assets	33
A.1) OPERATING RESULTS	-2,490
14. Financial income	982
a) From marketable securities and credits on fixed assets	982
a.1) From marketable securities and credits on fixed assets	982
15. Financial expenses	-1
1 a) Through debt with third parties	-1
16. Variation of fair value on financial instruments	-11
17. Exchange differences	316
18. Impairment and results from disposal of financial instruments	-131
b) Results of disposals and others	-131
A.2) FINANCIAL RESULTS	1,155
A.3) RESULTS BEFORE TAX	-1,335
A.5) NEGATIVE YEAR-END SURPLUS	-1,335

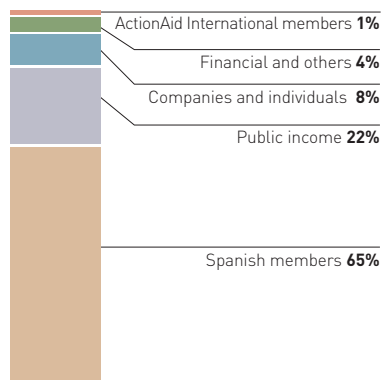
Our annual accounts for the year 2008 are the first presented according to the General Accounting Plan approved by Royal Decree 1514/2007, of the 16th of November, and the Foundation has performed the transition to the new accounting laws according to the content of the aforementioned Decree.

The foundation has taken the 1st of January 2008 as the date for the transition to the new plan and in accordance has not presented comparative figures.

Financial results 2008

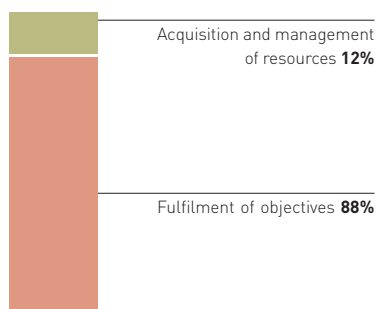
Income 2008

Total: 52,911,211 euros



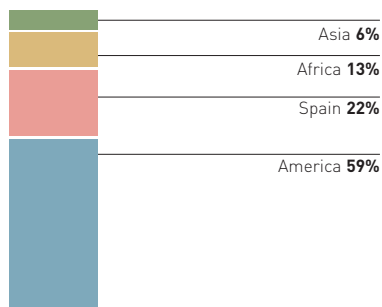
Application of funds 2008

54,975,837 euros



Application of funds 2008 by region

54,975,837 euros

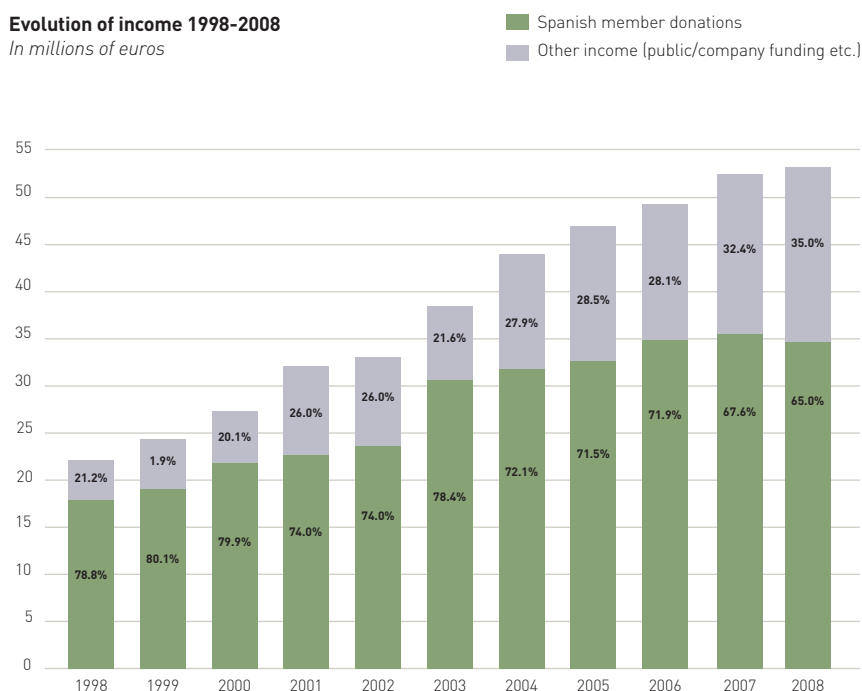


In 2008 Ayuda en Acción revenues amounted to **52,911,211 euros**, which allowed us to implement and fund **132 development programs** in **21 countries** across America, Asia and Africa.

