



ANNUAL REPORT 2009





Dear friends,

I once again have the honour of introducing the Ayuda en Acción Annual Report and of sharing with you our main achievements during 2009. We have now been fighting poverty with the same unmistakeable aim for almost 30 years: to provide those with the fewest means an opportunity to look ahead to the future with hope and fulfil their dream of a better future.

More than ten years have passed since the United Nations established the Millennium Development Goals with the aim of reducing extreme poverty, ensuring universal access to education, reducing child mortality by two-thirds and stopping the spread of the AIDS virus by the year 2015.

Unfortunately, 2009 was not a good year in terms of progress towards the fulfilment of these goals. The worst global financial crisis since the Great Depression has now become a human and development crisis that has seriously threatened prior progress made to drive development and move towards the Millennium Development Goals.

In 2009 the worldwide number of starving people reached the appalling figure of 1.02 billion – 100 million more than the year before. This is why Ayuda en Acción strongly supports the establishment of an alliance to help halve the number of people starving by 2015 and to demand that governments ensure the human right to appropriate food.

The financial crisis cannot serve as an excuse to desert our commitment with developing countries. We must remain as determined as ever to act urgently to help the world's poorest people and communities.

Finally, I would like to thank and acknowledge all of the people whose work and cooperation make Ayuda en Acción a consolidated example for development with an even more promising future.

I sincerely hope you enjoy reading this Report.

Kind regards.



Jaime Montalvo
Chair of the Ayuda en Acción Board
of Trustees

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Dear friends,

I am addressing you to look back on our work in 2009, which due to the ongoing global social and economic crisis was undoubtedly a particularly difficult year.

Despite the adverse context, we managed to maintain our activities and cooperation alongside the poorest communities in the countries where we work, continuing our comprehensive approach to development focused on the sustainability of the processes that we start.

In a year when over a billion people worldwide faced starvation, the team at Ayuda en Acción stepped up its efforts and projects on food security on all three continents where we work. In Spain, our awareness raising and advocacy efforts continued through the Global Campaign for Education, our "Stand Up for Equity: It's a matter of Justice" women's rights campaign and the Right to Food Platform.

As in previous years, the ongoing support of our social base and supporters enabled us to ensure the sustainability of our work and to reassert the firm commitment of all of the people who are part of the Ayuda en Acción project. Today, this commitment is more important than ever before to ensure that the fundamental rights to education, health and food are reasserted, protected and ensured, regardless of the current global crisis.

The year 2011 will mark the 30th anniversary of the foundation of Ayuda en Acción. Together with our team of employees, volunteers, trustees, members and supporters, we have faced tough times for a variety of reasons. Even though we are aware of the increasingly difficult and uncertain times that lie ahead, our years of experience provide us with the strength and inspiration required to continue to fight for a fairer world.

I would like to take this opportunity to stress our sincere gratitude to all of the people who make the Ayuda en Acción project possible and have understood that our commitment with the world's most deprived people and communities is more important than ever before.

Thank you for being a part of this project.

Kindly,



Patricia Moreira
Chief Executive

AYUDA EN ACCIÓN BOARD OF TRUSTEES

As of June 2010

Honorary Chair

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Founding trustee

Gonzalo Crespi de Valldaura

Chair of the Board of Trustees

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Vice-Chair of the Board of Trustees

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Mercedes González Menéndez

Secretary

Asunción Bellver Suárez

AYUDA EN ACCIÓN MANAGEMENT TEAM

As of June 2010

SPAIN

Chief Executive

Patricia Moreira

Quality Assurance

Carlos Ochoa

Human Resources

Beatriz Macías

Resources and Media

Eduardo Guijarro

Marketing

Victoria Rodríguez Insa

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Bolivia

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Colombia

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El Salvador

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Mexico

Marco Castillo

Nicaragua

Sandra Dobelis

Peru

Juan Ignacio Gutiérrez

Paraguay

Víctor Gallo

AFRICA

Equatorial Guinea

Jacqueline Olmedo

ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL

As of June 2010

Chief Executive

Joanna Kerr

AFRICA

Eastern and Southern Africa

Chris Kinyanjui

Ethiopia

Retta Menberu

Kenya

Jean N. Kamau

Malawi

Boniface Msiska

Mozambique

Amade Suca

Uganda

Charles Businge

ASIA

Asia

Keshav Gautam

Bangladesh

Farah Kabir

India

Sandeep Chachra

Nepal

Bimal Phnuayal

Pakistan

Fikre Zewdie

Vietnam

Phan Van Ngoc

LATIN AMERICA

Guatemala

Arturo Echevarría

Volunteer groups

At Ayuda en Acción, we firmly believe in the work of our volunteers. 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.

Thanks to the support of over 500 volunteers committed to this long-term project and more than 500 individuals and collaborating institutions, in 2009 we car-

ried out a host of activities in every region of Spain.

In March, as part of our Training Program, we held our Organisational Meeting with our volunteer groups, social base and workers from across Spain and Latin America, in El Escorial (Madrid), and from October to December we held our territorial workshops and regional meetings. In addition, we also took advantage of visits from international colleagues to show them our volunteer groups at work and

made the most of the opportunity to provide our volunteers with some first-hand accounts of our experience in developing countries.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank all of the Public and Private Enterprises, Grassroots Organisations and, above all, our supporters and volunteers for their unconditional and unfailing support. Each and every one of their efforts helps us to continue to move towards achieving a fairer world for all.

Social base

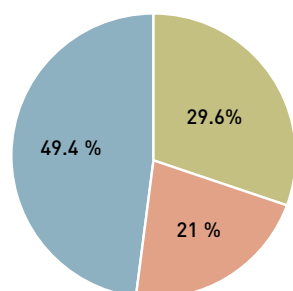
The widespread commitment and involvement of society are essential for Ayuda en Acción's cooperation with the world's poorest communities in their development. For over 28 years, the backing and trust of our 204,570 supporters have helped to ensure our financial independence and a freedom of action that allows us to strengthen our presence and influence both in Spanish society and in the countries where we work.

Thanks to the selfless efforts of everyone at Ayuda en Acción, our work today involves more than three and a half million people in 126 projects and 21 countries across America, Africa and Asia – efforts that are helping thousands of families to live with dignity and change their future, today.

Now, more than ever, we wish to sincerely thank everybody who supports our Organisation.

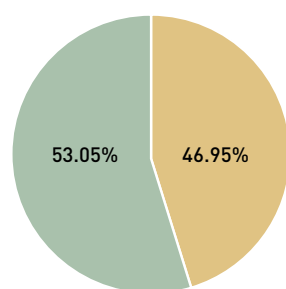
MEMBERS AND SUPPORTERS BY REGION. As of 31st December 2009						
Region	Province	Supporters	Region	Province	Supporters	
Andalusia	Almeria	1.982		Guadalajara	1.129	
	Cadiz	4.107		Toledo	2.432	
	Cordoba	2.574			7.493	
	Granada	3.840	Catalonia	Barcelona	19.901	
	Huelva	1.533		Girona	1.821	
	Jaen	2.034		Lleida	887	
	Malaga	6.127		Tarragona	2.132	
	Seville	7.063			24.741	
	29.260	Valencia Region	Alicante	5.255		
Aragon	Huesca	787		Castellon	1.858	
	Teruel	396		Valencia	8.984	
	Saragossa	3.472			16.097	
		4.655	Extremadura	Badajoz	2.450	
Asturias		5.089		Caceres	1.353	
Balearic Islands		4.084			3.803	
Canary Islands	Las Palmas	7.049	Galicia	A Corunna	3.928	
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5.173		Lugo	804	
		12.222			Ourense	794
					Pontevedra	3.153
Cantabria		3.069			8.679	
Castile and Leon	Avila	646	Madrid Autonomous Community		51.387	
	Burgos	1.824	Murcia Region		4.560	
	Leon	1.947	Navarre		3.519	
	Palencia	696	Basque Country	Araba	2.016	
	Salamanca	1.617		Guipuzkoa	4.131	
	Segovia	741		Biscay	6.017	
	Soria	415			12.164	
	Valladolid	3.057	Rioja (La)		1.478	
	Zamora	401			239	
	11.344	Ceuta		203		
Castile-La Mancha	Albacete	1.628	Melilla		484	
	Ciudad Real	1.755	Abroad			
	Cuenca	549	Total		204.570	

Human resources



Ayuda en Acción Personnel

- Registered volunteers and supporters: **1,000**
- Ayuda en Acción staff: **426**
- Local partner staff: **592**
- Total: 2,018**



Staff distribution by gender

- Men: **46.95%**
- Women: **53.05%**

The Ayuda en Acción team of 2,018 employees, local partners and volunteers is the driving force that allows us to fulfil our mission. Their efforts, determination and enthusiasm help us to move closer to our goal of eradicating poverty, their skill and specialisation ensuring excellent results.

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.

As in previous years, and in line with one of the values of our organisation, we have continued to promote equal opportunities for men and women and sought to balance the number of male and female employees working for the organisation.

TOTAL No. OF WORKERS

Country	Workers 2009	Local partner workers 2009
Bolivia	26	164
Mexico	22	54
Peru	18	170
Honduras	68	6
El Salvador	58	24
Nicaragua	60	27
Ecuador	38	76
Paraguay	4	31
Colombia	3	40
Spain	129	0
TOTAL	426	592

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 48 countries throughout Asia, Africa, America and Europe. AAI,

which has been headquartered in Johannesburg since 2003, 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 engages civil society and the business and political sectors, and internationally it makes the voice

of poor and marginalised people heard at intergovernmental and international forums in order to influence government decision-making on the issues that may have an impact on their lives.

In 2005, AAI designed and launched its "Rights to End Poverty" institutional strategy, which will continue to guide the Organisation's strategic approach until 2010.

Meeting face to face

In 2009, a large number of Ayuda en Acción sponsors travelled to witness our cooperation with the communities we work with in developing countries and to meet the children they sponsor. The accounts that both they and the people they support gave us are the best evidence of the solidarity ties that unite them.

A visit to our development programs, whether individually or taking part in the trip that Ayuda en Acción organises each year, provides a magnificent opportunity for supporters who wish to get to know the children they sponsor in person and to see how their contributions are helping to change the future of thousands of families.

The visits paid by Spanish supporters are an extraordinary incentive for the communities in developing countries, putting a face to the thousands of people that support them in their development processes and share their vision that a fairer world is possible.

Juan José Esteban is one of the AeA members who decided to visit a development program in 2009. He travelled to the Zautla project (Mexico) which he has been supporting through his sponsorship of Mauricio for more than 7 years. Juan José decided to sponsor a child thanks to a television programme: "I received a letter with a photo of the child and certain information regarding the aims of sponsorship and where my contribution would be used. I knew that I was contributing to something, but I didn't really know how. Two years ago I fell ill and one of the decisions I made back then was to visit **Mauricio**. I had an unforgettable time in Zautla, visiting schools and nurseries, eating in the canteen and sharing time with Mauricio and his family".

Visits like these have an impact, not only on the child who is sponsored and his or her family, but on the entire community. As **Irma González**, coordinator of the Zautla development area explains: "This visit has taught us a lesson on fraternity and solidarity. It meant that now

nobody has the slightest doubt that their Spanish friends are for real; they saw in his face and through his presence that they are kind-hearted people. And now, when the children write their letters, we can encourage reminding them that their letters are for someone special."

According to **Antonela Martínez**, a member of Ayuda en Acción since 2003, her visit to the Cabañas project in El Salvador was a fantastic opportunity to meet **Alejandra Soledad**, the girl who she sponsors, and to become acquainted with our awareness-raising and development work in the area. "The teamwork is worthy of praise. One of its cornerstones is education, and the effort to make mothers understand the need for their children to go to school and to be given an education", says Antonela. "They also make sure that they follow basic hygiene measures and underline the importance of nutrition".

Meeting Aline and exchanging experiences was undoubtedly one of the main aspects of **Enric Serra's** visit to the Ica project (Peru): "Aline, the girl I have been

sponsoring for two years, and the rest of the children at the school told me about their experiences during the earthquake that destroyed many of the schoolrooms here in 2007. In spite of their misfortune, they were happy to be going to school so that they can have a brighter future".

In 2009, **Evelyn Sánchez Meza** was able to meet the Spanish friend who had supported her for years despite being so far away: "Meeting Noemí was wonderful. I have been in touch with her for some time. I am going to finish school and then I am going to study a culinary degree. I want to support my family – I know it will be difficult, but I'll do it. I want to help other children just as Noemí has helped me", Evelyn says.

Ayuda en Acción member **Noemí Baizán** has been sponsoring Evelyn for nine years. In 2009 she joined another eight sponsors and a group of Ayuda en Acción employees in the trip we organised to visit several development programs: "I am leaving with my heart filled with joy and feeling happy to be a part of this project".

Noemí Baizán with Evelyn and her family



HEIDI KARINA MONTEZ / AIA



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AaA

Almost 30 years of joint commitment

Ayuda en Acción is a Spanish independent, non-party and non-denominational non-governmental development organisation which works to promote structural changes to contribute to the eradication of poverty. With this aim, we have worked since 1981 to improve the living conditions of the most deprived communities through self-sustainable development programs and public awareness and advocacy campaigns.



EMILIA ARBAS / AaA

Today, we continue to work towards the goal of supporting the development processes and improving the living conditions of the most deprived children, families and communities. To achieve these aims and to eradicate poverty, we support comprehensive, long-term development programs that promote action in the fields of education, health, infrastructure, financial and economic initiatives, food security and citizenship building. We also promote awareness-raising, education for development and advocacy campaigns with the aim of impelling social and political changes that benefit the people with fewest means.

After **28 years of work** and thanks to the continued backing of more than **204,570 supporters**, Ayuda en Acción is now present in **21 countries** in America,

Asia and Africa implementing 126 development projects. To accomplish this mission, Ayuda en Acción relies on a solid team of professionals and the support of more than **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 Health and Social Policy and is audited by highly reputed firms.

In Africa and Asia, Ayuda en Acción works through ActionAid International, an independent international organisation that promotes long-term development programs in over **48 countries** and benefits more than 13 million people in the world's poorest regions.



AaA GUATEMALA

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 promoting 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 its donors and the communities in developing countries, 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

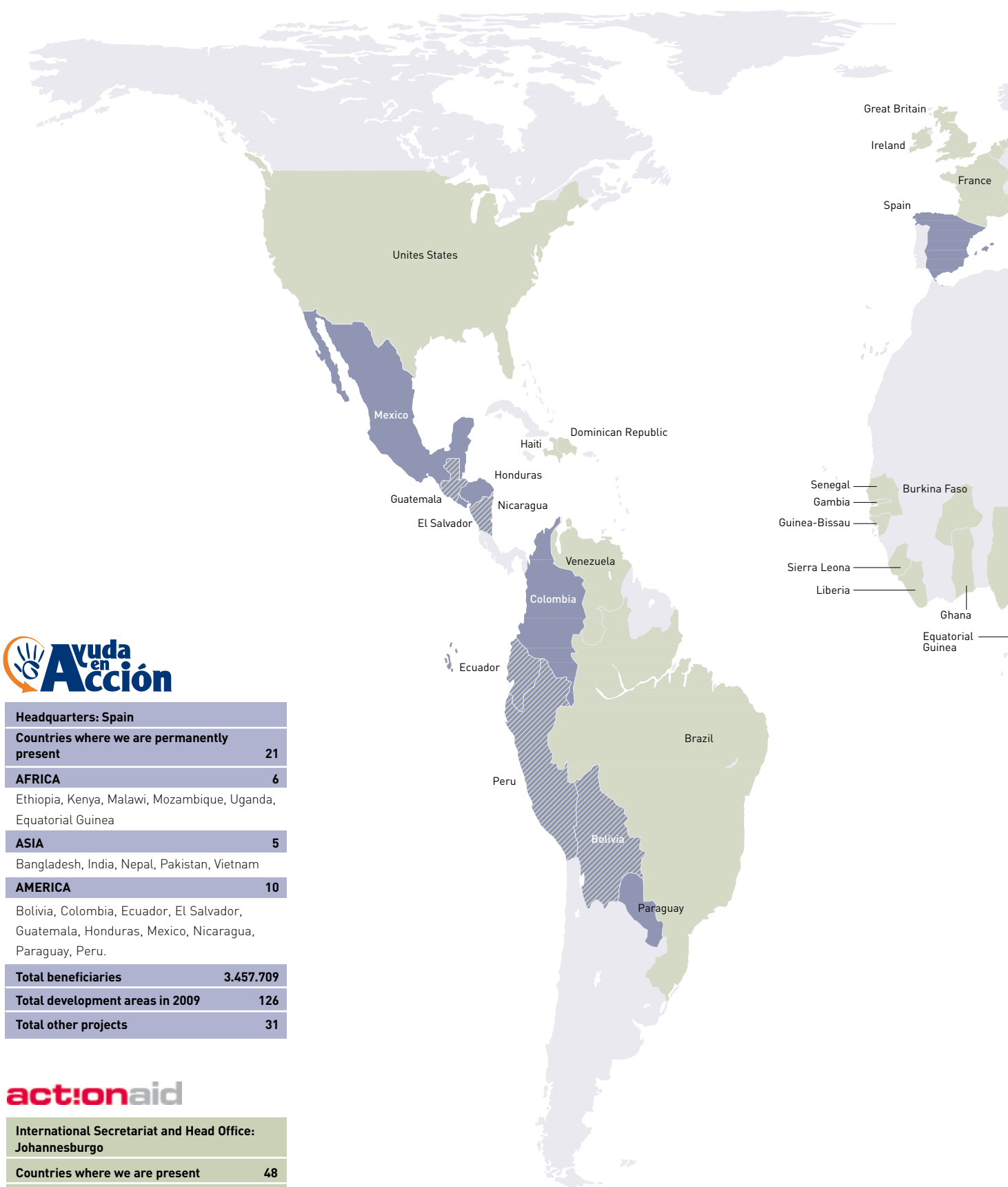
We aim to work with other organisations through networks and alliances committed to the eradication of poverty and the construction of a fair world.

