Dear friends,

It is always a pleasure to introduce the Ayuda en Acción Annual Report through which, as every year, we wish to share with you our organisation’s main milestones and achievements and to express our gratitude to all of the people, authorities, companies and organisations who support our work.

The fact that it has been a difficult year only increases our enthusiasm and drive to address our main aim and commitment: to improve the living conditions of the poorest communities through sustainable development programmes. It is the same enthusiasm and drive we see in our network of supporters and in Spanish society, which despite these hard times continues to provide us with the support that makes our work possible.

There are now barely three years left to meet the Millennium Development Goals – the deadline set by world governments to reduce extreme poverty – and ensure universal access to education, reduce child mortality by two-thirds and stop the spread of AIDS, for example. The global crisis is hindering the fulfilment of these goals. Although the United Nations has confirmed that fewer people now live below the poverty line, it is estimated that in 2015 more than one billion people will continue to live in extreme poverty. The challenges we face are enormous, but that only increases our determination to tackle them. More than ever, we must look to the future with resolve and reinforce our commitment with the poorest.

Together we have achieved a great deal, and we intend to achieve a great deal more. This report contains a small sample of our journey together over the past year. We hope that you continue alongside us for many more years of support, effort, solidarity and commitment.

Warm regards,

Jaime Montalvo
Chair of Ayuda en Acción
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MESSAGE FROM
THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Dear friends,

I am once again pleased to share with you the Ayuda en Acción Annual Report, where we take stock of our work and the challenges we faced during the year.

We live and work in a context of increasing inequity that affects the lives of millions of people in many ways: gender inequity, inequality in the access to basic foods, to education or healthcare, amongst others.

For quite some time now, he have seen these differences grow, a fact that is also alarmingly reflected in countries like ours, which is both a cause for concern and also a call to reflect and to act.

Our experience has taught us that the great changes in society are brought about by solidarity between people. The achievements and success stories of Ayuda en Acción are based precisely on the establishment of solidarity ties that prove that there is a global citizenry that continues to believe in and fight for a better world.

Aware of how important it is not only to preserve but also to increase these networks of solidarity, in 2012 we have strengthened our educational work in Spain through the launch of Ahora Toca... (It’s Time For...), a campaign designed to promote values education among schoolchildren and youngsters by providing them with experiences in solidarity and child sponsorship, one of our most prominent hallmarks. Similarly, we renewed our Project Volunteers programme, which provides people in Spain with the opportunity to get a close-up view of our efforts by working as volunteers on our projects.

It is this selfless effort on behalf of all our supporters that has allowed us to maintain our level of activity in more than 120 projects in Latin America, Asia and Africa despite the organisational and operational adjustments we have had to make.

All of the achievements described in this report were made possible thanks to the support of the Ayuda en Acción community, formed by thousands of people – sponsors, members, donors, volunteers, public and private institutions, personalities, the media and social network followers – who trust in us and give us their support.

To all of them, to all of you, and on behalf of the entire Ayuda en Acción team, I would like to warmly and sincerely thank you for helping us to carry out our work.

Warmly,

Patricia Moreira
Chief Executive of Ayuda en Acción
OUR ORGANISATION

Who We Are

Ayuda en Acción was founded in 1981. Today, more than 130,000 people support our work in 22 countries across Latin America, Asia and Africa. For over 30 years, one of the organisation’s main distinguishing features has been child sponsorship, through which we have established solidarity ties between people in our home societies and those in the countries where we work, while also improving the living conditions of the children’s entire communities.

Institutional Mission

Our efforts are aimed at improving the lives of children, families and communities in poorer countries and regions through sustainable, comprehensive development projects and awareness-raising activities that ultimately aim to promote the structural changes that will contribute to eradicating poverty.

Vision

We are an international development cooperation organisation that stands alongside the most vulnerable. An organisation whose primary task is to promote the enhancement of the individual and collective capabilities of the children, families and communities we work with to make sure they play the leading role in their own development, with solidarity ties as our distinguishing feature.

Values

Independence: we are a non-denomina-
tional, non-party organisation that carries out its mission without discrimination on grounds of race, religion or gender.

Recognition of people’s right to dignity: we assert the right to dignity of the people, families and communities we work with and cooperate with them to build a fairer world.

Solidarity: we promote the establishment of solidarity ties between our donors and the communities they support, as active commitments to achieve a dignified life for the people we work with.

Excellence: we act rigorously and efficiently to apply the resources we are entrusted by society, striving at all times to perform our work as effectively as possible.
Ayuda en Acción Board of Trustees*

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**Chair of the Board of Trustees**
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Patricia Moreira

**Quality Assurance**
Carlos Ochoa

**Resources**
Eduardo Guijarro

**Campaigns**
Alberto Casado

**Planning and Projects**
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**Galicia**
María José Tejera

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Ana Alcaraz

**Basque Country**
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José Maguiña

Colombia
María Isabel Cerón

Ecuador
Sylvana Regalado

El Salvador
Carlos Ochoa

Honduras
Ernesto Magaña

Mexico
Marco Castillo

Nicaragua
Carlos Ochoa

Peru
José Maguiña

Paraguay
Víctor Gallo

*June 2013
The Ayuda en Acción team comprises 1,382 employees, local partners and volunteers. The joint efforts of all these people in nine countries in Latin America and in our headquarters in Spain facilitate our task of fighting for people’s dignity and standing up for their rights.

In the countries where we are present we work both through our country offices, managed by Ayuda en Acción staff, and in the development areas, where we work alongside 529 people from a range of local partners who share our goal of promoting the structural changes required to enable us to fulfil our mission.

Gender equity remains one of our priorities and coherently with this core organisational value we employ an almost equal number of men and women.

Once again, the work of Ayuda en Acción during the year was made possible by hundreds of thousands of people who believe in the need to continue to stand up against poverty and whose support allows us to do so with the utmost independence.

In 2012 an average of 130,000 people regularly contributed to our development programmes, thousands of whom also made specific donations to ensure the continuity of our work.

A special mention too to the effort made by more than 20,000 of our sponsors who increased the amounts they contribute regularly during the year. The widespread commitment of Spanish society allows our work to reach some three million people in 22 countries across America, Asia and Africa. We would therefore like to thank all of those who in such testing times continue to stand alongside us and believe that a fairer world is possible.
VOLUNTEERS

Our volunteers bring us closer to society. Their efforts to take our awareness-raising campaigns to every region in Spain and to encourage critical citizenship are essential for us to fulfil our mission.

Volunteer Groups

One of the goals of our Foundation is to inform the Spanish public about our work in order to commit more people to our project. Through their local activities, our volunteers help to draw us closer to society and inform them about our work and achievements.

Our volunteers carry out a wide range of tasks and cooperate in different ways, ranging from the actions of our volunteer groups, who are present in a number of Spanish towns and cities, to individual initiatives by people who organise a range of activities in their companies, neighbourhoods or family circles. Noteworthy too is the involvement of companies who offer their employees the opportunity to cooperate with our initiatives, and of the people who decide to travel to selflessly help us in our projects and upon their return to Spain talk about the efforts and commitment of the people in the communities where we work.

Project Volunteers

The Ayuda en Acción Project Volunteers programme, which began in 2001, provides people with the opportunity to volunteer for one of our projects in the countries where we work. This provides them with the opportunity to understand and share the worries and needs faced by the women, men and children in these communities.

In 2012, 55 people, many of them members, took part either individually or as part of a company initiative in one of our programme’s three forms of volunteering. The first scheme, Technical Volunteering, involves working on our projects for anywhere between 15 days and 4 months on specialised tasks that require specific professional profiles. Immersion Volunteering consists of 10 to 12-day projects where the volunteer lives with a family and helps the community with its tasks. Finally, Volunteer Teams work for 2 to 3 weeks in support tasks in one of our development areas.
Headquarters: Madrid - Spain
Countries where we are permanently present 22

AFRICA
Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda, Equatorial Guinea 6

ASIA
Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam 5

LATIN AMERICA
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru. 11

Total no. of beneficiaries Around 3 million
Total no. of development areas in 2012 124
Where We Work

Mexico
Guatemala
Ecuador
Peru
Bolivia
Paraguay
El Salvador
Colombia
Spain
Honduras
Nicaragua
Haiti
India
Vietnam
Bangladesh
Nepal
Pakistan
Kenya
Mozambique
Malawi
Ethiopia
Uganda
Equatorial Guinea

WHERE WE WORK
In 2012, the net total of aid provided by developed to developing nations amounted to €126 billion, 4% less than in 2011.

140 million women and girls currently suffer the consequences of female genital mutilation.

Out of 868 million people with malnutrition problems, 852 million live in developing countries.

One in every four children worldwide presents signs of stunted growth.
RIGHT TO EDUCATION
61 million children worldwide cannot go to school

42.3% of the world’s over-25s has not finished secondary school

123 million youngsters between 15 and 24 cannot read or write; 61% are women

On average, people in Nicaragua only go to school for 5.8 years; for 3.2 years in Nepal and 1.2 years in Mozambique

Two thirds of the world’s 796 million illiterate people are women

40.9% of children in the least developed countries do not finish their primary education

Sources: UNPD, WHO, FAO, UN (Millennium Campaign), NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)

Poverty
There are currently almost 1 billion hungry people in the world. 70% are women

More than 70% of all child deaths occur in Africa and Southeast Asia

783 million people, 11% of the world’s population, lack access to drinking water

1.4 billion people live below the poverty line, surviving on $1.25 a day or less

36% of the world’s population, or 2.5 billion people, lack access to sanitation

More than 100 million children under the age of 5 are undernourished and underweight

In Ethiopia & Mozambique there are 0.3 doctors for every 10,000 inhabitants

In 2012 more than 32 million people were forcibly displaced by disasters

Every 15 seconds, a woman is assaulted somewhere in the world

In Malawi there are 0.2 doctors for every half a million inhabitants

Ethiopia has one hospital for every half a million inhabitants

More than 100 million children under the age of 5 are undernourished and underweight
**THE RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH**

We constantly develop our approach in order to maximise our results and the impact we generate. We have progressively adapted our focus on lines of action to a more results-driven and territorially-focused rights-based approach.

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**How does Ayuda en Acción understand the rights-based approach to work?**

Working with a rights-based approach involves recognising that the people living in poverty and exclusion do not merely require assistance, but that they are entitled to make their own decisions regarding their development and to demand the public services, benefits, policies and behaviours that guarantee their freedom, development and dignity; in short, services that guarantee their ability to exercise their rights. As such, their demands are enforceable life principles recognised by an international legal framework.

**What rights are they?**

Ever since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed on 10th December 1949, in order to ensure their fulfilment a range of international agreements and conventions have been passed that are binding for all of the countries that have ratified them.

The rights-based approach at Ayuda en Acción

Our position is that of an organisation that promotes, advocates and supports the effective implementation of human rights. The exercise and demand of such rights by the individuals and groups we work with lie at the core of our action, with special attention to the most impoverished population groups whose rights are blatantly violated.

We emphasise:

- **Women’s and children’s rights**
- **The right to food**
- **The right to education**

This supersedes the needs-based approach to human development. Interventions do not aim to meet immediate needs, but to support people whose rights are violated so that they develop their own capabilities to stand up for them.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RIGHTS-BASED APPROACH</th>
<th>NEEDS-BASED APPROACH</th>
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<td>People are entitled to aid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive approach</td>
<td>Specific projects targeting specific groups</td>
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<td>Every group involved increases its awareness</td>
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<td>Rights based on international standards</td>
<td>Needs determined subjectively</td>
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<td>Rights are indivisible and interdependent</td>
<td>Hierarchy of needs. Some needs are more important than others</td>
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<td>Rights are universal (identical for everyone, everywhere)</td>
<td>Needs vary according to the situation of the individual and the environment</td>
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<td>As well as a moral obligation, governments also have a legal one</td>
<td>Governments should do something but nobody’s obligations are defined</td>
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<td>Beneficiaries are active participants in their own right</td>
<td>Beneficiaries can take part in order to improve service delivery</td>
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<td>Everyone plays their part in the realisation of rights</td>
<td>Certain groups have the technical expertise to meet each need</td>
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MEETING BASIC NEEDS

One of our main goals is to ensure the fulfilment of basic rights such as the right to food, education, health, water and housing for the poor and excluded peoples of the countries in which we work.

