



A N N U A L R E P O R T 2 0 0 6



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Dear friends,

I am pleased to introduce the Annual Report of Ayuda en Acción. As in previous years, we would like to share the main actions and activities that our Organisation carried out during 2006, our 25th Anniversary year. Throughout these 25 years, our fight against poverty has had one unmistakable objective: to ensure that those who have least can face the future with hope and dream of a better tomorrow.

Over these years and thanks to the backing of thousands of supporters, we have gradually grown and moved forward. Today we are present in 19 countries across three continents, working alongside two and a half million people to improve their living conditions. In 2006, our commitment to the world's most disadvantaged people led us to undertake two new challenges: to begin to work in both Colombia and Paraguay.

Nonetheless, we are fully aware of the long road that still lies ahead and we must continue working to narrow the gap and reduce the inequities that still separate the poor from the rich, women from men, South from North. As long as the dilemma of inequity remains unsolved, the goals of social justice and improved living conditions for all will be hard to reach, and every community, country and region will remain vulnerable to social, political and financial turmoil.

We cannot accept the notion that social inequity is determined by nature. If we did, not only would we forgo recognition for the dignity of every human being, but also working with them to change the causes of exclusion. This would, in short, deny the capacity of individuals and society to build an environment of freedom based on equity and solidarity.

The same can be said of poverty. To quote Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Nelson Mandela, "Like slavery and apartheid, poverty is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. And overcoming poverty is not a gesture of charity. It is an act of justice. It is the protection of a fundamental human right, the right to dignity and a decent life".

I sincerely hope that this report brings you closer to the reality of the work we have promoted throughout 2006 thanks to the efforts of thousands of people. I trust you will enjoy reading it.

Kind regards,

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

Jaime Montalvo  
Chairman of Ayuda en Acción Board of Trustees

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Dear all,

During 2006, we asked an external consultancy firm to carry out an assessment of our 2001-2005 intervention strategy. The results confirmed that we had successfully accomplished the aims we set out to achieve. The most important of our goals was to make our action in the field revolve around empowerment. Our aim, on the one hand, was to ensure that our projects made the poorest people the main actors in their own development and, on the other, to ensure that they gradually felt more capable of facing challenges on their own. We did not mean to change how we had acted previously, but rather to do things from a different perspective. In this sense, although we stressed the importance of strengthening the individual and collective capability of the people we work with, we also continued to perform assistance activities when they asked us to. The capacity to face challenges is not easily measured in numbers, but after just a few years the overall change in our development areas is unmistakable: children and youths who in the early day of our projects could not even imagine speaking of their future, now talk confidently about their vocations and how they intend to fulfil them.

Another objective achieved in 2006 was our aim to combine our efforts to fight poverty with other NGOs and grassroots organisations. We have learnt how to network, and our awareness raising campaigns in areas such as HIV/AIDS and education are reaping the expected results with both civil society and governments; in short, we have started to act as members of a global society that wishes to join efforts to put an end to poverty and exclusion.

Although we will be implementing the new strategy from now until 2012, is to some extent a continuation of our previous work – because our achievements are only a part of a process that has to move forward day by day – it does add some crucial elements that will underpin our aim of making people the core of our work, as our rights based requires. Indeed, our support can not be based solely on ethical reasons or on feelings and emotions; it must also rest upon the legal recognition of the human, financial, cultural and social rights that advance people's dignity and the development of a more equitable and balanced society.

Our new strategy proposes not only that we improve our action and increase our presence, but also that we make further progress in our transparency and accountability as fundamental elements to maintain the trust of our members and donors. You can be sure that we strive hard to do so.

Finally, I would dearly like to thank everyone who has taken part and shared these 25 years – your support has allowed us to keep moving ahead in our determination to end poverty.

Rafael Beneyto  
Chief Executive

## **AYUDA EN ACCIÓN BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

*As of May 2006*

### **Honorary Chair**

H.R.H. Pilar de Borbón

### **Chairman of the Board of Trustees**

Mr. Jaime Montalvo Correa

### **Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees**

Mr. Íñigo Méndez de Vigo y Montojo

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Mr. Peter Laing

Mr. Santiago Pardo

Ms. Silvia Arburua

Ms. Gemma Archaga

Mr. Alberto Fuster

Ms. Maria Cruz Rodriguez Del Cerro

Mr. Miguel Angel Castro

### **Secretary**

Ms. Asunción Bellver Suárez

## **AYUDA EN ACCIÓN MANAGEMENT TEAM**

*As of juny 2007*

### **SPAIN**

#### **Chief Executive / General Manager**

Rafael Beneyto

#### **Assistant Chief Executive**

Patricia Moreira

#### **Quality Assurance Director**

Carlos Ochoa

#### **Marketing and Communications Director**

Cali Hornos

#### **Human Resources Director**

Carlos Cortés

#### **Resources and Media Director**

Eduardo Guijarro

#### **Regional and Cooperation Director**

Benjamín Berlanga

#### **Policy and Awareness Director**

Esther Pino

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Marta Macías

#### **Director of Andalusia**

Valentín Vilanova

#### **Director of Galicia**

José Manuel Pérez

#### **Director of the Region of Valencia**

Alfredo Jiménez

### **AMERICA**

#### **Country Director Bolivia**

José Maguiña

#### **Country Director Ecuador**

Flavio Tamayo

#### **Country Director El Salvador**

Ana Lorena Pérez-Gómez de Orellana

#### **Country Director Honduras**

Ernesto Magaña

#### **Country Director Mexico**

Marco Castillo

#### **Country Director Nicaragua**

Mercedes César

#### **Country Director Peru**

Juan Ignacio Gutiérrez

## **ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL**

*As of juny 2007*

### **Chief Executive**

Ramesh Singh

### **AFRICA**

#### **Regional Director Africa**

Asenath Omwega

#### **Country Director Ethiopia**

Fikre Zewdie (*sustituída en septiembre de 2006*)

Retta Menberu

#### **Country Director Kenya**

Joyce K. Umbina

#### **Country Director Malawi**

Chris Kinyanjui

#### **Country Director Mozambique**

Alberto Silva

#### **Country Director Uganda**

Amanda Serumaga

### **ASIA**

#### **Regional Director Asia**

John Samuel

#### **Country Director Bangladesh**

Farah Kabir

#### **Country Director India**

Babu Mathew

#### **Country Director Nepal**

Shibesh Chandra Regmi

#### **Country Director Pakistan**

Nadeem Fazil Ayaz

#### **Country Director Vietnam**

Phan Van Ngoc

## Volunteer Groups

Ayuda en Acción strongly supports the work of our volunteers. Their importance is demonstrated by the three volunteer representatives on the Foundation's Board of Trustees and our ongoing development and support of new volunteer groups.

Specifically, in 2006 new groups were established in Guadalajara, Tarragona, Barcelona and Oviedo. This means that we are now represented in every region of Spain, and our 69 groups and 1,200 volunteers carried out **more than 300 activities during the year**. Events such as the Global Action Week helped us raising public awareness; outdoor actions such as the Solidarity Week helped us making our work known; activities such as

concerts, fairs, distribution of collection boxes or administration procedures to access public funds allowed us to raise funds for our projects in developing countries.

These activities allow us to drive citizen action locally and to promote public mobilisation while contributing to the development of other people.

In our commitment to training and getting to know each other, in March we held the **13th Nationwide**

**Volunteer Training Workshops in El Escorial, Madrid**, attended by 170 volunteers, and another five **Regional Meetings** during November and December in Andalusia, Catalonia, Valencia, Galicia and Madrid. Further contributions to our volunteer training were the visits and talk sessions on behalf of colleagues from developing countries and American local partners.

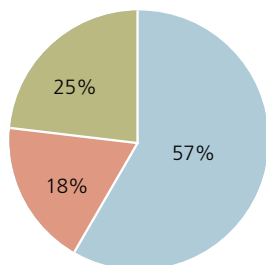
## Social base

The commitment, participation and support of the 204,972 people who endorse our work are essential for Ayuda en Acción. Thanks to all these people, we are able to promote the development of the most deprived communities.

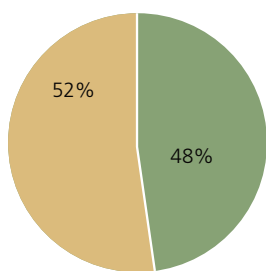
Throughout 25 years of work, the social support and confidence shown by all of our supporters have ensured the financial independence and freedom of action that have allowed us to strengthen our presence and influence among the Spanish society.

Thanks to the support of every person who backs our Organisation, to the firm determination of communities to end poverty and to the efforts of everyone at Ayuda en Acción, our work now involves more than two and a half million people, spanning 111 projects in 19 countries in America, Africa and Asia. Each year brings the involvement of more and more families who can now live with dignity and see how their future changes, today.

SUPPORTERS BY REGION 2006					
Region	Province	Supporters	Region	Province	Supporters
Andalusia	Almeria	2,076		Guadalajara	1,183
	Cadiz	4,237		Toledo	2,454
	Cordoba	2,685			<b>7,637</b>
	Granada	4,014	Catalonia	Barcelona	21,179
	Huelva	1,624		Girona	2,000
	Jaén	2,169		Lleida	932
Malaga	6,259	Tarragona		2,303	
Seville	6,997			<b>26,414</b>	
		<b>30,041</b>	Valencia		
Aragon	Huesca	830		Alicante	5,212
	Teruel	400		Castellón	1,786
	Saragossa	3,685	Valencia	7,732	
		<b>4,915</b>		<b>14,370</b>	
Asturias		<b>5,168</b>	Extremadura	Badajoz	2,291
Balearic Islands		<b>4,156</b>		Cáceres	1,406
Canary Islands	Las Palmas	6,787		<b>3,697</b>	
	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	5,504	Galicia	Corunna	3,588
	<b>12,291</b>	Lugo		779	
Cantabria		<b>3,123</b>		Ourense	794
	Castile and León	Avila	658	Pontevedra	2,996
Burgos		1,917		<b>8,157</b>	
León		1,904	Madrid		<b>50,031</b>
Palencia		721		Murcia	<b>4,652</b>
Salamanca		1,450	Navarre		<b>3,702</b>
Segovia		772		Basque Country	Árava
Soria		424	Guipuzkoa		4,324
Valladolid		3,009	Biscay		6,349
Zamora	422		<b>12,787</b>		
		<b>11,277</b>	Rioja (La)	<b>1,524</b>	
Castile-La Mancha			Ceuta	<b>262</b>	
	Albacete	1,677	Melilla	<b>208</b>	
	Ciudad Real	1,788	Abroad	<b>560</b>	
	Cuenca	535	<b>Total</b>	<b>204,972</b>	



**Ayuda en Acción Personnel**  
 ■ Volunteers: **1,200**  
 ■ Ayuda en Acción Staff: **389**  
 ■ Partner organisations: **516**



**Staff distribution by gender**  
 ■ Men: **48%**  
 ■ Women: **52%**

## Human Resources

The human team that makes up Ayuda en Acción – comprising 1,600 employees and volunteers – is the driving force that allows the Organisation to successfully pursue its mission. Their daily efforts, determination and enthusiasm allow us to move in the right direction and make the changes needed to eradicate poverty. The high level of specialization and professionalism of Ayuda en Acción’s team translate directly into excellent results.

Our work in America is organised through our country offices – managed by Ayuda en Acción workers – on the one hand and, on the other, through our district offices, which are in turn aided by our

counterparts (local partners). Our aim is to encourage cooperation and work with an ever greater number of local partners and in doing so help enhancing local economies; proof of this is that in many countries, when we increase the number of local partners, our own staff numbers decrease.

Another of our major commitments is to enhance and promote equal opportunities for men and women, proof of which is our own staff distribution. The trend set in previous years towards levelling the number of male and female workers continued in 2006. Interestingly, in 2006 our Organisation employed more women than men.

### TOTAL EMPLOYEES

COUNTRY	employees 2005	employees 2006	growth 2005-2006
Bolivia	19	20	5.26%
Mexico	11	11	0%
Peru	17	17	0%
Honduras	62	56	-9.68%
El Salvador	52	59	13.46%
Nicaragua	77	73	-5.2%
Ecuador	35	33	-5.71%
Regional Office	6	6	0%
Spain	113	114	0.88%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>-0.99%</b>

## In Africa and Asia through ActionAid International

In Asia and Africa, Ayuda en Acción works through ActionAid International (AAI), an international, non-party and non-denominational organisation that works alongside poor and marginalised people to eradicate poverty and injustice. The work of ActionAid International rests upon long-term development programs and awareness-raising and advocacy actions in over 40 countries throughout Asia, Africa, America and Europe. Nineteen million people

benefit from over 800 specific projects promoted in developing countries by AAI with the involvement of almost 2,000 local organisations.

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

AAI works both nationally and internationally by implicating civil society and the business and political

sectors to make the voices of those with fewest means heard at intergovernmental and international forums and to influence government decision-making on the issues that affect these people’s lives. Since 2005 AAI has a new institutional strategy: “Rights to End Poverty”.

ActionAid International is backed by over 320,000 members and supporters and its general headquarters is located in Johannesburg.

## Meeting face to face

In 2006 the number of supporters who visited our projects to meet the children they established solidarity ties with continued to rise. Here is what some of them told us:

### MARISA PÉREZ VISITS PERU TO MEET KEVIN CASTILLO

“After years of wanting to visit that unknown country you decide to take the step, but you can't stop wondering what exactly to expect. Actually, I had anticipated this journey – I knew I wanted to go, and I finally did. My husband and I crossed the ocean to meet our friend in Peru.