65% of our revenues came from Spanish sponsors, thanks to the support of our social base of **201,640 child sponsors, members and supporters**.

Evolution of income 1998-2008

In millions of euros



The support of our sponsors and donors was reinforced by the contributions provided by public and private bodies, ActionAid International and other sources of funding.

Out of a total of **54,975,837 euros** applied in 2008, **88%** were used to fulfil the social aims of the Foundation, i.e. meeting basic needs, enhancing local economies, strengthening local technical capacities, empowerment, governance and citizenship building, humanitarian action, awareness raising, and other expenses required to achieve our aims.

The remaining **12%** was assigned to the acquisition and management of resources.

78% of the funds went to projects in America, Asia and Africa, while the remaining **22%** was applied to activities carried out in Spain, such as awareness raising and education for development campaigns, technical supervision of projects, fundraising activities and management and administration of resources.

Auditing

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation is accountable to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry for Education, Social Policy and Sport⁽¹⁾. Our annual accounts for the financial year of 2007 were audited by Ernst & Young. The result was favourable and without reservations. This review process is performed in all the countries where the Foundation is present, thus reinforcing the fulfilment of its legal obligations in each one.

Our annual accounts and the audit report are featured in a special publication available to all those who may be interested on our website: www.ayudaenaccion.org.

In 2008, as a result of a ministry restructuring, the Foundation ceased to be accountable to the former Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and is now answerable to the Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sport.

Co-financing with Public Administrations

Throughout 2008, Ayuda en Acción worked in close cooperation with a number of national and international public bodies (Central Administration, Autonomous Communities and Governments, Provincial and Town Councils, Cooperation Funds and Others). Thanks to these collaborations, the Organisation obtained **8,585,738 euros**, enabling the implementation of **77 projects**.

During fiscal year 2008, income attributed to results amounted to **12,130,809 euros**, originating from projects approved both in 2008 and in previous years. The difference between amounts approved in each financial year and funds attributed as income is pending distribution in forthcoming years.

Source and destination of funds approved

In addition to the 9 Agreements signed in previous years that were already being implemented, a further 4 projects were signed with the AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation), amounting to **586,308 euros**, or **6.8 %** of the total amount of funds approved.

Regional Government funding amounted to **6,177,272 euros**, or **71.9%** of the total.

Provincial Councils provided 180,565 euros, representing **2.1%** of Public Administration funds.

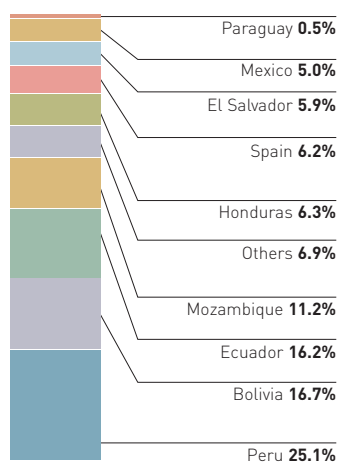
Joint funding from Town Councils reached **1,127,804 euros; 13.1%**.

Other organisations, such as Savings Banks, Universities or Foundations approved a total of **313,788 euros** or **3.7%** of funds approved.

International Bodies, or more specifically the ECHO (European Commission's Humanitarian Office), approved **200,000 euros**, equivalent to **2.3%** of this type of funding.

Distribution of funds by country of destination (official organisations)

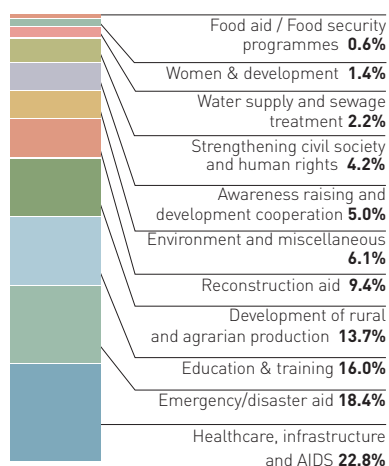
Total: 8,585,738 euros



Distribution of funds by sectors

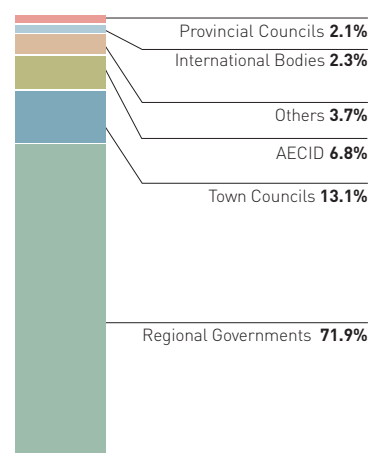
(according to Development Aid Committee [DAC] classification)