Our work promotes the complete fulfilment, as a fundamental right, of the right to food in a dignified and inclusive manner. Furthermore, we understand education not only as an essential human right for the development of individuals and society, but also as a vehicle for social change. Ayuda en Acción’s priority objectives also include quality education and health systems, water, electricity and decent and safe housing.

In Bolivia, in 2012 we built 17 classrooms, two schools and a boarding school in Sorata Azurduy, which will ensure education for more than 400 children and adolescents. In addition, we helped to equip 31 reading rooms, supported training for 1,587 teachers to improve teaching procedures and provided 55 computers for telecentres in Manuel María Caballero, San José de Chiquitos and Cotagaita, that will be used by more than 2,000 students. We also built two health centres to provide quality health services for more than 400 people in Cotagaita and San José de Chiquitos, and helped to construct 15 healthy homes in Luis Calvo to minimize the risk of contracting Chagas disease.

In El Salvador, we promoted the right to water for 137 families, 92 of who now have safe drinking water after their homes were hooked up to one of the two new water networks constructed. A further 46 families in the Buenos Aires community in the town of Juayúa (Department of Sonsonate) will now have a domestic supply of water during the dry season thanks to the construction of a tank to collect and store water from the winter rains.

In Colombia, we improved water treatment in the municipalities of Matanza and Lebrija through the construction of four water treatment plants serving 260 families, a clinic and two children’s homes, and we also fitted water filters at eleven school canteens in Cauca. In Boyacá we built the Tibasosa community centre and the facilities for the Paya community radio station. In the department of Cauca we conducted nutritional screening and follow-up at 25 schools, supplied first aid kits for schools and provided teachers with first aid training.

In Paraguay, we equipped nine health posts serving 1,600 households in 32 communities and set up water facilities for 297 families. We improved the quality of education for 1,080 children by constructing seven new classrooms and restoring and refurbishing eleven more, three of which were also fitted with computer equipment. In addition, we enrolled a further 200 youngsters and adults in our literacy programmes.

In Honduras, the children of the communities of Bocuire and El Hato, in the El Paraiso Sur development area, will now be able to grow and develop adequately after the opening of two Early Stimulation Centres and two playgroups which their own parents will manage and maintain. We also promoted awareness on women’s rights through training in the “Paso a Paso” (“Step by Step”) method, a constructive approach to the issues that concern youngsters, such as the prevention of early pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases.

In Peru, we built and/or refurbished 11 Early Learning Centres in the Provinces of Cangallo (Ayacucho Region), Santa Cruz (Cajamarca), Gran Chimú (La Libertad), and Chulucanas (Piura). More than 800 children up to 3 years old now enjoy better opportunities in their early childhood. In addition, 153 early education advocates
improved their skills through experiential workshops and practical sessions. Our Healthy Homes Programme enrolled 622 families, who learnt about good disease prevention practices such as the consumption of safe drinking water, hand washing and balanced nutrition. In the rural areas of Ayacucho, Cajamarca, La Libertad, Piura and Cusco, 1,506 women and 36 men learnt to read and write.

In Ecuador, we supported 32 schools in Cantón Sigsig that provide education for 3,442 children and adolescents. Meanwhile, in Cantón Guano we provided training for 664 parents from 25 communities on good nutrition and food preparation practices and diversified crop production through the implementation of integrated production techniques, helping to reduce acute malnutrition by 6.9%.

In India, we supported basic education for young children, covering school enrolment fees for 500 children in the Prayatna Samithi development area.

In Bangladesh, we distributed health & hygiene kits (containing, amongst other items, a toothbrush, nail clippers, soap, toothpaste and a thermometer) for 970 children.

In Ethiopia, 1,174 farmers in the Decha district increased their crop production and earnings thanks to the institutionalisation of the Seed Banking System and its positive impact on the marketing of their produce.

In Malawi, Ntchisi district, 200 children improved their computer skills and abilities thanks to our new computer training courses.

In Colombia, the promotion of quality public education through the Pies Descalzos schools in Quibdó and Barranquilla and the Gabriel García Márquez school in Cazucá, has been one of the main priorities of Fundación Pies Descalzos (Barefoot Foundation), supported by Ayuda en Acción.

As part of the strategies designed to this end, they held teaching workshops for primary and secondary school teachers, working on course design and implementation, up-to-date teaching strategies, evaluation systems, competency-based assessment and reading skills. In addition, they provided school-teachers and managers with training on management procedures.

The process involves 136 teachers working with 3,984 students, providing them with strategies that the youngsters can go on to implement both in their formal education and their everyday lives.

Nidia Ríos, a Social Sciences teacher at the Gabriel García Márquez School in the Cazucá district of Soacha, is very pleased with the achievements of the training process: “In recent years the teaching component has been strengthened. Part of the progress has come through the implementation of the teaching sequence, which has helped us to find other learning styles that are better adapted to the needs of our students, thus ensuring that they learn the appropriate skills”.

These approaches address educational issues bearing in mind the factors that directly influence quality, achieving an impact on the educational community and seeking to ensure the sustainability of the processes involved.

In Ecuador, the SIPAS (Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Systems) seek to strengthen the local agrarian economy by producing healthy, nutritious foods in the agriculture and livestock production chain. We seek to make families the key element in growing and perpetuating their crops, aiming to ensure that they do not depend on others for food and hence reduce extreme poverty, which in some areas affects up to 30% of the population.

In Bolivia, farming initiatives with crops such as pepper, honey, amaranth and corn help peasant farmers to increase their production capacity and progressively move towards sustainable practices. The goal is to increase market competitiveness for these people, of whom nearly 60% live in extreme poverty.

These efforts are implemented under a wider strategy to promote people’s own exercise of their Right to Food (“Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services”) by lobbying civil society to organise itself and demand its fulfilment.
ENHANCING LOCAL ECONOMIES

We strive to bring together local producers, consumers and authorities to generate the sustainable economic development processes needed to ensure communities’ sovereignty and right to food.

Our work is reflected in the strengthening and training of small-scale farmers, their communities and organisations, transforming and modernising the marketing of their produce and enhancing their local economies.

In Peru, more than 2,000 farmers have succeeded in marketing quality organic produce. Among them, 10 smallholders from Totos and Paras, in Ayacucho’s Cangallo province, presented their goods - quinoa, amaranth, corn, garlic, Hass avocado, native potatoes, honey and physalis - at Mistura 2012, the most important food fair not only in Peru but in all of Latin America.

In El Salvador, 27 families from the Association of Organic Vegetable Growers (ACOPO), in the municipality of San Ignacio, were provided with better equipment for handling fresh vegetables and are now able to fetch higher prices for their produce. The new equipment, which improves their facilities’ hygiene conditions and the presentation of their produce, has enabled them to enter new markets.

In Bolivia, we worked with families to help increase their household income, production capacity and negotiating skills, thus enhancing their food rights. We constructed 63 water harvesting systems for crop and livestock production in six development areas; in Manuel María Caballero we built and equipped a mill that is now used by 45 farmers to produce molasses (a sugar cane syrup) and whole cane sugar; and in Malmiza we provided 604 farmers with equipment to improve and enhance the production processes for their potato, bean and corn crops and for the manufacture of sports clothing and fabrics.

In Ecuador, in Cantón Guano, which comprises 18 communities in the province of Chimborazo, 326 families implemented Integrated Agriculture and Livestock Systems (SIPAS) to diversify their production, care for the environment and provide healthy Andean foods for household consumption, thus helping to reduce food shortages. Their facilities also include children’s playgrounds that help to strengthen family bonds.

In Colombia we supported the opening of two local markets in Leprija and Matanza, in the department of Santander, managed by two women’s associations, AMUCALE and ASOMUCOF. In Cauca, the agribusiness fair and Pan-American market were institutionalised as supply systems in which peasant farmers can take part. The Asopanela Quilichao and Antuven associations were provided training on appropriate production techniques and health regulation compliance.

In Malawi, 70 young graduates from Ntchisi were provided with start-up grants to launch their own businesses and improve their post-education livelihoods.

In Vietnam, we helped a group of 250 farmers in Cau Ngang to improve the marketing of their produce by supporting their organisations and promoting cooperativism between them.

In Mozambique, 1,200 people from Nhongonhane were provided access to and control over arable lands where they have set up sustainable agriculture practices that have increased their crop yields.

Over two thousand people in the states of Odisha and Jharkhand are implementing sustainable agricultural models to ensure food sovereignty thanks to Ayuda en Acción and the “la Caixa” Welfare Projects’ Socioeconomic Programme. The programme works alongside small-scale farmers whose crops are dependent on rainwater. Their situation is further threatened by climate change, lack of access to technologies, debt due to the purchase of GM seeds and soil penetration of chemical compounds that pose health and environmental hazards.

In response to this situation, we promote a different model of income generation, helping farmers to market their produce directly and promoting kitchen gardens to make sure that people’s nutritional requirements are covered. We set up collective seed banks to reduce external dependence on this resource, work to eliminate chemicals from crops and promote an agricultural development fund to allow farmers to increase their productivity without having to resort to unscrupulous local moneylenders.

This is the third year running that Ayuda en Acción and “la Caixa” Welfare Projects have teamed up to promote rural development and food rights by implementing entrepreneurial solutions. In each case, community building is combined with the enhancement of production economies, thus helping rural populations to preserve their livelihoods and develop their own sustainable farming initiatives.
STRENGTHENING LOCAL CAPACITIES

The strengthening of local capabilities is a necessary step for creating viable and sustainable development processes while nurturing the creation and preservation of active communities.

These training processes involve people with decision-making capabilities in management and production in a wide range of fields, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, health and education.

In Bolivia, we trained 26 members of economic organisations in business management practices and negotiation with the potential markets of seven municipalities. In Sucre, we helped to set up kitchen gardens at seven schools, strengthening students’ knowledge of crop-growing while also improving their nutrition.

In Paraguay, 1,998 farmers were provided with training in areas such as farming, bread making or vermiculture. In addition, we engaged 306 farming units in training programmes on management, finance, trade and administration. A further 50 youngsters sat courses on middle management and 200 people took part in healthy eating workshops.

In El Salvador, 17 youngsters from the Agua Caliente community in Suchitoto have undergone training in carpentry and woodcrafting. This has helped them to develop new skills for using the resources at their disposal more efficiently and involved them in social activities such as the repair of school furniture for the children in their communities. In addition, 420 people learnt about the Law on Comprehensive Protection for Children and Adolescents (LEPINA) and 271 community council members also received training on women’s rights, organisational culture and leadership.

In Honduras, as part of our Food Security and Sovereignty project, Ayuda en Acción and local partner Fundación de Waal promoted good preventive health practices to help ensure the birth of healthy children through the Antenatal Prevention of Disabilities programme, which provided training for 130 community leaders and 98 university graduates and students from nine municipalities. To further promote preventive practices, the participants then provided the same training in their communities.

In Peru, we helped strengthen the livestock sector through training on artificial insemination techniques and donated Brown Swiss breed cattle to increase milk production. While Criollo cows produce three to five litres of milk a day, the former can provide up to 20 litres. Thanks to this, the families involved increased their total production to 582,000 litres, enough to ensure their own household consumption, sell some of their production on the market and set aside another part for cheese making. Freshwater fish farming was another way in which we helped to strengthen household economies. Over 228,000 trout were raised in Cutervo, Chota and Bambamarca (Cajamarca) and Anta (Cusco), both for household consumption and sale in local markets.

In Kenya, we supported 50 members of the Kwisero farmers’ organisation, who attended the annual agriculture fair in Kisumu to learn new farming techniques and discover new products to improve their daily work.

In India, 200 families from the Vidya Dham Samiti region were trained on how to sow high quality seeds and also on sustainable, environmentally-friendly farming techniques.

In Janamora, Ethiopia, 120 women from Wasel, Sabra and Gashajagie Kebeles were provided with the initial training and funding they needed to join credit and savings cooperatives.

In 2009, a group of women from the María Auxiliadora Producer’s Board (JUNDEMÁR) in the town of Pedro Juan Caballero decided to set up a horticultural cooperative. Their aim was to diversify their production and grow vegetables and medicinal and aromatic plants, both for their own consumption and to sell in order to prop up their family income. To begin with, 10 women formed the Fortuna Guazú Group of Women Horticulturalists and started to work together on a one hectare communal vegetable garden whose original irrigation system was later improved.