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, to the beneficiaries of our work and the general public.



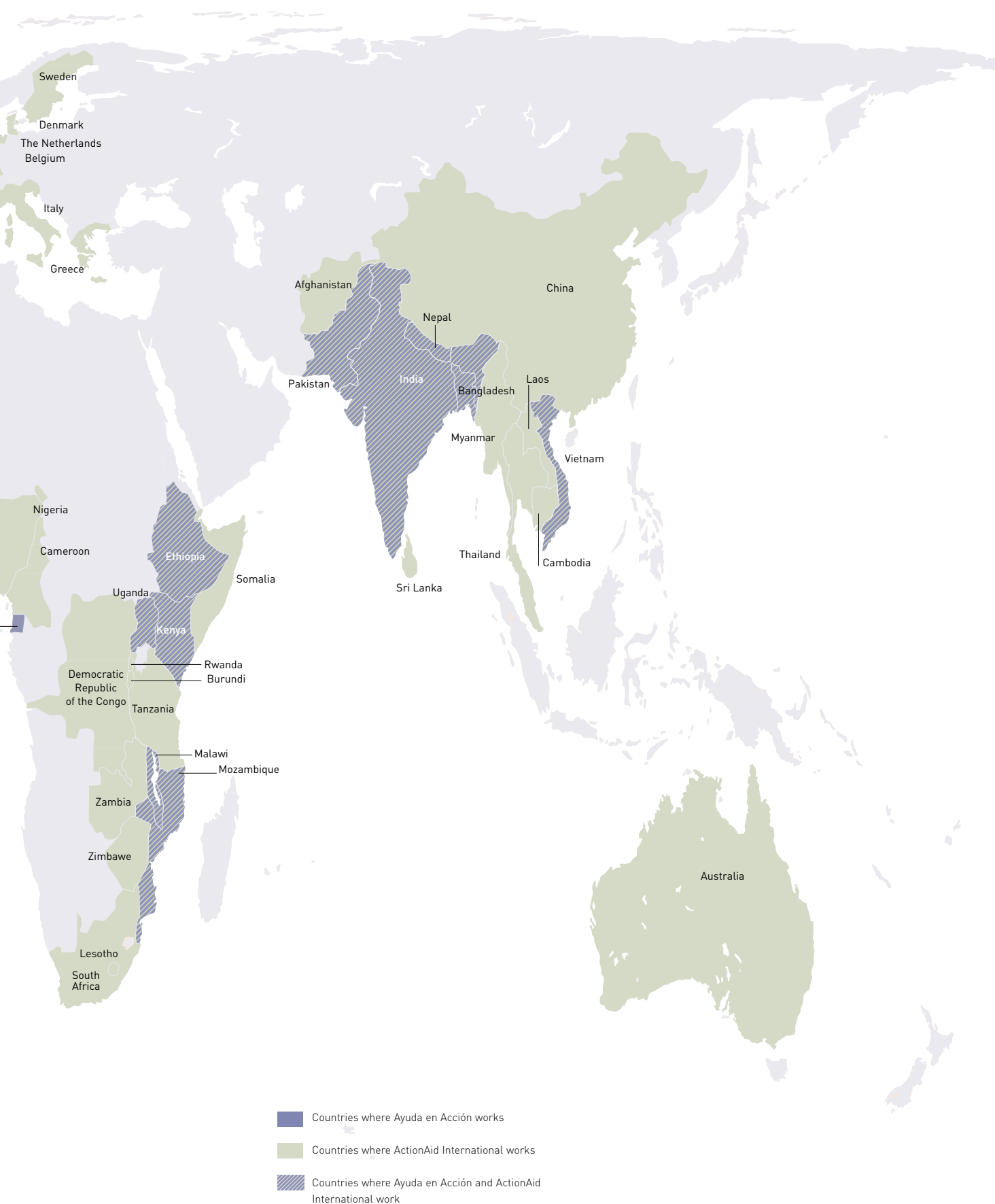
Worldwide presence



Headquarters:	Spain
Countries where we are permanently present	21
AFRICA	6
Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea	
ASIA	5
Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam	
AMERICA	10
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru.	
Total beneficiaries	3.457.709
Total development areas in 2009	126
Total other projects	31



International Secretariat and Head Office:	Johannesburgo
Countries where we are present	48
Total beneficiaries	13.000.000
Total development areas	462



Human development indicators

INDICATORS	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR	SPAIN	ETHIOPIA	GUATEMALA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	HONDURAS
Population ¹ (millions)	157.8	9.5	44.4	13.3	6.1	44.1	78.6	13.4	0.6	7.2
Annual population growth rate	1.5%	2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.4%	0.2%	2.7%	2.8%	2.3%	2.3%
Life expectancy	65.7 years	65.4 years	72.7 years	75 years	71.3 years	80.7 years	54.7 years	70.1 years	49.9 years	72 years
Adult literacy rate	53.5%	90.7%	92.7%	91%	82%	97.9%	35.9%	73.2%	87%	83.6%
Mortality of children under five per 1000 live births (lowest wealth quintile)	121	105	39	—	—	—	130	78	123	50
Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	48%	8%	7%	9%	10%	—	38%	23%	19%	11%
Official development aid received (per capita, in USD)	9	50	16	16	13	—	29	34	62	65
Population below the poverty line ²	81.3%	30.3%	27.9%	12.8%	20.5%	—	77.5%	24.3%	—	29.7%
GINI index ³	31	58.2	58.5	54.4	49.7	34.7	29.8	53.7%	—	55.3%
Gender-related development index (GDI)	123	91	—	—	89	9	144	103	102	95
Rank in HDI	146	113	77	80	106	15	171	—	118	112

1. Data taken from the UNDP Human Development Report 2009.

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

3. GINI coefficients range from 0 to 100, a value of 0 expressing total equality and a value of 100 representing maximal inequality.

Life expectancy at birth:

Number of years that a newborn baby 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.

Official development aid received:

Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by

	INDIA	KENYA	MALAWI	MEXICO	MOZAMBIQUE	NEPAL	NICARAGUA	PAKISTAN	PARAGUAY	PERU	UGANDA	VIETNAM
	1,164.7	37.8	14.4	107.5	21.9	28.3	5.6	173.2	6.1	28.5	30.6	86.1
	1.4%	2.7%	2.8%	1.4%	2.3%	1.9%	2%	2.3%	1.9%	1.6%	3.3%	1.2%
	63.4 years	53.6 years	52.4 years	76 years	47.8 years	66.3 years	72.7 years	66.2 years	71.7 years	73 years	51.9 years	74.3 years
	66%	73.6%	71.8%	92.8%	44.4%	56.5%	78%	54.2%	94.6%	89.6%	73.6%	90.3%
	101	149	183	—	196	98	64	121	57	—	172	53
	46%	20%	19%	5%	24%	39%	10%	38%	5%	8%	20%	25%
	1	34	53	1	83	21	149	13	18	9	56	29
	75.6%	39.9%	90.4%	4.8%	90%	77.6%	31.8%	60.3%	14.2%	18.5%	75.6%	48.4%
	36.8%	47.7%	39	48.1	47.1	47.3	52.3	31.2	53.2	49.6	42.6	37.8
	114	121	134	48	—	119	106	124	82	78	131	94
	134	147	160	53	172	144	124	141	101	78	157	116

multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in the countries and territories identified.

GINI index:
Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution.

Gender-related development index (GDI):
A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index (a long and healthy life,

knowledge and a decent standard of living) adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.

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 it has a special focus on children. Our main thematic priorities:

Meeting basic needs

Meeting the basic needs of the people and communities continues to be our main line of action in the countries where we work. Our main efforts are aimed at improving infrastructures and the people's access to quality health and education systems.

In **Peru**, we improved the living conditions of more than 4,000 rural families. In addition, our 26 mobile polyclinics that serve communities that lack access to health services met 526,000 people, predominantly pregnant women and women of childbearing age, while our free ophthalmological campaigns reached 12,219

schoolchildren. Our "Crece Bien" ("Growing Up Healthy") project helped to improve the nutritional and hygiene practices of 1,519 children and adolescents in Piura, Ica and Cajamarca.

In **Honduras**, we continued our community health project which comprised a number of actions including risk management, food security, housing improvements for 158 homes and improvements in water collection and distribution systems.

In **Ecuador**, we strengthened Local Health Systems, improving both the coverage and quality of the services provided.

In addition, we joined the Social Contract for Education movement, which advocates quality basic primary education for all.

In **El Salvador**, we provided access to water and electricity supplies for 300 families in the department of Cabañas. We also ensured education for almost 5,000 students from rural areas by building, expanding and equipping 27 schools. In addition, we supported over 13,000 children who lacked access to formal education through the provision of 12,730 school kits and 400 grants for primary, middle, vocational and university education.

Adult education in Bolivia

In recent years, the towns and villages of the department of Potosí, in the south of Bolivia, have had the worst education coverage indicators in the country (84.4%). Although the Bolivian authorities claimed in 2008 that illiteracy had been eradicated, the truth is that there is still much to be done.

Seven years into its efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals, and despite the significant progress made in comparison to other countries, at the end of 2007 Bolivia's statistics in terms of universal access to education were still worrying.

For the past five years, Ayuda en Acción, in cooperation with Fundación Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO) and several international development actors (AECID, Entreculturas

and the Generalitat of Valencia), has been running a "Basic Education Radio Broadcasting" project, which has even implemented in the prisons of Potosí.

The project allows more than 4,050 children, adolescents and adults in Potosí and Chuquisaca to continue their primary education in places where formal education systems are unavailable. Seventy percent of the 1,250 adults following the radio education courses are women. The project reaches 83 communities in 6 municipalities and is supported and tutored by volunteer teachers. Thanks to an agreement with the Ministry of Education, all of these students will be granted education certificates when they finish their studies.



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



ROXANA PINTADO / AaA

In **Nicaragua**, we provided 1,026 education grants for adolescents starting or continuing secondary education and vocational training. In addition, our Mobile Medical Brigades provided care for 7,832 people in 22 remote communities in Kukra Hill. We also fitted four schools hosting 251 children with wells and double latrines.

In **Bolivia**, we built 62 new classrooms, a school, three boarding schools for secondary education and 11 houses for teaching staff. In addition, we provided 232 computers for school-based telecentres and school items for over 12,000 chil-

dren in seven development areas. We also equipped 14 health posts, two hospitals, a laboratory, a dental clinic and four delivery rooms. A further 8,852 people now have drinking water in their communities and provided 115 families with houses with bathrooms.

In **Colombia**, we made progress in our fight to ensure that the Government provides free public education. We also coordinated a program to ensure primary healthcare for the entire community of Cal-dono. To address food security issues, we advocated for a referendum to be held to

acknowledge access to water as a Human Right.

In **Kenya**, we supported the establishment of irrigation systems to reduce dependency on rainfall, thus helping to ensure harvests and food availability for the poorest rural communities.

In **Vietnam**, we helped to improve the school performance of students from ethnic minorities in the north of the country by providing additional Vietnamese language education and teaching teachers the local languages.

Fighting HIV/AIDS in Uganda

In recent years, Uganda has been one of the most successful Sub-Saharan African countries in the effort to contain HIV/AIDS. In 2009, ActionAid Uganda continued its unrelenting battle to prevent new infections and to improve the living conditions of people living with the disease.

As part of its ongoing participative strategy, ActionAid promoted the establishment of literacy circles in a good number of towns across the country. One of the messages emphasised in these circles is the close relationship between the incidence of HIV/AIDS and violence against women and children. The "Women Won't Wait" institutional campaign created strategic coalitions to fight for a society free of gender-based violence, for

justice to be done for the victims and survivors of this type of violence and for universal access to counselling, care and treatment services. One of the core elements of the campaign was a radio show aimed at promoting community participation and mobilisation. The show highlighted the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS and the threat of social exclusion for people living with the disease. Radio messages rose awareness on the importance of knowing the population's HIV status to allow more effective strategies to be designed to prevent the spread of the virus. People testing HIV-positive were referred to hospitals for counselling and to initiate the appropriate treatment. Thanks to the establishment of these work-



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AaA

ing alliances and networking efforts in 2009, awareness was raised at every administrative level of Ugandan government and the specificity of HIV/AIDS and its impact on the country's poorest women was included in the design of their social policies.

Enhancing local economies

Another focus of our work is to help to increase income and food security for families and communities. To this end, we implement actions aimed at ensuring access to loans and appropriate technologies for production, manufacturing and marketing and at strengthening producers' organisations and networks to increase their participation in local business dynamics and processes.

In **Peru**, we continued to modernise agriculture, introducing irrigation systems and the diversification of crops for domestic and export markets. We also supported the creation of 18 fish farms to increase family income in the areas of Cusco and Cajamarca and helped to increase milk production through the introduction of high-yield Holstein cattle.

In **Honduras**, we built 124 homes to reduce the high level of overcrowding and to improve the living standards of the families we work with. We also introduced strategic food reserves to ensure food availability for 624 families and promoted

microfinance activities aimed at improving the internal management of rural savings and loan banks.

In **Ecuador**, we worked to improve water availability and on the preservation and recovery of soil through integrated farms, self-sufficient farming units and agro-environmental farms that seek to exploit the synergies between agriculture and forestry in order to ensure sufficient and diversified production.

In **El Salvador**, we strengthened the self-management capacities, effectiveness and financial sustainability of several producer associations; in addition, we promoted the active participation of rural women in these business initiatives and began a project to promote ecotourism in Bahía de Jiquilisco.

In **Nicaragua**, 40 women looking to start small businesses in the development area of Acahualinca successfully applied to the fondo Capital Semilla (Seed Capital fund), a third-party fund for start-up companies. In total, 242 women have now been

supported by the Unidad de Fomento that Ayuda en Acción cooperates with.

In **Bolivia**, the household income of four development areas rose 74%. In the Luis Calvo development area, corn seed producers increased their annual income six-fold and in Alcalá, thanks to higher peanut and chilli pepper production, the income of 554 families rose 110%.

In **Colombia**, we increased the number of community savings and loan groups. In addition, we helped to technically upgrade and modernise production units to ensure their sustainability.

In **Bangladesh**, more than 3,000 people were provided equipment and advice to help them set up small businesses to improve family income.

In **Ethiopia**, we supported cooperatives and other associations by providing training on access to markets, disease control, animal husbandry and beekeeping, among other income-generating activities.

Small-scale asparagus producers in Paiján

Playing the main part in their own development is no longer a dream for the small-scale asparagus growers of Paiján, in the department of La Libertad (Peru). Leaving traditional farming behind, they joined forces and organised a prime example of how to develop an export business – with excellent results.

This story began in 1999, following the devastation caused by El Niño. Thanks to the support of Ayuda en Acción and the Centro de Transferencia Tecnológica a Universitarios-CTTU (a research centre since renamed Centro de Investigación y Emprendimientos para el Desarrollo Integral La Libertad-CIEDI), they set up an export development scheme based on small-scale farming associations. From 2007 to 2009, they exported over 2,471 tonnes of green asparagus worth over 4.6 million dollars.

It is a prime example of the rewards that

can be borne by training, organisation and investment. On the one hand, the independent small-scale single-crop farmers began to understand that they would never escape poverty unless they became organised. On the other hand, and thanks to this new opportunity, young unemployed university graduates were able to create their own jobs and small businesses.

Therefore, the small-scale farmers formed the Red de Organizaciones Productivas Agropecuarias Paiján y Rázuri (Paiján and Rázuri Network of Agricultural Production Organisations, or REOPA). Not only do they grow the asparagus; they also manage the entire process up to the domestic and overseas marketing of their produce. REOPA is currently comprised by 163 small-scale asparagus producers and is aiming to conquer new markets and increase its exports.

"Joining forces changed our lives radically",



says Segundo Agreda, a farmer and former coordinator of REOPA. "Not only have we improved our financial position, but also our way of life. Now, we have ambitions, goals, and our children will enjoy a better future".

Strengthening local technical capacities

A large part of our efforts during the year were aimed at strengthening the local technical capacities required to ensure local development processes, training community leaders, teachers, literacy specialists, health staff, agricultural promoters and local organisation directors.

In **Peru**, we encouraged male and female community leaders to share their success stories as a way of contributing to the development of their communities.

In **Honduras**, we strengthened the leadership of 40 women living with HIV and funded the publication of *Llavechitas*, a magazine aimed at children and adolescents living with the HIV virus.

In **Ecuador**, we continued our successful grants program for rural teachers to graduate as primary school teachers and improve their qualifications. We also promoted the empowerment and participation of community stakeholders in end-to-end

local development processes, with a special emphasis on production technologies, microfinance services, marketing and sales.

In **El Salvador**, we strengthened management capabilities for projects on community development in risk and disaster situations. We provided legal consultancy services for the establishment of producers' associations and for their access to local markets, loans and appropriate production technologies.

In **Nicaragua**, 244 farmers from the Nueva Segovia development area were provided comprehensive technical assis-

tance to diversify their production (handling of small livestock, risk management works, administration and registration of farms).

In **Bolivia**, we trained 44 women beekeepers in the Luis Calvo development area, strengthening their skills to improve both production and marketing processes. As a result, they were able to increase production by 54%.

In **Mozambique**, we helped HIV-positive women farmers' organisations to improve their participation in public decision-making processes relating to the access and control of agricultural resources.