Total: 8,585,738 euros



Distribution of funds by source

Total: 8,585,738 euros



Transparency and good governance

As part of our commitment to transparency and good governance, Ayuda en Acción plays an active role in the transparency group of the CONGDE (Spanish Development NGO Platform), which develops tools to enable organisations advance towards guaranteeing and promoting the results of our work.

We are answerable to the AECID and the ECHO, among others, through a follow-up and accountability system that guarantees the rigorous and transparent use of funds. In addition, the Organisation's running has been endorsed by Fundación Lealtad in its Transparency and Good Practices Guide.

Communicating the Reality of Developing Countries



Media

Throughout 2008, Ayuda en Acción (AeA) promoted many actions to make its work in both developed and developing nations known through the media.

Emergencies, such as those that struck Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Honduras, Mexico, India or Pakistan; special events, such as the Universal Exhibition in Saragossa or the AIDS Conference held in Mexico, or World Days dedicated to Women, Children, Water or Fair Trade, allowed us to share the everyday work of Ayuda en Acción with the general public.

In November, our Organisation travelled to Uganda with Spanish Public Television's current affairs programme, "En Portada". The team visited our Kawempe, Pallisa and Lira development areas, as well as the Kalangala islands, where they witnessed our work in the fields of education, health, food security and women's rights. The result of the experience was a documentary called "Uganda: The Millennium Challenges", which through its interviews painted a true picture of the situation of the country in terms of the Millennium Development Goals.

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all of the media whose support, year after year, helps us make our work known to a wider audience.

Solidarity Ties between Women's Organisations

In 2008, in the framework of our agreement with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), we held a meeting in Baeza – in the Spanish province of Jaén – that brought together women from Andalusia, Ecuador and Mexico and contributed to create solidarity ties between women and set up the Foro de Mujeres Hermanas ('Forum of sisterhood among Women'). Over 400 women from 15 associations from Valle del Lecrín, Huéscar and Ubrique hosted visitors from developing nations to share their experiences, handicrafts and know-how.

Likewise, women from Galicia and Asturias continued to strengthen their ties with their Nicaraguan counterparts. Good proof of this is the fact that they have already published the first fruits of their exchanges: a video, a magazine and a leaflet about the solidarity ties between them.

Educational Solidarity Ties

In 2008 we continued to strengthen the Educational Solidarity Ties that had already been established between schools in Spain and Latin America, and also established new ones. Highlights included the launch of a specific blog for the ties created at Andalusian schools—which received over 3,000 visits as well as the "Best Blog" award in the Edublogs competition organised by Asociación Espiral—and the establishment of Educational Solidarity Ties as the alternative subject to religion at Peña Tú School in Llanes, Spain.

Exhibitions

In 2008, exhibitions such as "Women's Faces", "Women and Poverty – A Perpetual Relationship? The Beijing +10 Solutions", "Positive Lives", "Education for All", "Coffee Makes Trade Fairer", "Life Around", etc. visited more than 25 provinces across Spain to inform people about the work of AeA and to speak out against the situation of poverty and rights violations in Africa, Asia and America.



The ‘**Stand up for equity. It’s a matter of justice**’ campaign we promote together with Entreculturas and Interred established its name on issues such as the economy of care and the political participation of women. This year we carried out a wide range of actions in Spain, including a number of events in five Autonomous Communities to present our first report on the *Analysis of Gender in Official Development Aid*. In addition to the political representatives, these events were also attended by our “Igualias”, the figures that represent the reasons behind our mobilisation. We also organised a seminar in Madrid to reinforce the recommendations of this report. The attendance included Government and NGO representatives and others from some of the women’s organisations we work with in America and Africa. We also took the Campaign to international forums, such as the forum on women’s movements and networking, organised in South Africa by AWID, and the *10th International Interdisciplinary Congress of Women, Mundos de Mujeres/Women’s Worlds 2008*.