Now they have a nursery too, in which they grow seedlings of seasonal plants, and we have provided them with tools, consumables, technical training and other courses to expand their knowledge and increase production. “We organised ourselves and got to work. It has really helped to have an abundant supply of water, a nursery and the technical support of Ayuda en Acción and ACMR (Acción Comunitaria, one of our local partners in Paraguay). We feel proud; together we have learnt that it was possible to improve our lives”, says Hortencia, one of the Fortuna Guazú horticulturalists.

On her part, Pablina, who not only looks after her 6 children but also carefully tends to the plants in the communal plot, tells us: “The vegetables we grow aren’t just for selling; they have also changed our own diets, and that’s very important. The money I earn from sales helps to pay for my children’s education and for my family’s health, food and clothing.”
In the Guano and Quero cantons in cuanipul municipal contingency plans. Committees and the dissemination of management through 3 modules taught at schoolchildren learnt about risk management and provided corn seed. In addition, implemented a Crop Rehabilitation Plan and two water storage systems. We also community water distribution systems and Tarvita and set up or expanded eight people in the municipalities of Villa Vaca Chuquisaca for over 6,000 launched three prevention projects in the department of Chuquisaca for over 6,000 people in the municipalities of Villa Vaca Guzmán, Huacaya, Huacareta, Azurduy and Tarvita and set up or expanded eight community water distribution systems and two water storage systems. We also implemented a Crop Rehabilitation Plan and provided corn seed. In addition, schoolchildren learnt about risk management through 3 modules taught at 24 schools. In the same line of work, we strengthened the Risk Management Unit at Villa Vaca Guzmán and supported both the establishment of Operational Emergency Committees and the dissemination of municipal contingency plans.

In Bolivia, we developed risk management systems in partnership with local governments and provided response to specific emergencies to ensure dignified living conditions for those affected. During 2012 we launched three prevention projects in the department of Chuquisaca for over 6,000 people in the municipalities of Villa Vaca Guzmán, Huacaya, Huacareta, Azurduy and Tarvita and set up or expanded eight community water distribution systems and two water storage systems. We also implemented a Crop Rehabilitation Plan and provided corn seed. In addition, schoolchildren learnt about risk management through 3 modules taught at 24 schools. In the same line of work, we strengthened the Risk Management Unit at Villa Vaca Guzmán and supported both the establishment of Operational Emergency Committees and the dissemination of municipal contingency plans.

In the Guano and Quero cantons in Ecuador, fifteen community Risk Management committees were set up, each with community response plans and basic equipment for Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA). In addition, 27 schools in these cantons drew up Institutional School Emergency Plans, and the Centralized Autonomous Government (GAD) of Ilapo Parish developed a Parish Risk Management Plan to safeguard the lives of children and families in the event of an eruption of the Tungurahua Volcano.

In El Salvador, 278 people from 20 Community Civil Defence Committees in Suchitoto, San Ignacio and La Palma acquired knowledge and skills to reduce risks in their communities, benefiting a total of 2,972 families. These structures have their own Community Risk Management plans within the framework of the Municipal Civil Defence Commissions and the Nationwide Civil Defence System.

In Bolivia, we developed risk management systems in partnership with local governments and provided response to specific emergencies to ensure dignified living conditions for those affected. During 2012 we launched three prevention projects in the department of Chuquisaca for over 6,000 people in the municipalities of Villa Vaca Guzmán, Huacaya, Huacareta, Azurduy and Tarvita and set up or expanded eight community water distribution systems and two water storage systems. We also implemented a Crop Rehabilitation Plan and provided corn seed. In addition, schoolchildren learnt about risk management through 3 modules taught at 24 schools. In the same line of work, we strengthened the Risk Management Unit at Villa Vaca Guzmán and supported both the establishment of Operational Emergency Committees and the dissemination of municipal contingency plans.

In Honduras, 951 people (173 families in five communities) were provided with tools for the agricultural recovery of their plots, and 373 more (57 families from 18 communities) were provided with building materials and technical support to repair damaged homes and increase their resilience to storms and earthquakes. An additional 8,000 people (1,440 families in 20 communities) benefitted from the rehabilitation of water systems.

In Nicaragua, Early Warning Systems (EWS) were set up in seventeen communities, benefiting 9124 people, of whom 4,504 are women. The EWS is part of the regional early warning system, coordinated by the Nicaraguan Army’s Civil Defence branch.

In Ethiopia, we created early warning and emergency management committees comprising 200 people, including experts, who received training to help them draw up a community vulnerability analysis plan.

In Bangladesh, working through our local partner Population Services and Training Center (PSTC) we taught more than 300 factory workers how to act in the event of an earthquake.

Tropical Depression 12-E affected the entire country of Honduras, and in the south caused severe flooding and landslides that damaged homes, roads, water systems and crops and displaced much of the population. Many families were unable to attend their jobs in the agribusinesses operating in the region, thus limiting their capacity to purchase food and other household goods. Damage to water systems limited the availability of drinking water, while damaged sanitation systems exposed the population to contaminated water, especially affecting the most vulnerable population groups, namely children under 5 and the elderly. Ayuda en Acción responded immediately, working in municipal shelters, distributing 200 food rations and focusing its efforts on 8,596 people in 39 communities in the municipalities of Liure and Soledad, investing €285,490 from its own funds, the EU ECHO programme, the French Government and municipal councils. To address the rehabilitation of roads, water systems and housing, we deployed a gender-equal “cash for work” scheme that contributed to the household economies of the 892 participating families, helping to keep the families together by minimising their need to move to other communities in search of work. 61 families received support to repair their homes and fit them with sinks and we helped a further 35 to build latrines. We also rebuilt 19 drinking water facilities serving 8,000 people, provided 173 families with support for replanting subsistence crops and rebuilt 7km of rural roads connecting 911 people from five communities to their nearest towns.

In situations of socio-political tension and instability, armed conflict, natural disasters, epidemics and famine, our approach to risk management allows us to work on reducing and transforming hazards by acting on their causes and their social impact.
EMPOWERMENT, GOVERNANCE AND CITIZENSHIP

Active citizens who develop their political, organisational and technical capabilities are essential for creating the sturdy, resilient social, economic and institutional structures required for territorial development.

Our strategy aims to consolidate democratic governance structures by creating social spaces in which people take full ownership and freely demand the fulfillment of their rights, while strengthening public bodies to help them to effectively respond to these demands.

In Colombia, 50 youngsters from Quibdó took part in the drafting of a proposal for a Public Youth Policy that was presented to their local council. The proposal revolved around four themes: leadership, income generation opportunities, reproductive health and formal and informal education. In addition, we organised human rights workshops for children from all of the development areas.

In Paraguay, we strengthened nine organisations, along with five local district councils and a number of interagency coordination committees. Twenty community organisations received information on rights and citizenship; we worked on setting up childhood and youth committees in five municipalities; we strengthened and promoted 30 women’s committees and district organisations; and helped 106 farming units to form networks for managing the storage and marketing of their produce.

In Ecuador, we engaged 70 organisations involved in the management of drinking water and irrigation resources in the participatory research conducted by the National Water Resources Forum to ensure their input was included in nationwide discussions on the recognition of the importance of community management as a constitutional and legitimate alternative for populations to exercise their right to water.

In Bolivia, we rallied citizens and organisations to continue working for the fulfilment of their individual and collective rights. In Manuel María Caballero, Sucre, Azurduy and the Teresa de los Andes Home we helped 1,281 people to obtain identity documents, as well as 1,110 birth certificates for the children of Manuel María Caballero. We also helped to consolidate 25 women’s organisations and farming units in six development areas and provided training on a range of issues for their members.

In Chiapas, Mexico, we held migration and photography workshops for more than 40 students. We also held 30 human rights workshops in Zautla and rallied 32 communities to demonstrate against a mining exploitation in the Tlamanca community.

In El Salvador, 417 people took part in National Solidarity Ties Committees, sharing their views on sexual and reproductive rights and lobbying health and education authorities to step up their efforts to raise awareness on the prevention of HIV, STIs and early pregnancies.

In Vietnam our work included workshops for 120 women from Cau Ngang to raise their awareness on gender-based violence and their entitlement to social services and decent jobs without any form of discrimination.

In Malawi, 1,000 women in Kasakula increased their income opportunities through a grant that helped 50 of them to become credit facilitators in a community savings scheme.

In Kenya, a group of 100 women from the region of Usigu received training on women’s rights to monitor and report violence against women in the area and thus establish themselves as a pressure group in their community.

The agreement on “Strengthening Women in Equatorial Guinea” reached with the Agencia Española de Cooperação (Spanish Agency for Cooperation) and jointly implemented with Equatorial Guinea’s Ministry for Social Affairs and for the Promotion of Women, has spelt a breakthrough in the uphill struggle faced by the women of Equatorial Guinea, whose government views merely as child-bearers rather than full citizens.

Our organisation has been involved in several processes to empower the women of Equatorial Guinea. We supported them in their attempts to legalise their associations when information was not forthcoming. We provided them with materials and documentation to legalise their groups, to speak appropriately about women’s rights and gender-based violence, and to demand the rights they are due by nature. We informed them about all the things they are entitled to but others do not want them to know, such as the treaties Equatorial Guinea has ratified on Women’s Rights; every 8th March (International Women’s Day) and 25th November (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) we marched alongside them on the streets of the country’s main cities.

Through the agreement, we identified and worked with 22 women’s groups in Malabo and Bata, such as ASAMA, AMUDIGUE, MUBA, MANAM or NNEM MBOHO; amongst other actions, we conducted awareness-raising campaigns in the country’s main media, produced comics about CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) and reports on the situation of girls’ education in Equatorial Guinea, all of this with a single purpose: to ensure that the women of Equatorial Guinea learn to fight for their rights and continue to advance without looking back.
CAMPAIGNS AND ADVOCACY WORK

Creating a collective consciousness that prioritises the eradication of poverty is the first step in the struggle to fight inequities by addressing their root causes.

With this aim in mind, we work to create public arenas in which we implement awareness-raising, mobilisation and advocacy campaigns that we then carry over to the political decision-making spheres that shape people’s lives. In order to achieve this, one of our priorities is to create and strengthen networks between grassroots organisations.

In Honduras, the Inter-Agency Committee on Early Childhood Care, of which Ayuda en Acción is a member, succeeded in pushing through the Policy on Comprehensive Care Policy for Children Under Six. The aim of this policy is to provide the country’s government, as the guarantor of children’s rights, with a guideline for implementing concerted strategies that ensure the survival, development and protection of young children.

In the Ecuadorian province of Chimborazo, as part of the Plan for the Protection of Children and Adolescents, we supported the drafting and approval of a Provincial Ordinance titled “Children and adolescents of Chimborazo province happy, in a peaceful environment and free from violence”, to ensure their rights and comprehensive protection. With the same aim, 58 children and adolescents in the Guano and Quero cantons exercised their right to participation through their involvement in the election process for the Advisory Council of Children and Adolescents of Ecuador (CCNNNA-E). In Cantón Sigó, we designed public policy proposals to address the demands of peasant families; in 2012, fourteen community organisations and six local governments were involved in the discussion, approval and implementation of these regulations, which govern issues such as the protection of moors, natural forests, water sources and springs or trade at agro-ecological, handicraft and solidarity fairs.

In El Salvador, several organisations from the municipality of San Ignacio have set up a cross-sector panel to discuss and seek territorial development alternatives in the area in coordination with the local and national governments. Ayuda en Acción also implements several cooperation instruments with a number of Salvadoran agencies to work jointly on proposals for interventions aiming to improve the living conditions of the country’s most vulnerable families. In addition, 97 community organisations engaged in actions to demand the fulfilment of their rights, such as the Forum for Action on Education.

In Bangladesh, with the aim of promoting occupational safety policies, we provided counsel for 200 workers regarding their actual workplace conditions compared to the labour law in force, which was passed in 2010. In addition, we held joint meetings and workshops on Corporate Social Responsibility with 90 business managers and factory owners, and handed out informational materials on the issue.