In **Malawi**, we helped to improve awareness on legal issues, the judicial system and national legislation and on social policies related to gender-based violence.

Youth at the heart of change

In El Salvador, young people make up 35% of the population. They are often perceived negatively and are seen as being linked to the gang culture and the social insecurity it causes.

The lack of access to education and a high unemployment rate are compounded by other realities in the lives of young Salvadorans, especially in rural areas, where children's and adolescents' rights are barely visible.

At Ayuda en Acción El Salvador, we work with this important segment of the population by implementing citizen development processes, encouraging rights and gender-based participation and supporting the establishment and strengthening of community organisations for children, adolescents and young adults.

An essential part of our community work is to involve young people in Solidarity Tie Committees (STCs). In 2009, 1,000 youngsters

from 137 STCs took part in workshops on new technologies and the use of essential teaching resources for working with children, with the aim of strengthening their capacity to implement actions for the promotion of child rights. They also took part in several seminars on issues regarding leadership, organisation, community participation and other social affairs, also known under the umbrella term 'education for life'.

The results of each of the workshops can be seen in the actions that young participants promoted in favour of the children of their communities, their participation in community governments or the approval of the community development approach reached with other local stakeholders, with which they positioned themselves on issues aimed at improving the conditions for children and adolescents in local and municipal development plans.



MARTÍN ALVARADO / AYA

Humanitarian action and risk management

The Humanitarian Action of AeA is integrated in the broader context of sustainable development through its risk management approach. As well as providing humanitarian response for populations in emergency settings, risk management addresses the issues that cause disasters and covers prevention, mitigation, emergency preparedness and response, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

In **Peru**, we provided 281 earthquake-resistant houses for families affected by the 2007 earthquake in Ica. We also built 24 schoolrooms in 6 schools in the departments of Ica and Huancavelica, benefitting more than 4,140 students. In addition, the solidarity campaign launched in response to the people affected by the cold wave in Cusco, Puno and Apurímac provided support for 3,200 people.

In **Nicaragua**, 2,189 people from the Pueblo Nuevo community were provided relief aid to mitigate the impact of hurricane Ida. In the Kukra Hill development

area, we signed an agreement with the National Civil Defence Office to work on natural disaster prevention. In addition we provided training on risk management for 78 teachers from seven schools.

In **Ecuador**, we provided psychological counselling for 1,200 families affected by the eruption of the Tungurahua volcano and set-up and restored several community shelters.

In **El Salvador**, we provided humanitarian aid for more than 1,000 families following tropical storm Ida. In addition, we improved transport communications to the

communities of Ahuachapán, Sonsonate and Usulután and built retaining walls to prevent landslides.

In **Bolivia**, we provided crop seeds for over 100 families in the Luis Calvo development area following the drought that hit the Chaco region last year and supported the construction of water storage facilities. In Santa Cruz, we supported the emergency response to an outbreak of dengue with the donation of 14 backpack sprayers and three pumps for mass fumigation.

In **Honduras**, 16 teachers and 160 children from eight schools took part in the forum we organised on risk management.

In **Kenya**, we increased our support of school meal schemes in the areas that were worst-hit by the drought, in response to rising school dropout rates as families were forced to travel to other parts of the country in search of food and water.

In **Pakistan**, we provided aid for more than 5,000 people internally displaced in the North-West Frontier Province who had been driven from their homes by the climate of insecurity and armed violence in the area.

Communities risk management training

Honduras is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters and requires a concerted effort on behalf of society and the Government on risk prevention and response issues. In 2009, Ayuda en Acción joined this effort through a series of actions to inform and raise awareness among the inhabitants of 11 towns – reaching approximately 58,660 people – and radio advertisements on disaster prevention, covering subjects such as floods, wildfires, earthquakes, environmental contamination or the AH1N1 influenza virus.

Local Emergency Committees (CODELs), with full community participation, drew up 20 risk maps and a database was set up including georeferenced information on their villages. We also supported the strengthening of 48 Local Emergency Committees and 15 Municipal Emergency Committees by organising training workshops on risk management and emergency response, and performing emergency drills, as well

as meetings and workshops to draw up 17 Community Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans.

Coordination, training and participation are essential in order to achieve the objectives of prevention. To this end, we provided training on school safety and emergencies for teachers from 33 schools and enhanced the overall experience of risk management at 15 schools by improving infrastructures such as roofs, floors, fences and sanitation. The families taking part in the project are satisfied to see how the work, which has included the establishment of 62 integrated farms, the introduction of agro-ecological practices, the provision of metallic grain silos and the planting of fruit trees, has helped to improve their livelihoods, their environment and the risk management in their communities. In addition, we also continued the construction of 50 post-emergency houses.



JUANA GARCIA / AeA

Empowerment, governance and citizenship building

Ayuda en Acción views empowerment as both a means and an end in the attempt to ensure that the people and communities we work with strengthen their organisational, technical and political capabilities so that they can be the key actors in their own development. We believe that one of the essential conditions to ensure the feasibility of development processes is to establish an active society that is capable of raising its own voice to demand that the institutions fulfil their rights. To achieve this, we implement actions to build the capacity and awareness of individuals, organisations and public administration civil servants regarding the rights, duties and principles that ensure the democratic functioning of societies.

In **Peru**, we worked to promote the independence and empowerment of rural women. Additionally, participants from the 131 literacy circles we have established in the areas where we work provided their accounts of how literacy and awareness of their rights and duties had changed their lives.

In **Honduras**, 112 youngsters received training in computer skills and citizenship schools to help them into the job market. A social agenda for youth was also established and work began on the first stage to develop a similar agenda for women.

In **Ecuador**, we strengthened 13 citizenship schools for children and adolescents. These schools are permanent structures where students learn about issues such as rights, democracy and leadership.

In **El Salvador**, 10,000 children from all six of Ayuda en Acción's development areas took part in a number of festivals focused on reviving cultural values. We also helped to establish 45 new Solidarity Tie Committees in the departments of Cuscatlán and Santa Ana. These groups took part in several workshops to promote child rights and awareness on HIV/AIDS.

In **Bolivia**, we helped over 80 children and adolescents from Licoma and Cajuata to develop their municipal Annual Operational Plans (AOPs) for children. Once they had identified their main problems, they

forwarded a series of proposals to solve them, some of which were included in the Municipal Plans for 2009 and implemented by local councils during the year. The results of these efforts include two new school sports grounds and a Municipal Order forbidding slash and burn practices in forested areas.

In **Nicaragua**, we set up 20 sports teams that brought together 330 youngsters from 17 communities, who strengthened their knowledge on issues such as self-esteem, leadership, networking, violence, sexual and reproductive health, HIV and Human Rights.

In **India**, we contributed to sustainable rural development through training activities, community awareness-raising and by strengthening local grassroots development organisations.

In **Bangladesh**, we succeeded in engaging people from the most deprived social groups in Community Development Committees on issues such as risk management and gender-based violence.

Engaging society in Vietnam's public affairs

During 2009, our colleagues at ActionAid Vietnam focused on three major goals to strengthen the involvement and impact of citizens in public affairs: to ensure that Government institutions and development agencies conducted themselves transparently and tended to the needs of the social groups at risk of exclusion; to strengthen both the participation of women and young people in public affairs and their presence in public administration; and finally, to encourage the creation of networks between civil society organisations to track the progress of national poverty eradication policies. The Economic Literacy and Budget Accountability in Governance (ELBAG) approach, which aims to promote community involvement in affairs related to state budgets and social spending, was launched in 11 of our development areas in Vietnam. The People's Council in Can Loc district began a pilot project to introduce community participation in the

design of local budgets, in an effort to make them more democratic and to ensure that the needs of the most economically and socially deprived groups were taken into account. The "Investing in future generations" initiative, in cooperation with the College of Labour and Social Affairs, provided technical training for young people on volunteering, mobilisation, management and community development. ActionAid Vietnam and other international development organisations carried out evaluations regarding the impact of the global economic crisis on the most underprivileged layers of Vietnamese society. The results were translated into a series of recommendations for Government action. Thanks to this project, ActionAid Vietnam was acknowledged as one of the leading partners of the Vietnam's Academy of Social Sciences for the drafting of the country's new national development strategy.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AaA

Our advocacy work was rounded off with the publication of several research papers related to citizen participation in public affairs, to good practices in public institutions and to the development of social policies.

Awareness raising and advocacy

The fight against poverty and inequity requires engaging societies both in developed and developing nations. Awareness has to be raised and societies that comprise the international community have to be mobilised in order to be able to have an impact on government, corporate and multilateral policies in the design, adaptation and implementation of policies to reverse the poverty that many countries endure.

AeA engages in alliances with other organisations, both locally, nationally and internationally to increase our capacity to influence these decisions.

In **Peru**, we are part of the Peruvian Campaign for the Right to Education, which in turn is part of the Global Campaign for Education. More than 121,500 children and adolescents at schools across the country simultaneously took part in a campaign aimed at raising awareness on the right to literacy.

In **Honduras**, jointly with other organisations, we promoted the development and management of government policies on childhood. We also completed a diploma

course for volunteer teachers, continued to support playrooms and prepared a project on schools for parents.

In **Ecuador**, we took part in local and nationwide alliances to advocate for legal changes to improve the living conditions of rural and marginalised communities.

In **El Salvador**, we strengthened the rights of Salvadoran children through initiatives to teach citizens about public policies and economic, social and cultural rights. In addition, we worked on HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention with children and adolescents. We also promoted the right to water and supported the work of alternative media sources.

In **Bolivia**, more than 60,000 people took part in activities to improve local and national authority commitments to invest in education. Also, the establishment of an Education Policy Observatory will facilitate actions for monitoring, researching and advocating universal access to education.

In **Colombia**, we increased our presence and influence by taking part in networks related to environmental management, child rights and the right to free high-quality education, and to solidarity economy and fair trade.

In **Uganda**, we analysed the structural causes of poverty in the country and promoted alternative models of development. We also launched a number of advocacy campaigns to raise awareness among public stakeholders.

In **Nepal**, we supported the establishment of landless peoples' movements in Udaipur, Sirah, Morang, Dhanusa and Sunsari, who made their problems known on a national level through their participation in the National Land Rights Forum.

Nepalese women demand their rights

Women in Nepal joined forces to demand their rights and advocate for gender equity. An example of this is Mahila Adhikar Manch (MAM), a network of rural women who actively led a campaign called "We can put an end to violence against women". They organised demonstrations, debates on women's issues, folk music contests and street theatre performances, and petitioned to raise public awareness on gender equity and violence against women. At the end of the campaign, they sent a letter listing 24 petitions to the Prime Minister, via the District Administration Office.

All along, ActionAid's local partners continued to empower women. 156 took part in a course in the Parsa district on domestic violence and the legal resources available to them. The participants are now working

to raise awareness among other women in their communities and are actively involved in the fight against domestic violence.

Women have also increased their participation in local decision-making bodies in the districts of Baglung, Parbat and Dolakha, thus promoting new roles for them in their communities. ActionAid has worked for the inclusion of women and has succeeded in encouraging them to demand their involvement in decision-making. As an example of these efforts, 170 women from Baglung and Parbat and 95 from Dolakha joined community forestry user groups (CFUGs), while another 214 joined school management committees in Baglung and Parbat. These changes mean that women are now able to influence the decisions taken in their communities.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AaA

America, Asia and Africa

The development programs in the following section are a sample of the work we have done to fulfil the Institutional Mission of Ayuda en Acción.

In 2009, Ayuda en Acción worked on 126 development areas and over 30 country-wide projects in 21 countries and three continents. Our work benefitted nearly three and a half million people and shared some of the main aspects that have characterised our work for the past 30 years.

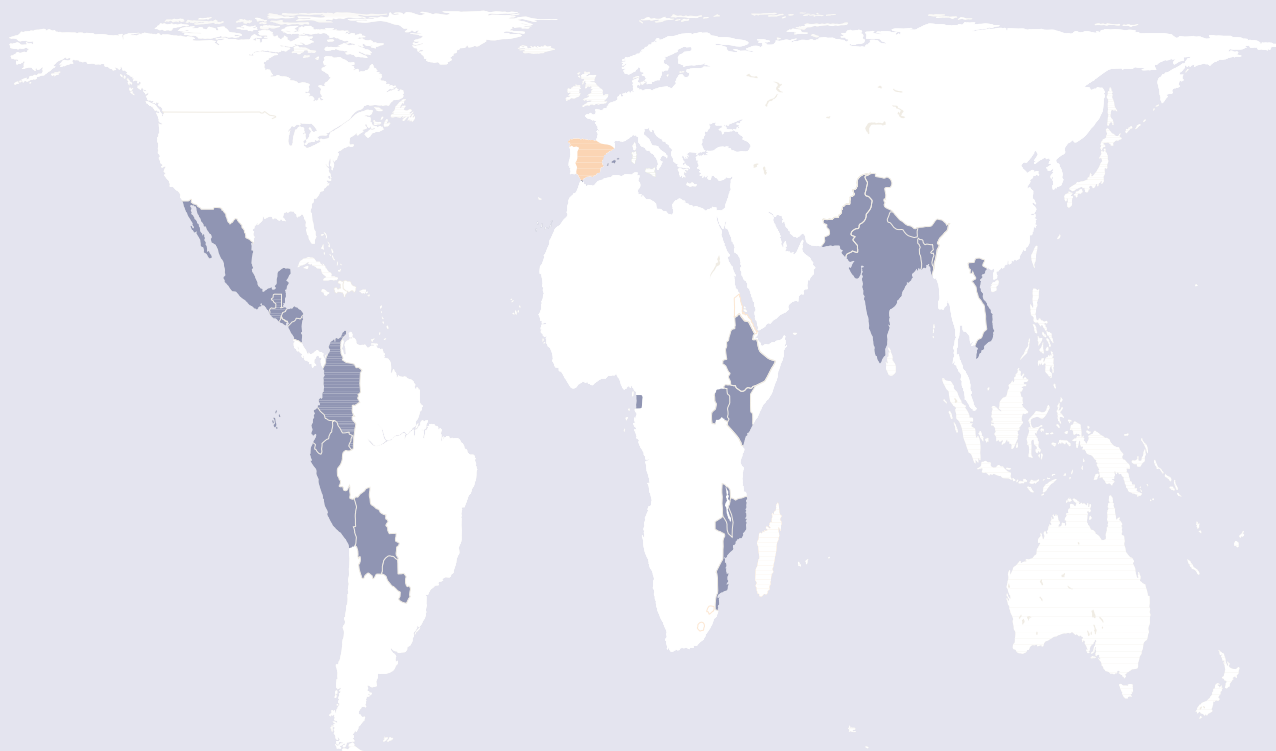
One of these aspects is the solidarity tie that is established between the thousands of people who support the Ayuda en Acción project in Spain and the thousands of families from all over the world who are working to improve their lives. The links established by these ties act as a catalyst for the development of a global citizenship by interconnecting different views of the world and making us share responsibility for the problems of its most deprived inhabitants.

This model is the basis for our involvement in the development programs featured in this section. The direct and active involvement of people from developed nations in solving the problems of many children and families in developing countries has an impact on the working approach to our projects, encouraging intercultural communication and prioritising the ethics of development aid as a political project.

This aim – the construction of a fairer world for people living in situations of poverty and exclusion – is present in all of the interventions described in the following pages.



BERNARDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AYA

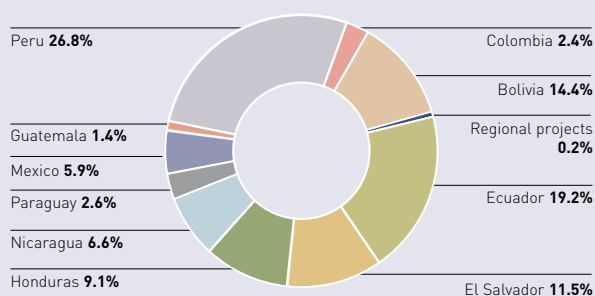


Latin America



Funds applied in Latin America in 2009

Total: **32,143,489** Euros



KATHERINE JAROTE / AIA

Social, economic and political overview

After six years of sustained growth, the impact of the global crisis was felt to a varying degree in every Latin American economy, especially towards the end of 2008 and at the start of 2009. According to the ECLAC annual report, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per inhabitant in Latin America and the Caribbean fell almost 2.8% in 2009, although the region's economies began to show widespread signs of improvement in the second half of the year.

It therefore seems that the end of the crisis may come sooner than expected, largely thanks to the improved macroeconomic policies implemented in the region in previous years. The dynamics of some of the factors that boosted internal demand in the years leading up to the crisis along with the influence of the public policies that were implemented could see these economies growing again by 2010.

However, the current challenge for Latin American economies in the coming years is to achieve sustainable growth because, unsurprisingly, the impact of the crisis will be stronger for the region's poorest inhabitants. And this is the perennial dichotomy in the region: although the macroeconomic impact is not expected to be as strong as in other regions, the gap between the rich and the poor will continue to widen.

The political division between members of the Bolivarian Alliance for the Americas (ALBA) and signees of the free trade agreement with the United States (FTAA) continues. Only Brazil has managed to remain equidistant and, with its unquestionable political leadership, is currently the only engine capable of pulling Latin American economies out of the crisis. This situation is even more notable in view of the failure of Mexico, the other large power in the region, which is succumbing due to its incapacity to deal with the impact of the drug cartels on its institutions.

The year 2009 in Bolivia was marked by an intense political activity, starting with the January national referendum to pass the new Constitution and ending in December with the re-election of Evo Morales as President of Bolivia. The political movements he leads, the Movement for Socialism (MAS), also won the parliamentary elections and ensured its majority in the House of Representatives.