Global Action Week is the main event of the **Global Campaign for Education**. In 2008 it mobilised over 7 million people around the World to demand education for all as a means to put an end to exclusion. Under the slogan *"Add your piece to the puzzle – each one counts!"* over 700





schools from every region in Spain took part by “adding their piece” for education and inviting their political representatives to follow their example. Soraya Rodríguez, Secretary of State for Cooperation, signed a commitment to dedicate 8% of all ODA to basic education.

We also continued to support the **Poverty Zero Campaign**, which is coordinated by CONGDE (Spanish Development NGO Platform) and in which all of its regional federations take part. In 2008 we also played a very active role in many of the 400-plus events and demonstrations organised in 61 cities from 13-19 October, during *World Anti-Poverty Week*.

2008 was the International Year of Water and of the **Saragossa Expo**, a showcase to

raise awareness on the living conditions of millions of people due to problems related to water. Ayuda en Acción took part in the El Faro Pavilion (The Lighthouse), which focused on Citizen Initiatives, giving us the opportunity to show people our work in disaster risk prevention and reduction. El Faro was visited by 1,095,000 people and collected 108,601 signatures for a petition requesting the Spanish Prime Minister, the President of the European Commission and the Secretary General of the United Nations to take measures to ensure the human right to water and the respect for aquatic ecosystems and asking them to implement the recommendations that arose from 3 months of debates at the Expo.

Networks and platforms

For Ayuda en Acción (AeA) it is essential to work with other organisations. This is the only way to make our efforts add up in the pursuit of common goals.

AeA is an active member of the country's NGDO Coordinator, of 13 regional Platforms and further local and provincial Coordinators. We participate in topic-specific networks, platforms and campaigns such as the Global Campaign for Education; the 'Stand Up for Equity. It's a matter of Justice' Campaign; the AIDS and



Development Platform; the Action for Global Health Network; the 'Poverty Zero' Campaign or Cities for Fair Trade, which we joined in 2008.

It is important to note that in 2008 we joined the Board of Directors of the NGDO Coordinator for Asturias, in addition to our presence on the Boards of the Andalusia, Catalonia, Galicia and Valencia Coordinators. Our participation in these management spheres is proof of the trust that the NGO community has in our Organisation.

Increasing collaboration

Project volunteers

Under our "Project Volunteers" Program, in 2008 more than 20 people travelled to the countries where we work in America to carry out a variety of volunteer activities. The activities they undertook included training on child nutrition issues for parents and teachers in San Juan de Lurigancho, Peru; computer software training in Acari and Jaqui, Peru; supporting the implementation of accountancy systems at plant nursery and fish farming companies in Yapacani, Bolivia; environmental education workshops for children and young people in Nexapa, Mexico; and puppeteer, photography and educational support workshops for teachers and communities in Yapacani, Bolivia. Each of these experiences is one of a kind, and helps strengthen the commitment and determination both of our volunteers and of the participants.



continued to help us fund and make our work known.

The collaboration of small and medium-sized companies deserves a special mention: **Tortillerías Cáscaras**, which donates 0.7% of its yearly profits through our

0.7 Company Campaign. These funds go towards the Global Campaign for Education, an initiative rooted in the certainty that quality education for all is possible.

Once again, **Grupo Forletter** supported our Christmas card campaign. The purchase of these postcards helped fund an education project for children in Peru.

In 2008, **Fundación Obra Social Cajasol** funded a project in Mozambique, while the **Social Fund of Caja de Ahorros del Mediterraneo-CAM** signed an agreement to jointly fund a women's literacy and training programme in Marracuene (Mozambique).

Through its call for international cooperation proposals, **Fundación La Caixa** provided 600,000 euros to support a three-year program that will promote the regional technological and business development of the population of Yapacaní, in Santa Cruz (Bolivia).

Companies

Since 2001, over 350,000 **Travel Club** members have been able to donate their points through its Solidarity Travel Club program, allowing us to carry out many projects during these years in Latin America and Africa. In 2008, their support helped a number of communities in Uganda and Ecuador improve their living conditions.

We began a corporate volunteer program with **Fundación Adecco** for the company's employees. Thanks to this project, twenty of its workers trained enterprising youngsters from Santa Elena (Ecuador) on several business-related issues as part of a program to strengthen the capacity of people running microbusinesses in the area.