When you decide to offer a hand, you don't really know how far your efforts go. Having been there, I now truly understand the fantastic job Ayuda en Acción is doing.

There are moments you just cannot describe – you have to live them. From the moment we arrived it was all one big celebration, a great party. We were overcome by the excitement and happiness of meeting the boy we wrote letters to. I would like lots of people to find out about the work done by both staff and volunteers. Without a doubt,

they are the ones who deserve to be thanked and I will always be grateful to them. I cannot forget the Organisation members were there for us from the moment we stepped off the plane – two of them especially (they know who they are). We have so much to thank all of them: Kevin and his family, who took us into their home; the staff at Ayuda en Acción; and all of those who cooperate in one way or another. I want to thank them all for being willing to share a part of their lives with us. The merit is all theirs”.

For **Kevin**, meeting Marisa was really important, as it was the first time anybody had come from so far away to visit him. “When they told me my friend was coming to visit me I was overjoyed and I decided to dedicate a song to her. At home, we all looked forward to the day when we could



meet her and introduce her to my relatives, friends and teachers. When that day came, I was very happy and also a bit nervous; with my teacher and classmates, we organised a small party and it was really nice because even our parents took part and we shared really happy moments. I really like how down to earth she was and the solidarity she shows towards us”.

### RAFAEL GIMÉNEZ VISITS MURTI KUMARI SADA IN NEPAL

“After supporting Ayuda en Acción for over 15 years, I finally managed to sort things out to be able to travel to Nepal and meet Murti and his community. The village where Murti lives is in Dharan district, in the southeast of the country, more than 500 kilometres away from Kathmandu.

Poverty is evident in all over the country, more so in this type of rural area. However, you can constantly feel the honesty, respect and attentiveness of its inhabitants. The funds provided by Ayuda en Acción mean that both Murti and many other children in this area can go to school and have the materials they need to study.

Although my contribution to Ayuda en Acción is not too high, it

allows Murti and the rest of his community the means which I hope will make them more independent and improve their future lives.

There is clearly so much more to do because Nepal is really very poor, but development cannot be implemented from outside – the seed must grow in an adequate and free setting, respectful of their own autochthonous character.

For **Murti Kumasi Sada** and his family, Rafael's visit turned out to be a very special moment. Murti's community was able to share its customs and traditions with their Spanish supporter, and they also got to know more about his own culture and country. “We think this is a good



opportunity to share feelings and experiences directly with the supporters. And we hope that he was able to see and understand the situation that people here are really in”, explains Lalman Limbu, sponsorship coordinator in the area.

# 25 years of joint commitment



LIBA TAYLOR / ACCIONAD



BENNY MATHEWS / ACCIONAD



LIBA TAYLOR / ACCIONAD

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

With the aim of ending poverty, we support comprehensive, long-term development programs that promote action in the areas of health, education, infrastructures, financial and economic initiatives, food safety and citizenship-building.

Our objective is to support the development of the most deprived children, families and communities in order to improve their living conditions. With the aim of bringing an end to poverty, we support comprehensive, long-term development programs that promote action in the areas of health, education, infrastructures, financial and economic initiatives, food safety and community-building. We also promote awareness raising, education for development and advocacy campaigns aimed at impelling social

and political changes that benefit the people with fewest means.

After 26 years of work and thanks to the constant support of its 204,972 supporters, Ayuda en Acción is represented in 19 countries across America, Asia and Africa and promotes 111 development projects.<sup>1</sup>

To accomplish this mission, Ayuda en Acción relies on a solid team of professionals and the cooperation of over 1,200 volunteers who kindly promote solidarity actions in every region of Spain.

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation shows its accountability through the presentation of its budgets to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Spanish Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and undergoes audits by prominent firms.

In Africa and Asia, Ayuda en Acción works through ActionAid International, an independent international organisation backed by over 320,000 people in Europe, which promotes long-term development programs in over 40 countries and benefits more than 19 million people in the world's poorest regions.

1. Data as of May 2007.

## Institutional Mission

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

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



## Values

### Independence

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

### Recognition of people's right to dignity

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

### Solidarity

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

### Excellence

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

## Principles

### Commitment to the mission of the Organisation and enthusiasm at work

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

### Networking and alliances

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

### Transparency and accountability

Our rules of management are austerity and precision in the use of resources. We always act with full transparency and we make ourselves accountable before our members, the beneficiaries of our work and the general public.



DENISE MANNA / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN



- Countries where Ayuda en Acción works
- Countries where ActionAid International works
- Countries where Ayuda en Acción–ActionAid International work together



<b>Headquarters: Spain</b>	
<b>Permanent presence in countries</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>5</b>
Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Uganda	
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>5</b>
Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam	
<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>9</b>
Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru.	
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>2,794,287</b>
<b>Total development areas in 2005</b>	<b>111</b>

**ACTIONAID INTERNATIONAL**

<b>Headquarters: Johannesburg</b>	
<b>Countries present</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Total beneficiaries</b>	<b>19,000,000</b>
<b>Development areas</b>	<b>800</b>



Nicaragua



WARIS PAGE / PANOS PICTURE / ACTIONAID

Pakistan



DAVID SANMILANI / ACTIONAID

India



GAVIN SMITH / EYEONE / ACTIONAID

Malawi



JENNY MATTHEWS / ACTIONAID

Uganda

# Human development indicators

INDICATORS <sup>1</sup>	BANGLADESH	BOLIVIA	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	EL SALVADOR	SPAIN	ETHIOPIA	HONDURAS	INDIA
Population	139,200,000	8,900,000	44,500,000	13,000,000	6,800,000	42,600,000	75,600,000	7,000,000	1,087,100,000
Annual population growth rate	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.4%	1.5%	0.4%	2.3%	2%	1.3%
Life expectancy	63.3 years	64 years	72.6 years	74.5 years	71.1 years	79.7 years	47.8 years	68.1 years	63.6 years
Adult literacy rate	41.1%	86.7%	92.8%	91%	79.7%	98%	41.5%	80%	61%
Mortality rate of children under 5	77	69	18	23	28	3	166	41	85
Children under 5 with below normal body weight	48%	8%	7%	12%	10%	—	47%	17%	49%
Population with access to an improved water source	74%	85%	92%	94%	84%	—	22%	87%	86%
Population with access to adequate sanitation	39%	46%	82%	89%	62%	—	13%	69%	33%
Population below the poverty line	82.8%	42.2%	18%	37.2%	41%	—	77.8%	44%	79.9%
Telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants	6	69	195	124	131	416	—	53	41
Adult population living with HIV/AIDS	0.1%	0.1%	0.6%	0.3%	0.9%	0.6%	3.5%	1.5%	0.9%
Human Development Index value (HDI)	137	115	70	83	101	19	170	117	126

1. Data taken from the UNDP Human Development Report 2006. Published by Mundi-Prensa, 2006.

#### Life expectancy at birth:

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

#### Adult literacy rate:

Percentage of people aged 15 or older who can, with understanding, both read and write short, simple statements related to their everyday life.

#### Child mortality rate:

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

#### Population with access to an improved water source:

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

KENYA	MALAWI	MEXICO	MOZAMBIQUE	NEPAL	NICARAGUA	PAKISTAN	PARAGUAY	PERU	UGANDA	VIETNAM
33,500,000	12,600,000	105,700,000	19,400,000	26,600,000	5,400,000	154,800,000	6,000,000	27,600,000	27,800,000	83,100,000
2.5%	2.2%	1.1%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2%	2.1%	1.4%	3.7%	1.2%
47.2 years	39.8 years	75.3 years	41.6 years	62.1 years	70 years	63.4 years	71.2 years	70.2 years	48.4 years	70.8 years
73.6%	64.1%	91%	46.5%	48.6%	76.7%	49.9%	91.6%	87.7%	66.8%	90.3%
120	175	23	152	76	38	101	24	24	138	23
20%	22%	8%	24%	48%	10%	38%	5%	7%	23%	28%
61%	73%	97%	43%	90%	79%	91%	86%	83%	60%	85%
43%	61%	79%	32%	35%	47%	59%	—	63%	43%	61%
58.3%	76.1%	20.4%	78.4%	68.5%	79.9%	73.6%	32%	32%	—	—
9	7	174	—	15	40	30	160	74	3	70
6.1%	14.1%	0.3%	16.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	6.7%	0.5%
152	166	53	168	138	112	134	91	82	145	109

**Population with access to adequate sanitation:**  
Percentage of the population that uses adequate sanitation for eliminating sewage and excrements.

**Population living below the poverty line:**  
Population estimated to survive on less than two dollars a day.

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

**Human Development Index (HDI) value:**  
A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, level of knowledge and level of decent living (ranked from 1 to 177).

## Our work

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

- Meeting basic needs
- Enhancing local economies
- Strengthening local technical capabilities
- Humanitarian action and risk management
- Empowerment, women's rights and citizen building
- Public awareness raising and advocacy



LEBA TAYLOR / ACCIONAD

## Meeting basic needs

Ayuda en Acción continues to work to meet the basic needs of the people in the countries where we work. The main priority of our Organisation continues to be the promotion of development programs alongside people and their communities, to achieve improvements in education, health or infrastructures. In the area of education, we work at all levels to improve the quality of education systems; we encourage teacher training, improvements in school facilities, provision of adequate learning materials, cooperation with governments and local associations in the design of teaching programs adapted to each context and the development of capacities and skills

that allow people to play a leading role in their own development. Our health efforts cover disease prevention, promotion of healthy environments, staff training and building or reconstruction of health facilities. Local infrastructure improvements, mainly aimed at housing, access to electricity or clean water, are another of our priorities, since they help improving economic processes and market access.

In **Ecuador** we work jointly with the Ministry of Public Health, local authorities and the communities themselves to improve and increase the coverage of local health systems.

In **El Salvador**, we helped ensuring quality education for 17,851

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION TO PREVENT SCHOOL FAILURE

When it comes to courage and overcoming difficulties, Charanal Alto School has a lot to teach. Thirty children, mostly from farming or artisan families study at this school located in Chulucanas district, Piura, Peru.

There is only one teacher, in charge of teaching all six forms every day. Up to 2005, these restrictions meant that results had been very poor: the average mark was barely 10, while in Peru the minimum score for a pass is 11. Today however, thanks to the Assessment of School Performance Competition launched by Ayuda en Acción in eight regions in Peru, the situation is now history.

The goal of this initiative was to improve classroom performance by involving the whole community in the teaching system. Moreover, it established an evaluation process to detect the main obstacles and difficulties schoolchildren had to face and to improve the teacher's skills. Over the year, a total of 23,616 students,



AYUDA EN ACCION PERU

along with their parents, and 850 teachers from 210 schools took part in the competition. Results were highly satisfactory: performance levels at the participating schools rose as much as 65%.

At the end of the year, Ayuda en Acción shared 200,000 dollars between the 36 schools that successfully took part in the initiative. The money served to improve infrastructures, providing school facilities and benefiting the students. The students at Charanal Alto are already preparing to beat their mark next year.

children by constructing appropriate infrastructures, supplying teaching materials and setting up calculation centres.

In **Colombia**, our activities helped to reduce child malnutrition rates and also to improve school results. The schools were also used as training and coexistence centres to tackle the problems related to violence and displacement.

In **Paraguay**, our work together with parents and teachers in the department of Amambay provided new learning facilities for 680 children and teenagers, through the construction and equipment of classrooms and libraries.

In **Peru**, our comprehensive health campaigns for pregnant women included setting up mobile clinics to care for rural populations lacking access to conventional health services.

With the aim of improving the quality and availability of formal education for ethnic minorities in **Vietnam**, during 2006 ActionAid International organised training workshops for 1,000 infant and primary school teachers.

In **Bangladesh**, ActionAid International's ongoing support of School Management Committees and Parent-Teacher Associations helped improving the quality of education at public schools.

In **India**, which has been hit by recurrent drought, we helped communities to plant resistant crops, promoted seed banks and encouraged the sustainable use of land to alleviate problems in times of shortage.

In **Uganda**, ActionAid began a training program promoting radio broadcasts as a way of informing farmers on subjects such as the

weather, pest threats, agricultural techniques and raw material prices.

In **Malawi** we helped training a volunteer group to raise community awareness on the importance of educating girls. As a result, 50 girls who had left their schools resumed regular attendance.

In **Ethiopia** we drove the introduction of higher value crops and new farming methods.

In **Mozambique**, aware of the heavy burden caused by the impact of HIV/AIDS, we succeeded in convincing several public hospitals to set aside beds for people with AIDS.

In **Kenya**, ActionAid International was awarded the status of supporting organisation together with the Ministry of Health to promote the implementation of programs to care for people living with the disease HIV/AIDS.

## COOPERATION BETWEEN TRADITIONAL BIRTH ASSISTANTS (TBAs) AND DOCTORS PREVENTS DEATHS

Her days are unlike those of others. In addition to working her land, she is also a TBA in her hometown, Cotagaita, in Wichaca, southern Bolivia. Rosario Michel, aged 45, is mother of 12 children and one of the most reputed TBAs in Cotagaita.

She assists over 100 deliveries every year and cares for many women who defeated death during labour. In 1998, when local organisation Causananchispaj, supported by Ayuda en Acción, began its territorial development program in Cotagaita, only 23% of pregnant women were under medical assistance during labour and the maternal mortality ratio was 400 per 100,000 live births, well above the national average.