In Vietnam, we promoted critical analysis skills among the most vulnerable groups of Cau Ngang, such as poor women, minorities and youth, through awareness-raising campaigns in their communities and by supporting networking between grassroots organisations. We also helped to strengthen local government workers’ knowledge on issues such as legislation, administrative reform and labour policies, addressing them at all times from a human rights perspective.

The Latin American Campaign for the Right to Education (CLADE) reaffirms the responsibility of States in ensuring the right to education. This requires consolidating civil society’s capacity to debate and take collective action in the forums where discussions take place on the public policies that their nations commit to, and also to develop its capability to advocate the fulfilment of the Human Right to Education (HRE).

This precisely is the purpose of the Regional Civil Society Education Fund for Latin America and the Caribbean (FRESCE), which Ayuda en Acción and ActionAid manage in strategic alliance with the CLADE in fourteen of the region’s countries – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Mexico, Paraguay and Peru – with the support of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE).

One of the outcomes of this process, which began two years ago, has been the consolidation of the national coalitions involved, achieved by strengthening their members and creating provincial, departmental and federal forums. This has allowed the forums and coalitions that adhere to the principles set forth by the HRE to develop their own country agendas. We have also promoted advocacy efforts through lobbying and mass mobilisation. One of the arenas for HRE advocacy will undoubtedly be the discussions on the Post-2015 Development Goals. Our challenge will be to work with the CLADE to consolidate and articulate the national agendas at the regional level in order to reposition free, quality education for all as a human right for which states are responsible, and to strengthen the role of civil society in the debates on education policies.
LATIN AMERICA, ASIA AND AFRICA

Our cooperation programmes are the best example of our efforts to fight poverty and help improve the quality of life of many of the inhabitants of these countries.

The end of 2012 leaves us three years away from the deadline to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that world leaders agreed over a decade ago. Working together, governments, the United Nations, the private sector and civil society have managed to save many lives and improve the living conditions of many people.

According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), for the first time since they started analysing poverty trends, the number of people living either in poverty or extreme poverty fell in every developing region, including Sub-Saharan Africa, the region where these rates are highest. Estimates indicate that the number of people living on $1.25 or less a day had dropped from 2 billion in 1990 to 1.4 billion in 2010.

Nevertheless, current forecasts show that by 2015 over 600 million people worldwide will still lack access to clean drinking water, nearly one billion will continue to live on less than $1.25 a day, mothers will continue to die during childbirth, and there will still be children suffering and dying from preventable diseases. Hunger will continue to be a global problem, and ensuring that all children complete their primary education will remain an essential unmet target that will continue to negatively affect the rest of the goals.

Especially important are the issues of the unequal progress made between countries and regions and the profound differences between populations, particularly between the inhabitants of rural and urban areas. Gender inequity remains, as women continue to face discrimination in access to education, work, property ownership and participation in government. Violence against women continues to undermine the efforts made to meet all of the MDGs and is still the leading cause of death and disability among women aged 16-44 years.

In the words of Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary General of the UN, “The current economic crises must not be allowed to decelerate or reverse the progress that has been made. Let us build on the successes we have achieved so far, and let us not relent until all the Millennium Development Goals have been attained.”
According to the available figures, both poverty and destitution continued to fall in Latin America during the past year, posting the lowest figures in three decades. Although poverty has not been reduced in all of the region’s countries over the past 12 months, it has in most of them.

In this context, and based on the available household surveys, in 2012 there were 167 million people living in poverty (approximately 29.5%), of whom 11.5% - some 66 million people - lived in conditions of extreme poverty or destitution. People under the age of 18 accounted for 51% of the destitute, meaning that virtually half of the poor are children. Poverty rates in the countries where Ayuda en Acción has a permanent presence ranged from 67% in Honduras to 27% in Peru.

One of the major challenges still facing Latin America is to reduce the prevailing high levels of inequity in terms of income distribution on the continent, which remains one of the world’s most unequal regions: 57.1% of all income goes to the richest 20% of the population, while the poorest 20% barely receive 2.9%.

For example, there are regions such as the Colombian Chocó or Peru’s Andean region where human development levels are far lower than those of their capitals, and where poverty, inequity and social exclusion can be found in all their crude reality despite the strong growth of their countries’ economies. Once again, these problems mostly affect the most vulnerable groups – women, children, and indigenous peoples – and translate into high rates of malnutrition, illiteracy and poverty.

Despite the recent progress achieved, Latin American countries still suffer from high levels of inequity, coupled with a deep-rooted distrust of their institutions. Studies conducted on public perceptions regarding the inequity of income distribution reveal a persistent discontent among citizens with how their institutions are run and with how economic, social and political resources are shared in their countries. These persistent feelings of citizens’ discontent with their institutions is both an obstacle and a challenge for the overall sense of belonging and for the construction of social contracts guided by the values of equity.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Malmiza</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>11,289</td>
<td>Pastoral Social Cáritas Potosi (PASOCAP)</td>
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<td>Hogar Teresa de los Andes</td>
<td>2004</td>
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<td>Hermanos de la Divina Providencia</td>
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<td>Alcalá</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Luis Calvo</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<td>Fundación Intercultural Nor Sud</td>
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<td>Yapacaní</td>
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<td>23,147</td>
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<td>Manuel María Caballero</td>
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<td>Sucre</td>
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<td>Azurduy</td>
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<td>Promotores Agropecuarios (PRORURAL)</td>
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<td>Cotagaita</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>14,201</td>
<td>Fundación Cultural Loyola (ACLOD)</td>
<td>182,624</td>
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**Other projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local Partner</th>
<th>Funds Applied (€)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food rights and local economic development in Bolivia and Ecuador</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>17,675</td>
<td>Fundación Participación y Sostenibilidad (PASOS), Centro de Multiservicios Educativos (CEMSE), Fundación Intercultural Nor Sud, Promotores Agropecuarios (PRORURAL)</td>
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<td>Implementation of community and municipal health systems in extremely deprived rural networks in the department of Potosí</td>
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**TOTAL**

| | | | | 3,933,643 |

**Main lines of action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>959,753</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>349,274</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)</td>
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<td>Enhancing local economies</td>
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<td>Environment and sustainable use of resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
<td>237,693</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>163,672</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>147,650</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
<td>12,989</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* This total shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
Main lines of action*

Meeting basic needs
- Basic education €265,115
- Basic health €8,915
- Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) €136,530

Enhancing local economies €61,124

Environment and sustainable use of resources €21,740

Strengthening local technical capacities €104,632

Empowerment, governance and citizenship building €58,347

Public awareness raising and advocacy €9,724

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
Main lines of action* | Funds applied (euros)  
---|---  
Meeting basic needs | 1,349,896  
Basic education | 474,370  
Basic health | 266,293  
Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) | 609,233  
Enhancing local economies | 896,955  
Environment and sustainable use of resources | 48,309  
Humanitarian action and risk management | 28,426  
Strengthening local technical capacities | 212,725  
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building | 567,725  
Public awareness raising and advocacy | 90,400  

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
Food security and risk management in four Central American countries (AECID)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
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<th>Investment (€)</th>
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<td>Food security and risk management in four Central American countries (AECID)</td>
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Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
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<td>Basic health</td>
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<td>Environment and sustainable use of resources</td>
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<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
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<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
<td>40,608</td>
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* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
Guatemala

Project on food rights and risk management (AECID)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
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<td>2010</td>
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**TOTAL**

17,982

445,000

Main lines of action*

Meeting basic needs

Funds applied (euros)

222,500

Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)

222,500

Humanitarian action and risk management

222,500

Haiti

Juanarya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
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<tr>
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**TOTAL**

38,712

Main lines of action*

Humanitarian action and risk management

38,712

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012

Este cuadro recoge la inversión en euros en algunas de las actividades realizadas en el país en 2012

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012

Este cuadro recoge la inversión en euros en algunas de las actividades realizadas en el país en 2012

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* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012
HONDURAS

Development area | Opening year | Beneficiaries | Local partner | Investment €
-----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------
Choluteca Norte  | 1998         | 11,388        | Ayuda en Acción | 252,869
El Paraiso Sur  | 1998         | 8,402         | Ayuda en Acción | 209,328
Comayagua Norte | 1998         | 5,500         | Ayuda en Acción | 218,224
Yoro            | 2003         | 19,406        | Ayuda en Acción | 235,117
Litoral Atlántico | 2009        | 13,976        | Centro Desarrollo Humano (CDH) | 180,707
Garífuna Cabo Camarón | 2012      | 8,011         | Comisión de Acción Social Menonita (CASM) | 139,123
Garífuna Centro | 2012         | 3,475         | Fundación San Alonso Rodríguez (FSAR) | 103,997

Other projects

- Actions for micro-watershed recovery and protection (Gov’t of Extremadura) 2010 Ayuda en Acción 103,816
- Food security and risk management (AECID) 2010 1.872 Asa, CASM, FPNT, CDH y ASONOG 777,908
- Healthy homes for poor Honduran families (UE) 2011 2.018 Asa, CDH, CEDAC y OIKOS 235,593
- Emergency Response for families affected by Tropical Depression 12-E and low pressure systems in Southern Honduras (ECHO) 2011 Sur en Acción 200,528
- Community resilience to drought in the dry tropical region (ECHO) 2012 Ayuda en Acción, Sur en Acción y FSAR 93,202
- Country Office 2012 Ayuda en Acción 481,785

TOTAL 74,048 3,232,196

Main lines of action*

Meeting basic needs 1,097,402
- Basic education 153,784
- Basic health 474,35
- Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) 896,183

Enhancing local economies 118,086

Environment and sustainable use of resources 18,634

Humanitarian action and risk management 533,826

Strengthening local technical capacities 85,660

Empowerment, governance and citizenship building 140,843

Public awareness raising and advocacy 48,744

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amanc</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>Asociación Mexicana de Ayuda a Niños con Cáncer AMANC</td>
<td>144,543</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nexapa</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>21,953</td>
<td>Desarrollo Regional Autogestivo Integral Sustentable A.C., DRAIS</td>
<td>162,077</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zautla</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>16,903</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural (CESDER)</td>
<td>109,378</td>
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<td>Guadalupe</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>6,867</td>
<td>Patronato Pro Educación Mexicano A.C.</td>
<td>156,565</td>
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<td>Sonora</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>20,914</td>
<td>Fundación de Apoyo Infantil FAI Sonora</td>
<td>198,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enlace Chiapas</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>5,434</td>
<td>Enlace Comunicación y Capacitación, A.C.</td>
<td>114,656</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Other projects</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Mexico Risk</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>6,549</td>
<td>PNUD, Yucatán, Campeche, Quintana Roo y Chiapas</td>
<td>100,571</td>
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<tr>
<td>Management project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Intervention in the State of Sonora</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Investigación y Educación Popular Autogestiva, A.C.</td>
<td>41,994</td>
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<tr>
<td>Country Office</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>7,137</td>
<td>Ayuda en Acción</td>
<td>284,187</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,311,316</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main lines of action*  Funds applied (euros)**

| Meeting basic needs   | 390,778   |
| Basic education       | 88,026    |
| Basic health          | 155,082   |
| Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) | 147,670   |
| Enhancing local economies | 62,272   |
| Environment and sustainable use of resources | 23,974   |
| Humanitarian action and risk management | 112,959   |
| Strengthening local technical capacities | 151,323   |
| Empowerment, governance and citizenship building | 47,699   |
| Public awareness raising and advocacy | 50,394 |

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
NICARAGUA

Development area | Opening year | Beneficiaries | Local partner | Investment €
---|---|---|---|---
Kukra Hill | 1998 | 10,329 | Ayuda en Acción | 179,156
Acahualinca | 2006 | 1,870 | Dos Generaciones | 101,128
Matiguás | 2007 | 9,040 | Ayuda en Acción | 233,530
Río Blanco | 2012 | 11,319 | Ayuda en Acción | 164,937
Other projects
Food Sovereignty and Food right in Central America (AECID) | 2011 | 887 | Ayuda en Acción, SOYINICA | 351,057
Country Office | 1993 | 2,644 | Ayuda en Acción | 334,664
TOTAL | | 36,089 | | 1,364,472