TNT is another of the companies that has been supporting Ayuda en Acción for years. In 2008, several employees visited Peru to find out more about the projects they have supported there over their years of collaboration.

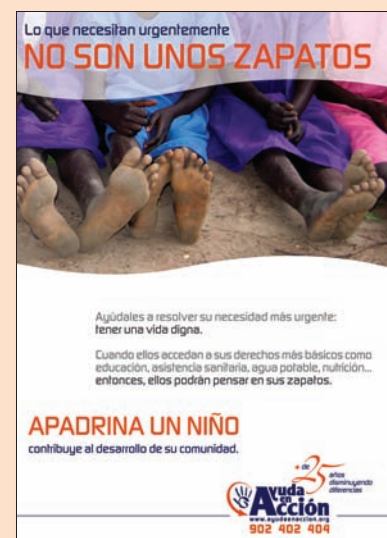
For yet another year, companies such as **Look and Find, Fundación Pelayo, Banco Urquijo, Chiquitin, Doctaforum, Grupo Cafento, Moonshine** or **Canal Sur**

Advertising campaign

Ayuda en Acción launched a new advertising campaign to make an ever-increasing number of people aware of the situation of the world's most deprived communities and of the urgent need for their most basic rights to be fulfilled.

The "**No necesitan zapatos**" ("They don't need shoes") campaign aimed to deliver a strong, clear and concise message to Spanish society: it is still urgent for millions of people to be able to lead their lives with dignity.

Via the image of the bare feet of several African children, we told spectators that "they didn't need shoes", but a life where they could enjoy their right to food, health, education, drinking water and dignified housing... In order to achieve this, we requested the cooperation and support of Spanish society, in the certainty that if these chil-



dren's basic rights were fulfilled, they would be more than capable of providing their own shoes.

We are well aware that music is a source of hope and has the power to unite the young and the old in the quest for a better future for those most in need. In March the Florida, Juan Barón and Pilar Ocaña dance schools, the Inmaculada-Jesuitas School and the GymTao and Urban Fitness & Wellness gymnasiums in Alicante helped us organise the **12th Solidarity Dance Gala** with the sponsorship of the University of Alicante and Gráficas Antar. The event congregated nearly 1,000 people at the University Auditorium.

The **8th Welcome to University Concert** was held at Valencia's bullring to mark the start of the school year. Performances included Tequila, La Casa Azul and Orxata Sound System. Thanks to the sponsorship of Bancaixa, the concert was held in benefit of the Global Campaign for Education.

The **Premios Principales 2008** awards ceremony was held in the Palacio de los Deportes de la Comunidad de Madrid in December. It was the second time that the event was held to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción. The big winners of this year's awards, voted by the listeners of the **40 Principales** radio show, were El Canto del Loco, who took home 5 awards.

ed James Blunt, Anastacia, Beyoncé, Take That, Kate Ryan, Keane, La Oreja de Van Gogh, Estopa and Nena Daconte.

The benefits from the event will be used to buy two mobile health units that will provide care for 109 rural and indigenous communities in Ecuador.

As in previous years, **Voces para la Paz** ('Voices for Peace'), an NGO formed by professional musicians, held a concert in benefit of Ayuda en Acción in Madrid's National Music Auditorium. The aim this time was to fund the school enrolment of more than 2,000 girls in Malawi.

During the Christmas season, our volunteer group in Alicante, together with La Florida Dance School and TACATA Teatro Cultural Association, enacted the musical **'Trapped in Oz'** at the Alicante University Auditorium and the Culture Hall of CAM Savings Bank. This event helped fund a project in El Salvador to "promote and inform on Human Rights through art".

After the summer season, over 250,000 people from the Catalan towns of Mollet, Granollers, Sant Celoni, Montornès, La Llagosta, La Garriga, Canovelles, Caldes de Montbui and Bigues i Riells took part in the 50-plus exhibitions, workshops, film forums, street performances and conferences held as part of our **Vallès en Acció** Awareness Raising Campaign.

The campaign also promoted a significant amount of advocacy work with the mayors and the women's rights and devel-



CAPTURA DIGITAL



JAIOME SAN SEBASTIAN/AA

opment councillors of the towns involved, who were invited to join the “Moute per la igualtat, és de justícia”, a part of our global **“Stand Up For Equity. It’s a Matter of Justice”** campaign funded by the Catalan Development Cooperation Agency.