Now, the situation has improved and last year a record was set – no mother died during labour. Plus, over 50% of



mothers are now assisted during delivery either by a doctor or a TBA. These figures are the result of a project aiming to articulate and complement traditional knowledge with modern medicine in a process that implies acknowledging the

potential and limitations of both systems.

Today, this knowledge has become the subject of the State's policy on maternal health, under the name of Culturally Adequate Maternal and Neonatal Care Protocols. "These technical and regulatory guidelines are the result of several stages: organisation and training of TBAs; raising health staff awareness regarding traditional knowledge; investigation of such practises; and protocol implementation at health centres", explains Yolanda Vargas, former coordinator of Causananchispaj and currently a Community Health officer of the Ministry of Health. These results are an encouragement to keep working on this community-backed joint approach that brings together traditional knowledge and the innovations of modern medicine.

## Enhancing local economies

Another aspect of our work is the enhancement of local economies. We promote initiatives in this area to allow people to participate in the processes and dynamics of local economies in order to increase family incomes; we work to facilitate their access to new markets and we support actions for the achievement of food safety and people's wellbeing. We also work to enhance producers' technical capabilities, market negotiation skills and their access to loans and manufacturing technologies; we encourage the establishment of networks and support initiatives in the field of ecotourism and for the protection, rehabilitation and management of natural resources.

In **Nepal**, ActionAid International helped establishing three agricultural and livestock cooperatives among Kamaiya communities, where working conditions traditionally

bordered slavery. Thanks to this initiative, nearly 8,600 families benefited from the cooperatives.

In **El Salvador**, we promoted the diversification of local farmers' production processes and the transformation of their crops into added-value food products, ensuring food safety for 22,750 people.

In **Honduras**, we supported the construction of poultry farms, implemented drip irrigation systems, improved road infrastructures to aid goods transport and impelled the establishment of savings banks, cooperatives and networks for farmers.

In **Peru**, we worked to strengthen the commercial networks and capabilities of agricultural and livestock representatives, promoted farmers' associations, the modernisation of irrigation techniques and the diversification of export crops. This helped producers

to access to new markets, for example the export of green asparagus from Paján and Rázuri to the United States, Canada and Spain.

In **Bolivia**, we supported agricultural production improvements aimed at increasing family income and access to local and international markets. As a result, family income in Zudáñez, department of Chuquicaca, rose from 347 to 500 dollars.

In **Nicaragua** we helped 649 farmers and beekeepers to diversify and improve the quality of their products. As a result they were able to commercialise their products nationally where they used to sell just locally.

In **Malawi**, 24 rural area savings groups led by women were provided loans and technical advice to start up microbusinesses. These initiatives strengthened their position before community authorities and increased their level of participation.

### MICROCREDITS: AN INSTRUMENT FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

For the past 20 years, Ayuda en Acción has worked in Ecuador to enhance the development of local economies by working with local producers and sales representatives to improve their capabilities, their knowledge of appropriate techniques and their crop and livestock yields. In this Andean country, where milk production is one of the major industries, stockbreeders' access to microcredits has been the ultimate step allowing the consolidation and self-management of 100 small businesses, 39 family businesses and 61 business associations in the milk industry. This type of production has strived and enhanced microbusinesses specialised in the transformation and preservation of dairy products in the areas of Intag, Cotacachi, Mitad del Mundo, Cusubamba,



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN ECUADOR

Bolívar, Morona and Chinchaysuyo. Furthermore, becoming a member of these associations in these areas has also benefited price regulation and increased family incomes thanks to direct sales access to local and national markets. David Gutiérrez is the chairman of a small producers' business called Asociación de

Productores Alternativos San Pedro de Mulalillo, in Cusubamba development area. Every day, the small business he leads alongside 28 partners, collects 700 litres of milk from 48 local cattle farmers. Association staff, comprised mostly by women, is trained in dairy processing. Thanks to this, they boast a daily production of 220 fresh cheeses which are sold in the provinces of Tungurahua and Pichincha through the Cotopaxi Agroindustrial Producers' Union. "Ayuda en Acción's support has been important for us. They have provided us with training and technical assistance and they have also helped us accessing microloans", says Gutiérrez, who underlines his satisfaction at regional milk price regulation achieved thanks to the unity of small cattle farmers.

## Strengthening local technical capacities

Once development processes are under way, their feasibility and stability depend on having people whose training and involvement in their country's development ensures project continuity.

A significant part of Ayuda en Acción's efforts are focused on strengthening local technical capacity through vocational training for youths and adults. The professional areas covered by these training programs include leadership, teaching, literacy specialists, health staff or agricultural and livestock commercial representatives, among others.

In **Bolivia**, we supported a project to both strengthen and increase market access for nine agricultural organisations specialised in coffee production and commercialisation.

In **Ecuador**, we trained over 250 health promoters who, on completion of training, were endorsed to work in the community within this capacity through official recognition granted

by the Ministry of Public Health.

In **El Salvador**, we supported the establishment of 176 Solidarity Tie Committees, made up of children and youths, for training on child and women's rights issues.

In Honduras, we worked with several groups to strengthen their technical capabilities in areas such as sustainable production systems, microbusinesses, environmental education, administration, accounting, microcredits or agricultural and livestock processing, among others.

In **Kenya**, we supported the most vulnerable farming groups through specific training on improved farming techniques, basic accounting and basic negotiation skills for dealing with intermediaries and suppliers.

In **Vietnam**, our Reflect Circles implemented adult literacy projects, helping adults accessing financial alternatives to agriculture and livestock.

### EDUCATION: A CHILD RIGHT

One of the main difficulties for education in El Salvador is to ensure that every child can actually exercise this right. In 2006, we started mobile playrooms called "Chiquimundo en Acción", aimed at encouraging early childhood education.

This initiative promoted early stimulation for children in 20 communities in the Santo Domingo de Guzmán Development Area.

Throughout the year, mobile playrooms visited the towns of San Pedro Puxtla, in Ahuachapán and San Antonio del Monte, Santa Catarina Masahuat and Santo Domingo de Guzmán, in the department of Sonsonate, providing 600 children a place to learn and play. Throughout 48 education and entertainment workshops, the small



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children took part in activities to develop their psychomotor and reading and writing skills, helping them exercising their rights to education, recreation,

non-discrimination and freedom of speech, as contemplated by the International Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The mobile playroom project was carried out in coordination with the Playroom Workers' Committee of Cantón El Zarzal, in Santo Domingo de Guzmán, and the cultural centres, schools, parents' associations, Solidarity Ties Committees and Community Development Associations (ADESCOS) of the towns involved.

Throughout 2007, the playroom will be stationed at Santo Domingo de Guzmán, under the management of the town's community organisations for indigenous development, in order to advance on the education of over 2,700 of the region's youngest residents.

## Humanitarian action and risk management

Natural disasters, conflicts, epidemics or famine are serious setbacks for development. Very often, these situations lead to increased poverty, especially for the most vulnerable people and communities.

Ayuda en Acción's humanitarian action programs are aimed at protecting life; preventing, reducing and relieving human suffering; defending the fundamental rights of people; and ensuring the continuity of development processes by preventing their interruption through natural disasters to the greatest possible extent.

Since humanitarian response itself is not enough to put an end to the conditions that generate these disasters, our objectives also include a wider approach to tackle the causes that lead to these situations, emphasizing prevention as an essential tool for the protection of

lives, goods and livelihoods, thus contributing to the sustainability of development projects.

In **Kenya**, after serious floods gave way to a terrible drought, we started a number of food programs at state schools in the worst hit areas, to prevent children leaving school due to the need of finding alternative sources of income to buy food.

In **Bangladesh** we worked alongside the rural communities which are especially vulnerable to natural disasters, by developing learning initiatives to improve disaster responses and implementing assessments known as Vulnerability Analyses.

In America we started several risk management programs in order to strengthen the disaster prevention capabilities of vulnerable communities in **Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua** and **El Salvador**; these actions were possible thanks to from the support of several agencies such as the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation, the Catalan Agency for Cooperation and Development, the UNDP and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office.

After serious floods hit Santa Cruz de la Sierra, **Bolivia**, during 2006, we began a long-term project, focused on reducing risk conditions and preventing future disasters.

Although in early 2007, most of the country was again hit by heavy rains, this time their impact was not as great, proving the value of prevention as a tool to guarantee people's safety and development.

### GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

During 2006, Ethiopia experienced a string of extreme weather conditions. After a prolonged drought, violent torrential rains and especially hailstorms devastated the areas of Dire Dawa and South Omo during most of August. The disaster killed almost 650 people and up to 200,000 were driven from their homes.

Thousands of families saw their houses vanish under torrents and their crops destroyed by rushing waters, ruining their harvests in a matter of hours. In the immediate aftermath, stagnant waters and precarious health conditions in the hardest-hit areas and the overpopulation of provisional shelter areas posed an imminent health risk for a vast number of



people, multiplying the chances of falling to recurrent diseases such as malaria, cholera or diarrhoeas.

Reacting to the scale of the disaster, ActionAid International Ethiopia (AAIE),

in coordination with local governments in the devastated areas, developed an emergency response proposal which was endorsed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The actions implemented under the subsequent three-month project included seed purchase and distribution, staples supply among the people hit by the disaster, and protection against potential rises in the water levels of the nearby rivers.

The finalisation of the project was followed by reconstruction efforts. The aim: to help thousands of disaster-hit people to begin rebuilding their livelihoods and continue their everyday lives as soon as possible.

# Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building

Ayuda en Acción promotes the communities' leading role in the processes of discussion, design and monitoring of those policies affecting their lives.

Empowerment has become a crucial instrument for driving development in the countries where we work. We strengthen the social, technical and political capacity and skills of people and groups to promote their leadership in processes related to the discussion, design and monitoring of the policies that affect their lives.

We encourage them to take the initiative, to propose and develop the projects that will improve and dignify their living conditions. We also work to achieve equity between men and women in the exercise of their economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights and promote the defence and enhancement of indigenous cultural identities and of marginalised social groups and communities.

In **India**, we supported simultaneous campaigns in Orissa, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh in an effort to end discriminatory practices towards lower castes, particularly Dalits.

In several African countries, certain practices, such as the early marriages, female genital mutilation or the denial of girls' right to education still take place. In Ankober, **Ethiopia**, ActionAid Ethiopia undertook several campaigns to increase public awareness and demand that Government authorities eradicate these practices permanently.

In **Bolivia**, we informed and trained rural and indigenous populations so that they could participate in the drafting of the Constituent Assembly. Campaign strategies involved mass public information, deliberation forums, drafting of proposals and advocacy.

In Sonora, **Mexico**, we held a state-wide meeting for children, under the name "Let's Live our Rights for a Better World", to encourage young people to take part in decision-making processes.

In **Ecuador**, we implemented 13 citizenship-building workshops for children and youths, to foster the exchange of knowledge and culture and to encourage social relations based on the respect for human rights.

In **Peru**, we drove community participation in the drafting of Local Participatory Budgets where citizens exercised their rights and fulfilled their duties.

## WOMEN: A DRIVING FORCE FOR CHANGE

Every cooperation initiative carried out by ActionAid in Bangladesh includes efforts to promote and protect the rights of women and girls. Accordingly, the activities carried out on every project revolve around this approach to women's rights. This focus has helped reinforcing the control and decision-making capacity that women hold over the core economic activities that provide the main sources of family income. They have learned how to handle cattle and poultry farming, as well as techniques for growing staple foods. Thanks to their interest and their desire to improve their standard of living, many of these women have in turn become "spontaneous trainers" for women in neighbouring communities, thus multiplying the impact of our activities. They have also been trained in management techniques, accounting, market access and negotiation with distributors. These activities also helped raising the living standards of these women, their family circles and their communities and, above all, they increased their self-esteem, both as women and as producers.



JENNY MATTHEWS / ACTIONAID

Encouraging women to play an active part in shaping the community policies that concern them has broadened development goals. They have raised their voices and demanded more public expenditure to be directed towards promoting women and their leadership, and they have created labour and advocacy networks on a local, regional and nationwide scale, demanding legislation aimed at reducing domestic violence, which is considered a burden not only for the development of women, but for the country as a whole.

## Campaigns and advocacy work

Ayuda en Acción builds alliances with other NGOs and grassroots organisations to demand public actions to fight poverty.

Both in industrialised and developing countries, societies play an essential role in demanding the involvement and commitment of governments and multilateral organisations to implement policies that ensure the fulfilment of Human Rights, and to insist that they put an end to the causes of poverty and promote development policies that award a leading role to the poorest people.

The government of **Uganda** announced its Poverty Eradication Action Plan. A number of grassroots organisations, including ActionAid International Uganda, created a monitoring platform to ensure the proper use of public funds.

In Vietnam we organised public events involving workers, trade unions, employers, community

organisations and local authorities to improve working conditions in the country.

In **India**, ActionAid and a large group of grassroots organisations launched a campaign to demand a Government fulfilment of its National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The execution of public debates and peaceful demonstrations made the campaign a great success.

In **Bolivia** we took part in the Bolivian Platform for Childhood and Adolescence that works for the legal implementation of child rights. Over 30,000 schoolchildren took part in debate conferences organised through this initiative.

In **Paraguay** we undertook a project to influence public rural development policies and impel a comprehensive agricultural reform aimed at improving the situation of small-scale indigenous and rural farmers.