In social terms, the implementation of the "Bono Juana Azurduy" (a monetary subsidy for all women without stable employment or who have children under 2 years old) helped to improve the indicators related to antenatal care and childbirth.

Economically, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) rose 3.24% up to September, almost half of the growth rate in 2008; the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose an aggregate 0.26% during the year and unemployment reached 8%, underlining the fact that more than 6 million Bolivians are poor and that more than half of that number is extremely poor.

Several emergencies required international aid during the year, such as the dengue epidemic – which predominantly affected the east of the country –, the AH1N1 influenza virus and a severe drought in the Chaco region of Bolivia.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Alto Beni	1995	11,044	OSCAR	122,883
Licoma	1996	12,363	SEMTA	402,586
Viacha	1997	41,075	CIPCA	409,518
Wichaca	1998	43,298	CDC Causananchispaj	224,708
Betanzos	1998	13,132	Acción Cultural Loyola, ACLO.	397,962
Malmiza	1999	11,289	Pastoral Social Cáritas Potosí	210,725
San Julián	2003	3,000	SACOA	101,894
Hogar Teresa de los Andes	2004	313	Hermanos de la Divina Providencia	90,383
Alcalá	2006	15,660	Fundación PASOS	432,447
Luis Calvo	2006	13,093	Fundación Intercultural Nor Sud	252,747
Yapacaní	2006	31,538	CEPAC	445,596
Manuel María Caballero	2007	12,000	Pastoral Social Cáritas Sta. Cruz	173,802
Sorata	2007	19,204	Pastoral Social Cáritas Coroico	198,420
Sucre	2008	15,068	CEMSE	133,385
San José de Chiquitos	2008	18,000	CIEP	98,683
Azurduy	2009	3,112	Promotores Agropecuarios, PROAGRO	67,651
Other projects				
Advocacy on Public Rural Development Policies	2004		Secretariado Rural Perú-Bolivia	12,310
Advocacy on Public Food Security and Rural Development Policies	2001		Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación, AIPE	7,848
Strengthening of local Community Health services	2008	149,609	Programa de Coordinación de Salud Integral, PROCOSI	237,522
Country Office	1993		Own teams	618,506
Total		412,798		4,639,578

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	522,382	256,369	266,013
Basic health	537,413	266,782	27,227
Decent housing	23,104	0	0
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	43,891	186,336	12,938
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	64,386	0	63,658
Primary production	196,616	201,152	4,451
Transformation processes	24,633	11,227	0
Marketing activities	35,134	0	0
Environment and sustainable use of resources	47,794	0	5,334
Humanitarian action and risk management			
Prevention	4,882	66,436	0
Humanitarian Action	48,821	0	0
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	2,760	129,303	0
Strengthening local technical capacities	136,421	9,526	6,754
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	120,161	714	0
Public awareness raising and advocacy	28,901	0	0



JACOB PAREDES / FUNDACIÓN ACLO

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

Colombia



AIA COLOMBIA

The year 2009 was marked by the start of the campaigns for the elections held in May 2010. The most intense debates focused on President Álvaro Uribe's intention of standing for a third term, which would have required the Constitution to be amended, and the issue caused a considerable friction between the Executive and the Supreme Court. Towards the end of the year, the armed conflict also worsened, especially on behalf of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia).

According to the Bank of the Republic, 2009 was "the hardest year for the national economy", with unemployment rising to 13% and zero growth in the economy. As in the rest of Latin America, the impact of the global crisis was milder than anti-

pated, although problems with Ecuador and Venezuela caused a significant drop in exports. According to figures published by the UN Economic Commission for Latin America, extreme poverty rose to 20% and 26.6% of all Colombians were poor.

Education figures reflected the gradual exclusion of the population: while the rate of primary education enrolment was 90%, only 79% of the country's children moved on to secondary school and 35% to vocational training, due to the increasing cost of education for an impoverished population. Health indicators were not good either: medical services were only available to 53% of the population and they often lacked quality.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Quibdó	2006	13,864	Pies Descalzos	155,029
Cauca	2006	13,987	CORPOTUNÍA	157,689
Boyacá	2006	7,276	SEMILLAS	158,276
Bucaramanga	2008	6,857	CORAMBIENTE	104,018
Other projects				
Right to Food	2006		Derechos para la Paz Planeta Paz	15,209
Right to Education for All	2009		Coalición Derecho a la Educación	3,802
Child Rights	2008		Defensa del Niño – DNI-Colombia	3,802
Country office	2006			158,614
Total		41,984		756,440

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	65,053
Basic health	17,543
Food security	32,335
Enhancing local economies	
Primary production	26,208
Transformation processes	9,748
Marketing activities	18,486
Strengthening local technical capacities	53,873
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	21,395
Public awareness raising and advocacy	
Advocacy	3,785
Participation in civil society networks	32,432

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

In 2009, national politics in Ecuador revolved around the drafting and discussion of parliamentary bills on strategic issues for the new Constitution, such as the management of public enterprises, food sovereignty, town and country planning and local government management, water resources, mining and citizen participation.

Economically, the crisis was felt due to the global drop in oil prices and to reduced purchasing power due to higher unemployment, with employment barely reaching 51% at the end of the year.

Lower exports and oil prices also generated a trade deficit, leading to a 1% drop in Gross Domestic Product compared to

the previous year. Remittances dropped 7.2%, with a direct impact on the poorest households.

Despite the global situation, the Government upheld its social investments on education, health and on compensation programs for population groups living in extreme poverty, although the scheme is yet to cover all of the population requiring these services. In all, the country improved slightly on the Human Development Index, rising to 80th place; life expectancy was 75 years, the literacy rate was 91%, and per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 7,449 dollars.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Sigsig	1997	12,375	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	471,888
Bolívar	1997	16,600	Own teams	353,792
Santa Elena	1997	48,100	Centro de Promoción Rural CPR	689,974
Mitad del Mundo	1997	23,157	Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe	543,996
Intag	1997	12,787	Fundación PRODECI	464,363
Cotacachi	1998	10,973	Fundación Tierra Viva and Own teams	69,393
Pedro Carbo	1998	19,886	Centro de Promoción Rural CPR	247,790
Cusubamba	1998	20,975	Fondo Ecuatoriano FEPP	519,975
Chilligallo	2002	8,090	Proyecto Salesiano Chicos Trabajadores de la Calle	307,261
Tungurahua	2003	12,020	Own teams	629,610
Chinchaysuyo	2004	60,262	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	189,407
Morona	2005	6,200	Fundación Comunidad, Ambiente y Desarrollo Integral COADESI	537,250
Chota – Mira	2007	20,886	Fundación PRODECI	245,043
Carchi	2008	4,276	Own teams	89,395
Other projects				
Reviving Local Culture and Citizenship Schools	2003	27,000	Own teams	4,804
Country Office	1996			795,662
Total		303,587		6,159,604

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	
Public awareness raising and advocacy	71,426		



MARCELO BENTÉZ / AaA

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

El Salvador



MARTÍN ALVARADO / A&A

The year 2009 in El Salvador was marked by a series of political, economic and environmental events. Politically, it was a crucial year due to the elections to local councils

and congress, as well as the Presidential election. After 20 consecutive years of right-wing rule, former journalist Mauricio Funes was elected to form a left-wing Government.

The economic crisis became evident at the end of the year, with 1.5% inflation and a 3.3% drop in GDP due to plummeting international demand for Salvadoran products, lower internal demand and consumption, and fewer remittances.

Tropical storm Ida, combined with a tropical depression in the Pacific, marked the lives of 150,000 Salvadorans; 200 people were killed, over 7,000 were forced from their homes, social infrastructures and housing were damaged and the loss of crops threatened the food security and sovereignty of thousands of families.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Santo Domingo	1997	9,220	Own teams	304,428
Morazán	1997	15,835	FUNDEMAC	324,118
Bahía de Jiquilisco	2000	9,420	Own teams	362,820
Las Flores	2005	10,891	Own teams	363,994
Ilamatepec	2008	3,450	ASAPROSAR	123,250
Suchitlán - Cabañas	2009	8,700	Own teams	292,228
Other projects				
Disaster risk reduction in Central America	2006	15,800	UNES, MUPI, UCA, Paz y Desarrollo, Ayuda en Acción	698,205
Food Sovereignty in Central America	2006	50,000	Asociación Centro para la Defensa del Consumidor, Ayuda en Acción	256,464
Tourism project for Bahía de Jiquilisco, Usulután	2008	816	Ayuda en Acción Jiquilisco	38,195
Improving access to food Ahuachapán, Sonsonate y Usulután	2009	3,650	Ayuda en Acción Santo Domingo, Las Flores, Bahía de Jiquilisco	91,369
Country Office				847,382
Total		127,782		3,702,453

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	327,619	67,839
Basic health	18,404	71,354
Food security	26,937	299,057
Decent housing	59,917	12,408
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	80,560	24,116
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production	53,859	
Transformation processes	12,864	
Service sector activities		38,195
Marketing activities	8,998	
Environment and sustainable use of resources	3,004	39,235
Humanitarian action and risk management		
Prevention	17,464	156,827
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	17,479	
Strengthening local technical capacities	28,971	
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	38,895	
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Public awareness raising	28,957	
Advocacy	28,257	8,275

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

Guatemala

In 2009, the structural problem of poverty and extreme poverty was compounded by the impact of the global financial and economic crisis (mass redundancies, reduced remittances and dearer consumable and industrial product imports), as well as the consequences of the drought and famine in the east of the country.

The famine forced the Government of Guatemala to declare a State of Emergency in the country. The national authorities estimated that 2.5 million people (including 1.2 million children) did not have enough food and were in risk of becoming malnourished.

In some countries, being born female, indigenous and poor has an impact on

people's future. In Guatemala, these factors determine access to basic services and human rights, such as education, health or food.

Although education became free in Guatemala as a result of the pressure exerted by a number of organisations, there are still deficiencies that prevent Guatemalans, mainly girls, from going to school.

According to Guatemala's Human Rights Agency, 6,500 people were murdered last year alone. Organised crime became increasingly violent; not only did it prevent the strengthening of the country's institutions, but also had the capacity and logistics to disrupt governance by means of violence and fear.



Projects ¹	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Food security	2006	14,850	ActionAid Guatemala	252,812
Risk management	2006	12,430	ActionAid Guatemala	184,043
Total		27,280		436,855

Main lines of action ²	Private funding
Meeting basic needs	
Food security	252,812
Humanitarian action and risk management	184,043



ANTONIO OLARIS / ACTIONAID

1. Both projects are run in the Departments indicated on the map.

2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

Honduras



JUAN GARCIA / A&A

In 2009, the population of Honduras reached seven million inhabitants, amid great expectations due to the upcoming Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

On the 28th of June, these hopes were thwarted by a coup d'état that forced President Manuel Zelaya to leave the country, prompting large sectors of Honduran society to take the streets in the second half of the year to demand the preservation of their rights and of democracy. In addition, the population had to endure other repressive measures. There were curfews, classes were suspended and, as a result, there was disruption too within the industrial and agricultural production.

The situation compounded the country's underlying problems: extreme poverty, social inequity, unemployment, high

levels of insecurity, vulnerability to natural disasters, high cost of living ... According to the National Institute of Statistics, 5,067,942 Hondurans lived below the poverty line in 2009. This figure is equivalent to 64.5% of the total population, of which 42.4% lived in extreme poverty.

Honduras is the second-poorest country in Central America, income distribution is extremely uneven and unemployment rates are high. Its economy is largely based on a small range of exports, particularly clothing, bananas and coffee, making it vulnerable to natural disasters and to fluctuations in basic goods prices. The economy is expected to grow slightly in 2010, although not enough to improve the living conditions of nearly two thirds of the population living in poverty.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Choluteca Norte	1998	23,628	Own teams	375,269
El Paraíso Sur	1998	12,124	Own teams	317,712
Humuya	1998	4,980	Own teams	425,953
Comayagua Norte	1998	18,128	Own teams	288,935
Yoro	2003	8,935	Own teams	627,508
Colón - Atlántica	2009	3,651	Centro Desarrollo Humano (CDH)	111,881
Other projects				
Women living with HIV	2008	40	ENMUNE	57,704
Risk Management in Central America	2006	1,250	ASONOG	130,017
Care for children with hearing impairment or loss	2008	1,743	FUHRIL	45,314
Food Sovereignty in Central America	2006	7,860	Own teams	317,317
Country Office	1997			229,468
Total		82,339		2,927,078

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	54,434	-	29,466
Basic health	32,666	-	45,307
Food security	30,510	226,682	-
Decent housing	40,353	30,653	-
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	49,097	117,461	-
Enhancing local economies			
Transformation processes	22,275	-	-
Environment and sustainable use of resources	20,444	70,265	-
Humanitarian action and risk management			
Prevention	33,290	135,145	-
Humanitarian Action	-	188,665	-
Strengthening local technical capacities	91,310	-	-
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	87,211	-	-
Public awareness raising and advocacy			
Advocacy	21,014	-	-

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

The year 2009 was a time for review in Mexico, in view of the failure of the strategies implemented to promote progress and development over the past 25 years. Indeed, the economy grew, but it did not generate employment or wealth for society.

The economic crisis worsened the situation for the most vulnerable groups: women, youngsters and indigenous peoples. The poverty gap had been rising for three years and the number of people living in extreme poverty rose from 17 million to 23 million people. The food crisis affected 22 million Mexicans.

This situation was compounded by the problems of the Mexican Government, due to the increasing power of the drug cartels, the loss of control over large areas of the country, the increasing presence of para-

military groups, the criminalization of social movements and the systematic violation of human rights ... prompting the United Nations to consider Mexico a failed State.

An outbreak of swine flu in humans reported in April killed more than 20 people. On the 24th April 2009, the Governments of Mexico City and of Mexico State—with the backing of the Ministry of Education—temporarily closed all of their schools, from nurseries to universities, to prevent the disease from spreading to larger areas.

According to OECD data, more than 30 million Mexicans failed either to finish or even begin primary education; 4.1 million children went without basic education (14.4% of the population between 6 and 15); and 3.6 million children from 5 to 17 years old had to work to help their families.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Amanc	2000	1,531	Asociación Mexicana de Ayuda a Niños con Cáncer AMANC	189,799
Nexapa	2008	23,589	Own teams	314,072
Zautla	2000	16,874	Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural CESDER	197,799
Guajalajara	2000	8,065	Patronato Pro Educación Mexicano A.C.	169,619
Tlaxcala	2000	16,980	Fundación para la asistencia Educativa, FAE	140,851
Sonora	2003	21,014	Fundación de Apoyo Infantil FAI Sonora	226,881
Other projects				
Marketing of handicrafts	2003	1,300	Red de Artesanos de México	22,577
Local development in Puebla	2008	75	Enlace Capacitación y Comunicación	7,835
Local development in Chiapas	2008	700	Enlace Capacitación y Comunicación Chiapas	12,958
Local development through risk management in Oaxaca and Yucatan	2008	2,360	ECCOS y EDUCE	77,223
Advocacy for education	2008	2,693	Investigación y Educación Popular Autogestiva, IEPAC, Yucatán	61,057
Country office	1997	1,000	Fundación Ayuda en Acción, México	481,145
Total		95,181		1,901,817

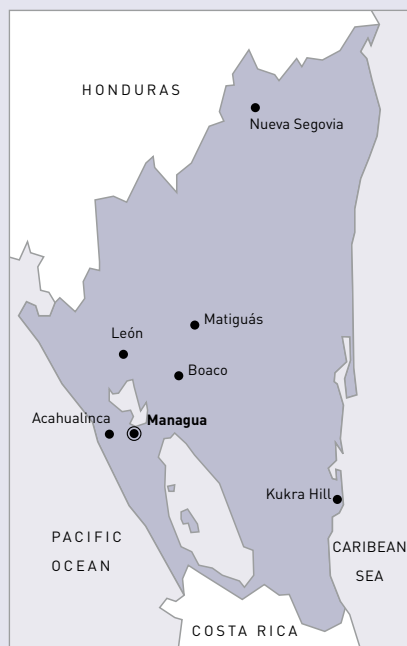
Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	166,231		
Basic health	210,361	29,966	31,486
Food security	95,952	7,835	
Decent housing	30,722		
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	12,614		
Enhancing local economies			
Primary production	7,989		
Transformation processes		12,958	
Marketing activities	7,699		22,577
Environment and sustainable use of resources	12,531	138,279	
Strengthening local technical capacities			
Local technical capacities	117,461	25,844	
HR training	99,114		
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	45,423	-	-
Public awareness raising and advocacy	37,750		
Solidarity Ties	18,046	-	-

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



YAGO DE ORBE / A&A

Nicaragua



DANIEL DOMINGO / A&A

Politics were affected by political unrest in Honduras, as deposed Honduran President, Manuel Zelaya, sought asylum with many of his followers in Nicaragua, causing tensions on the border between the two countries and hindering international trade. Confrontation also continued between the country's main political factions, due to the "partyisation" of the country's institutions, where posts are held by civil servants named by the two main political parties in Nicaragua, the Partido Liberal and the Frente Sandinista.

Nicaragua's overall economic situation remained precarious, leaving a negative growth (-1,5%) in a country with one of the highest poverty rates in the region. This drop in economic activity translated into a deterioration of the standard of living for

the country's poorest inhabitants.

Unemployment, unmet basic needs, insecurity and lack of institutional credibility continued to be the population's main concerns, and translated into migration towards Costa Rica, the United States, Canada and other destinations.

Access to healthcare is extremely uneven, due to geographical, socioeconomic and gender and ethnicity-related issues. Only 6.3% of the population is insured and the price of health services is a severe constraint for the people with fewest means and for ethnic minorities.