A large number of sporting events were also held during the year.

October saw another edition of the Ayuda en Acción **Padel Tennis Tournament**. Forty companies took part to help collect more than 39,000 euros that will go towards supporting people with disabilities in San Juan de Lurigancho, a neighbourhood of Lima, Peru. The 2008 edition also marked the event’s 10th anniversary. Over these years, 112 participating companies have helped raise over 367,900 euros that have gone towards starting 10 projects in Bolivia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

In 2008 we were again present in the **Behobia-San Sebastián athletics race**, where 13,105 participants from different parts of Spain, France and the UK donated their race chip to support a project that will serve to improve health conditions in the village of Santo Domingo (Honduras). This was the 10th year of cooperation between AeA and Fortuna Sports Club.

In December, and thanks to the support of Bernier Sports club, the town of Gelves (Seville) held its **1st Solidarity Padel Tennis Tournament** to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción. The 3,055 euros raised will help

improve educational infrastructures in Lambayeque and Cajamarca, Peru.

Throughout 2008, our volunteer groups either organised or took part in a large number of solidarity activities including: **Solidarity Week**, held in 30 towns and

Over the last 10 years, 112 companies have taken part in our Padel Tennis Tournament, allowing us to fund 10 projects in America and Africa.

cities under the slogan *“Growing in Equity: same opportunities, same rights!”* to raise awareness about child rights for both girls and boys; the **15th Titirilandia puppet festival**, where a fundraising puppet marathon brought a month of puppet shows in Madrid’s Retiro park to a perfect end; the **Breda Solidarity Race** in Granollers; the **Culture Festival** in Albacete; the **piano concert** in Ourense; the **12th Solidarity Dance Gala in Alicante**; the **Dance Festival** of the Balearic Islands; **World Dance in Corunna**; **cross-cultural fundraising fairs** in Asturias; the **Angulada Festival**; the **Fair of Culture** in Sant Carles de la Ràpita; the **Fiestas de la Mercé** and the **Club Super 3 Kids’ Party** in Barcelona; the **cross-cultural meetings** in Villanueva de la Cañada; the **Bilbao Urban Musikaldia Festival**, with its fundraising graffiti competition; the **Diada de Sant Jordi** celebrations, and also the



JAIOME SAN SEBASTIAN/AA



commemoration of **International Days** such as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, Volunteer Day, Universal Children's Day, Human Rights Day, or World Book day, which congregated thousands of people around information desks and saw many talks delivered at primary and secondary schools. Christmas brought traditional activities such as the **sale of lottery** in Albacete, Campo de Criptana, Murcia, Galicia and Asturias, Malaga, Seville, Guipuzcoa, Fuenlabra-

da, La Rioja; **Christmas jumble sales and flea markets** in Elche, Madrid and Albacete; traditional dinners; the **7th edition of the Solidarity Personality Award** in Ourense; film forums; the **performances on behalf of Wawayay theatre group**, comprised by volunteers from Madrid, in children's hospitals and cultural centres; and the Solidarity Week organised by Fundación Lealtad and El Corte Inglés, which included the 1st Photography Competition.



Fair Trade

Another of our major aims was to bring the work of goods-producing communities closer to the Spanish public, both through awareness raising and through the sale of fair trade products. This line of work is aimed at making fair trade better known among individuals, companies and nationwide and local public institutions.

Our volunteers were the main vehicle for awareness raising and participation in public events and activities, which included a Fair Trade Festival in Vilanova i la Geltrú, the 12th Solidarity Network in Alicante; a Fair Trade food-tasting event with rural women's associations in Asturias and Fair Trade Exhibitions in the Basque Country, Navarre, Cantabria and Catalonia.

In 2008, Ayuda en Acción played a coor-



dinating role in promoting the Spanish launch of "Cities for Fair Trade", a European solidarity initiative that aims to promote an active commitment to fair trade on behalf of institutions and society at

large and to promote the inclusion of the criteria governing this type of trade in the consumption and purchasing practices of administrations, shops, businesses and other public and private bodies. Its purpose is to establish these parties as development agents by contributing to building a fairer and more socially responsible world through more balanced trade relations.

Cordoba was the first Spanish city to be awarded 'City for Fair Trade' status. At a plenary city council session, a declaration was unanimously approved in favour of the consumption of fair trade products. Since then, many other cities have started to work to achieve this status.