Main lines of action*

Meeting basic needs | 689,885
---|---
Basic education | 212,560
Basic health | 50,837
Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) | 426,487
Enhancing local economies | 22,510
Humanitarian action and risk management | 22,265
Strengthening local technical capacities | 61,811
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building | 13,717

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedro Juan Caballero</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>19,495</td>
<td>Acción Comunitaria (ACDM)</td>
<td>175,981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Misiones</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>19,832</td>
<td>Centro de Estudios Paraguayos Antonio Guasch (CEPAG)</td>
<td>174,874</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tavai Pora</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12,700</td>
<td>Centro de Educación, Capacitación y Tecnología Campesina (CECTEC)</td>
<td>168,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Roque</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>6,729</td>
<td>Servicio Ecuménico de Promoción Alternativa (SEPA)</td>
<td>149,251</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Joaquín</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>10,489</td>
<td>Centro Paraguayo de Cooperativistas (CPC)</td>
<td>198,441</td>
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</table>

**Development area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td></td>
<td>Coordinadora por los Derechos Humanos en Paraguay (CODEHUPy) y Coordinadora por los Derechos de la Infancia y Adolescencia (CDIA)</td>
<td>33,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Centro de Educación, Capacitación y Tecnología Campesina (CECTEC) y Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones de Derecho Rural y Reforma Agraria (CEIDRA)</td>
<td>10,631</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>Foro Paraguayo de Educación</td>
<td>86,713</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>8,571</td>
<td>Ayuda en Acción</td>
<td>195,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

| 77,806 | 1,193,232 |

**Main lines of action**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing local economies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and sustainable use of resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.*
### Development area
- **Proyecto urbano Yancana Huasy**
  - Opening year: 1996
  - Beneficiaries: 1,300
  - Local partner: Yancana Huasy
  - Investment: €195,851
- **Chota**
  - Opening year: 1997
  - Beneficiaries: 4,792
  - Local partner: Perú en Acción
  - Investment: €139,469
- **Cutervo**
  - Opening year: 1997
  - Beneficiaries: 5,275
  - Local partner: ESCAES
  - Investment: €219,985
- **Paján-Trujillo**
  - Opening year: 1997
  - Beneficiaries: 1,448
  - Local partner: CIEDI
  - Investment: €351,714
- **Ica-Paracas Verde**
  - Opening year: 1998
  - Beneficiaries: 17,448
  - Local partner: IDEMAL
  - Investment: €237,083
- **Piura**
  - Opening year: 1998
  - Beneficiaries: 8,702
  - Local partner: VISAD
  - Investment: €330,358
- **Lambayeque**
  - Opening year: 2004
  - Beneficiaries: 10,386
  - Local partner: CIDES
  - Investment: €472,975
- **Proyecto Binacional Ayabaca**
  - Opening year: 2005
  - Beneficiaries: 18,545
  - Local partner: ESCAES
  - Investment: €372,355
- **Ayacucho**
  - Opening year: 2007
  - Beneficiaries: 8,187
  - Local partner: CEDAP
  - Investment: €235,456
- **Santa Cruz**
  - Opening year: 2007
  - Beneficiaries: 6,040
  - Local partner: CDCIP
  - Investment: €231,766
- **Chumbivilcas**
  - Opening year: 2012
  - Beneficiaries: 9,045
  - Local partner: ARARIWA
  - Investment: €221,560
- **Conchán**
  - Opening year: 2012
  - Beneficiaries: 4,880
  - Local partner: IDEAS
  - Investment: €222,603
- **Puno**
  - Opening year: 2012
  - Beneficiaries: 1,217
  - Local partner: DESCO
  - Investment: €224,877
- **Anta-Chincheros**
  - Opening year: 2012
  - Beneficiaries: 7,599
  - Local partner: WARA
  - Investment: €473,421
- **San Miguel**
  - Opening year: 2012
  - Beneficiaries: 22,250
  - Local partner: PRODDIA
  - Investment: €315,981

### Other projects
- **Proyecto urbano Yancana Huasy**
  - Opening year: 2010
  - Beneficiaries: 4,206
  - Local partner: Perú en Acción / CDCIP
  - Investment: €156,081
- **APPD Acobamba (AECID)**
  - Opening year: 2011
  - Beneficiaries: 1,064
  - Local partner: Ayuda en Acción / REDES
  - Investment: €136,966
- **Country Office**
  - Opening year: 1988
  - Beneficiaries: 749,008
- **TOTAL**
  - Beneficiaries: 132,384
  - Investment: €5,287,510

### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>€914,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>€389,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>€147,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights…)</td>
<td>€377,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing local economies</td>
<td>€1,488,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment and sustainable use of resources</td>
<td>€100,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
<td>€5,879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>€328,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>€217,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
<td>€61,006</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
In recent years, Africa has been home to some of the world’s fastest growing economies. This has led to a decrease in poverty rates and, above all, to a renewed sense of optimism regarding its future.

However, according to the UN annual report, economic growth has not brought food security to the majority of the population still trapped by hunger. The latest available figures, dating from 2010, showed that 48% of the population of Sub-Saharan Africa lived in extreme poverty, while 41% of its preschool children suffered chronic malnutrition, a figure only expected to improve a meagre 1%. In overall terms, there were 55 million malnourished children, a figure that has grown and will continue to grow in the coming years, hitting 60 million by 2020.

There are three factors that are noticeably affecting food availability in Africa: natural disasters and environmental vulnerability, speculation in commodities markets, and political or armed conflicts. Institutional weakness in these countries entraps their most vulnerable populations, namely subsistence farmers, the landless, women and children in a vicious circle of poverty, food shortages and low human development.

The fight for the right to food in Africa during the coming years requires work on four key axes: improving productivity for peasant farmers; lobbying to improve nutrition policies, especially for children; increasing the resilience of communities; and promoting the participation and empowerment of rural populations, women especially.

In addition to the work required in Africa, our strategies need to be implemented within the framework of global processes for change, especially as regards food systems. There are also new factors that have a serious impact on how food is produced and consumed and that directly affect Africa: population growth, pressure on natural resources (water and land), diet, growth of the middle classes in emerging countries...

These factors have a strong influence on climate change and food prices and a significant impact on the vulnerability of the livelihoods of Africans.
### Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment (€)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Doba</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>65,426</td>
<td>ERSHA</td>
<td>205,601</td>
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<tr>
<td>Janamora</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>21,605</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>266,504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seru</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>21,447</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>232,493</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kamashi</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12,053</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>232,961</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decha</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>12,292</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>280,245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other projects**

- Drinking water facilities and basic sanitation in Decha: 387,008 €

**TOTAL**

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>132,823</td>
<td>1,604,813</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>938,237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>112,053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>36,435</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing</td>
<td>789,749</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing local economies</td>
<td>108,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
<td>196,959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>71,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
<td>60,342</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
### Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health project</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>Ministerio de Sanidad de Guinea Ecuatorial</td>
<td>366,008</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women’s rights project</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>5,500</td>
<td>Ministerio de Promoción de la Mujer de Guinea Ecuatorial</td>
<td>168,732</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2006</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,500</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>534,741</strong></td>
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### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action*</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>366,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>366,008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>168,732</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
### Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wenje</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>9,800</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>137,150</td>
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<td>Usigu</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>38,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangulbei</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>291,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khwisero</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>134,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyarongi</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>197,835</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other projects:
- Emergency response for populations affected by drought in Kenya, 2012: ActionAid, 150,300 €

**TOTAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
<th>95,274</th>
<th>1,082,286</th>
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**Main lines of action***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting basic needs</th>
<th>680,722</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>125,091</td>
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<td>Basic health</td>
<td>304,516</td>
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<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Humanitarian action and risk management</td>
<td>150,330</td>
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<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>251,234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
## Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SFA</td>
<td>1999</td>
<td>7,234</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>259,219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machinga</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>10,234</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>269,075</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neno</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>16,000</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>273,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntchisi</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>12,140</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>265,485</td>
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</table>

### Other projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women of Lilongwe</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL**

| 45,608                | 1,117,366    |

### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>608,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>245,507</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>192,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights…)</td>
<td>170,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing local economies</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>85,404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>170,715</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
### Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Namarroi</td>
<td>2001</td>
<td>13,661</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>279,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhongonhane</td>
<td>1997</td>
<td>15,983</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>253,442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other projects

- Erati health project: 66,455
- Strengthening civil society in Cabo Delgado: 539,000

### TOTAL

- Funds applied (euros): **1,138,516**

### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>441,433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>109,253</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>253,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)</td>
<td>78,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>36,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>575,280</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.*
Development area | Opening year | Beneficiaries | Local partner | Investment €
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Kalangala | 2001 | 6,064 | ActionAid | 201,716
Pallisa | 1999 | 60,500 | ActionAid | 290,771
Pader | 2012 | 16,263 | ActionAid | 16,263
**TOTAL** | | **66,564** | | **508,751**

**Main lines of action*** | Funds applied (euros)
--- | ---
Meeting basic needs | 237,312
Basic education | 71,276
Basic health | 64,405
Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...) | 101,630
Empowerment, governance and citizenship building | 77,397

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
The Asia and Pacific region is home to the largest proportion of the world’s population, about 900 million inhabitants, but accounts for only 30% of its land surface. This densely populated region is also home to a very high percentage of the world’s poorest inhabitants, accounting for over 70% of those who lack access to drinking water and sanitation, about 70% of all malnourished children and 67% of those living in extreme poverty. In addition, the diet of hundreds of millions of Asians lacks the necessary micronutrients, a very large category of malnutrition that is not recorded in the statistics.

People in Asia are four times more prone to natural disasters than those living in Africa, and twenty-five times more than Europe’s inhabitants. Climate change and population growth make malnutrition a major health risk here. The region is home to 578 million malnourished people, 100 million of whom are children under five.

Asian countries are subjected to an enormous tension between two of the production strategies for addressing this major food crisis: industrial agriculture, brought about by the green revolution, and agroecologically sustainable family farming, which is slowly but increasingly being accepted both worldwide and regionally as the most viable alternative. Rising regional and international prices are worsening malnutrition rates for millions of farmers, with climate change threatening to add millions more to the region’s hunger and malnutrition figures.

One of the priorities of our work in Asia during 2012 has been to make rural men and women more resilient to climate change, hunger and malnutrition, increasing both the degree and inclusiveness of rural development by encouraging sustainable production and family-based farming approaches.

The other main focus of our work in the region has been the promotion of economic rights and the prevention of violence against women. According to figures from UN Women, the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, more than 70% of Asia’s women experience violence in their lifetimes. Population growth, poverty and violence, both in large cities and in rural areas, are having a major impact on women’s safety and are becoming one of the greatest obstacles for eradicating poverty in the region.
## Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>22,950</td>
<td>Population Service &amp; Training Center (PSTC)</td>
<td>143,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madarbari</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,873</td>
<td>Bangladesh Institute of Théâtre Arts (BITA)</td>
<td>45,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>25,723</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>188,804</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main lines of action*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>101,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>56,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>43,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>37,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
### Development area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment€</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sneha Abhiyaan</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>35,199</td>
<td>Sneha Abhiyan</td>
<td>75,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamgoria Sevabrata</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>Jamgoria Sevabrata</td>
<td>54,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barmer</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>15,035</td>
<td>Lok Adhikar Network</td>
<td>102,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGA</td>
<td>2003</td>
<td>16,364</td>
<td>Samgra Gramee Ashram (SGA)</td>
<td>50,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPV</td>
<td>2004</td>
<td>16,364</td>
<td>Musahaar Vikas Pahal (MPV)</td>
<td>78,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digambharpur Angikar</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>280,726</td>
<td>Digambharpur Angikar</td>
<td>75,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMPUP</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>63,694</td>
<td>Samuhik Marudi Pratikar Udyam - Padampur (SMPUP)</td>
<td>65,543</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIM</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>22,514</td>
<td>AIM</td>
<td>72,613</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAPN / Sirmour</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>26,829</td>
<td>People’s Action for People in Need (PAPN)</td>
<td>76,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Janvikas</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>39,840</td>
<td>AVHRS/ Janvikas</td>
<td>75,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLLRC / Arunodhaya</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>413,939</td>
<td>Arunodhaya Centre for Street and Working Children</td>
<td>83,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMPUP</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>Society for Social Transformation and Environment Protection (SSTEP)</td>
<td>72,739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayatna Samithi</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>68,580</td>
<td>Prayatna Samithi</td>
<td>65,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vidyadham Samiti</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>5,470</td>
<td>Vidyadham Samiti</td>
<td>4,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,043,554</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,037,755</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Main lines of action*