The most important progress in education includes improved quality of teaching and student retention, resulting in better grades in the examinations to enter the country's universities.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Nueva Segovia	1996	10,248	FUNDEMUNI	300,302
León	1996	11,259	Own teams, APEADECO, CISAS	349,434
Boaco	1997	14,809	Own teams	258,234
Kukra Hill	1998	5,956	Own teams, Cooperativa The Kukras	287,827
Acahualinca	2005	7,255	Fundación Dos Generaciones	128,179
Matiguás	2008	28,649	Own teams	121,158
Other projects				
Food security in Central America	2006	150	SOYNICA / GISAN	188,124
HIV Prevention	2008	840	AHCV	10,013
Country Office	1993		Own teams	472,708
Total		79,166		2,115,979

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	115,498	
Basic health	15,674	9,436
Food security	24,873	84,504
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production	22,316	37,252
Marketing activities	25,362	1,884
Environment and sustainable use of resources		
	3,045	
Humanitarian action and risk management		
Prevention		57,812
Humanitarian Action	9,193	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction		43,762
Strengthening local technical capacities		
	105,644	28,335
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building		
	79,473	41,242
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Advocacy	8,393	
Promotion and Participation in Civil Society Networks	7,126	
Solidarity Ties		
	70,007	
Monitoring, evaluation and lessons learnt		
	85,152	23,434

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

Paraguay

2009 was the first year of the government of Fernando Lugo, who was the president elect leading an ideologically diverse alliance of political parties after more than six decades of Government of the Partido Colorado. Although the change created great expectations among the population, the majority of Paraguay's public institutions have failed to develop their responsibilities or exercise their roles and functions.

Towards the end of the year, the president declared that as of 2010, public health services in the country would be completely free of charge and that social security would be extended to cover domestic workers, and also announced the construction of new transport infrastructures.

According to the latest United Nations Human Development Report, a very high percentage of the Paraguayan population continues to live in extreme poverty (19%), particularly in rural areas. In addition, income is very unevenly distributed, leading Paraguay to 101st place out of 117 countries in the Human Development Index.

The concentration of land ownership continued to hinder the country's economic and social development. According to FAO data, Paraguay has the highest degree of concentration of land ownership in Latin America: more than half of the country's productive land is in the hands of a small group of owners, while the majority of farmers lack land of their own which they can live off.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Pedro Juan Caballero	2006	15,353	Acción Comunitaria (ACOM)	156,671
Misiones	2007	24,003	Centro de Estudios Paraguayos	178,559
Tavaí Pora	2007	5,271	Centro de Educación, Capacitación y Tecnología Campesina, CECTEC	143,344
San Roque	2008	12,611	Servicio Ecueménico de Promoción Alternativa, SEPA	95,277
San Joaquín	2008	2,452	Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas, CTC	96,492
Other projects				
Advocacy on Human Rights and Education	2006		CODEHUPY	32,465
Country office	2006		Own teams	134,417
Total		59,690		837,225

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	
Strengthening local technical capacities	2,117	
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	4,015	
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Public awareness raising	17,114	
Advocacy	7,614	
Participation in civil society networks	14,085	
Solidarity Ties	9,950	
Monitoring, evaluation and lessons learnt	12,980	



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



ELIZABETH RUBIANES / AIA

The year 2009 was marked by social conflicts, such as the problems in Bagua (Amazon region), where violent clashes between indigenous groups and police using arrows, bullets and stones, led to the death of 34 people (police and civilians).

In June and July, the bitter cold wave that hit Peru's high Andean areas killed 259 children under five, who died of pneumonia and acute respiratory infections due to the temperatures and to the lack of timely care owing to the lack of health posts in remote areas, mainly in the communities of Puno, Cusco, Huanuco and Huancavelica.

The Peruvian economy grew 1.12% in 2009 and the IMF has predicted that

growth in the country in the coming years will be among the strongest in South America. However, this progress is not equally distributed among the country's regions, particularly not in the rural areas of the departments of Huancavelica or La Libertad, home to more than 10 million poor according to the National Statistics and Informatics Institute.

Children are one of the most vulnerable segments of Peruvian society, particularly children under 3, and especially in terms of healthcare, education and protection. In rural areas, 46% of children under 5 are chronically malnourished, while 61% of infants under 36 months of age are anaemic.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Yancana Huasy Urban Project	1996	9,620	Yancana Huasy	187,669
Bambamarca	1997	32,587	PRODIA	703,708
Caravelí	1997	13,512	ADISUR	474,213
Chota	1997	43,200	Perú en Acción	805,010
Cutervo	1997	18,956	ESCAES	403,510
San Juan de Lurigancho	1997	18,962	TACIF	288,985
Paján-Trujillo	1997	9,625	CTTU	413,707
Piura	1998	6,231	VISAD	560,157
Ica-Paracas Verde	1998	25,993	DECAL	528,877
Cusco	2003	10,481	Own teams	433,008
Lambayeque	2004	18,000	CIPDES	627,040
Ayabaca Binational Project	2005	15,851	ESCAES	291,035
Ayacucho	2007	2,796	DECAL	164,358
Huancavelica	2007	1,057	DECAL	194,557
Puno	2007	5,022	Own teams	156,050
Apurimac	2007	5,260	Own teams	134,239
Santa Cruz	2007	16,800	Perú en Acción	439,240
Other projects				
Reconstruction of social, cultural and economic dynamics affected by the earthquake	2007	10,000	Own teams	420,045
Earthquake emergency	2007	10,000	Own teams	586,142
Country office	1988			800,720
Total		273,953		8,612,270

Main lines of action ¹	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
Meeting basic needs			
Basic education	401,707	455,839	109,414
Basic health	78,620	54,243	22,535
Food security	48,032		1,677
Decent housing	192,013	81,358	6,564
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	48,101	20,487	
Enhancing local economies			
Community infrastructure	8,640	121,380	9,638
Primary production	309,154	1,155,133	130,148
Transformation processes	113,652	54,659	5,096
Microfinance	73,045	11,736	
Environment and sustainable use of resources	47,930	16,939	9,269
Humanitarian action and risk management			
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	154,938	857,671	258,451
Strengthening local technical capacities	316,586	93,680	17,957
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	280,565	24,278	
Public awareness raising and advocacy			
Public awareness raising	19,530		
Participation in civil society networks		10,600	

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / A&A

Social, economic and political overview

Fourteen African nations held elections in 2009. Legislative assemblies, presidents, prime ministers and regional and municipal representatives were elected across the entire continent, from South Africa to Algeria and from the Comoros Islands to Mauritania. The population was also called to a number of referendums, quite often to modify Constitutions and allow current rulers to remain in power. For example, presidents were re-elected in Congo, Brazzaville, Malawi, Algeria and Niger, while in a number of other countries elections were postponed.

The Horn of Africa region, particularly Somalia, was one of the areas where there was most instability, with the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees estimating that 74,000 had crossed the Gulf of Aden to reach Yemen, and there were also conflicts of varying intensity in Guinea Bissau, the Darfur region, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Zimbabwe.

The impact of the global economic crisis was hard-felt on the continent. African countries, unable to inject the millions of Euros required to stimulate their economies, saw them drift further still from the Millennium Development Goals established for 2015.

Despite sub-Saharan Africa having the highest infant mortality rate in the world, substantial improvements in health could pave the way for great progress to be made for the children living in the region.

Although Africa has gradually reduced the poverty gap in recent years, in 2009 the trend reverted due to the global crisis and the rise in prices.

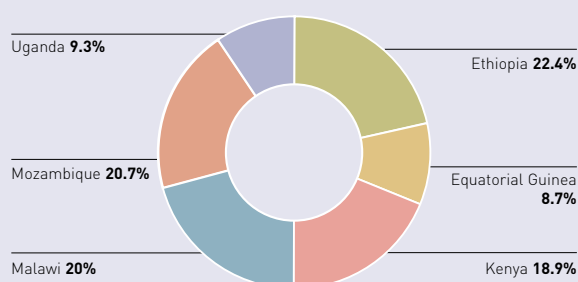
Southern Africa continued to suffer the world's highest HIV/AIDS prevalence rate, led by Swaziland with an HIV prevalence of 26.1 %, followed by Botswana (23.9%), Lesotho (23.2%) and South Africa (18.1%).

Africa also endured severe adverse weather events, such as droughts and floods. The persistent lack of rain in recent years caused nationwide states of emergency to be declared in countries such as Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania or Kenya, while floods hit extensive areas of Madagascar, Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Malawi.



Funds applied in Africa in 2009

Total: **5,163,569** Euros



Ethiopia



The year 2009 in Ethiopia was relatively peaceful, even though a number of domestic and international conflicts remained unsolved.

The Government of Meles Zenawi, President of Ethiopia, passed the controversial Law on Charities and Societies, which required a review of the nature, institutional mission, intervention strategy and funding of development cooperation organisations and also established a National Charities and Societies Agency. Several civil society organisations argued that the agency would restrict their freedom of action and independence and would seriously jeopardise the progress made in terms of human development in recent years.

In the context of the global economic crisis, Ethiopia posted a higher growth rate than its regional neighbours. Nevertheless, the crisis was felt due to rising inflation and the national currency's weaker

exchange rate. In order to tackle this situation, the Government made a significant effort in infrastructure investments and job creation, though largely restricted to the country's capital, Addis Ababa.

Economic prosperity, however, did not reach all of its inhabitants. Five million Ethiopian citizens required emergency food aid. Meanwhile, a major outbreak of acute diarrhoea and dysentery in several areas of the country required the mobilisation of large amounts of resources and the concerted response of a good number of development agencies. Half of the population lacked access to safe drinking water and the rate of usage of health facilities and services remained one of the lowest in the world. Around 2.4 million children continued to be highly vulnerable to the effects of the food crisis, which was compounded by a series of epidemics, floods, displacement and conflicts.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Doba	2002	31,609	ERSHA	246,195
Janamora	2004	38,305	Own teams	339,261
Seru	2005	10,280	Own teams	198,426
Kamashi	2006	18,184	Own teams	186,565
Decha	2006	16,001	Own teams	186,634
Total		114,379		1,157,081

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	136,654.26	136,654.26
Basic health	31,983.40	31,983.40
Food security	234,128.29	234,128.29
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	17,332.38	17,332.38
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	44,329.31	44,329.31
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Advocacy	23,783.86	23,783.86

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



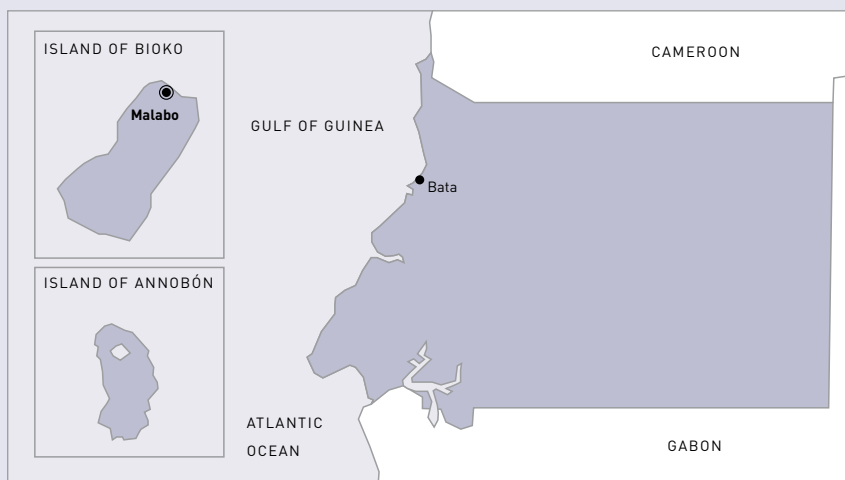
Equatorial Guinea

The year 2009 was marked by the political events that took place in Equatorial Guinea. Early in the year, there was a failed attack on the Presidential Residence which sought to destabilise the regime of Teodoro Obiang. Then, in November, the ruling PDGE party, the country's main – and virtually only – legal political party won the elections with over 96% of the vote.

Economically, Equatorial Guinea continued its dizzying growth during the year, based mainly on the extraction of fossil fuels by transnational oil corporations, headed by French and North American companies, although China is also playing an increasingly active role. Equatorial Guinea is now the third largest producer of crude oil in Africa behind Angola and Nigeria.

However, the profits generated by oil exports have not been translated into significant improvements for the population in terms of health or education, the fields in which Ayuda en Acción works through agreements funded by the AECID.

Despite climbing from 127th to 118th place in the Human Development Index (HDI) and reducing illiteracy to 13%, the lack of basic civil rights continues to be a major problem in Equatorial Guinea.



Equatorial Guinea's health profile is still characterised by the high prevalence of transmissible diseases (malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute diarrheal diseases), which are one of the main causes of death in children under 5. The HIV prevalence rate in 2008 was an estimated 7% and continues to rise.

Children continue to survive in precarious conditions; 40% of children under 5 are malnourished and vaccination coverage, still under 80%, is poor.

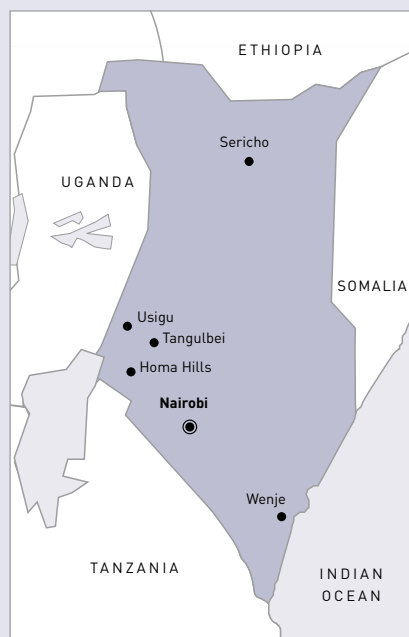


ARTURO BIBANG

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Education project: teacher training	2006	7,500	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Education	79,228
Health project: hospital hygiene	2006	9,000	Equatorial Guinea Ministry of Health	175,919
Gender project: promotion of women	2006	5,500	Equatorial Guinea Ministry for the Promotion of Women	194,311
Total		22,000		449,458

Main lines of action ¹	Public funding €
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	79,228
Basic health	175,919
Empowerment, gender and citizenship building	194,311

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



The consequences of the spiral of violence that followed the announcement of the December 2007 election results could still be felt in Kenya in 2009, and relations between the members of the Coalition Government were extremely tense. Despite this, the country embarked on several far-reaching political processes, such as the review of the current Constitution and of its Government institutions.

The year was characterised by a severe drought in practically all of the country. The lack of rainfall killed 60% of the cattle, the main economic activity for the communities in the north-east of the country. In other areas of Kenya, the drought had an impact on the volume and quality of the harvest, increasing the risk of famine for its most vulnerable inhabitants. The Government of Kenya declared the extended drought a national disaster; according to official data, nearly 10 million people depended on emergency aid to survive. In view of

the situation, the Government launched an international appeal for funds, but failed to achieve the desired response due to the global economic crisis. The rains finally arrived at the end of the year, providing a small respite for the areas worst-hit by the drought.

For several decades, Kenya's neighbouring countries have been beleaguered by violent conflicts, prompting the influx of large numbers of refugees. This situation, together with the slow implementation of democracy, has set back the coverage of basic services such as education. Nevertheless, the country has made significant progress on education since free primary education was approved in 2002.

One of the most significant economic developments was the sharp rise of inflation, which hit 18.4% in August 2009, severely weakening the previously scant purchasing power of Kenya's poorest households

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Sericho	1997	10,500	Own teams	143,445
Homa Hills	1997	13,000	Own teams	201,722
Wenje	2002	13,000	Own teams	158,861
Usigu	2002	32,200	Own teams	199,790
Tangelbei	2006	40,000	Own teams	271,381
Total		108,700		975,199

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Public funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	162,073	162,073
Basic health	82,713	82,713
Decent housing	105,068	105,068
Humanitarian action and risk management	48,063	48,063
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	48,063	48,063
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	101,715	101,715
Public awareness raising and advocacy	11,177	11,177
Advocacy	11,177	11,177

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



In 2009, nearly six million people in Malawi were called to the voting stations, with the ruling Democratic Progressive Party, led by Bingu wa Mutarika, winning the largest number of seats in the National Parliament.

The lack of credit, the global crisis and the depreciation of the Pound against the local currency triggered a drop in overseas remittances. The rise in staple food prices, particularly maize, also had a negative impact on the population in this Southern African country.

Despite Government and international development agencies' efforts, social indicators in Malawi were scarcely encourag-

ing. According to official data, around 30% of the country's rural households fell short of the recommended 2,200-calorie intake per person per day, and in 2009 nearly 50% of all children under five were malnourished. For periods lasting between four and six months, food insecurity affected almost a half of all households. The lack of appropriate food was particularly severe among people living with HIV/AIDS, in a country where the prevalence rate has remained at around 8.6% for several years. Primary education again failed to return positive indicators and the illiteracy rate reached 28.2%.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
SFA	1999	6,942	Own teams	255,656
Machinga	2005	20,476	Own teams	238,768
Neno	2007	13,330	Own teams	248,283
Ntchisi	2007	20,471	Own teams	289,851
Total		61,219		1,032,558

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Public funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	435,480.40	435,480.40
Basic health	122,379.20	122,379.20
Food security	11,287.20	11,287.20
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	220,982.30	220,982.30

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



Mozambique



After several postponements, Presidential, Parliamentary and Regional elections were finally held in Mozambique in 2009. Armando Guebuza, standing for the Liberation Front of Mozambique (FRE-LIMO), was re-elected for the second time, despite opposition accusations of electoral fraud. Mozambique's Constitutional Court confirmed the results and international observers declared that the elections had been "free and fair".