In 2008, Ayuda en Acción became a full member of the Spanish Coordinating Committee for Fair Trade.

Website and online publications

Ayuda en Acción continued to back online communication to inform all web users about our work and projects. Our e-letter regularly brought readers the most relevant news and reports and encouraged them to take part in up-coming activities.

Online communications

In 2008, Ayuda en Acción continued uploading online communications as a means to inform internet users about our projects and activities. Our bimonthly e-letter brought readers the most relevant news and informed them about activities taking place.

Our members also had their own space in the 'Más Cerca de ti' ('Closer to you') Newsletter, that reports every three months on the most important activities of our Organisation.

During its second year of publication, the 'Planta Cara a la Pobreza' ('Stand Up against Poverty') newsletter continued to inform on worldwide affairs, on our campaigns and on the main mobilisation and agenda proposals.

In 2008, we launched the 'Muévete por la Igualdad. Es de Justicia' ('Stand Up for Equity. It's a Matter of Justice') monthly newsletter, to keep readers up to date on the campaign's activities to involve governments to assume their responsibility of promoting equity.

www.ayudaenaccion.org

In 2008, our website continued to be an essential tool as well as a dynamic communications channel to bring Ayuda en Acción's work closer to the public. The different microsites and multimedia contents we design bring site users closer to both the reality of the 21 countries where we work and to the main activities and emergencies we take part in.



Our members also had a place on our site to share their experiences and accounts from the development programmes they had visited. Our online fair trade shop helped us bring this type of trade closer to thousands of users, and online sponsorship also continued to be an important feature for our site users.

Publications

Ayuda en Acción Magazine

For over 23 years, Ayuda en Acción has published its institutional magazine every four months with the aim of informing all of our members and supporters about the work that the Organisation promotes in both developed and developing countries thanks to their support. In its nearly 40 pages, the magazine contains economic results, activities, upcoming events... and also our fair trade catalogue.

In 2008, the magazine was redesigned to adapt it to Ayuda en Acción's new corporate identity.

Experiencias Compartidas

Since 2006, this yearly publication compiles the lessons and recommendations that arise from our procedures to evaluate and systematise our experiences, in the belief that our teams, partner organisations and other potential collaborators need to share the information, knowledge and reflections that arise from our efforts in order to constantly improve the quality of our work. Issue number 3 of Experiencias Compartidas ('Shared Experience') focused on Disaster Risk Management.



Ayuda en Acción wishes to thank all the public organisations, foundations, companies and financial institutions that have committed to our aim of improving the living conditions of the poorest communities.

Our most sincere gratitude also to all the media that, throughout 2008 allowed us to inform the public about the cooperation and awareness efforts that our Organisation promotes both in developed and developing countries.

PUBLIC FUNDING

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional
Ayto de Barcelona
Ayto de Córdoba
Ayto de Ermua
Ayto de Eibar
Ayto de Granollers
Ayto de Guadalajara
Ayto de Guadalajara
Ayto de Madrid
Ayto de Murcia
Ayto de Oviedo
Ayto de Palencia
Ayto de Pamplona
Ayto de Sevilla
Ayto de Tarrasa
Ayto de Valladolid
Ayto de Vilanova i la Geltrú
Dip de Albacete
Dip de Bizcaya
Dip de Burgos
Dip de Huelva
Dip de León
Dip de Salamanca
Dip de Valladolid
Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid
Agència catalana de cooperació al desenvolupament
Generalitat Valenciana
Agència de cooperació internacional de les Illes Balears
Gobierno de Cantabria
Gobierno de la Rioja
Gobierno del principado de Asturias
Junta de Andalucía
Junta de Castilla la Mancha
Junta de Castilla León
Junta de Extremadura
Xunta de Galicia
Fundación castellano manchega de cooperación
Caja Madrid

COMPANIES 2008

A.E.A.D.E
AC NIELSEN
Academia de danza "Juan Barón"
Academia de danza "Pilar Ocaña"
Aguirre Newman
Alimentación de colegios infantiles
Ambiente y forestación
Ana Romero Estilistas
Apatias animadas