### ZERO POVERTY CAMPAIGN

Ayuda en Acción continues to work on the Zero Poverty Campaign, launched in February 2005 and led by the Spanish NGO Coordinator for Development (CONGDE in Spanish). This campaign falls under the international Global Call to Action Against Poverty movement, which promotes social mobilisation to demand that governments fulfil the international commitments to end poverty and exclusion.

The Spanish campaign demands a set of specific government measures to give poor countries a real opportunity to end poverty.

It also demands that 0.7% of the state budget is allocated to cooperation and development without further delay, the



dropping of the external bilateral debt of the poorest countries, and an end to the privileges held by rich countries in international trade agreements.

During 2006 the Zero Poverty Campaign, with the cooperation of Ayuda en Acción volunteer groups and regional offices,

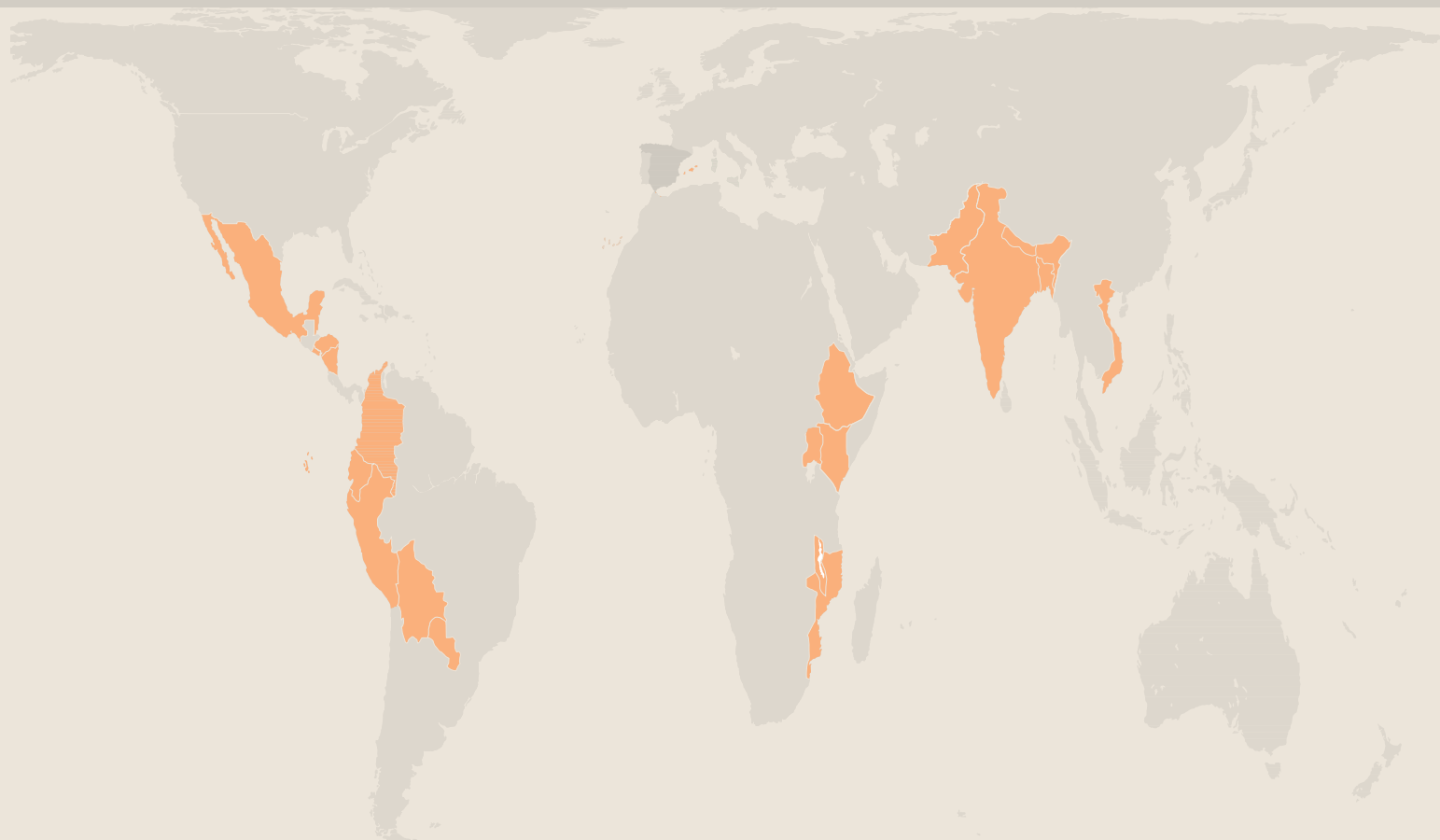
published reports, organised seminars and round tables, presented petitions and held outdoor events to persuade Spanish society that poverty can really be ended provided that society worldwide demands governments to do so.

The high point of our activities in 2006 was marked by the Global Action Week Against Poverty. Hundreds of events were held all over Spain and tens of thousands

worldwide. Mobilisations have already borne fruits, such as the Valencian Cooperation Act, a pioneering and ambitious text setting down the commitment to allocate at least 0.7% of the region's budget to international cooperation.

# Cooperation programs

## AMERICA | AFRICA | ASIA



In 2006, we formalised our move towards broadening horizons: to take our Institutional Strategy further, giving our work against poverty a rights-based approach and prioritising the rights of children, who are both the key to the future and the most disadvantaged group of all.

Our cooperation programs during 2006 consolidated the model of action that started to develop several years ago, when we set out to identify the real causes of poverty; at the time, we concluded that our support for people and communities required lines of action that enhanced their local capabilities, endorsed empowerment processes and engaged citizens in the decision-making processes affecting their lives.

In 2006 we formalized our move towards broadening horizons: to take our Institutional Strategy further, to approach our work as concerning the rights to which every person is entitled and to prioritise children, who are both the key to the future and the most disadvantaged group of all.

The result is displayed in the following pages, in a review of all of the countries where we work.

In many of them, the future is promising and people are taking part in building their own projects for a dignified life. These improvements would not have been possible without the support and solidarity of many other people who feel they share responsibility for their problems.

On a geographical note, our presence in America is now complete, after confirming that the programs we started in Colombia and Paraguay in 2005 will have the long term continuity of our model of action.

Another important innovation is the opening this year of a small program in Equatorial Guinea, in cooperation with the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (AECI), through which Ayuda en Acción wishes to begin its own presence in Africa.



DENISE HANNA / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

# AMERICA



YAGO DE OREBE / AYUDA EN ACCION

## Social, economic and political balance

Once again, 2006 was a good financial year for American economies; economic growth rates exceeded 5%, capping the best three-year period for the last quarter of the century in terms of poverty reduction and unemployment, as well as income distribution in some countries. The reasons behind such a strong growth included high basic commodity prices, rising domestic demand, increased remittances and world economic growth.

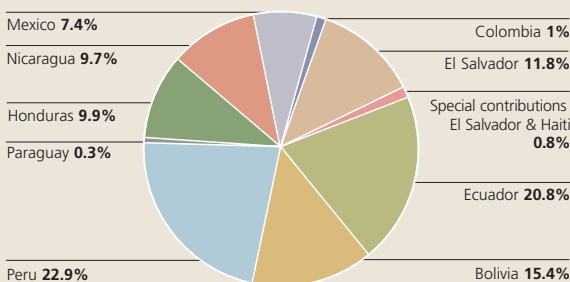
Even so, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean “Social Panorama of Latin America 2006” report states that almost 40% (over 200 million people) of the continent’s population lives in poverty and that 15% of these live in extreme poverty or destitution.

As a result, the improvement in employment and economic indicators are in stark contrast with the inequitable distribution of wealth; this is a structural problem in the region, worsened by the insufficient progress in this field.

One of the most important social aspects is the increasing participation of political stakeholders such as traditionally marginalised indigenous movements, most notably in Bolivia.

Between November 2005 and the end of 2006, eleven Latin American countries held presidential elections, reaching regional voter participation of 85%. The resulting political map in the region is very diverse. The apparent regional “shift to the left” following results in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Bolivia or Ecuador gave way to centre-right victories in Costa Rica, Honduras, Colombia, Mexico or Peru, creating a bloc more closely aligned to Washington.

**Allocation of funds in America 2006**  
Total: 28,708,973 euros



The first year of term of Evo Morales, the country's first ever indigenous president, was characterized by the fulfilment of some of his main electoral commitments, such as the nationalisation of hydrocarbons and the drafting of the Constituent Assembly. Ownership of natural gas and crude oil was transferred to the State, allowing the negotiation of new tapping conditions with several multinational companies. The increase in national revenues is estimated to be in the range of 200 to 700 million dollars a year compared to the previous decade, although the process caused tensions with multinational companies and their governments.

The Bolivian economy grew 4.5%, driven by record exports, elimination of the fiscal

deficit and a reduction in the external debt through debt relief.

Some of the most important social measures put in place were improvements in the health system thanks to a more comprehensive Mother and Child Insurance, the new Law on Education and the launch of a large-scale adult literacy program. These programs were financed partly by increased revenues -but also thanks to an austerity policy imposed by the government that lowered the salaries of senior authorities- and to international cooperation, especially with Venezuela. On the international scene, Bolivia aligned itself with Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela and Cuba in their opposition to free trade agreements with the United States.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment <sup>1</sup>
Alto Beni	1995	9,637	OSCAR	240,770
Caranavi	1995	22,856	Centro de Educación Popular Qhana	308,123
Coroico	1997	12,869	Pastoral Social Cáritas Coroico	381,708
Licoma	1996	12,363	SEMTA	293,543
Viacha	1997	15,443	CIPCA,	310,761
Wichaca	1998	33,656	Centro de Desarrollo Comunitario Causananchispaj	347,296
Betanzos	1998	4,880	ACLO	461,192
Malmiza	1999	11,289	Patoral Social Cáritas Potosí	337,468
Zudáñez	1999	7,840	PROAGRO	257,054
Alcalá	2006	15,860	PASOS	82,915
Luis Calvo	2006	2,352	Fundación Intercultural Nor Sud	63,631
San Julián	2003	51,603	SACOA	298,679
Yapacaní	2005	25,255	CEPAC	129,404
Hogar Teresa de los Andes	2004	268	Hermanos de la Divina Providencia	89,504
Country Office <sup>1</sup>				808,862
<b>Total</b>		<b>226,171</b>		<b>4,410,910</b>

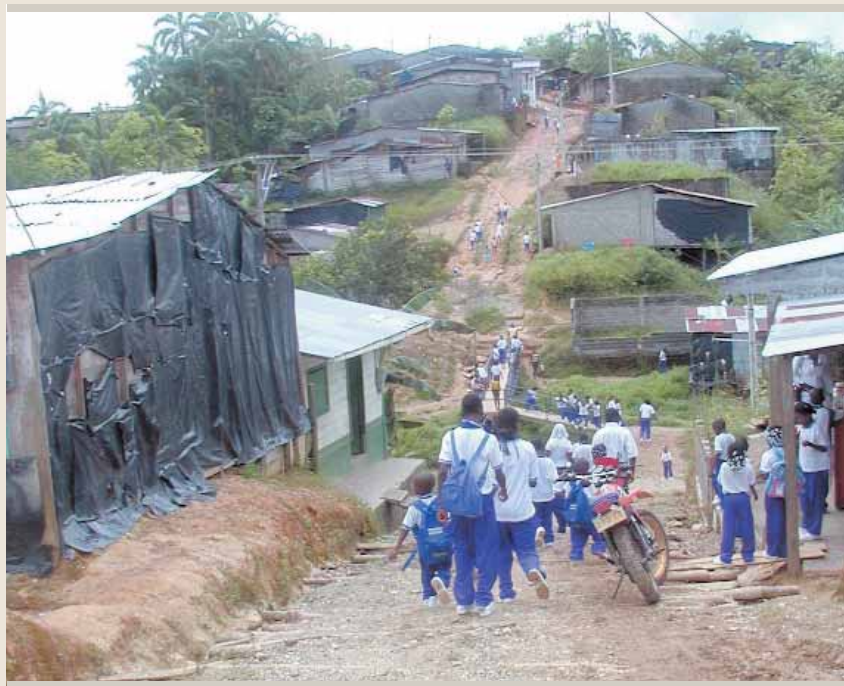
Main lines of action <sup>2</sup>	Privat funding	Public funding	Company funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>			
Education for all	213,529	388,060	32,534
Basic health for all			
Healthcare for children	13,336	-	-
Reproductive health	14,926	5,285	9,446
Support for local health services	32,848	17,636	-
Community health	21,534	21,246	-
Health infrastructures	24,605	11,635	21,001
Care for people with disabilities	35,746	-	-
Support for community and family welfare	152,356	25,786	-
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>			
Supporting local financial capacities			
Supporting community economic infrastructures	156,156	59,824	-
Supporting primary production processes	232,688	17,599	-
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	37,636	4,027	-
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	59,088	22,954	-
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	164,053	46,341	-
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizen building</b>	111,292	-	-
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	81,003	77,535	-



DORISE HANAWAY / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN BOLIVIA

1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.  
2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Colombia



TOBIAS KAEUFER

The situation in Colombia during 2006 produced worrying figures: 20 million Colombians, mostly from rural areas, lived in poverty. Despite commitments to cease hostilities, the level of violence between the parties involved in the conflict remained high and the association between poverty and displacement continued to worsen: in 2006, one million people fled from violence in their homelands. In turn, these migratory flows increased demographic pressure and poverty in urban areas. Under such circumstances, 87% of the displaced families endured food insecurity. In the field of education, differences

between social sectors continued to rise, and access was very difficult for the people with least resources. This situation was also observed comparing urban and rural areas, where access to education has become a serious problem.