In terms of Human Rights, the Government passed legislation protecting people living with HIV/AIDS and also improved initiatives to prevent the disease. The HIV prevalence rate in 2009 remained at 12.5%.

In line with the aforementioned initiatives, the Ministry of Education declared zero tolerance for sexual abuse of girls at the country's schools.

Mozambique was not as severely affected as other African nations by the global crisis, partly due to the positive effects of economic reforms implemented during the past decade. However, in 2009 Mozambique continued to be one of the world's poorest countries and was one of largest recipients of foreign aid. The positive effects of the country's inclusion in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) were very limited.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Namarroi	2001	32,500	Own teams of ActionAid	357,797
Nhongonhane	1997	30,000	Own teams of ActionAid	279,257
Other projects				
Erati health project	2006		Own teams of ActionAid	178,295
Strengthening civil society in Cabo Delgado	2006		Own teams of ActionAid	253,368
Total		62,500		1,068,717

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	52,609.80	52,609.80
Food security	94,555.52	94,555.52
Enhancing local economies	63,781.39	63,781.39
Community infrastructure	63,781.39	63,781.39
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	72,536	72,536

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AIA

Uganda

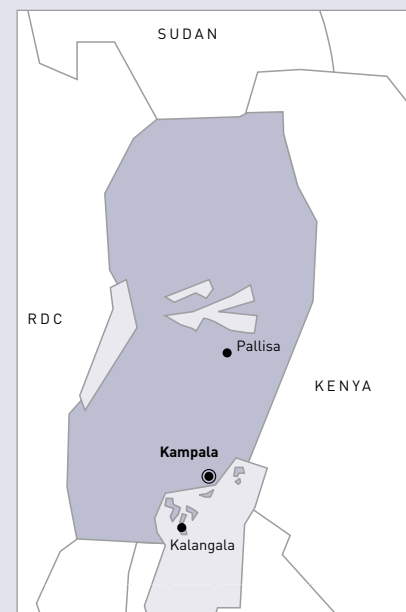
In 2009, Uganda reached the figure of 30 million inhabitants, of which 31% lived in extreme poverty. The effects of the international economic crisis translated into a rise of both raw material and staple food prices, and of inflation and unemployment.

Forecasts in previous years considered that Uganda was well poised to meet or even improve on a good number of the Millennium Development Goals, namely those related to the eradication of extreme poverty, the promotion of gender equity and the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. However, the impact of the global crisis blew these forecasts off course. 51.5% of the population lived off less than 1.25 dollars a day and 20% of Ugandan children under five were under

the minimum weight, in a country where life expectancy is less than 52 years.

Large parts of Uganda were severely affected by a persistent drought, mainly in the East and North-east, making a large portion of the population vulnerable to food insecurity.

In the North of Uganda, which has been plagued for decades by the violence of several guerrilla groups, the year was relatively calm. As a result, large numbers of people who had been forced to flee due to the conflict in previous year started to return home. The massive influx to these areas sparked clashes over the ownership of lands which had been abandoned for years and overwhelmed the basic services available in the region.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Kalangala	2001	3.894	Own teams	217.368
Pallisa	1999	14.004	Own teams	263.189
Total		17.898		480.557

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Public funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	40,950	40,950
Basic health	76,624	76,624
Food security	76,385	76,385
Strengthening local technical capacities	38,298	38,298
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	42,730	42,730
Public awareness raising and advocacy	77,557	77,557
Advocacy	73,963	73,963
Participation in civil society networks	3,594	3,594

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / A4A



Asia

Pakistan

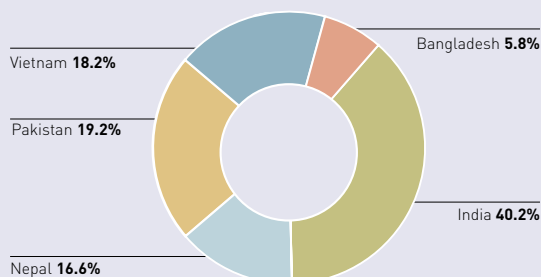
Nepal

India

Bangladesh

Vietnam

Funds applied in Asia in 2009

Total: **2,587,770** Euros

FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / A4

Social, economic and political overview

The beginning of 2009 in Asia was marked by a multiple terrorist attack on several luxury hotels in Mumbai (India). The neighbouring governments of India and Pakistan exchanged accusations regarding the origin of the attacks, which killed 170 people. The Pakistani Government went as far as to blame the attacks on Bangladesh, formerly East Pakistan, with whom Pakistan has maintained cold diplomatic relations ever since its independence in the early seventies. Throughout the rest of the year, efforts were made to improve understanding between the countries.

Sri Lanka brought an end to 26 years of civil war against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, after the army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the founder of the guerrilla group, and two of his closest commanders. In April 2009, protests in Thailand led by the 'Red Shirt' movement ended with 2 dead and more than a hundred wounded. The Red Shirts had demanded the reinstatement of Shinawatra, who had been ousted by a military coup a few years earlier. The frontier region between Pakistan and Afghanistan continued to be one of the most violent areas in Asia.

Elections were held in India, Bangladesh, Iran and Afghanistan, amongst other Asian countries. In the world's largest democracy, Manmohan Singh's National Congress Party achieved its best results in twenty years. The Awami League's Sheikh Hasina was elected Prime Minister of Bangladesh, ending two years of military rule. In Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad was announced to have won 69.4% of the vote in the presidential elections, sparking reformist opposition protests and the worst political crisis in the country since the 1979 Revolution. The elections in Afghanistan were won by Hamid Karzai, amid accusations of fraud which prompted the opposition candidate to withdraw from the second round of the election, in a general context of instability and insecurity in the country.

The impact of the global economic crisis was harder in Asia's poorest countries, the rise in staple food prices forcing millions to depend on international aid.

Natural disasters, which are recurrent in Asia, once again killed thousands of people and left millions more homeless.

Bangladesh

Two years after a military government had declared a national state of emergency the citizens of Bangladesh were able to elect its Government members. The elections were won by the Awami League, a coalition of left-wing parties led by former Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. Despite a progressive loss of popularity during her first year in office, her Government achieved good results in the fields of education and agriculture.

The highly active Bangladeshi civil society and media remained especially cautious towards the new Government, and public rallies and criticism of its policies in 2009 were rather subdued.

In February, the country's new-found stability came under serious threat. The Bangladesh Rifles, a State paramilitary security force, staged a revolt in the country capital, Dhaka, holding army members and their families as hostages for two days.

Official figures published after the crisis reported that 73 people, including 57 members of the army, had been killed during the revolt.

The Government made the work of development organisations in the country particularly difficult, going as far as to accuse them of corruption and of promoting terrorism.

The main consequences of the international crisis in Bangladesh were a very sharp rise in unemployment, food prices and basic goods. The rise in the price of rice had a particularly severe impact on the poorest households.

The country was not spared from natural disasters in 2009 either. On the 17th of April, cyclone Bijli hit Chittagong, the country's main commercial port. Only 37 days later, cyclone Aila again devastated this vulnerable region of Bangladesh, with both disasters killing around 200 people.



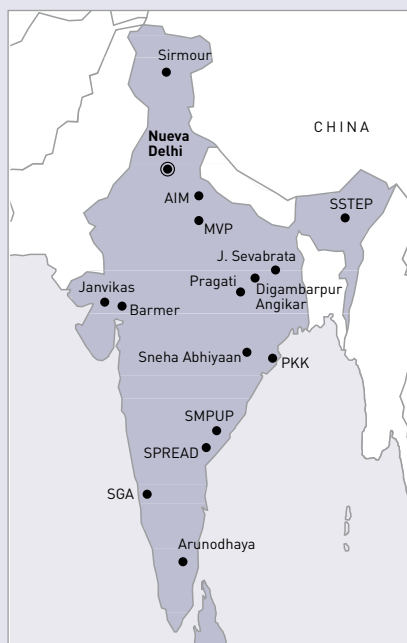
Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Bita	2001	22,547	Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts (BITA)	62,420
Gazipur	2006	18,013	PSTC (Population Service & Training Center)	87,322
Total		40,560		149,742

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic health	5,155	5,155
Food security	15,472.20	15,472.20
Enhancing local economies		
Primary production	611.11	611.11
Transformation processes	844.44	844.44
Marketing activities	488.88	488.88
Strengthening local technical capacities	15,182.22	15,182.22
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	1,332.77	1,332.77
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Public awareness raising	1,332.77	1,332.77
Advocacy	9,052.66	9,052.66
Participation in civil society networks	591.11	591.11



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / A&A

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



FERNANDO LÓPEZ DEL PRADO / AaA

National politics were marked by the elections, which started in mid-April and lasted a whole month. Voting procedures were hampered by a series of terrorist attacks perpetrated by Maoist groups at polling stations in different parts of the country.

Economically, 2009 kicked off under the uncertainty of how the global crisis would affect India. Recent years of sustained growth gave way to a noticeable slowdown in macroeconomic indicators, rising inflation and an increasing budget deficit. In turn, currency reserves fell and the Indian Rupee depreciated. The combined effect of these events revealed the true extent of social inequity in the country.

The net percentage of school enrolment reached 89%, although figures in rural settings and among children from the lower castes were not so encouraging.

Another of the most significant events in India in 2009 was the drought endured all over the country, which at one stage affected over 50% of the population –more than 500 million people. The lack of rainfall during the monsoon season affected traditional rural livelihoods in central areas of the country, while the South was hit by floods that devastated large areas of crops, pushing millions of people towards starvation.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Spread	1999	6,130	Society for Promoting Rural Education & Development	28,498
Pragati *	1999	5,145	Pragati	27,989
PKK	2001	70,180	PKK (Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra)	68,967
Sneha Abhiyaan	2002	7,815	Sneha Abhiyan	73,031
Jamgoria Sevabrata	2003	42,000	Jamgoria Sevabrata	59,478
Barmer	2003	350,000	Lok Adhikar Network	128,513
SGA	2003	15,140	SGA (Samgra Grameena Ashram)	60,181
MVP	2004	8,800	MPV (Musahaar Vikas Pahal)	70,273
Digambarpur Angikar	2007	122,695	Digambarpur Angikar	66,839
SMPUP	2007	44,440	SMPUP (Samuhik Marudi Pratikar Udyam – Padampur)	67,924
AIM	2007	90,000	AIM	74,205
PAPN / Sirmour	2008	12,650	PAPN (People's Action for People in Need)	96,164
Janvikas	2008	25,000	AVHRS/ Janvikas	88,277
FLLRC / Arunodhaya	2008	470,760	Arunodhaya Centre for Street and Working Children	87,436
SSTEP	2008	15,000	SSTEP (Society for Social Transformation and Environment Protection)	41,580
TOTAL		1,285,755		1,039,355

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	91,037	91,037
Basic health	26,855	26,855
Food security	373,931	373,931
Decent housing	17,724	17,724
Humanitarian action and risk management		
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	80,984	80,984
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	162,026	162,026
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Advocacy	44,701	44,701
Participation in civil society networks	134,105	134,105

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.

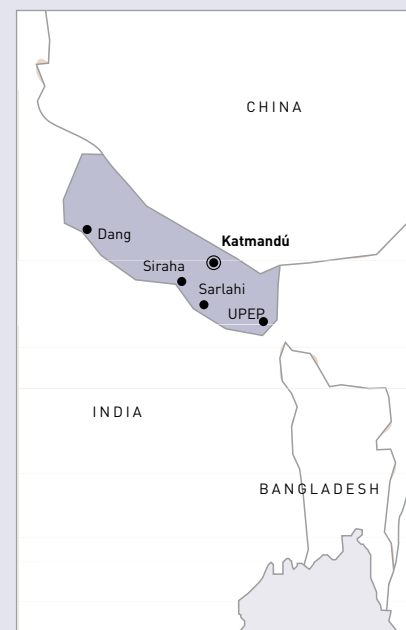
Towards the end of 2008, Nepal's Constituent Assembly established 14 special committees to draft a Constitution for the new Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. Continuous disagreements between the Government coalition parties prompted the resignation of Primer Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal. To address the situation, the President of the country requested the main political parties to form a consensus Government to steer the transition process.

In addition to the new political parties, a number of armed groups started to emerge all over the country in 2009, especially in the East Terai region and in the far west, seriously hindering the work of development organisations.

A large number of protests and demonstrations took place during the year, affecting both the provision of a number of basic services and the country's day-to-day economic activity. For example, the country's main cities endured daily black-outs lasting up to 16 hours. The Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry estimated that the disruptions had caused the loss of almost 70,000 jobs.

According to World Food Programme data on Nepal, in 2009 inflation hit 14.5%, as a result of the sustained rise in food and fuel prices.

In 2009, large parts of the country endured food shortages due to poor winter harvests and the delayed arrival of the monsoon season.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
UPEP	2001	4,078	UPCA (Underprivileged Children Association Nepal)	145,190
Sarlahi	1999	10,171	Prerana	105,689
Siraha	2005	5,645	(DJKYC) Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club / DSSS (Dalit Samaj Sewa Sang)	88,131
Dang	2005	16,359	SEED (Society for Environment Education Development) y BCD (Boat for Community Development)	91,008
Total		36,253		430,018

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	55,235	55,235
Food security	35,526	35,526
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	50,000	50,000
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Public awareness raising	42,250	42,250

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



Pakistan



The year 2009 in Pakistan was once again marked by political, economic and social instability, with recurrent episodes of violence. These events contributed decisively to Pakistan's drop to 141st place out of the approximately 180 countries listed in the Human Development Index (HDI). More specifically, this drop in the HDI was most noticeable among the country's most vulnerable groups: women, children and minorities.

Half of the population was illiterate and 20% lived below the poverty line. In addition, the Pakistani people endured water and food shortages, further aggravating their already difficult situation.

The Government passed a law against sexual harassment, a landmark achievement for women's rights offering legal protection for sexually harassed women.

The country's major cities – Peshawar, Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad and Rawalpindi – were attacked repeatedly by extremist groups. Although the Government and security forces were the main targets of these attacks, both the civilian population and international organisation workers were also affected by the violence.

The political stage was not free of tensions either. The now traditional confrontation between the country's two largest political parties, the Pakistan Popular Party and the Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz, over the reinstatement of judges and the implementation of the Charter of Democracy absorbed a great deal of the country's political activity.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Fisher Folk Karachi	2003	10,212	PFF (Pakistan Fisher Folk Forum)	144,483
Bolan	2006	33,851	PEACE (Participatory Educational Awareness and Community Empowerment)	100,710
Muzaffargarh	2006	80,000	HDC (Hirrak Development Centre)	118,815
Umerkot	2008	4,691	Sami Samaj Sujag Sangat (SSSS)	132,741
Total		128,754		496,749

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	145,398	145,398
Basic health	75,683	75,683
Food security	67,255	67,255
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	88,661	88,661

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



WARRICK PAGE / PANOS / ACTIONAID

Vietnam

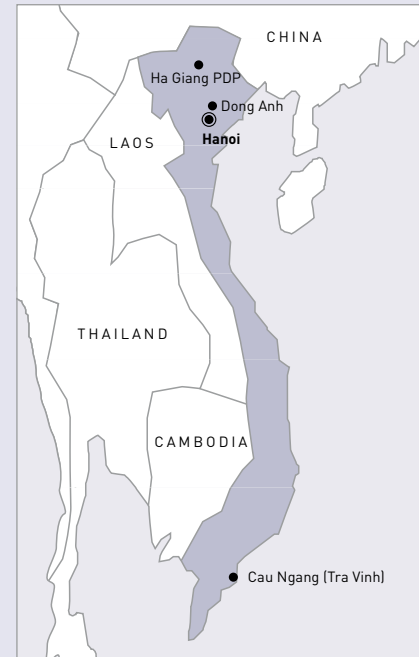
During 2009, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam managed to recover from the negative impact of the global crisis, achieving some highly satisfactory social and economic progress. Despite this, the predicted growth forecasts required some downward adjustments: annual inflation rate hit double-digits and the rising cost of imports increased the Southeast Asian country's trade deficit. The downturn particularly affected the country's impoverished rural communities and migrant workers in the cities. The increase in the price of rice, the country's main staple food, increased the vulnerability of the country's poorest households.

To safeguard the economy and overcome the crisis, the Government implemented a series of subsidised social

programs and continued to work hard to finalise the country's entry to the World Trade Organisation, to which it was officially inducted in 2007.

Vietnam's ambition of becoming a middle-income country was jeopardised by the precarious global situation. However, the Government reacted by implementing special reforms to achieve its goal and by stepping up its cooperation with Vietnam's civil society organisations.

Vietnam is one of the most vulnerable countries in Asia to the effects of global warming. Some of the most difficult situations the country faced in 2009 included two cyclones, Ketsana and Miranae, as well as floods and flash floods, which left 300 dead and caused significant economic losses.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment €
Cau Ngang (Tra Vinh)	2002	15,045	Own teams	153,114
Ha Giang PDP	2002	53,971	Own teams	185,064
Dong Anh	2007	6,915	C&D (Center for Cooperation Human Resource Development)	133,728
Total		75,931		471,906

Main lines of action ¹	Investment total €	Private funding €
Meeting basic needs		
Basic education	141,741	141,741
Basic health	26,139	26,139
Food security	38,853	38,853
Enhancing local economies		
Marketing activities	40,910	40,910
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building	50,716	50,716
Public awareness raising and advocacy		
Participation in civil society networks	31,998	31,998

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2009.



Financial results 2009

BALANCE SHEET

As of 31 December 2009. In thousands of Euros.