APISA
Arcadia Tour
Asociación Cultural Titirilandia
Asociación de Mujeres del Valle del Lecrín
Auditorio Municipal de Albacete
Ayuntamiento de Albacete
Ayuntamiento de Monachil
Autoescuelas Barroso Moreno
Autoescuelas Talismán
Banc de Sabadell
Bancaja
Banco Cetelem
Banco Urquijo
Bar de copas Cinema
BBK
BBVA
Benedicto, Gestió de Projectes
BMW
Boix Tecnic
BSCH Gestión
Caja de Ahorros del Mediterráneo
Canal Sur Radio
CB Richard Ellis
Cinco Dias
Clínica San Nicasio
Club Bernier-Tenisport
Club Deportivo Fortuna
Club juvenil Kutxa
CODERE
Colegio Larramendi
Colegio Oficial de Aparejadores y Arquitectos Técnicos de Albacete
Colegio público "La Paz"
Colegio St Patricks
Comuñas Artemio
Concejalía Participación Ciudadana
Condis Supermercats
Conservatorio Profesional de Música "Tomás de Torrejón y Velasco"
Coordinadora de ONGD de Jaén
Corpin Capital
Daute Arquitectura
Delite Habitat
DIA
Diputación de Albacete
Diputación de Alicante – Área Bienestar Social
Doctaforum
Dolmar
Editorial Zuribundi
El Corte Inglés Albacete
El Diamante Azul
Empleados de Deutsche Bank
Empleados TVE Sant Cugat
Escuela de danza "Florida"

Escuelas Chiquitin
Estée Lauder
Estrategias e Inversión
Euroforum
Forletter
Frost y Sullivan
Frutas Matillas
Fundació Jesus Serra (Grupo Catalana Occidente)
Fundación Accenture
Fundación Adecco
Fundación Cajasol
Fundación Campollano
Fundación Ecología y Desarrollo
Fundación Empresa y Sociedad
Fundación José María Imaz
Fundación Ordesa
Fundación Pelayo
Fundación Profesor Uría
Fundación Telefónica
Garrigues
Genworth
Gimnasio Hurban Fitness and Wellness SL
GMP
Graficas Antar SL
Gran Hotel Bahía del Duque
Grupo "Tercero Izquierda Teatro"
Grupo Accenture
Grupo Aguilera
Grupo alicantino Woodoo
Grupo LAR
Grupo Santillana
HEGOAK Logística
Iberobra
I.E.S Los Cahorros de Granada
Imgrafo, Impulso Inmobiliario
ING Real Estate
INGEINSA
Inturnazarias Travel
Inversiones y Patrimonio Castellana
Jackets & Jeans
Jamones Badia
Johnson Controls
Jones Lang LaSalle
JP Morgan
Jupiter La Mancha
King's college
Kutxa
La Caixa
Las Colinas Golf
Las Rozas Village
LIDL Supermercados
Look and find
M80 Radio

Marcus Evans
Master Coelectronic
Medis d'Ara
Modas Caraban
Molina floristas
Monelja
Moonshine
Motorola
Nacho Malabardo
Nozar
Occidente Diseño y Comunicación
Open up
Ópticas Tuvisión
Papelería Lápis y Papel
Papelería Valencia
Peermusic Española, S.A.
Pelayo Mondiale
Pollos asados Honrubia
Pub Cure Antidiscobar
RACC
Ratiopharm
REE
Renfe
Representaciones Murcia
RTKL
Schweppes
Selmark
Seur-Transalbacete S.L
Skandia
Sodexo
Sun Microsystem
Survey Sampling Spain
Tecon soluciones informáticas
Telefónica Móviles
Tercero Izquierda Teatro
TG Plus
TNT Express Spain
Tortillerías Cascaras
Trabajadores de Elastorsa de Arnedo
Trabajadores de Price Waterhouse
Trabajadores de TNT
Tragsa
Tramc
Travel Club
Trina
TVE San Cugat
Universidad de Alicante – Departamento de Gestión Espacios
Universidad de Alicante – Vicerrectorado de Infraestructuras y Ampliación del campus
Universidad de Valencia
Uri y Menendez
Verdejo
Voces para la paz
Vodafone



Thank you



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Asturias: c/ Cimadevilla, 15 Esc. A, 2º E · 33003 Oviedo · tel: 985 21 47 25

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

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

Galicia: c/ Francisco Mariño, 5, 2º izq. A · 15004 A Coruña · tel/fax: 981 13 37 37

Basque Country: Plaza de Sarrikoalde, 2, Bajo · 48015 Bilbao · tel: 94 447 96 77 · fax 94 447 97 61

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