- **Meeting basic needs**: 773,467
  - Basic education: 112,273
  - Basic health: 71,269
  - Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...): 589,925

- **Empowerment, governance and citizenship building**: 103,606

*This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siraha</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>3.088</td>
<td>Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club (DJKYC) / Dalit Samaj Sewa Sangh (DSSS)</td>
<td>89,396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dang</td>
<td>2005</td>
<td>15.582</td>
<td>Society for Environment Education Development (SEED) / Boat for Community Development (BCD)</td>
<td>116,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terhathum</td>
<td>2009</td>
<td>4,832</td>
<td>Dalit Awareness Society (DAS) / Deurali Society (DS)</td>
<td>108,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathmandu Valley Initiative</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6,269</td>
<td>Nepal Mahila Biota Samaj (NMES) / Home Net Nepal (HNN)</td>
<td>125,025</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>29,771</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>438,926</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main lines of action***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meeting basic needs</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>136,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic health</td>
<td>100,953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights…)</td>
<td>48,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening local technical capacities</td>
<td>39,503</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros of some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muzaffargarh</td>
<td>2006</td>
<td>104,206</td>
<td>Himar Development Centre (HDC)</td>
<td>120,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umerkot</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5,188</td>
<td>Sami Samaj Sujag Sangat (SSSS)</td>
<td>126,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mardan</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>248,621</td>
<td>Pakistan Rural Development Program (PRDP)</td>
<td>181,076</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>358,015</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>427,963</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main lines of action***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main lines of action</th>
<th>Funds applied (euros)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meeting basic needs</td>
<td>202,545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic education</td>
<td>102,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...)</td>
<td>99,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowerment, governance and citizenship building</td>
<td>109,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public awareness raising and advocacy</td>
<td>115,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.
### Beneficiary Investments in Vietnam 2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development area</th>
<th>Opening year</th>
<th>Beneficiaries</th>
<th>Local partner</th>
<th>Investment €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cau Ngang</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>10,309</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>138,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha Giang PDP</td>
<td>2002</td>
<td>19,094</td>
<td>ActionAid</td>
<td>164,102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dak Lak</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>Eaka District’s People Committee</td>
<td>88,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2012</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,903</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>390,372</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Main lines of action**

- Meeting basic needs: 238,382 €
- Basic education: 148,186 €
- Basic health: 48,318 €
- Support for family and community wellbeing (housing, water, food rights...): 41,878 €
- Strengthening local technical capacities: 32,263 €
- Empowerment, governance and citizenship building: 54,848 €
- Public awareness raising and advocacy: 22,126 €

*This table shows investments in Euros in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2012.*
## Balance sheet*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Intangible fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Patents, licenses, brands, etc</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Computer software</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tangible fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Technical installations and other fixed assets</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Technical installations and other fixed assets</td>
<td>618</td>
<td>828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Long-term financial investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Other financial assets</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>6.710</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Long-term Public Administration</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Long-term Public Administration</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>6.609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B) CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Non-current assets held for sale</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Stock</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Goods for use in the activity</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Retainers to suppliers</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Commercial debtors and other receivables pending</td>
<td>13.170</td>
<td>11.563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Sales and service clients</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Clients, companies and associated parties</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Miscellaneous debtors</td>
<td>397</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Staff</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Other credits with Public Administrations</td>
<td>12.677</td>
<td>10.877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI. Long-term financial investments</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Other financial assets</td>
<td>11.555</td>
<td>11.589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Long-term Public Administration</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Cash and other equivalent current assets</td>
<td>15.908</td>
<td>17.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Treasury</td>
<td>15.908</td>
<td>17.312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>42.059</td>
<td>48.446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Net Worth & Liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Net Worth &amp; Liabilities</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A) NET WORTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Foundation endowment</td>
<td>19.412</td>
<td>19.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Surplus from previous fiscal years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Surplus for core activities</td>
<td>19.412</td>
<td>19.222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Surplus for the year</td>
<td>-293</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C) CURRENT LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Repayment of grants and allocations</td>
<td>19.350</td>
<td>25.588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V. Commercial creditors and other accounts payable</td>
<td>2.830</td>
<td>2.686</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Supplier</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Miscellaneous creditors</td>
<td>2.299</td>
<td>1.992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Staff (Remuneration pending payment)</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other debt with Public Administrations</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NET WORTH AND LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td>42.059</td>
<td>48.446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of 31 December 2012. In thousands of Euros.*
### Profit & Loss Account*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2011</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Own activity income</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Member fees</td>
<td>29,886</td>
<td>31,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Income from promoters, sponsors and collaborators</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Subventions, donations and legacies</td>
<td>11,651</td>
<td>13,904</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Reimbursement of aid and allocations (I)</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Reimbursement of subventions, donations and legacies</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sales and other ordinary income from business</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Monetary aid and others</td>
<td>-28,880</td>
<td>-25,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Financial aid</td>
<td>-24,530</td>
<td>-25,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Non-financial aid (I)</td>
<td>-4,086</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Reimbursement of subventions, donations and legacies (I)</td>
<td>-264</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Reimbursement of aid and allocations</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Provisions</td>
<td>-48</td>
<td>-52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other operating income</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Staff expenses</td>
<td>-8,133</td>
<td>-8,553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Wages, salaries and related expenditure</td>
<td>-6,824</td>
<td>-7,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Social Security expenses</td>
<td>-1,309</td>
<td>-1,457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Other operating expenses</td>
<td>-5,830</td>
<td>-11,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. External services</td>
<td>-5,720</td>
<td>-11,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Taxes</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>-18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Losses and impairment of provisions through business transactions</td>
<td>-46</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Others</td>
<td>-40</td>
<td>-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Depreciation of fixed assets</td>
<td>-338</td>
<td>-420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Excess provisions</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Impairment and results from disposal of fixed assets</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.1) PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS</strong></td>
<td>-999</td>
<td>541</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Financial income</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. From marketable securities and credits of fixed assets</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.1. Third party</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Exchange rate differences</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>-794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Impairment and gains or losses on disposal of financial instruments</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.2) FINANCIAL RESULTS</strong></td>
<td>706</td>
<td>-351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.3) PROFIT BEFORE TAX</strong></td>
<td>-293</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.4) CHANGES IN EQUITY RECOGNISED IN SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR (I)</strong></td>
<td>-293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. ) INCOME AND EXPENSES ATTRIBUTED DIRECTLY TO EQUITY (I)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C ) AMOUNTS TRANSFERRED TO SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR (I)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D ) CHANGES IN EQUITY BY INCOME AND EXPENSES ATTRIBUTED DIRECTLY TO EQUITY (I)</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E ) TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR (I)</strong></td>
<td>-293</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*As of 31 December 2012. In thousands of Euros.

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*(I) Following the publication in Spain’s Boletín Oficial del Estado (Official State Gazette) of Royal Decree 1491/2011, dated 24th October, on the regulations for adapting the Spanish National Chart of Accounts to non-profit organisations, there have been changes, amongst other aspects, as regards the presentation and disclosures to be included in annual accounts, which mainly affect the headings indicated.*
Ayuda en Acción revenues in 2012 amounted to €43,129,058, allowing us to promote and fund more than 120 development programmes in 22 countries across Latin America, Asia and Africa.

Our Spanish members supplied 67.3% of our revenues. Their support, as well as that of our donors, was reinforced by contributions from public and private bodies, ActionAid International and other sources of funding.

Out of a total of €43,569,422 applied in 2012, 88% was allocated to the implementation of development cooperation programmes, in other words, to meeting basic needs, enhancing local economies, strengthening technical capacities, empowerment, governance and citizenship building, humanitarian action, campaigns and advocacy work, along with other expenses required to fulfil our aims and institutional mission. The remaining 12% was allocated to the acquisition and management of resources.

79% of the funds went towards projects Latin America, Asia and Africa, while the remaining 21% was applied to activities in Spain, such as awareness-raising and education for sustainable development campaigns, technical project supervision and fundraising actions, as well as to the management and administration of resources.

Auditing
The Ayuda en Acción Foundation is accountable to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Equality. Our annual accounts for the 2012 financial year were inspected by auditing firm Deloitte, who gave a favourable and unqualified opinion.

The accounting review process performed covers all of the countries where the Foundation is present, thus reinforcing the fulfillment of its legal obligations in each one.

Our annual accounts and the audit report are available to all those who might be interested in our online publication: memoria.ayudaenaccion.org
Funding from public administrations and international agencies
Funds from public grants applied in 2012 amounted to €10,735,087, of which €5,603,308 came from the agreements signed with AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation) for 2010-2014. The remaining public funds applied, €5,131,779, were provided through the projects and programmes of other international, national, regional and local bodies awarded both in previous years and in 2012.

Source and destination of the public funds approved
Funds approved in the 2012 amounted to €4,608,030, which allowed us to open 30 new projects. The difference between the amounts approved and those applied each year is pending distribution in forthcoming financial years.

€480,000 (10.4% of the total) were obtained through the European Union. Funding from 16.2% Africa, 9.9% Spain, 12.3% Eastern Europe, 11.3% Asia, and 9.9% Banks.

Public Funds approved
Total: 4,608,030 euros
- European Union: 10.4%
- AECID (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation): 7.3%
- Gov’t of Valencia: 7.9%
- Andalusian Development Cooperation: 3.4%
- Local councils: 8.2%
- F. La Caixa: 9.9%
- Others: 2.8%
- Gov’t of Galicia: 0.7%
- Provincial councils: 0.1%
- Meeting basic needs: 17%
- Women’s rights: 3%
- Food rights: 51%
- Environmental: 3%
- Humanitarian aid and Civil protection: 6%
- Citizenship building and other International bodies: 8%
- Disaster risk management: 5%
- Advocacy: 9%
- Governance and empowerment: 6%
- Food aid / Public awareness: 5%
- Meeting basic needs: 17%
- Women’s rights: 3%
- Food rights: 51%
- Environmental: 3%
- Humanitarian aid and Civil protection: 6%
- Citizenship building and other International bodies: 8%
- Disaster risk management: 5%
- Advocacy: 9%
- Governance and empowerment: 6%
- Food aid / Public awareness: 5%

Internal policies
• Transparency and accountability: We regularly publish our Annual Report and Audited Accounts.
• Quality Assurance: We conduct quality assurance processes in the countries where we work, both internally and through external auditors and evaluators.
• Permanent teams: With the aim of continuously supervising the application of funds, the organisation maintains permanent structures in Latin America, Asia and Africa.
• Planning and monitoring: A procedure that allows us to identify deviations from our scheduled objectives and to take the appropriate corrective measures.

External Agents
• Spanish Platform of Development NGOs (CONGDE): We are members of the Platform’s Transparency and Good Governance Group, have undersigned its Code of Conduct and in 2012 successfully passed all of the sections in its Transparency and Good Governance Tool.
• Fundación Lealtad: We have voluntarily undergone its transparency audit since the year 2002.
• Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO): We regularly hold ourselves accountable through a system that ensures transparency and rigor in the use of the funds awarded through public calls for proposals.

Source of Public Funds approved
Total: 10,735,087 euros

Public funds applied by main lines of action
- Meeting basic needs: 17%
- Women’s rights: 3%
- Food rights: 51%
- Environmental: 3%
- Humanitarian aid and Civil protection: 6%
- Citizenship building and other International bodies: 8%
- Disaster risk management: 5%
- Advocacy: 9%
- Governance and empowerment: 6%
- Food aid / Public awareness: 5%

ACCOUNTS
INSTITUTIONAL CAMPAIGNS AND PROJECTS

Our campaigns and projects are essential for promoting the changes in society and in public institutions that will help us to transform the future of the most deprived members of the communities where we work.

In order to thank the entire Ayuda en Acción community for its support, in February we launched the campaign Orgullosos (Proud), in which our members, employees, supporters and volunteers prided themselves on being part of a community of people striving to build a better world. Young actor Nicolás Coronado and father José Coronado, both of whom regularly support our organisation, co-starred in the campaign alongside some of our members and volunteers, including our first-ever member, Conchita Abad Abad, who has now been sponsoring children through our organisation for more than 30 years.