Politically, President Álvaro Uribe's victory in the May elections brought a reason for hope, in the belief that his liberal policies might help improving the national economy, although concerns were aired due to the concentration of wealth around a minority of the population and the three regions surrounding Bogotá, Antioquia and Valle del Cauca.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Pies Descalzos	2006	10,750	Fundación Pies Descalzos	87,905
Boyaca	2006	14,300	Asociación para el Desarrollo Sostenible SEMILLAS	77,167
Cauca	2006	21,100	Corporación para el Desarrollo de Tunia – CORPOTUNIA	77,167
Nationwide projects	2006		Fundación Servicio Colombiano de Desarrollo Social. Corporación derechos para la paz	53,004
<b>Total</b>		<b>46,150</b>		<b>295,243</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Education	110,000
Enhancing economies	90,000
Supporting local organisational processes	50,000

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

Ecuadorian politics throughout 2006 were marked by continued instability. Government policies did not achieve economic or social balance and consequently social distrust of its institutions rose. Government revenues from oil exports rose around 60% and remittances from migrant citizens reached a new height of almost three billion dollars. Despite these figures, poverty continues to be the country's main national problem: 38% of the population lives on less than two dollars a day. In the area of health, there were cases of malnutrition in children under 5, with

figures as high as 68% in some of the country's poorest communities. Health services and infrastructures failed to improve in 2006 and many Ecuadorian families lacked access to drinking water, Indigenous populations continued to be the worst hit by child malnutrition. As for the education system, in recent decades there has been a lack of coherent education policies adapted to the country's cultural, social and economic reality. Despite legal provisions for the allocation of 30% of the State Budget to education, the actual figure in 2006 barely reached 12%.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment <sup>1</sup>
Sigsig	1997	12,375	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	597,160
Chinchaysuyo (binacional)	2004	30,262	Fundación Ecológica Rikcharina	285,563
Bolivar	1997	16,600	Own team	349,336
Tungurahua	2003	12,020	Own team	303,991
Cusubamba	1998	20,975	Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progreso	383,008
Muisne	1999	11,870	Fondo Ecuatoriano Populorum Progreso	196,408
Pedro Carbo	1998	19,886	Centro de Promoción Rural	314,575
Santa Elena	1997	48,100	Centro de Promoción Rural	813,994
Intag	1997	12,787	Fundación a favor de los derechos ciudadanos - PRODECI	415,022
Cotacachi	1998	10,973	Fundación Tierra Viva	422,195
Morona	2005	3,500	Fundación Comunidad, Ambiente y Desarrollo Integral - COADESI	202,142
Mitad del Mundo	1997	23,157	Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe	515,354
Chillotallo	2002	8,090	Proyecto Salesiano Chicos Trabajadores de la Calle	365,325
Country office <sup>1</sup>				819,943
<b>Total</b>		<b>230,595</b>		<b>5,984,016</b>

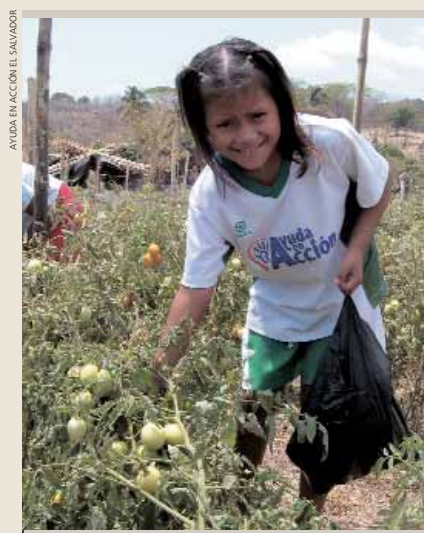
Main lines of action <sup>2</sup>	Private funding	Public funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>		
Basic education	484,335	170,478
Basic health	234,525	163,959
Food security	67,946	–
Supporting cultural and recreational centres	9,853	–
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	34,908	43,315
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>		
Community infrastructure	158,573	–
Primary production	87,346	39,429
Transformation processes	41,592	–
Commercialisation activities	67,182	–
Microfinancing	24,164	2,407
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	82,821	76,301
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	85,761	–
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	189,364	20,878
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	295,040	61,912
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	41,388	–



YAGO DE LOBES / AVUSA IN ACCION

1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.  
2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# El Salvador



In 2006, El Salvador faced a difficult economic and social situation together with its increasing levels of violence and crime. During the year there were serious breaches of justice and public safety, and the State institutions -created following the 1992 Peace Agreements- made serious

mistakes. Violence increased to such an extent that the number of annual victims was higher than during the armed conflict. There were more than 3,500 murders in 2006 alone, mainly of young people.

Municipal and parliamentary elections were also held during the year and as in other American countries, they were marked by episodes of violence and a lack of transparency.

As for the economy, the cost of living greatly exceeded the purchasing power of Salvadorans and its impact was particularly detrimental among rural communities. Illiteracy remained a serious problem, limiting sustainable development opportunities especially for women. El Salvador proved particularly vulnerable to food and nutritional insecurity. In 2006, 11% of the population suffered malnutrition and figures were higher still in rural areas and among infants and children up to 5 years.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Santo Domingo	1997	4,910	Own team	388,087
Cabañas	1996	8,880	Own team	448,792
Jiquilisco	2001	4,075	Own team	283,481
Las Flores	2005	2,579	Own team	274,178
Morazán <sup>1</sup>	1997/2004	15,669	Morazán en Acción	509,003
Risk Management project	2006		Paz y Desarrollo El Salvador	400,000
Country office <sup>2</sup>				1,080,331
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,113</b>		<b>3,383,872</b>

Main lines of action <sup>3</sup>	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>			
Basic education	483,320	584,202	-
Basic health	37,312	33,043	-
Food security	47,557	-	4,487
Decent housing	14,057	-	-
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	166,584	-	5,930
Support for cultural spaces	-	95,449	-
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>			
Primary production	85,985	-	-
Transformation processes	94,157	-	-
Support for service sector activities	6,938	-	-
Commercialisation activities	18,672	-	-
Advocacy work with other actors for local economic development	35,916	2,107	-
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	6,126	58,281	-
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>			
Consolidation of citizenry	6,909	48,086	3,642
Empowerment, identity and negotiation capacity	66,764	-	-
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>			
Public awareness campaigns		58,192	-
Advocacy		20,833	3,421

1. The current DA of Morazán is the unification of the former areas of Morazán, Cacaopera and Chilanga.  
 2. Country office investments include nationwide projects.  
 3. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

## Honduras

In January 2006, the seventh Government of Honduras's young democracy took office. Over the past few years, the country's economy has seen mild growth. As Honduras is a highly indebted country, it was able to benefit from debt relief thanks to the implementation of a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) that directs public expenditure and promotes development. Despite this economic improvement and increased social expenditure, the living conditions of the Honduran people did not substantially improve during the period. The country continued to have problems such as low productivity, underemployment and the lack of opportunities for the development of its human capital. High levels of poverty and inequity continued to pose major challenges for the country, particularly in rural areas. In 2006, 60% of the rural population lived under the extreme poverty line (less than one dollar a day). Furthermore, thousands continued to emigrate in search of work and remittances accounted for 26% of



Gross Domestic Product (GDP). These problems were compounded by poor government performance, fragile state institutions and weak governance. On the health front, the HIV epidemic spread further, especially among ethnic minorities such as the Garifuna.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Choluteca Norte	1998	23,628	Own team	564,032
El Paraiso Sur	1998	12,242	Own team	530,445
Humuya	1998	4,980	Own team	411,972
Comayagua Norte	1998	18,128	Own team	488,655
Yoro	2003	8,935	Own team	331,536
Country Office <sup>1</sup>	1997		Own team	504,404
<b>Total</b>		<b>67,913</b>		<b>2,831,044</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding	Public funding	Company funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>			
Basic education	258,439	100,525	24,256
Basic health	72,228	430,569	–
Food security	17,605	31,642	–
Decent housing	14,181	–	–
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	44,984	241,092	–
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>			
Community infrastructure	10,196	–	–
Primary production	20,333	40,354	–
Transformation processes	21,625	–	–
Commercialisation activities	23,833	4,143	–
Microfinancing	4,598	–	–
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	19,510	–	–
Humanitarian and emergency action	3,394	–	–
Empowerment, negotiation and citizenship building	105,985	12,204	–
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>			
Public awareness campaigns	1,418	–	–
Participation in civil society networks	3,668	–	–
Advocacy	19,998	–	–
Promotion and participation in networks	16,98	–	–



1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.  
2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Mexico



Mexico is the only member of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Latin America. Today this country of almost 105 million inhabitants is the world's 13th economy. However, achievements in 2006 were not enough to stimulate economic growth and generate opportunities in the areas of employment, health, education or economy that would allow the reduction of poverty and social inequity, which particularly affect the indigenous communities that add up to 10% of the population – over 60 ethnic groups located mainly in Central and Southern Mexico, the country's poorest and most marginalised regions. As a result, in 2006 large numbers continued to migrate to the United States,

prompting the Government to promote social policies aimed at poverty reduction. The National Opportunities Program launched measures to improve education, health and nutrition, offering direct support for the poorest families. Politically, 2006 was marked by turbulent elections which saw the rise to power of governing party candidate Felipe Calderón, in an election process that saw permanent confrontation with the opposition. Simultaneously, and as a result of the political climate, the country endured serious social conflicts, such as the clashes in Oaxaca, problems with miners in Michoacán and Coahuila, violence and murder of women, as well as drug trafficking problems on the northern border and violence in the Zapatista area of Chiapas.

YAGO DE OBRE / AYUDA EN ACCIÓN



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Amanc	2000	595	Asociación Mexicana de Ayuda a Niños con Cáncer - AMANC	244,067
Nexapa	2000	36,105	Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Cuenca Nexapa, A.C.	422,716
Zautla	2000	16,852	Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo Rural	303,479
Guatepec	2000	12,681	Patronato Pro Educación Mexicano A.C.	179,604
Tlatel Xochitenco	2000	11,329	Fundación para la asistencia Educativa, I.A.P.	215,154
Sonora	2003	23,538	Fundación de Apoyo Infantil Sonora A.C.	241,617
Country office <sup>1</sup>	1997		Fundación Ayuda en Acción, México	530,154
<b>Total</b>		<b>101,100</b>		<b>2,136,791</b>

Main lines of action <sup>2</sup>	Private funds	Public funds	Company funds	State of Puebla funds <sup>3</sup>
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>				
Basic education	136,598	51,735	36,727	79,358
Basic health	348,260	27,056	–	–
Food security	51,207	–	–	104,606
Decent housing	3,788	–	–	159,773
Community welfare support	–	–	54,890	–
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	135,961	–	–	83,414
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>				
Community infrastructure	–	89,448	9,378	66,971
Primary production	2,249	–	–	87,167
Transformation processes	42,950	–	43,723	28,172
Service sector activities	7,424	–	–	–
Commercialisation activities	11,393	–	–	5,330
Microfinancing	23,755	29,869	–	–
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	–	–	–	115,772
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	223,619	114,372	–	–
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	29,443	–	–	3,114
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>				
Advocacy	9,249	–	–	–
Participation in civil society networks	7,916	–	–	–

1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.

2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

3. Ayuda en Acción Mexico has an agreement with the Government of the State of Puebla to double Ayuda en Acción investment in the DAs within this State.

# Nicaragua

Nicaragua's macroeconomic figures for 2006 were good: the burden of foreign debt fell, inflation was kept in check and exports rose.

This progress however did not translate into improvements for the majority of the population, and poverty rates in Nicaragua remained high; eight out of every ten Nicaraguans struggled to survive on two dollars a day.

Furthermore, inequity between social groups broadened in 2006 and chronic problems remained, such as malnutrition, which affects one third of the population, or the lack of employment and social service systems.

Thousands of farming families lost their

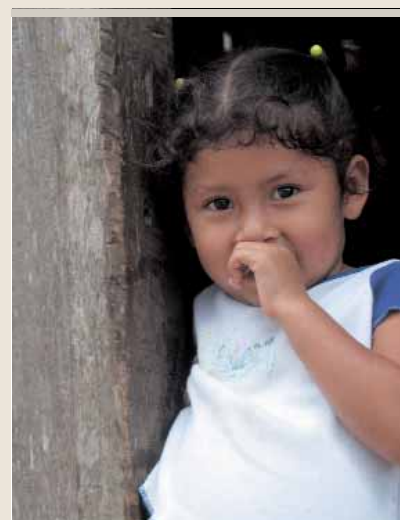
crops due to an abnormal winter and droughts. The lack of opportunities increased migration from Nicaragua, mainly to Costa Rica and the United States. Some of the most positive aspects of 2006 were increased school registration numbers, in both primary and higher education.