ASSETS	Year 2009	Year 2008
A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS	1,510	2,051
I. Intangible fixed assets	104	136
1. Patents, licenses, brands etc.	3	5
2. Computer applications	101	131
III. Tangible fixed assets	1,098	1,244
1. Land and buildings	14	14
2. Technical installations and other fixed assets	1,084	1,230
VI. Long-term financial investments	308	671
1. Other financial assets	308	301
2. Long-term public administration	0	370
B) CURRENT ASSETS	39,020	44,310
I. Non-current assets held for sale	467	68
II. Stock	143	575
1. Goods for use in the activity	83	91
2. Raw materials and other supplies	1	1
3. Goods in transit	0	423
4. Retainers to suppliers	59	60
IV. Commercial debtors and other receivables pending	4,912	12,008
1. Clients through sales and services rendered	364	228
2. Clients, group companies and associates	219	687
3. Miscellaneous debtors	296	0
3. Staff	6	56
4. Other Credits with Public Administrations	4,027	11,037
VI. Short-term financial investments	12,691	13,135
1. Other financial assets	12,691	13,135
VII. Short-term accruals	38	38
VIII. Cash and other equivalent current assets	20,769	18,486
1. Treasury	20,769	18,486
TOTAL ASSETS	40,530	46,361

LIABILITIES	Year 2009	Year 2008
A) NET WORTH	18,532	18,155
A-1) OWN FUNDS	18,532	18,155
I. Foundation Endowment	760	760
III. Surplus from previous fiscal years	17,395	18,730
1. Surplus	17,395	18,730
IV. Surplus for the year	377	-1,335
B) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	1	0
II. Long-term debts with credit institutions	1	0
2. Debt with credit institutions	1	0
C) CURRENT LIABILITIES	21,997	28,205
II. Short-term provisions	182	0
III. Creditor beneficiaries	19,128	25,166
VI. Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	2,687	3,039
1. Suppliers	127	8
2. Miscellaneous creditors	1,947	2,343
3. Staff (Remuneration pending payment)	343	396
4. Other debt with Public Administrations	270	292
TOTAL NET WORTH AND LIABILITIES	40,530	46,361

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

As of 31 December 2009. In thousands of Euros.

	Year 2009	Year 2008
A) CONTINUING OPERATIONS		
1. Own activity income	50.389	50.926
a) Member fees	33.834	35.193
b) Income from promoters, sponsors and collaborations	547	145
c) Subventions, donations and legacies	16.011	15.612
d) Reimbursement of subventions, donations and legacies	-3	-24
2. Monetary aid and others	-26.304	-29.464
a) Financial aid	-26.314	-29.517
b) Reimbursement of aid and allocations	10	53
3. Sales and other ordinary income from business	245	132
4. Balance sheet change on finished products	-8	-1
6. Provisions	-180	-92
7. Other operating income	75	34
8. Staff expenses	-8.156	-7.775
a) Wages, salaries and similar expenditure	-6.637	-6.355
b) Social security expenses	-1.519	-1.456
c) Provisions	0	36
9. Other operating expenses	-15.413	-15.822
a) External expenses	-15.286	-15.714
b) Taxes	-22	-49
c) Losses and impairment of provisions through business transactions	-49	-24
d) Others	-56	-35
10. Depreciation of fixed assets	-531	-503
12. Excess provisions	0	42
13. Impairment and results from disposal of fixed assets	-48	33
A.1) OPERATING RESULTS	69	-2.490
14. Financial income	581	982
a) From marketable securities and credits of fixed assets	581	982
a.1) Third-party	581	982
15. Financial expenses	0	-1
a) Through debt with third parties	0	-1
16. Fair value variation on financial instruments	0	-11
17. Exchange differences	-278	316
18. Impairment and results from disposal of financial instruments	5	-131
b) Results of disposals and others	5	-131
A.2) FINANCIAL RESULTS	308	1.155
A.3) RESULTS BEFORE TAX	377	-1.335
A.5) POSITIVE / (NEGATIVE) YEAR-END SURPLUS	377	-1.335

Our annual accounts for the year 2009 are the first to contain comparative data since the General Accounting Plan by Royal Decree 1514/2007 of the 16th of November came into force.

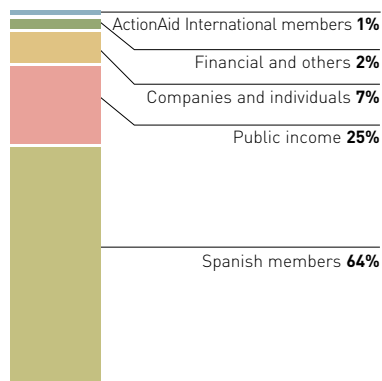
Following the approval of the annual accounts for the 2008 financial year, and in virtue of Order EHA/733/2010 of the 25th of March which approved accountancy aspects of public enterprises operating under certain conditions, changes applicable to all public and private organisations have been made to the Recognition and Measurement Rules of the 18th General Accounting Plan regarding subventions, donations and legacies received.

In accordance with the aforementioned requirements, the Net Worth item "Subventions, donations and legacies" has been moved to the Current Liabilities item "Creditor beneficiaries".

Financial results 2009

Income 2009

Total: 51,604,490 Euros



In 2009 Ayuda en Acción revenues amounted to **51,604,490 Euros**, allowing us to implement and fund **126** development programs in 21 countries across America, Asia and Africa.

The support of our social base (204.750 child sponsors, members and donors) provided **64%** of our revenues.

This support of our sponsors was reinforced by contributions from public and private bodies, ActionAid International and other sources of funding.

Out of a total of **51,608,229 Euros** applied in 2009, **87%** was used to fulfil the social aims of the Foundation, namely meeting basic needs, enhancing

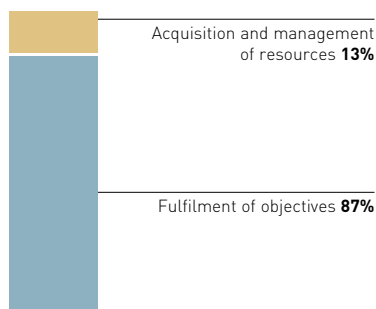
local economies, strengthening technical capacities, empowerment, governance and citizenship building, humanitarian action, public awareness raising and other expenses required to achieve our aims.

The remaining **13%** was assigned to the acquisition and management of resources.

77% of the funds were allocated to projects in America, Asia and Africa, while the remaining **23%** 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.

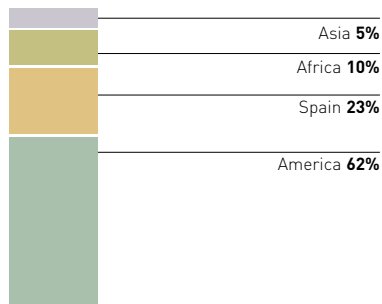
Application of funds 2009

51,608,229 Euros



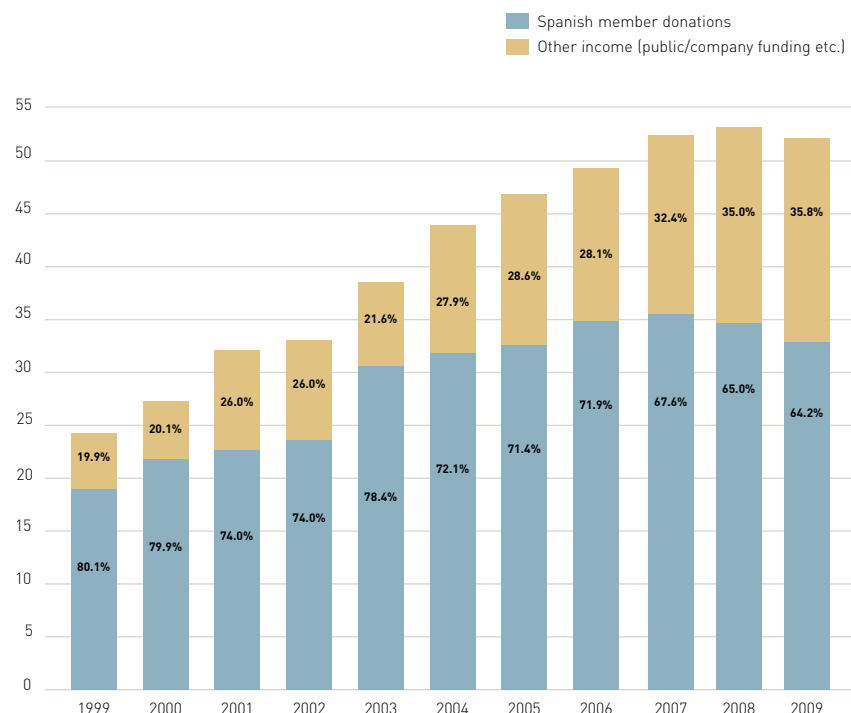
Application of funds 2009 by region

51,608,229 Euros



Evolution of income 1999-2009

In millions of Euros



Auditing

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation is accountable to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry of Health and Social Policy (1). Our annual accounts for the 2009 financial year were audited by Ernst & Young. The result was favourable and without reservations. This review process is performed in all of 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 available to all those who may be interested both in print and on our website: www.ayudaenaccion.org.

(1) In 2009, as a result of further ministry restructuring, the Foundation ceased to be accountable to the Ministry of Education, Social Policy and Sport and is now accountable to the Ministry of Health and Social Policy

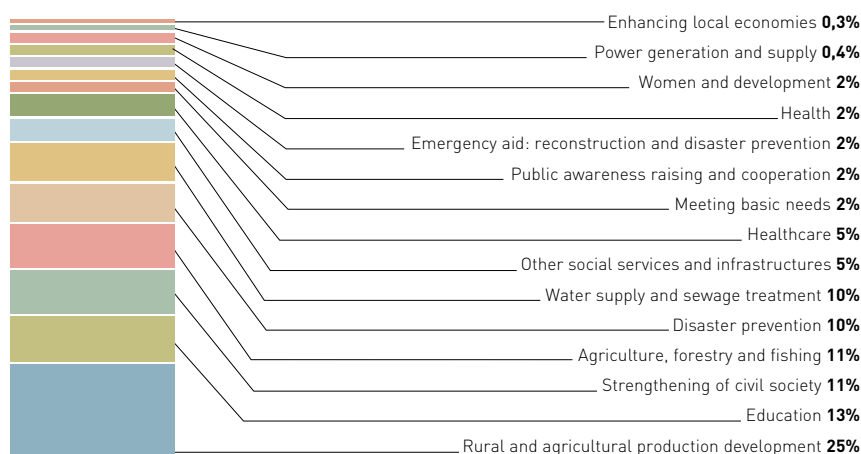
Co-financing with Public Administrations and International Agencies

Throughout the year, our Organisation worked in close cooperation with a number of national and regional public bodies (Central Administration, Autonomous Communities and Governments, Provincial and Town Councils, Development Funds and Others). Thanks to these collaborations, the Organisation obtained **7,075,001 Euros** enabling the implementation of **71 projects**.

During fiscal year 2009, income attributed to results amounted to **13,082,207 Euros**, originating from projects approved both in 2009 and in previous years. The difference between amounts approved in each financial year and funds attributed as income is pending distribution in forthcoming years.

Distribution of funds by sector *(according to Development Assistance Committee [DAC] classification)*

Total: 7,075,001 Euros



Source and destination of the funds approved

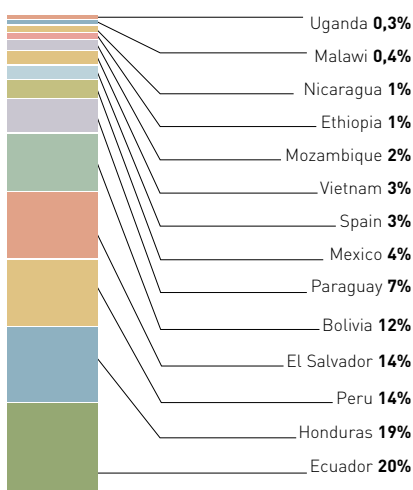
In addition to the 9 Agreements signed in previous years with the AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation), which are already being implemented, the Agency also approved and signed a further 9 projects, amounting to **2,046,316 Euros**, or **29%** of the total funds approved.

Regional Government funding amounted to **4,099,933 Euros**, or **58%** of the total. Provincial Councils contributed **198,410 Euros**, representing **3%**, and co-funding from Town Councils amounted to **609,050 Euros**, or **9%** of all Public Administration funds.

Joint funding from other organisations, such as Savings Banks, Universities and Foundations, reached **121,291 Euros**, or **2%** of the funds approved.

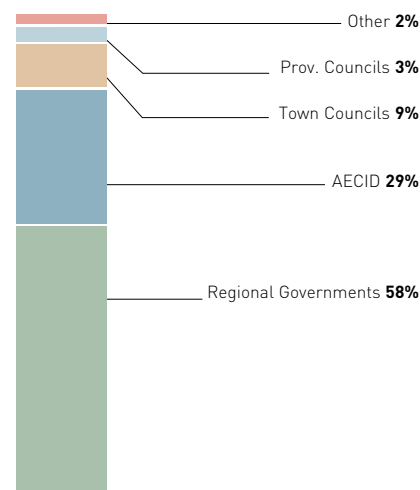
Distribution of funds by country of destination (official organisations)

Total: 7,075,001 Euros



Distribution of funds by source

Total: 7,075,001 Euros



Transparency and good governance

To underline our commitment to transparency and good governance, Ayuda en Acción plays an active role in the transparency group of the CONGDE (Spanish Platform of Development NGOs), developing tools to enable organisations to advance towards guaranteeing and

promoting the results of our work. We are also answerable to all of our stakeholders and financial donors, such as 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, we comply with all of the Transparency and Good Governance principles established by Fundación Lealtad.

Communicating the reality of Developing Countries

Media

Throughout 2009, Ayuda en Acción promoted many actions to raise media and, subsequently, public awareness of the organisation's work in other countries.

In April, we took actor Miguel Ángel Silvestre and Woman Magazine to see our projects in Kenya. That same month, El País Semanal journalist Rafa Ruiz went to see our programs in Malawi and the article he wrote about his visit, "Mujeres de Fuego" ("Women of Fire"), won the Social Reporting prize awarded by Fundación XUL.

In November, a TVE news team, YoDona magazine and Público newspaper travelled to Bangladesh, where they visited Shatkira, Faridpur and Dhaka development areas to find out about our work with children and on education, emergency aid, food security and women's rights.

We would like to take the opportunity to thank all of the media who support us by publishing our press releases, articles, reports etc., and help Ayuda en Acción to make its work known to the general public.

Sectoral Solidarity Ties

Sectoral Solidarity Ties (SSTs) are relationships for cultural exchange between common-interest groups that promote specialised long-term projects in the communities we cooperate with in develop-

ing countries. In addition, they allow us to involve specific Spanish social groups in making particular problems known.

One of these SSTs, the Solidarity Ties between Women's Organisations, aims to promote close relationships between women's organisations in developed and developing nations.

The coordination meeting with women from Órgiva and Huéscar, in Andalusia, or the design of a joint mobilisation and awareness raising strategy are among some of the major activities they performed last year.

Throughout the year, these organisations kept in touch with each other through the *Foro de Mujeres Hermanas* (Forum for Sisterhood among Women), which aims to foster communication between associations from developing and developed countries and to serve as a learning platform where they exchange success stories in the field of women's leadership and independence. Our Educational Solidarity Ties are a Development Education proposal to promote communication and mutual learning between schools in Spain and Latin America. In 2009, eight new Educational Solidarity Ties were established between schools in Andalusia, Asturias and Castile-Leon and others in Mexico, Colombia, Paraguay, Ecuador and El Salvador.

Towards the end of the year we launched the Educational Solidarity Ties website <http://www.vinculoeducativo.ayudaenaccion.org/> – which is a forum for exchange between schools in Spain and Latin America – as well as our cooperation with the NGO Interlibros to send children's books to schools in El Salvador and Peru.



JAVIER SANCHEZ / AIA



ALFREDO GÁLIZ

Social awareness-raising campaigns

Ayuda en Acción runs public awareness-raising campaigns that seek to bring about the changes and improvements in legislation or in the practices of governments and public bodies required to improve the lives of the communities we work with in developing countries.

The Stand Up for Equity: It's a Matter of Justice campaign, for which we teamed up with InteRed and Entreculturas, was an example of our commitment to networking and to the fight for women's right to equity. One of the key actions of the campaign was our cooperation with women's organisations in developing countries in the design of the *Bolivia Consensus*, a document that establishes the demands that will be forwarded in the name of the campaign for Spanish Cooperation.

In order to raise media awareness on equity, especially in developing countries, in April we held an *Awareness-raising day* with the media on gender and development, with the participation of the Secretary of State for International Cooperation, Soraya Rodríguez, and prominent media personalities such as Rosa María Calaf and Mamen Mendizábal, as well as Mexican journalists Sara Lovera and Sanjuana Martínez. The campaign also launched the

Under the Shadows photo competition and in Catalonia we released a report titled *Analysis of gender equity in the audiovisual media of Catalonia*, during an event chaired by the director general of the Catalanian Agency for Development Cooperation.

The campaign also released two reports on Gender and Official Development Aid (ODA), one on the subject of government cooperation – *The Role of Spanish Cooperation in the fulfilment of the goals of the Beijing Platform* – and the other on the subject of Catalanian cooperation – *An analysis of gender in Catalanian Cooperation's official development aid*.

With the aim of raising public awareness on gender equity, the campaign organised several activities to rally support; in Andalusia, our volunteer groups and the women's organisations we work with petitioned a large number of signatures. In the Valencia Region, the campaign focused on gathering institutional support and coop-

eration agreements with public administrations, academic institutions and NGOs. Simultaneously, an agreement was reached with the General Directorate for Women of the Generalitat Valenciana (Government of the Valencia Region) to supply educational materials to the region's 36 municipal centres, as well as a training agreement with Fundación Tolerancia Cero.