In 2012, the Global Campaign for Education (GCE), of which Ayuda en Acción is a member, highlighted the importance for all children to grow up in an environment that ensures the exercise of their rights and provides them with health and education opportunities in their early years. In the year 2000, 189 countries pledged to achieve the Dakar Goals by 2015, which included: “expanding and improving comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children”. With the 2015 deadline for achieving Education for All only three years away, in 2012 the GCE focused on defending the right to early education for children from 0 to 6 years of age.

Under the slogan “Rights from the start! Early Childhood Care and Education Now!”, Global Action Week for Education (GAW) was held from April 23rd-29th and featured the joint mobilisation activity “The Big Picture”, through which the GCE created a massive collage made up of the pictures (photos, paintings, etc.) shared by children, youngsters and adults inspired by the right to early childhood care and education. The response to GAW was as big as ever, with the participation of more than 150 towns, 16 regions, 600 schools and 60 other educational institutions throughout Spain. More than 60 cities raised their voices to demand education for all; over 90 political representatives heard the demands made by schoolchildren, and more than 50 people from the world of culture and sport supported and spread GAW’s message in 2012.

To mark the beginning of the school year, and with the help of actor and comedian José Mota, in September we launched the El Reto del Cole (The School Challenge) campaign to fight for the right to education for children all over the world. Under the slogan “Going back to school is a challenge for many children...our challenge is to make sure that they all can”, the campaign sought to involve the public reminding them that 61 million children are deprived of such a basic and fundamental right, which also holds true for a fifth of the world’s adults who are still unable to read or write, are denied access to basic education and, as a result, lack the basic knowledge they need to be able to make vital decisions. By analysing the causes of this situation (lack of schools or precarious school equipment in rural areas and marginalised urban settings, lack of qualified teachers, or poverty itself, which affects more than 1.4 billion people and means families cannot afford education for their children or that the latter are forced to leave school to find work) we sought the support of Spanish society in our struggle for the right to education for the world’s poorest.

In October, Cadena Dial radio and Ayuda en Acción jointly designed the Aplausos en Cadena (A Chain of Applause) campaign, aimed at creating a virtual chain of applause for all those committed to
promoting women’s rights and at raising public awareness regarding gender inequity. Compelled by the huge inequities that still remain between men and women, because poverty can only be eradicated if we succeed in overcoming these inequities, and because there is still much work to be done to improve the lives of millions of women worldwide, more than 11,000 people joined in with the campaign through social networks, text messages and with their own home-made videos. In addition, the entire Cadena Dial team led by Frank Blanco, along with dozens of musicians including David Bustamante, Pablo Alborán or Chenoa and athletes such as Radamel Falcao, joined in with the initiative, which ended on 25th November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women.

Also in November, we launched the project MAPEL: Women helping Women, aimed at creating a social space both for cooperation and personal and professional exchanges between women in Spain and Ecuador by connecting businesswomen and female entrepreneurs from Europe’s EPWN network (European Professional Women’s Network) with others from the MAPEL Women’s Association of the Santa Elena Peninsula. This latter association comprises nearly 200 women from several cooperatives that tackle the lack of financial independence by providing the resources and training necessary to ensure the good management and sustainability of their projects. Starting an enterprise brings increased social, political and family recognition for women living in situations of inequity and social exclusion, while improving their own living conditions and those of their communities and providing them with equal opportunities.

On 9th October, 2012 the Taliban tried to assassinate 15-year-old Pakistani girl Malala Yousafzai for demanding girls’ right to go to school. She was shot in the head for launching a campaign against the dismantling of girls’ schools in her country. Her courage triggered a global citizen movement through Change.org to support Malala’s candidacy for the 2013 Nobel Peace Prize, which Ayuda en Acción promoted in Spain by creating a petition in November titled: El Nobel de la Paz para Malala (Give Malala the Nobel Peace Prize). The first step was to succeed in getting Malala nominated for the award, a proposal that can only be made by certain institutions or parliaments. Therefore, we addressed the petition to Jesus Posada, President of the Spanish Parliament, and to the spokespersons of each parliamentary group. More than 80,000 citizens around Spain showed their support for Malala’s nomination through a global petition that was signed by nearly 300,000 people. After months of petitioning signatures and lobbying MPs, more than 40 of them supported the initiative, which was eventually presented in Spain’s Chamber of Deputies in late January 2013. The campaign has served as a vehicle for Ayuda en Acción to put a name and a face to all of the other “Malalas” who refuse to be silenced and work every day to improve their living conditions.

Haz de su sonrisa tu causa (Make their smile your cause) was the title of our Christmas campaign for encouraging child sponsorship among Spanish society, and was also an exercise in transparency and accountability that used true stories to illustrate the different ways in which people can collaborate with our organisation.
Cultural events

In December, a group of young violinists from San José de Chiquitos (Bolivia) consisting of three girls and three boys between the ages of 12 and 16 toured Spain performing Baroque music from Europe and Chiquitania. Ayuda en Acción has been working with this community for many years supporting, among others, social and cultural initiatives such as the San José de Chiquitos Municipal Orchestra. Accompanied by conductor Inma Shara and the Pro Arte Chamber Orchestra, the tour was made possible thanks to the collaboration of NH Hoteles and Fundación Repsol.

The first concert was held at Oviedo’s Príncipe Felipe Auditorium, thanks to the support provided by Fundación Musicalia. In Madrid they played at the Casa de América and the Museo Thyssen-Bornemisza Auditorium. The group was then invited by Mutua Madrileña to take part in two Christmas concerts held for its members at the National Auditorium to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción. The concert in Seville was organised with the help of the Barenboim-Said Foundation and Fundación Tres Culturas. Following Inma Shara’s trip in May to San José de Chiquitos to meet these young talents face to face, this Music for Development project won Mia magazine’s Cuida de Ti (“Looking after you”) award.

In November, Cadena Dial and Ayuda en Acción launched their Cadena de Aplausos (Chain of Applause) campaign. Thanks to the commitment of Prisa Radio, the campaign was publicised at the Cadena Dial Awards Gala in November and involved the radio station’s entire team: Frank Blanco, Rafa Cano, MJ Aledón, María Larna, Isidro Montalvo, Beatriz Jarrín and Carmen Ramírez. More than two million listeners tuned in to the Gala, 15,000 people visited the website and more than 30 well-known musicians supported the campaign.

In June, production house Morena Films and Ayuda en Acción teamed up for the official premiere of the film Elefante Blanco (White Elephant). The stars of the film, Ricardo Darín, Jérémie Renier and Martina Gusmán, and director Pablo Trapero also demonstrated their support for our organisation in front of more than 800 guests. Cine Palafox also supported the event by lending their facilities for the occasion.

May saw the holding of Management Solutions’ Charity Concert, a fundraising event for the Teresa de los Andes Home in Bolivia, where a group of the company’s employees had worked as volunteers during the summer. Some 600 people enjoyed a live performance by Los Divinos, a duet formed by violinist Ara Malikian and tenor José Manuel Zapata.
Fairs and sporting events

During the year we presented the Vidas en Directo (Lives Live) project, a blog network connecting child sponsors in Spain with the communities we work with, both at the third edition of Evento Blog España (EBE), the main Spanish-language social networks event, and at InterQué, a major event on digital culture and innovation. We also took part with the same project in the fourth edition of Forética’s CSR Market-Place, where it featured in the “Transparency and Good Governance” category.

Ayuda en Acción was also present at the Madrid Marathon (MAPOMA), thanks to Nautalia and its employees, who took part in order to raise funds for our organisation. We also set up an information booth at the shirt number collection area, encouraging runners to wear orange laces to show their support for the initiative. Other races we were involved in included the Pamplona Athletics Race, the Cursa de Breda and the Aranjuez Half Marathon. At these races we seek to involve the athletes and their families, as well as race organisers and sponsors, in the work done by Ayuda en Acción.

In the month of October, Ayuda en Acción took part TV3’s Club Super 3 Party to continue to promote our “Dones i Homes” (“Women and Men”) women’s rights campaign in Catalonia. We also promoted and marketed, along with other NGOs, Fair Trade products at the Christmas Charity Fair organised by the employees of Repsol.

Volunteer group events

In coordination with our volunteer groups, our regional offices organised Charity Dinners in Zaragoza, Seville and Corunna. More than 500 people took part in these events, which aim to raise awareness of our work in other countries and to raise funds for new projects.

Ayuda en Acción also took part in World Fair Trade Day through events in Avilés, Logroño, Madrid, Oviedo and Salamanca. In Bilbao we also took part in the 10th edition of Fair Trade Week. Our participation in this field is aimed at promoting and raising awareness on Fair Trade among Spanish society. In Zaragoza, and for the second year running, we opened a Fair Trade shop in the city centre in an area lent to our organisation for the Christmas season.

In May, our volunteer group in Albacete continued its traditional contribution by organising the 17th edition of its Culture Festival at the Municipal Auditorium to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción.
**STRATEGIC ALLIANCES**

We have launched a new approach to our collaboration with companies that aims to build sustainable, strategic relationships to generate opportunities and build supportive communities among their employees and customers.

Ayuda en Acción’s relationship model with companies generally kicks off with small actions intended to establish longer term relationships that are consolidated through strategic alliances in which both sides perceive an added and shared value, always promoting the identity and mission of the organisations involved and also their complementarity.

All of this is achieved by generating mutual trust, building the relationship working with rigor, professionalism and enthusiasm, opening windows of opportunity and earning the loyalty of the organisations and their people.

These strategic alliances also serve to make both the companies and Ayuda en Acción more sustainable and to create supportive communities that reach out to the company’s stakeholders, clients and suppliers and, above all, to its employees, who may one day join the Ayuda en Acción community. This value proposition goes beyond traditional philanthropy and is focused on achieving results through a variety of actions.

In 2012, Ayuda en Acción worked on four different forms of company collaboration:

**Actions with clients and employees**
Examples include the Christmas campaigns with Pullmantur employees or the agreement signed with Sodexo that involves a number of activities to support our programmes aimed at ensuring the right to food for the families of San José de Chiquitos (Bolivia). Further examples include the Charity Calendar illustrated by the families of Marionnaud employees; client campaigns, such as the donation of points through Travel and Promocaixa; and our presence, once again, in Gaes stores network, whose Annual Convention we also attended.

**Awareness actions, presence in campaigns and events**
In 2012, Ayuda en Acción partnered with Prisa Radio through its Cadena Dial radio station. The €50,000 raised at the Lo Mejor de Aquí y de Allí (Best of Both Worlds) Gala went towards a project on early childhood in Honduras. In addition, Mutua Madrileña donated the €30,000 raised by two special Christmas concerts conducted by Inma Shara to Ayuda en Acción. Finally, Fundación Repsol contributed €25,000 and NH Hotels covered the accommodation costs to provide a group of youngsters from Bolivia’s Chiquitania region with the opportunity to play with a chamber orchestra conducted by Inma Shara and offer a series of Christmas concerts around Spain. This allowed us to showcase in Spain a small sample of our work in the countries where we are present.

**Project funding**
Through corporate calls for proposals, such as Ferrovial’s Social Infrastructure Programmes or La Caixa’s calls for proposals, they often incorporate a volunteer element that adds value to the project. In other cases, such as Fundación Mapfre and Fundación Arjé, our long-running collaboration reflects the nature of our relationship over the years. This year, Ferrovial is funding a water and sanitation project in the Department of Choco, Colombia. Through its Welfare Projects, La Caixa approved a programme for improving the financial standing of small-scale Indian farmers, and for the fourth year running collaborated too with our volunteer programme through the technical contributions made by two La Caixa volunteers to a project in Intag (Ecuador).

During the year we were awarded the 18th Natura Award for a project in Nepal promoting inclusive education for children with hearing disabilities.