Confrontation between the major parties created a climate of political instability. Also in 2006, a new National Assembly was chosen, as well as a new government headed by Sandinista leader Daniel Ortega. This also brought an end to the anti-corruption project launched by former president Enrique Bolaños, which had failed to achieve its goals.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Nuevas Guinea	1993	18,842	Own team with ADENG	324,955
Nueva Segovia	1996	17,014	Own team, FUNDEMUNI and ADEPROFOCA	426,662
León	1996	7,678	Own team	525,914
Boaco	1997	5,135	Own team	430,418
Kukra Hill	1998	15,100	Own team	343,690
Acahualinca	2005	2,585	Fundación Dos Generaciones	121,551
Country office <sup>1</sup>	1993			615,927
<b>Total</b>		<b>66,354</b>		<b>2,789,117</b>

Main lines of action <sup>2</sup>	Private funds	Public funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>		
Basic education	146,971	115,808
Basic health	13,825	2,469
Food security	7,479	3,860
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	9,240	8,139
Support for cultural and recreational processes	3,796	–
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>		
Community infrastructure	2,134	–
Primary production	54,600	44,293
Transformation processes	26,722	2,848
Service sector economic activities	15,236	–
Commercialisation activities	99,757	29,958
Support of activities for staples production	6,324	–
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	14,091	–
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	2,577	32,539
Prevention	–	32,539
Humanitarian action	1,926	–
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>		
Local technical capacities	69,251	10,041
Training of local HR	51,608	55,280
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>		
Consolidation of citizenry	95,435	8,804
Empowerment, identity and negotiation capacity	242,491	59,534
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>		
Public awareness raising	7,125	–
Advocacy	8,488	–
Participation in civil society networks	27,537	–



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN NICARAGUA

1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.  
2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Paraguay



The political situation in Paraguay in 2006 was marked by an agreement reached by the main opposition parties, trade union groups, civil organisations and the person of Monsignor Fernando Lugo to create an alternative for the elections due in 2008 to challenge the ruling party that has been in power for the past 60 years. In 2006, the public maintained its perception of a widespread state corruption, Mobilisations put pressure on public authorities to no great avail, except minor agreements on health and education policies and a few changes related to rural development, The economy saw tax reforms aimed at reducing tax avoidance and increasing State revenues, Although these measures succeeded in increasing tax collection, they did not translate into social policies benefiting the most disadvantaged sectors. Similarly, although the economy grew by 3.5%, it did not benefit the population on the whole.



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN PARAGUAY

In 2006, inequity between social sectors and distribution of income in Paraguay continued to be the second poorest in America and led the continent in land concentration. Furthermore, the spread of extensive soybean farming for export drove more small-scale farmers off their lands.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment <sup>1</sup>
Pedro Juan Caballero	2006	88,753	ACOM	73,303
National project for research and advocacy	2006	25,800	CEPAG	25,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>114,553</b>		<b>98,303</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Public funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Support for basic infrastructures	55,955
<b>Advocacy</b>	
Investigation and studies	25,000



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN PARAGUAY

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

2006 was an intense electoral year in Peru. Between April and November, Peruvians were called to polling stations up to three times, to elect a new Head of State, new parliamentarians and new regional and municipal authorities. The general election was historic, not only due to the number of candidates, but also to the very close result in the second round vote, which in turn was marked by the scepticism and indecision of those inclined to vote for the radical proposals of Ollanta Humala, a former army official, and those who would rather back former president Alan García, despite his poor administration between 1985 and 1990, which left Peru stifled by a multimillionaire debt and soaring inflation. Finally it was García who took office.

On an economic level, successes in 2006 brought hope for the future: GDP grew above 7% and exports amounted to 28 billion dollars. Although these circumstances put Peru in a solid position regarding growth, the downside was the situation of poverty, which affects over 50% of the country's 27 million inhabitants. The country will have to face a series of political, legal and trade reforms over the next few years, including the Free Trade Agreement with the United States which aims to ensure markets for Peruvian exports. Other challenges include the need for higher job creation, the struggle against malnutrition and illiteracy and the obligation to improve education figures, where in 2006 only 20% of students finished secondary education.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Yancana Huasy	1996	5,473	Yancana Huasy	225,830
Cutervo	1998	17,530	ESCAES	471,814
San Juan de Lurigancho	1997	17,171	TACIF	367,603
Bambamarca	1993	28,473	PRODIA	668,697
Caraveli	1997	21,992	ADISUR	526,181
Ica-Paracas Verde	1998	20,695	DECAL	378,085
Paiján - Trujillo	1998	13,915	CTTU – San José	434,400
Piura	1998	29,657	VISAD	672,369
Oasis Villa	1998	21,300	Tierra de Niños	432,814
Chota	2004	30,000	Perú en Acción	979,846
Lambayeque	2004	3,175	CIPDES	174,344
Cusco	2003	9,385	CADEP	205,445
Ayabaca-Binacional	2005	5,335	ESCAES	354,728
Country office <sup>1</sup>	1988			669,379
<b>Total</b>		<b>224,101</b>		<b>6,561,535</b>

Main lines of action <sup>2</sup>	Private funds	Public funds	Company funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>			
Basic education	841,933	230,480	290,014
Basic health	136,162	35,283	2,040
Food security	47,943	3,198	23,699
Decent housing	68,490	47,942	–
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	12,618	–	–
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>			
Infraestructura comunitaria	179,297	18,720	–
Primary production	469,877	388,415	21,840
Transformation processes	61,721	–	24,126
Commercialisation activities	98,997	–	–
Microfinancing	205,469	–	–
<b>Environment and sustainable use of resources</b>	70,096	21,470	–
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	24,516	–	–
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	430,222	23,279	–
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	118,627	10,124	–
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>			
Public awareness raising	42,033	–	–
Advocacy	28,487	–	–
Participation in civil society networks	1,645	–	–



1. Country office investment includes nationwide projects.  
2. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# AFRICA



## Social, economic and political balance

In 2006, Africa was once again a key issue on the agenda of the media, international agencies and organisations, as well as for NGOs, which stepped up their actions and campaigns on the continent.

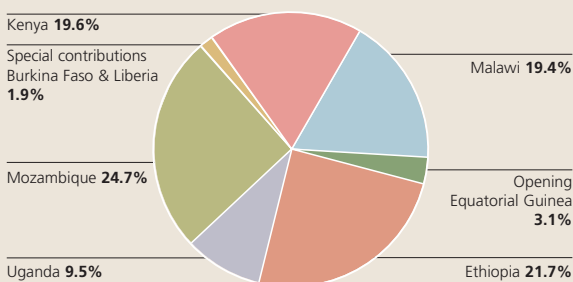
Democracy made progress, with elections held in several countries. The Democratic Republic of Congo saw its first free elections after the stagnation of the democratic process caused by the wars of 1996 and 1998. In addition, agreements or commitments for peace were signed during 2006 in Angola, Burundi, Chad-Sudan, Mali, Somalia and Uganda, among others.

The role of women in public life was reinforced. Early in 2006, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf took office as President of Liberia and became the first female Head of State in the whole of Sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, at the same time there were accusations regarding lack of transparency in electoral procedures and some of the violent conflicts deteriorated throughout the year, casting a shadow over the progress made.

Macroeconomic improvements were not reflected in an improvement in living standards for the most vulnerable populations, particularly in rural areas, which continued to endure extended periods of food insecurity. There were several reasons behind the situation of chronic scarcity, including gradual deterioration of the environment due to overexploitation of natural resources, incorrect use of farmlands or the increasing impact of weather phenomena. Flooding in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi and Mozambique caused severe losses of livestock and crops, and hundreds of thousands of people were forced to leave their homes.

The aids pandemic continued to affect millions of Africans, being the extreme poverty the main cause for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Nearly 60% of the people infected by the disease worldwide live in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Application of funds in Africa 2006**  
Total: 6,025,718 euros



## Ethiopia



MARK PHILLIPS / ACTIONAID



The confrontation that followed the May 2005 election between the Government and grassroots organisations could still be felt in Ethiopian politics during 2006. Despite the Government efforts to bring the situation back to normal, the space and freedom that organisations had enjoyed before the election was reduced. Several of the activists who took part in the demonstrations that followed the elections – two of them members of ActionAid Ethiopia – were jailed throughout 2006 and are still awaiting trial now. A report published recently by the Ethiopian Agency of Statistics revealed that the country achieved significant progresses during 2006, partly thanks to the

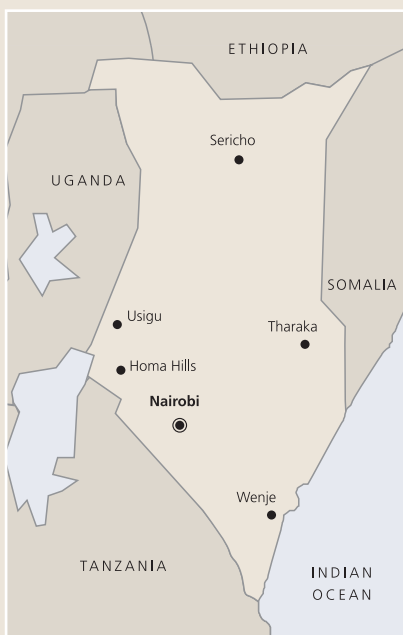
implementation of several Government action plans in specific and particularly delicate areas such as HIV/AIDS, women's rights, education, access to water, etc. The portion of public expenditure allocated to poverty reduction also rose in 2006. Access to drinking water in rural areas rose from 23% to 35%, HIV/AIDS prevalence rates declined and infrastructures were built and improved. Nevertheless the economic surge did not reach all of society evenly. In Dire Dawa and Kombolcha, floods left hundreds of deaths, and thousands of homeless. On the other hand, at the end of 2006, several challenges remained unsolved, such as the high rate of inflation and the dreadful prevalence of HIV/AIDS.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Doba	2002	130,927	ERSHA	322,190
Janamora	2004	162,897	Own teams	334,108
Seru	2005	149,578	Own teams	214,524
Kamashi	2006	84,968	Own teams	215,751
Decha	2006	113,238	Own teams	223,039
<b>Total</b>		<b>641,608</b>		<b>1,309,613</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	98,677
Basic health	54,240
Food security	149,139
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	7,106
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	32,421
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Advocacy	23,752

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Kenya



LIBA.TAYLOR / ACTIONAID

Poverty indicators in Kenya improved from 52.3% out of the total population in 1997, to 45.9% for 2005-2006. Nonetheless, a large part of the population did not earn enough money to ensure their basic needs. Furthermore, the gap between the rich and poor continued to widen. In an effort to overcome this situation, in 2006 the Government worked with international organisations and donors to design strategies aimed at reducing poverty levels, especially in rural areas and among women. On the political scene, corruption continued to be commonplace despite the country's long democratic tradition, and the fight against such practices was one of the main challenges faced by its leaders. The Government also made significant efforts to tackle other issues, such as the tensions

between different ethnic groups and the deterioration of many infrastructures. Kenya made notable efforts for widespread access to primary education and indicators in this area showed significant improvements over the previous years. In 2006, 86% of the children who lived in urban areas attended school regularly, although rural areas did not show similar rates of improvement. Over the past five years, the prevalence of HIV/AIDS has fallen considerably, down to 6% compared to 11% in earlier years. Similarly, malaria rates also fell among the most vulnerable population. In 2006, Kenya endured severe natural disasters, such as the November floods that caused lots of deaths and drove thousands from their homes.

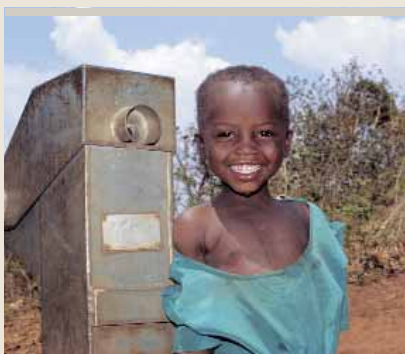
Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Tharaka	1997	17,500	Own teams	390,401
Sericho	1997	10,100	Own teams	167,839
Homa Hills	1997	13,000	Own teams	252,783
Wenje	2002	13,000	Own teams	170,098
Usigu	2002	32,121	Own teams	198,522
<b>Total</b>		<b>85,721</b>		<b>1,179,643</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	128,413
Basic health	123,757
Food security	283,492
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	151,572
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	192,223
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Advocacy	64,556

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

Although the economic situation in The Republic of Malawi is amongst the worst in the world, the country has managed to be one of the safest and most stable countries in all of Southern Africa.

Fortunately, as the years go by, the country is still free of major conflicts. The ruling Democratic Progressive Party and its leader and President of the Nation, Bingu Wa Mutharika, are working to make the actions and presence of the Government felt all over the country, especially in the rural areas, which have traditionally been marginalised in terms of public services. With regards to the economy, in 2006 inflation was held to 10%, the lowest in recent times. According to the Government sources, the good inflation figures were mainly due to better food availability throughout the country, after years of recurrent drought and floods had led to



MARK PHILLIPS / ACTIONAID

extreme food shortages for a large part of the population. Another crucial factor was an increase from 3% to 13% in public subsidies for staple foods in the country's most vulnerable areas.