The impact of the Stand Up for Equity – It's a Matter of Justice campaign was underlined by a great many other activities: the Women's Faces photo exhibition that visited several regions, our first initiatives in the Basque Country, the work in Asturias with Asturian and Nicaraguan women's organisations, or the meeting between rural women from Ourense and organisations from Nicaragua and Mozambique, as well as the awareness-raising and mobilisation activities in Ciudad Real, Valladolid, Burgos, León, Zaragoza, Alcalá de Henares and Santander.





CARLOS HERNÁNDEZ CREMADES / AIA



JAVIER SÁNCHEZ / AIA

As part of our campaign for the **Right to Food**, AeA and ActionAid International took part in the *High-Level Meeting on Food Security for All*, which was held in January in Madrid. The social organisations attending reiterated our concern over the lack of fulfilment of the commitments of the 1996 World Food Summit. In April, we formally joined the *Right to Food. Urgent* campaign (www.derechoalimentacion.org), along with NGOs such as Prosalus, Ingeniería Sin Fronteras and Caritas. The aim of the campaign is to advocate for public policies to acknowledge the right to food as a fundamental human right that nations ought to observe, protect and guarantee.

From the 20th to the 26th of April 2009, the Global Action Week for Education (GAW) –the main event organised by the **Global Campaign for Education (GCE)**– mobilised a record-breaking 13.5 million people, who stood up in more than 100 countries to raise the awareness of governments on the human rights violation of 824 million illiterate children and adults.

In Spain, more than 43 cities, libraries, universities, theatres and other education and culture-related facilities hosted **The Big Read**. Stories were sent in from over 700 schools, who demanded nearly 100 political representatives to fulfil their com-

mitments and to work to make Education for All a reality by the year 2015.

October saw the launch of **1GOAL - Education for All**, a joint initiative of the GCE and FIFA. The aim of the campaign is to ensure that world leaders, footballers and fans all over the world are committed to joining forces to make progress towards the goal of Education for All to mark the World Cup and the United Millennium Development Goals Summit. Spanish Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero and other world leaders, such as Gordon Brown, Queen Rania of Jordan and UN Secretary General Ban Ki Moon all signed the commitment.

Networks and platforms

Networking with other NGOs allows us to share information and to exchange and learn from other people's experiences but, above all, it helps to make both politicians and the general public much more aware of our demands. In 2009, we took part in the coordination platforms and cooperation boards of 32 of Spain's provinces; on 16 regional coordination platforms – in six of which we were on the board of governors – and in the National

NDGO platform (CONGDE), also as members of the board of governors, as well as taking part in two Autonomous Government cooperation councils.

Thanks to these efforts, the voice of AeA reached Spain's decision-making public administrations on cooperation issues, and also allowed us to reach out to the citizens of Spain to raise awareness and rally them for our cause.



MARIA PASCUAL

Increasing collaboration

Project volunteers

Our "Project Volunteers" program continued in 2009, allowing 15 people to contribute with training workshops and technical proposals in our development areas.

The actions implemented included community radio training workshops for young Salvadorans; training Bolivian farmers and working with them on the promotion of local economies; a study on renewable energy generation and training of local representatives in Salvador; a micro-credit project to support farmers in Zautla, Mexico; a reading and writing workshop and educational support in Peru; and the emotional expression, photography and puppeteer workshops with young people in Salvadoran communities.

Companies

Since 2001, **Travel Club** has been supporting us through their Solidarity Travel Club fidelity program. During these 9 years, more than half a million people have donated their points, allowing us to implement a number of projects. Their cooperation in 2009 gave us the opportunity to improve education and provide food for children in Ethiopia.

In cooperation with **TriNa** and **M80 Radio**, we launched an awareness-raising campaign called "Reality sin Show"

("Reality is no Show") encouraging young Spaniards to send in their ideas on how to make the world a better place.

The **Balia and Juan Entrecanales Foundations** supported our work with children, funding educational projects in Ecuador.

For over 15 years, the workers' committee of **Kutxa** savings bank has been contributing to our awareness-raising efforts and our projects. Thanks to their ongoing commitment, in 2009 we were able to implement a project to strengthen rural economies in El Salvador.

Also in 2009, companies such as **Tor-tillerías Cáscaras**, **El Niño Libre**, **Banco Urquijo**, **Pullmantur** or **Mapfre** contributed to our work both financially and by raising awareness, as did **Caja Extremadura** and **Caja Burgos**, who funded projects in Bolivia and El Salvador through their Social Funds' calls for proposals.

The Christmas card campaign with **Grupo Forletter** allowed us to fund an education project in Ecuador.

Fundación La Caixa provided backing for a three-year program to promote technological and business development among the population of Yapacaní, Bolivia.

2009 was the twelfth year that **GAES Centros Auditivos** supported Ayuda en Acción through its donation box cam-



ROBERTO MARTÍN / AaA

paign in the company's 350 hearing centres around Spain and contributed to our project on "Special Education for Children with disabilities in Netzahualcoyotl and Chimalguacan", as well as signing an agreement to fund the purchase of cancer treatment medicines for Mexican children and adolescents.

Advertising campaign

In 2009 we launched our "Enthusiastic Solidarity" campaign, which featured actor Jose Coronado and his son Nicolás. Jose visited AeA's development programs in Ecuador and understood why his son Nicolás had been so enthusiastic about the Organisation's programs a few months earlier. After the trip, they were both aware of the contribution they could make and decided to take part in our campaign.

In these times of crisis, one of our commit-

ments with the world's poorest people is to promote the right to food. In accordance, we put a special emphasis on strengthening our work in developing countries, focusing on ensuring the right to food of the people we work with, particularly children, in order to reduce hunger and malnutrition.



Solidarity events, activities and meetings

A great number of events and activities were organised in Spain throughout 2009 to raise awareness and support for our work in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

The wide range of events and activities carried out during the year all shared a common feature: the enthusiasm to change the future of the most deprived people to allow thousands of families to live with dignity. Behind every gala concert, photo exhibition or sports event lies the solidarity of thousands of people who are changing the world. In addition, these events and activities, in their diverse forms and expressions, allow us to provide our society a closer view of people's lives in developing countries.

In 2009, we launched the "Reality is no Show" campaign, in conjunction with M80 Radio and TriNa, an awareness-raising campaign which sought three Spaniards who would embark on a unique experience: a visit to San Juan de Lurigancho, Lima, to tell us about the reality of the young Peruvians who live there. Using blogs, photos and videos, the three young Spaniards

described the impact of the Occupational Centre on the lives of San Juan de Lurigancho's youth, and to cap off their experience they presented their work and experiences at an audiovisual exhibition at the Mercado de Puerta de Toledo Shopping Centre (Madrid). In addition, the campaign had its own website to involve youngsters in Spain in the project and make them aware of how people their age live when they lack opportunities. Popular television comedians Flipi and Joaquín Reyes also took part in the project, starring in comedy videos that were uploaded on the website.

Ayuda en Acción directors in Latin America and ActionAid representatives took part in the annual meetings with our supporters to account for our work in the countries where we are present, and to share their experiences and stories with the people who support us day to day. On the 31st of March and the 1st of April, we visited Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Valencia, San Sebastián, Vitoria, Oviedo and Pontevedra.

In September, Adecco generously ceded the sponsorship rights of Fuenlabrada Basketball Club to our Organisation for the entire 2009-2010 season. The donation was made after Adecco's takeover of Alta



Gestión, in accordance with the company's firm commitment to sport and, more particularly, to their cooperation with NGOs to help people who have difficulty entering the job market to find employment. The collaboration between these three organisations gave birth to a new sports project for Fuenlabrada Basketball Club under the new name of Ayuda en Acción Fuenlabrada, and to a new social project promoted by AeA called Solidaridad de Altura (Sky-High Solidarity).

The project establishes the commitment of society as a whole – companies, public bodies and citizens – to a fairer world and performs a wide range of awareness-raising and communication activities aimed primarily at promoting solidarity ties and business development programs for young people in Peru.

From the moment Adecco donated its sponsorship of Fuenlabrada Basketball Club to Ayuda en Acción, the club's fans became deeply involved in our solidarity project. The team's fan clubs sponsored two girls, flooded the stands of the Fernando Martín Sports Hall with supportive slogans and helped us to make our Organisation's work known.

The Sky-High Solidarity campaign (Solidaridad de Altura) included the promotion of Fair Trade at an AeA stand in the Fernando Martín Sports Hall and on the players' uniforms, the production and distribution of t-shirts, the basketball team's visit to our head office and many other activities.

Behind each gala concert, photo exhibition or sports event, lies the solidarity of thousands of people who are changing the world we live in.

A full description of the Sky-High Solidarity initiative can be found on the www.solidaridaddealtura.ayudaenaccion.org microsite, which details the values that the project promotes, its objectives, the range of activities organised and how to support the project.

Continuing with sport, last year we were present once again at the Behobia-San Sebastián athletics race. The 2009 edition saw a record number of 12,819 entrants donate their race chips to support a project to improve the infrastructure and equipment of a primary school in the rural com-





YNES PEDRAZ / AIA



YNES PEDRAZ / AIA

munity of La Calera, in the Reque district of Lambayeque (Peru).

In December, the Premios Principales 2009 Awards Gala was held in the Palacio de los Deportes in Madrid, held to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción for the third consecutive year. One of the big winners at this year's awards, voted by the listeners of the 40 Principales radio, was Colombian singer Shakira, who performed live at the ceremony, along with Nelly Furtado, Robbie Williams and David Bisbal, among others. The proceeds of this edition will enable the reconstruction of a sports complex in Soacha, Colombia, where Ayuda en Acción works in partnership with Barefoot Foundation, the organisation founded by Shakira.

Also in December, Las Salesas square, in the heart of Madrid, held its third Christmas festival. The event was organised to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción by the Asociación de Profesionales y Comerciantes de Salesas, with the sponsorship of Caja Navarra. The festival featured a number of activities, such as a fair trade market, magic and puppet shows, children's workshops, Christmas carols, etc., as well as Jose Coronado's reading of the "Polar Express" Christmas tale. The proceeds of the event went towards improving a Community Arts and Culture Centre in Santa Elena, Ecuador.

Fair trade

Fair trade is a commercial alternative that seeks increase justice and dignity in trade between producers, traders and consumers. Ayuda en Acción organises a wide range of activities to promote this type of trade between individuals, companies and public bodies. On World Fair Trade Day, the invaluable support of our volunteer groups helped us to take part in events in Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Oviedo and Seville, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, Santander and Santiago de Compostela. We also took part in Fair Fashion shows in

Madrid, Bilbao and Seville, in the Festival de Músicas del Mundo, in the Biocultura Trade Fair and in the Ciudad de los Niños Festival, in coordination with our volunteer groups in Madrid, while our volunteer group in Murcia coordinated our presence at the Festival de Música SOS 4.8 Murcia.

In 2009, we also joined the Network of Cities for Fair Trade [Ciudades por el Comercio Justo], a forum that seeks to promote of Fair Trade among public bodies, businesses and the teaching community.



JULIÁN DONGSO / AIA

Website and online publications

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

Online communications

In 2009, Ayuda en Acción continued to use online communications to inform Internet users about our projects and activities and to keep in touch with our volunteers and sponsors.

Our bimonthly e-letter brought readers the most relevant news and informed them about the activities taking place, and we kept our sponsors in touch with the Organisation's main activities through our quarterly 'Más Cerca de ti' ('Closer to you') newsletter kept our sponsors.

During its third year of publication, our "Planta cara a la pobreza" ("Stand up against poverty") newsletter continued to inform on global affairs, on our campaigns and on the main rallies and activities taking place.

In May 2009, the "Stand Up for Equity, It's a Matter of Justice" campaign opened a Facebook group and a blog called "Somos las Igualias" ("We are the Equalites"). Over 5,000 friends joined the social network and the blog was visited over 7,000 times,

demonstrating the impact and recognition of our gender equity campaign.

We also moved closer to our internet community by creating an Ayuda en Acción Facebook group and a video channel on YouTube.

www.ayudaenaccion.org

In 2009, our website continued to be an essential tool and key means of communication to promote our Organisation's work dynamically and instantly and won the 2009 Website of the Year Award in the NGO category (www.lamejorpaginaweb.com).

Our range of microsites and multimedia resources brought both the reality in the 21 countries where we work and the main activities and emergencies we were involved in closer to our site users. Simultaneously, our sponsors shared their experiences at the programs they visited and our online Fair Trade shop gave thousands of users the chance to take part in this form of trade.



Publications

Ayuda en Acción Magazine

For over 24 years, Ayuda en Acción has published its institutional magazine to inform our members and supporters about the work that the Organisation promotes in both developed and developing countries thanks to their support. The 36-page magazine includes stories, activities and interviews, as well as our Fair Trade catalogue.

In 2009, due to the ongoing economic situation we changed its previous 4-monthly format to a semiannual issue.



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 allowed us throughout 2009 to inform the general public about the cooperation and awareness efforts that our Organisation promotes both in developed and developing countries.

PUBLIC FUNDING

Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional
Agencia Catalana de Cooperació Al Desenvollop
Agencia de Cooperación de Las Islas Baleares
Generalitat Valenciana
Gobierno de Canarias
Gobierno de La Rioja
Gobierno de Navarra
Gobierno del Principado de Asturias
Junta Castilla La Mancha
Junta de Andalucía
Junta de Castilla Y León
Junta de Extremadura
Xunta de Galicia

Ayto de Abanto Y Ciervana
Ayto de Albacete
Ayto de Castrillón
Ayto de Eibar
Ayto de Ermua
Ayto de Granollers
Ayto de Madrid
Ayto de Oviedo
Ayto de Padul
Ayto de Palencia
Ayto de Palma De Mallorca
Ayto de Pamplona
Ayto de Portugalete
Ayto de Siero
Ayto de Tarrasa
Ayto de Valencia
Ayto de Valladolid
Ayto de Vilanova I La Geltrú
Ayto Lleida
Cabildo de Gran Canaria
Dip de Albacete
Dip de Castellón
Dip de Córdoba
Dip de Huelva
Dip de León

Dip Foral de Bizkaia
Fundación Castellano Manchega
Gobierno Vasco – Programa Juventud Vasca Cooperante
Universidad de Deusto - Instituto de Derechos Humanos Pedro Arrupe
Universidad del País Vasco – Master de Cooperación Internacional al Desarrollo

COMPANIES 2009

40 Principales
A.E.A.D.E
Ac Nielsen
Accenture
Activenti
Adecco
Alenta Medi Ambiente
Alimentación De Colegios Infantiles
Ambiente Y Forestación
Alvaro Guadaño
Ara Publicidad
Asociación De Comerciantes Salesas
Azgar
Banco Urquijo
Banc Sabadell Atlántico
BBK
Benedicto, Gestió De Projectes
Bono Shopping
Bsck
Boix Tecnic
Caja Burgos
Caja Extremadura
Catalunya Radio
Clínica San Nicasio
Col-Legi De Periodistes De Catalunya
Comité De Ayuda Al Tercer Mundo De La Kutxa
Corporación Empresarial Igor
Conservas Antonio Ródenas
Club Deportivo Fortuna
Diario La Verdad

Diario La Opinión
Ediciones Cydonia
El Niño Libre
Elastomeros Riojanos
El Corte Inglés Albacete
Empleados De Deutsche Bank
Empleados Tve Sant Cugat
Euroforum
Farmacia Licenciada Mª Jesus Gomez Moreno
Faustina Heras
Floristería La Fica
Fnac
Forletter
Frost Sullivan
Frutería La Caña
Fundació A Caixa
Fundación Accenture
Fundación Adecco
Fundación Empresa Y Sociedad
Fundació Jesús Serra (Grupo Catalana Occidente)
Fundación Juan Entrecanales
Gaes Centros Auditivos
Gran Hotel Bahía Del Duque
Grupo Second
Hegoak Logística
Iberestudios
Industria Jabonera Lina S.A., Linasa
Jabones Y Detergentes
Ingeinsa
Instituto Ciudad De Las Dalias
Inversiones Y Patrimonio Castellana
Johnson Controls
Jp Morgan
Jupiter La Mancha
Kahlo Media
La Caixa
Libería Centro De Cartagena
Lidl Supermercados
Loycar
M80 Radio
Mapfre
Medis D'ara

Mesón Andaluz De Cartagena
Metro Bilbao
Minialmacenes Y Trasteros
Nefab
Open Up
Pedro Martínez Sánchez
Peña Athletic Casco Vajo
Presebe
Trabajadores De Price Waterhouse
Printing Impresión
Proselco
Pullmantur
Racc
Radio Tropical
Renfe
Representacione Murcia
Reprografia San Martin
Restaurante Vño Tinto De Murcia
Salicru
Schweppes
Servicio De Proyección Social Y Voluntariado Universidad De Murcia
Sibelius Consultoría De Ventas
Skandia
Sun Microsystem Iberica
Sun Microsystem Cav
Tas Motor
Teresa Alarcón
Tivoli Puerto Rico
Tortillerías Cáscaras
Tragsa
Travel
Trina
Trudel Schmidt
Tve Sant Cugat
Tu Herbolario
Vass
Verdejo Grupo Empresarial
Viveros La Generala
Voces Para La Paz
Vodafone
Ynsadiet



Thank you



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Valencia Region: c/ Pizarro, 29, 2ª puerta 5 - 46004 Valencia · Tel: 96 310 61 21 · Fax 96 351 31 68

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Basque Country: Plaza de Sarrikoalde, 2, Bajo - 48015 Bilbao · Tel: 94 447 96 77 · Fax 94 447 97 61

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Promoting dignity and solidarity to build a fairer world