**Corporate Volunteering**
For the first time, Ayuda en Acción systematically offered and opened its Project Volunteers Programme to companies, both as a form of collaboration and as a way of promoting the transparency of our work and of our organisation. As a result, many of those who visited our projects and witnessed our work in those countries went on to become Ayuda en Acción members. The most prominent example was consultancy firm Management Solutions, who sent 33 volunteers to the Teresa de los Andes Home in Bolivia as part of their 2012 Summer for Solidarity.
THE WORK OF OUR VOLUNTEERS

Ayuda en Acción is present all over Spain through its Volunteer Groups and also runs a volunteering programme in some of the countries where we work. The support of thousands of people enables us to raise public awareness through a wide range of actions.

Volunteer Groups

Our activities in 2012 ranged from participation in awareness-raising campaigns, such as Global Action Week for Education, to activities to mobilise the different coordination platforms we take part in or the SOMOS (WE ARE) Campaign, organised by the Asociación Española de Fundraising (Spanish Association of Fundraising), which in 2012 acknowledged the support and thanked all of the people who support NGOs. Our volunteers also carry out activities on a very local level, such as organising and taking part in charity fairs, conferences or seminars in their home towns, or fundraising actions that also aim to inform the public about our work, describe the situation of millions of marginalised people and provoke the kind of reflection capable of rallying our society to build a fairer world.

Project Volunteers

In 2011/12 we enhanced and expanded our Project Volunteers Programme, which was originally launched in 2001. Last year we had 55 project volunteers, many of whom work for the companies that collaborate with Ayuda en Acción, thus bringing them closer to our work with the communities and giving them the opportunity to exchange their knowledge and, of course, to live and share a unique, selfless and transformational experience that you can follow through our blog: voluntariosaterreno.ayudaenaccion.org.

In 2012, as part of our Team Volunteering, one of the most important contributions was that of consultancy firm Management Solutions. In August 33 of its employees travelled to the Teresa de los Andes Home in Bolivia. During their stay they learnt more about the work of Ayuda en Acción and supported our efforts at the home, caring for patients and residents, providing teaching support and helping to reconstruct infrastructures. It was an extraordinary experience that they intend to repeat in 2013.

Our Technical Volunteering programme included two employees from La Caixa, which has now been collaborating on a project in Intag (Ecuador) for the past three years. In addition, a student from Palma de Mallorca University and another from the University of Granada volunteered to our projects for their work experience assignments.

Noteworthy too was the participation of many of our own members in the Volunteer Programme, as well as other people for whom the experience was their first contact with the organisation. All of these experiences were highly satisfying, motivating those involved to continue or start supporting our work.
AHORA TOCA... EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

In 2012 we launched the Ahora Toca... (It’s Time for...) schools programme, which revolves around solidarity ties and values education.

Ever since it began working in Spain, Ayuda en Acción has considered schools a major arena for awareness-raising and education for development activities and projects. This has allowed us to bring the causes that prevent many people from exercising their rights closer to our citizens and to involve them in bringing about change. Our educational solidarity ties have allowed schools in Spain to learn first-hand about the reality of others in America.

Part if this work in 2012 was performed in the framework of projects such as En Acción por la Igualdad (In Action for Equity), organised in Galicia in partnership with the Office for Gender Equity of the University of A Coruña and funded by the Xunta de Galicia, Educational Solidarity Ties, co-funded by the Junta de Andalucía, It’s Time for... People’s Rights, funded by the Agencia Asturiana de Cooperación al Desarrollo) and Educational Solidarity Ties between North and South, funded by the Generalitat Valenciana).

Ahora Toca...
September saw the launch of our new programme, which aims to create a network of schools at every level of education (including 0-3 years) engaged in a common goal: the fight against poverty. Our aim is to involve not only students, but also their teachers, families and all of the members of the educational community through collective, innovative proposals to learn from experience and use education as a tool for building a fairer world.

The programme involves several proposals, so that each school can choose the components that best suit their reality:

- Working on the right to food by making a Peruvian dessert, gaining first-hand knowledge of the difficulties that many girls face in order to go to school while having to take care of a brother, or joining Global Action Week for Education are just some of our proposals for learning about rights.
- Sponsorship as an educational tool, which many schools are already using, to create relationships with other children and learn how they live.
- Maintaining solidarity ties with Peru, getting to know about their reality, traditions and culture and interacting with the Peruvian schools involved in the educational programme.

The schools can find all of the necessary materials and share their experiences on our programaeducativo.ayudaenaccion.org blog. Many schools, some of which had already been working with Ayuda en Acción for some time, joined our educational programme and involved their students in activities and initiatives for solidarity.

The Costa del Sol Secondary School in Torremolinos (Malaga) has a long track record for using child sponsorship as an educational tool. Through its Values Education Solidarity Club, the school sponsors six children. As part of a project called “Six faces, six situations” each year the school’s students reflect on the reality of life for many children in the world’s poorest countries. The Solidarity Club initiative was set up by the school in September 2005 acting on a proposal made by its students and with the purpose of providing practical rather than theoretical values education.
DIGITAL MEDIA AND NETWORKING

In 2012 we continued to strive to make our work known through a variety of channels, such as our magazine and through social networks that bring us closer to the Ayuda en Acción community.

As well publishing our institutional magazine - a single 140,000-copy edition in 2012 - during the year we also invested efforts in other aspects of our organisation’s communication, with a special emphasis on the channels and tools that keep us in close touch with many people who are either part of the Ayuda en Acción community or are interested in our work. We also spoke about our projects and their beneficiaries, with an approach to content focused on accountability, reporting and sharing the stories of people we work with in the communities.

The net enables us to be more independent, by allowing us to communicate and reach out to broader audiences, a goal that we achieved by strengthening our social media presence. This led to exponential growth in our number of followers on Facebook and Twitter (100% and 80% growth respectively). We are also exploring other social networks where we have a lot to say and learn and that allow us to speak directly with our community, answering questions and sharing our everyday work. Microblogging networks such as Tumblr set us aside from other, more visible Spanish NGOs, and we also emphasised our commitment to visual information with our presence on photo-sharing social network Instagram. Klout, a tool that measures the number of followers and our interaction with them, rates us among the most influential organisations and companies in Spain thanks to our internet presence in 2012.

In just one year, the number of employees both in Spain and Latin America using social networks has grown considerably, thanks to our training programme and our recommendations regarding the main social networks.

Over the past year we also increased our audiovisual production, which is available on YouTube, with the aim of making our projects known and sharing the experiences of the people who take part in our programmes. Our high quality contents are publicised through the organisation’s communications networks and are made available to the media for their news bulletins, TV programmes and websites.

We completely revamped our website, which received 150,000 visits during 2012. Thanks to Wordpress, a free software tool that allows us to work more independently, our website and blog network are freer to expand and include content that allows us to communicate more and better about our projects.

We also work proactively with the media and journalists through press releases, interviews and reports, and also by organising press visits to our projects to provide a close-up view of the reality that we fight to change every day. One such example in 2012 was the trip to San José de Chiquitos (Bolivia) with Mujer Hoy. During the year Ayuda en Acción featured numerous times in the media (press, online, radio and TV), providing us with opportunities to talk about our work in the field of culture for development. The Christmas concert tour attracted the attention of several news bulletins and radio and television programmes.
Meeting face to face

Ayuda en Acción beneficiaries, members and volunteers tell us first-hand about their experience. Their stories provide some of the best examples of our organisation’s work with the poorest communities and of its impact on the lives of thousands of people.

Project Volunteers

Mariana gets to know our work at the Teresa de los Andes Home in Bolivia

Mariana Regazzoni, a Management Solutions employee, travelled to Bolivia to visit the Teresa de los Andes Home, a centre of reference in the country in the field of care for people with disabilities. She went as part of the Team Volunteering programme and she lived an experience there that she will likely never forget, the Home’s Special Olympics: “I still get a lump in my throat when I recall how they laid each kid on the ground and everyone on the other side of the field clapped, cheered and encouraged them to forge ahead as best they could, with all their might”.

The energy and willpower the children showed left a deep mark on Mariana, who summed up her experience for us: “Words cannot describe how grateful I am to these children for teaching us that no matter our condition or what difficulties we might have to overcome, the important thing is to hold our heads high and look ahead, and to wear our biggest smile so that whoever crosses our path feels our contagious joy.”

Maria travels to Cusco, Peru

María Jesús had a similar impression about her immersion volunteering in Cusco, Peru: that despite the huge distance, she came to feel at home. “They’ve given me more than I’ve been able to give them. These people, so simple, so natural, welcomed me as if I was family.”

Member’s Visit

Nahiana Lives out her parents’ dream in Ecuador

Felisa and her husband have been members of Ayuda en Acción since 1986. They currently support the Consolación community in Cusubamba (Ecuador) by sponsoring a girl there. Their daughter Nahiana visited the project in December and shared her experience with us: “I came to Ecuador to fulfil a dream: my parents’ dream. In a few hours I am going to meet the girl they sponsor here. Maribel has tanned skin the colour of the earth and bright eyes that reach deep down into you. She’s beautiful, a six-year-old angel. Her smile wins me over from the start. She holds me with her little hand. Next to the girl is her family. We chat and take pictures and spend a heart-warming afternoon together.” This is how Felisa and her husband saw their dream fulfilled through their daughter’s eyes.

The road to Cusubamba started in Ayuda en Acción’s offices in Latacunga, where she was greeted with a breakfast of local community foods to help her gather some strength before setting off. During the journey, Nahiana witnessed first-hand the importance of international cooperation in the area: “On the way we stop to talk with some workers who are constructing 57 rainwater collection tanks, which are vital for subsistence as water here is very scarce. They all thank us sincerely for the support of the organisation and its sponsors, saying that without it none of this would be possible. The school is very nearby. The teacher and children show us the facilities, what they do there and also speak of their gratitude to their Spanish sponsors for their support.”

Nahiana also finds out more about Ayuda en Acción’s education efforts through a group of women farmers who now grow and consume a wider variety of produce: “Their improved yields also allow them to sell their surpluses. And that’s what I see...”
the following day, when I visit the market in Salcedo. The improvements are obvious. Now there are chickens, vegetables, fruits, eggs, milk and cheese for sale."

To end her trip, María visits the Mushuk Pakary savings cooperative, which provides cheap loans for peasants, and after that goes to see a huge, newly-built water tank that supplies the water that the communities of Mulaillo need for their subsistence: "I am moved to see it, because of the great effort, energy and love invested by so many people to make this possible and to improve the wellbeing of many families."

**People we work with**

**Javier Soto: The success story of a leader at Yancana Huasy**

Javier, a Peruvian boy sponsored by Ayuda en Acción, was born 18 years ago, three months premature, 36 centimetres long, weighing 1.2 kilos and with cerebral palsy, which causes him to have involuntarily neck and hand spasms. All of this, at a time when his country’s authorities were yet to pass any legislation on social inclusion. "I remember the days when there was no law on social inclusion and I did not know where to study, because every school rejected me. It was very sad" Javier tells us.

Javier is the desire to overcome personified. In the evenings he attends the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, where he studies International Business Administration, and in the mornings he goes to his English lessons. He has a clear goal: "To be a highly successful manager, a very democratic one, who gets involved and doesn’t just give orders, with a strong sense of leadership and who helps people in my same situation."

The Yancana Huasy Centre for people with disabilities in San Juan de Lurigancho, which welcomes more than 1,300 youngsters and adults a year, helped him with his rehabilitation and therapies, and also marked his personal development: "I discovered Yancana Huasy hospital, which helped me to become a leader, to develop beyond what I am now. You gradually get to know people who help each other, give each other psychological support, moral support, and that’s what really helped me to find the motivation in my life to stay in school."

His family’s support and efforts have been vital for him. That is how they see it at Yancana Huasy. As Elisabeth, one of the centre’s social workers puts it: "We seek to empower families, to teach them about their child’s disability. We want them to view the disability as a challenge and to help their child, because he is their child, one they must love and cherish with or without a disability." And Javier has no doubt about their importance either: "My mum is the greatest thing that’s ever happened to me in my life. She’s the best mum I’ve ever met. She’s the best woman, the number one.”

With the fighting spirit of a leader, he is well aware of the world he wants to live in: "Someone with a disability says I want this or that and his dad says ‘No son, you’re going to get hurt.’ And that’s not true. Try it, don’t look down on them, don’t overprotect them. Let him be free to make his own decisions, let him do what he wants; if he wants to study, let him study. I never gave an inch; I never said ‘I can’t’. I always said I could, and look at how far that frame of mind has brought me".
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