Despite these progresses, many regions have suffered very harsh weather conditions that temporarily denied to almost 900,000 people their access to food.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Msakambewa	1991	7,135	Own teams	205,968
Mwanza	1993	12,965	Own teams	374,521
SFA	1999		Own teams	302,110
Machinga	2005	6,561	Own teams	284,634
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,661</b>		<b>1,167,233</b>

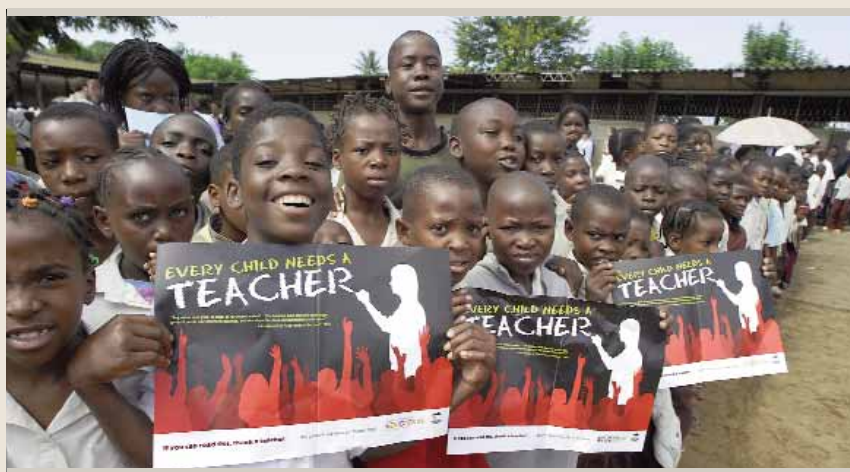
Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	339,879
Basic health	288,708
Food security	222,928
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	174,986
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Advocacy	67,452



GIDEON MENDRELL / CORBIS / ACTIONAID

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Mozambique



In 2006, Mozambique saw an intense Government activity leading to the approval of the new legislation. The Law against Domestic Violence, the Strategic Education Plan and a regulatory text on local administrations were ultimately supported both by the Government and by a number of civil society actors, who now have more space for participation and are becoming increasingly active.

Macroeconomic growth in the country was around 9% and the Government succeeded in keeping inflation in check. Price control on staples was especially important, since it prevented further decreases in the already scarce purchasing power of the poorest households. Nevertheless, in 2006 Mozambique was one of the countries that received most external funding, having been supplied 50% of its state budget by contributions from international donors.

Mozambique continues to take part in the South African Development Community (SADC), a regional integration initiative comprised by Southern African countries in response to globalisation. However, the entire process conspicuously lacked citizen participation.

Despite economic progresses, the Government has yet to deal with education adequately. In 2006, 14% of school-aged children did not attend schools regularly, a figure which rose to 19% among girls. The authorities undertook the commitment to tackle the problem and launched their Strategic Plan for the Education Sector 2005/2009.

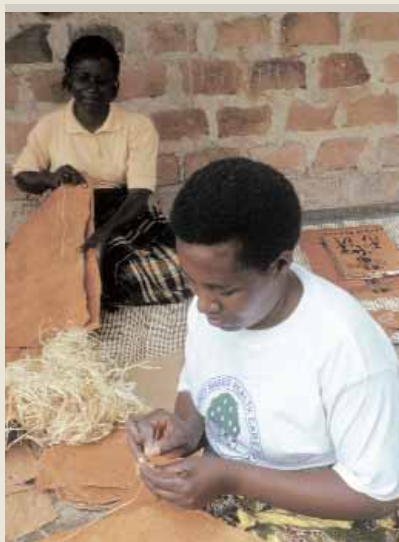
During 2006, nationwide prevalence rates and new HIV/AIDS infections rose to 16.2%. One positive aspect was the improved access to antiretroviral therapy, which in 2006 was made available to 8,000 new patients.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Namarroi	2001	29,466	Own teams	417,389
Nhongonhane	1997	33,045	Own teams	314,103
Cabo Delgado Project	2006		Own teams	225,909
Erati Health Project	2006		Own teams	246,924
AIDS Project SIDA	2004		Own teams	285,061
<b>Total</b>		<b>62,511</b>		<b>1,489,386</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding	Public funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>		
Basic health	246,924	102,409
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>		
Community infrastructures		182,873
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>		
Humanitarian action		54,862
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	225,909	
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>		102,409

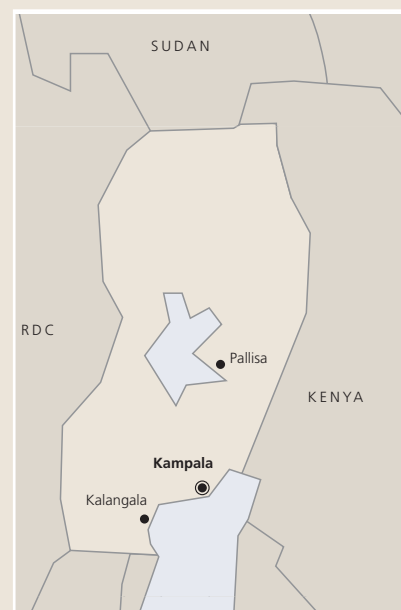
1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

2006 was a crucial year for the immediate future of Uganda, with highly significant changes on the political, economic and social scenes. After two decades of single-party politics, Ugandans finally took part in the first multi-party elections. Voting went smoothly and without major incidents, a symptom of consolidation of the transition to democracy in the country. During this period, Uganda joined neighbouring countries in efforts to promote and establish the East African Federation, an initiative that could allow economic growth and transnational cohesion in social and political affairs, thus improving the living standards of the region's inhabitants. Conversations held in 2006 between the Government and Lord's Resistance Army rebels paved the way for peace talks that may finally bring an end to over 20 years of armed conflict in the north of the country. The Government marked World AIDS Day by signing a strategic agreement with a large group of grassroots organisations including ActionAid International Uganda,



FENNY MATTHEWS / ACTIONAID

who sponsored the event, for a common agenda to unite financial resources and intervention criteria aimed at the ongoing reduction of prevalence rates, which have decreased significantly from the 1980s levels of 25% to 6.4%. This was the most important step forward on this issue on the whole continent.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Kalangala	1999	20,540	Own teams	249,590
Pallisa	1999	6,000	Own teams	324,138
<b>Total</b>		<b>26,540</b>		<b>573,728</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	30,940
Food security	300,528
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	115,573



JESS HUBB / REPORT DIGITAL / ACTIONAID

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# ASIA



## Social, economic and political balance

Although 2006 was a year of relevant events and changes in South Asia, the situation of the poorest people did not improve. A large part of government and international institutions efforts was aimed at improving macroeconomic indicators from an exclusively economic perspective.

As a result women, children, people living with HIV/AIDS, immigrants or indigenous groups are still neglected in reports on economic development in this part of the world.

Instability was once more the predominant note on the political scene. Tensions were particularly noticeable in the Middle East, Nepal, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Indonesia, the Philippines and Thailand, where a bloodless coup d'état took place.

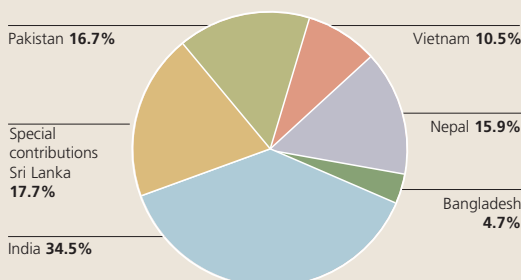
Throughout the year there were several corruption scandals. China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Laos and Cambodia remained under military or single-party regimes with evident restrictions to civic liberties.

The activities of the grassroots organisations in these countries were restricted to issues related to charity rather than sustainable development, and actions to demand rights were often persecuted by security forces.

Despite all the obstacles, social movements did not stand still. In Nepal, the Popular Movement for Peace, Democracy and Human Rights led a week of protests against the Government. Several Vietnamese organisations successfully campaigned to increase female representation in public offices. India passed the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act thanks to the advocacy of its associative movement. These examples clearly show the changes that can be achieved when citizens play a leading role.



**Application of funds in Asia 2006**  
Total: 3,613,630 euros



# Bangladesh



The year 2006 supposed an agitated period in Bangladesh, where encouraging events such as the Nobel Peace Prize awarded in recognition to the Grameen Bank founder, Bangladeshi Muhammad Yunus, were eclipsed by internal political instability together with episodes of violence in the country's main cities.

2006 was designated the "Year of the People" in Bangladesh by a number of analysts, owing to the increase and resolve of popular movements, determined to put an end to situations of injustice and marginalisation.

Farmers rose across the country to protest over the lack of supply of fertilisers needed to ensure rice crop yields (crucial for the basic nutritional regime of the rural population). For weeks there were road

blocks, barricades and disruption at the administration buildings. Textile workers complained to the Government over defaulting salaries and demanded the minimum wage to be raised. There was looting at many factories, and dozens of workers were killed in the revolts.

The lack of social and political reforms also caused a confrontation between the governing and opposition parties, worsening the atmosphere of agitation and widespread insecurity all over the country. The economy broke a new inflation record in 2006, reaching 7.95% and, as a result, a large percentage of the population was unable to afford primary products.

Among the encouraging aspects there was a popular initiative aimed at ensuring the transparency of the elections due in 2007.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Bita	2001	22,756	BITA (Bangladesh Institute of Theatre Arts)	74,226
Gazipur	2006	7,500	PSTC (Population Service & Training Center)	94,380
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,256</b>		<b>168,606</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	13,488
Basic health	20,233
Food security	23,605
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>	
Community infrastructures	42,151
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	
Humanitarian action	12,645
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	23,605

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# India



The international trend towards globalisation, ongoing privatisations and economic liberalisation are changing the everyday reality of India in many ways. The current neoliberal economic model is a threat to the existence of a vast portion of the society. The prolonged macroeconomic growth has not improved living standards. On the contrary, the expansion of the industrial areas has deteriorated the livelihoods of the indigenous population, forcing people from their traditional homes. These events have taken place with the complicity of local administrations, who perceive the granting of licenses as an alternative source of income.

Progress in legislation aimed at protecting and promoting the poorest people proved a mere letter of intent, failing to contribute significantly to reducing the social differences which traditionally depend on specific castes, gender, ethnic groups or religion. This discrimination becomes clearer still in the event of natural disasters. Following August floods in the states of Orissa, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh, the situation of these groups deteriorated further, not only due to the disaster itself



DAVID SAN MILLAN / ACTIONAID

but also to the lack of Government assistance.

In addition, 2006 also saw religious clashes, such as those between the Hindu majority and Muslim minority.

Despite all this, the Indian population still hopes to reverse these situations thanks to an active and highly resourceful civil society. One of the main challenges is to demand compliance with the new Indian legislation, covering a number of sectors that has, to date, been scarcely implemented.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
PKK	2001	103,428	Pratibandhi Kalyan Kendra	78,194
CCD - Orissa	1997	3,543	Centre for Community Development	73,903
Antodaya	1998	4,695	Antodaya	87,583
SWWS	1997	6,464	Society for the Welfare of Weaker Sections	106,174
Vikalpa	1998	15,136	Vikalpa	102,819
JBK	1998	5,528	Jana Bikas Kendra	93,692
Spread	1999	4,921	Society for Promoting Rural Education & Development	73,365
Pragati	1999	5,245	Pragati	74,784
ATF	1998	145,934	Appropriate Technology Foundation	137,534
Sneha Abhiyaan	2002	22,778	Sneha Abhiyan	59,799
Sevabrata	2004	125,000	Jamgoria Sevabrata	68,551
Barmer	2003	420,000	Lok Adhikar Network	165,420
SGA	2003	17,324	Samgra Grameena Ashram	72,528
MPVS	2005	9,099	Musahaar Vikas Pahal Samiti	51,961
<b>Total</b>		<b>889,095</b>		<b>1,246,307</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	25,786
Food security	45,126
Decent housing	80,582
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	24,175
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	43,408
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	25,786

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

Early in the year, a ceasefire announced by Maoist rebels four months earlier was broken. Renewed hostilities spread across the country and violence deteriorated. Civil liberties were unilaterally restricted by the Government, who also tried to limit NGO activity in the country. Grassroots organisations were quick to react, showing their full opposition.

The increase in human rights violations prompted opposition parties to lead a series of demonstrations resulting in the arrest of dozens of demonstrators, including 36 members of ActionAid International Nepal. After the cancellation of municipal elections early in the year, democracy was restored in April. The new Government declared a new ceasefire and peace talks restarted with the signing of a new peace agreement

between the democratic Government and the Maoist Communist Party of Nepal. The poorest sectors of the population were those worst hit by the situation of violence and instability. The ceasing of hostilities improved the perspectives for a better future and improved living conditions for the population. Many people who had been driven away from their homes by the conflict were able to return and start to rebuild their traditional livelihoods. International confidence was restored and both foreign investment and international aid rose. Despite the recent progresses, the country has been depleted by a conflict that has now lasted for a decade. Therefore, the main medium-term challenge for the ruling class in Nepal is to restore normality in the country.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
UPEP	2001	4,078	Underprivileged Children Association Nepal	224,570
Sarlahi	1999	10,171	Prerana	224,906
Siraha	2005	5,645	Dalit Jana Kalyan Yuba Club y Dalit Samaj Sewa Sangh	62,911
Dang	2005	16,359	Society for Environment Education Development y Boat for Community Development	62,306
<b>Total</b>		<b>36,253</b>		<b>574,693</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funding
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	45,975
Basic health	80,457
<b>Enhancing local economies</b>	
Community infrastructures	143,673
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	17,241
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Public awareness raising	2,873



1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Pakistan



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The 2005 earthquake, which left almost 100,000 deaths and a much higher number of homeless people, influenced the fortunes of Pakistan during 2006. Just when reconstruction was starting to bring life back to normal, the rehabilitation efforts were obstructed when armed conflict broke out between the Government and Balochistan separatists. Across the border, the war on terror in neighbouring Afghanistan exacerbated religious tensions and extremist violence hit border regions worse than any other. In such an unstable climate, 40% of the population remained in prolonged poverty. Privatisation processes and the advance of globalisation were translated into a decrease in living standards among the

most vulnerable social groups, and the Government's provision of basic services was significantly reduced. Major infrastructure projects meant the loss of traditional livelihoods, and the gap between rich and poor grew as a result of new legislation, favourable to a privileged minority. Despite the situation, the country did make some progresses. Both the media and the judiciary showed greater sensitivity towards claims related to poverty, gender and the protection of rights. Likewise, the Government implemented several initiatives to improve the situation of women, abolishing the long-lasting legislation that had imprisoned thousands of innocent women across the country.

Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Wah Lashari	2000	175,423	Wah Lashari - Johi	65,589
Fisher folk Karachi	2003	52,000	Pakistan Fisher Folk	159,660
Taluka Johi	2000	55,000	NRSP Rajanpur	194,826
Bolan	2006	86,634	PEACE (Participatory Educational Awareness and Community Empowerment)	111,929
Muzaffargarh	2006	27,600	HDC (Hirrak Development Centre)	71,568
<b>Total</b>		<b>396,657</b>		<b>603,572</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
Meeting basic needs	
Basic education	115,842
Food security	77,228
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	
Humanitarian action	50,495
<b>Strengthening local technical capacities</b>	
<b>Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building</b>	54,951
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Advocacy	93,565

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Vietnam

The year in Vietnam was filled by highly significant events. After 11 years of intense negotiations, the country became the 150th member of the World Trade Organisation, an event seen as a turning point in the future of this Socialist Republic. The fundamental reason for entry was to become fully integrated into an evermore globalised and interdependent international economic system. At home, the country made significant social and economic progresses. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 8.2% and increased exports consolidated an ongoing process of economic progress. Industrialisation and urbanisation processes created thousands of jobs, improving living conditions for many inhabitants. Progress however also had its drawbacks: a significant number of people remained without land or lost it owing to the aforementioned

urbanisation processes and the differences between rural and urban areas and between the rich and poor increased.

The Government showed signs of improvement in the struggle against corruption. An anti-corruption law was passed at the tenth Communist Party Congress, which simultaneously acknowledged difficulties for its implementation due to the lack of independent organisations, the strict hierarchal system within the Communist Party and the private interests of some civil service employees.

Several areas of the country were hit by typhoons, floods and landslides. Others endured drought which inflicted both personal harm and economic damage. Bird Flu remained a serious threat to livelihoods in the poorest communities.



Development area	Opening year	Beneficiaries	Local partner	Investment
Cau Ngang (Tra Vinh)	2002	31,360	Own teams	182,991
Ha Giang PDP	2002	40,000	Own teams	197,347
<b>Total</b>		<b>71,360</b>		<b>380,339</b>

Main lines of action <sup>1</sup>	Private funds
<b>Meeting basic needs</b>	
Basic education	50,454
Basic health	13,115
Food security	12,902
Drinking water and environmental sanitation	9,910
<b>Humanitarian action and risk management</b>	
Rehabilitation and reconstruction	10,672
Strengthening local technical capacities	30,793
Empowerment, women's rights and citizenship building	19,722
<b>Public awareness and advocacy campaigns</b>	
Advocacy	10,782



MICHAEL FULLER / ACTIONAID

1. This table shows investments in some of the activities carried out in the country in 2006.

# Ayuda en Acción cooperation agreements



## Cooperation agreement with AECI

The **Spanish Agency for International Cooperation (Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional – AECI** – in Spanish) is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entity managing a large part of official development aid (ODA). A small part of this State aid is allocated to NGOs through its annual call for project tenders; AECI has been the main public donor among the Spanish organisations for nearly 20 years.

2006 was a key year in the relationship between Ayuda en Acción and AECI (Spanish Agency for International Cooperation): the new cooperation agreements grant our Organisation over 20 million euros, obtained for the period spanning 2006-2009.

In 2001, AECI changed its traditional model of cooperation, based on short term projects that did not guarantee continuity and for the first time established different approaches. The **new strategy and program** tools allowed the promotion of multi-sector, multi-

country interventions better suited to the model of action of Ayuda en Acción: comprehensive long-term projects covering different areas of involvement that could be implemented in several countries at a time. In that year, Ayuda en Acción was one of the seven organisations granted a Cooperation Strategy and was provided with 12 million euros to implement 22 programmes in seven countries between 2001 and 2004.

## The 2006-2009 Agreements

2006 was a key year for the cooperation between Ayuda en Acción and AECI due to the Cooperation Agreements reached for the period 2006-2009.

After signing nine pre-agreements, in July we started to design more detailed proposals and presented them to AECI in late November. The activities established under these agreements, to be implemented over six years, began in December and will receive AECI funding from now until 2009. The result of the cooperation agreement negotiation process is significant due to three reasons:

Firstly, Ayuda en Acción heads the ranking of organisations benefiting from the call for proposals: we were awarded AECI grants totalling more than 20 million over the next four years. This funding includes the nine agreements described in the adjacent table.

A second important highlight is that AECI has proposed working on these agreements in partnership with organisations that have interests similar to ours: in five of the nine agreements, Ayuda en Acción will work alongside organisations such as InteRed, Paz y Desarrollo, Entreculturas or FUDEN.

The third significant issue was that AECI proposed that we begin to work in Africa with our own resources, beyond our cooperation through ActionAid International, and suggested Equatorial Guinea as the country where we could begin our involvement.

## Decentralized cooperation

Decentralized cooperation refers to cooperation relations with regional Spanish governments and local authorities. Decentralized aid is one of the distinctive characteristics of cooperation and development in Spain. Every year, these public entities generate large amounts of funding which is largely directed through NGOs. In total, regional governments and local authorities distribute around 16% of all ODA.

In 2006, Ayuda en Acción signed Program agreements for over 900,000 euros with the regional government of Madrid to promote a sustainable development project in the Peruvian districts of Catache, Chota and Hualgayoc, which will benefit nearly 12,000 people. In addition, in 2006 we continued to implement the agreements signed in previous years with the governments of Valencia and Catalonia for projects in Peru and Ecuador.

NAME AND DURATION OF THE AGREEMENT	AMOUNT GRANTED
<b>AGREEMENTS WITH THE SPANISH AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION</b>	
<b>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of women's rights in Equatorial Guinea: increasing economic opportunities and fighting violence against women. 4 years.</li> </ul>	1,000,000 € In conjunction with InteRed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Backing of the public education system: teacher and education staff training in Equatorial Guinea. 3 years.</li> </ul>	1,500,000 € In conjunction with InteRed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public health system backing: training of health and hospital administration staff in Equatorial Guinea. 4 years.</li> </ul>	1,500,000 € In conjunction with FUDEN
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening economic, institutional, social and human capacities of civil society in Cabo Delgado. Mozambique. 3 years.</li> </ul>	1,250,000 € With ActionAid Mozambique.
<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food sovereignty in areas affected by natural disasters in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. 3 years.</li> </ul>	4,290,000 € Ayuda en Acción in Central America and ActionAid Guatemala
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for the reconstruction of countries affected by Hurricane 'Stan', reduction of vulnerability and reestablishment of lost capacities. Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. 4 years.</li> </ul>	4,000,000 € In partnership with Paz y Desarrollo
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the situation of access to health services for vulnerable indigenous communities in the Ecuadorean Amazon. Ecuador.</li> </ul>	1,030,000 € Ayuda en Acción Ecuador
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promotion of food sovereignty in Ecuador and Peru: access to food, protection of water resources, health and basic education, community strengthening and improvement of production. 4 years.</li> </ul>	4,750,000 € Ayuda en Acción Ecuador and Perú
<b>SPAIN</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>"Women as a decisive factor for development": a campaign to raise awareness on the need for women's rights and on the relationship between women and development. Spain. 4 years.</li> </ul>	900,000 € In conjunction with InteRed and Entreculturas
<b>AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS</b>	
<b>AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY OF MADRID</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable development in the districts of Catache, Chota y Hualgayoc. Peru. 3 years.</li> </ul>	922,972 €
<b>GENERALITAT DE CATALUNYA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Comprehensive development program for the parishes of San Juan, San Bartolomé y Ludo and Sigsig. Ecuador. 3 years.</li> </ul>	750,000€
<b>GENERALITAT VALENCIANA</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable rural development in Bambamarca, Cutervo, Chota and Chiclayo. Peru. 3 years.</li> </ul>	1,000,000 €

# Financial results 2006

## BALANCE SHEET

Year ended 31st December. *In Thousands of euros.*

ASSETS	Year 2006	Year 2005
<b>FIXED ASSETS</b>	<b>11,387</b>	<b>1,977</b>
<b>Intangible fixed assets</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>389</b>
Industrial Property	13	12
EDP Applications	1,200	1,159
Depreciation	-994	-782
<b>Tangible fixed assets</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>1,296</b>
Land and buildings	21	21
Technical installations and machinery	5	6
Other installations, tools and furnishings	530	521
Other fixed assets	2,681	2,529
Depreciation	-2,170	-1,781
<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>10,101</b>	<b>292</b>
Other loans	202	202
Long-term deposits and bonds	96	90
Long-term Public Administration	9,803	0
<b>WORKING ASSETS</b>	<b>39,911</b>	<b>30,242</b>
<b>Stock</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>270</b>
Goods for use in the activity	75	75
Raw materials and other supplies	2	2
Goods in transit	130	193
Retainers	54	0
<b>Other Debtors</b>	<b>11,394</b>	<b>6,006</b>
Clients through sales and services	472	328
Associated debtor entities	31	165
Various debtors	10	6
Staff	20	1
Public Administrations	11,028	5,506
Provision	-167	0
<b>Temporary financial investments</b>	<b>8,914</b>	<b>878</b>
Short-term share portfolio	8,046	0
Other credits	43	54
Short-term Bonds and Deposits	825	824
<b>Liquid assets</b>	<b>19,064</b>	<b>22,843</b>
<b>Deferred charges</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>245</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>51,298</b>	<b>32,219</b>

LIABILITIES	Year 2006	Year 2005
<b>OWN FUNDS</b>	<b>20,333</b>	<b>20,768</b>
Foundation Endowment	760	760
Surplus from previous years	20,008	14,727
Surplus for the year	-435	5,281
<b>INCOME TO BE DISTRIBUTED</b>	<b>28,532</b>	<b>9,852</b>
<b>SHORT-TERM CREDITORS</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>1,599</b>
<b>Debts with group and associated entities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>26</b>
Debts with group entities	3	26
<b>Commercial creditors</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>907</b>
Retainers on orders placed	1	0
Debts through purchases or services	1,012	907
<b>Other non-commercial debts</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>666</b>
Public Administrations	279	244
Remunerations Outstanding	438	422
Provision for operations of the activity	700	0
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>51,298</b>	<b>32,219</b>

**INCOME STATEMENT***In thousand of euros.*

<b>DEBIT</b>	<b>Year 2006</b>	<b>Year 2005</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>	<b>49,623</b>	<b>42,406</b>
Own activity expenses	27,834	22,918
Economic aid to countries	27,891	22,918
Reimbursement of aid and allowance	-57	0
Supplies	161	428
Staff expenses	6,773	5,873
Salaries and wages	5,490	4,744
Social security contributions	1,283	1,129
Allocation to depreciations	702	716
Other expenses	12,241	11,783
External services	12,220	11,760
Taxes	21	23
Variations on activity provisions	867	0
<b>OPERATING PROFIT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,605</b>
Financial and assimilated expenses	1	0
Negative exchange differences	916	483
<b>FINANCIAL PROFIT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>909</b>
<b>PROFIT ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,515</b>
Losses on fixed assets	19	199
Extraordinary expenses	110	6
<b>EXTRAORDINARY PROFITS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>766</b>
<b>PROFIT BEFORE TAX</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,281</b>

<b>CREDIT</b>	<b>Year 2006</b>	<b>Year 2005</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	<b>49,188</b>	<b>47,688</b>
Own activity income	48,200	44,749
Member fees	36,583	34,708
Income from promoters, sponsors and collaborations	283	327
Subventions, donations and legacies	11,360	9,717
Reimbursement of subventions, donations and legacies	-26	-3
Other ordinary income	259	576
<b>OPERATING LOSSES</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>0</b>
Other interests and similar	449	270
Favourable exchange differences	243	1,122
<b>FINANCIAL LOSSES</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LOSSES FROM ORDINARY ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>0</b>
Profits from fixed assets	15	27
Extraordinary income	23	944
<b>EXTRAORDINARY LOSSES</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>LOSSES BEFORE</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>POSITIVE YEAR-END SURPLUS</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,281</b>
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<b>NEGATIVE YEAR-END SURPLUS</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>0</b>
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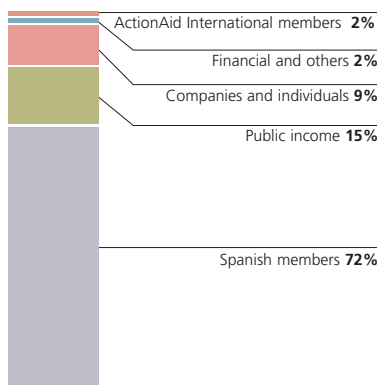
# Financial results 2006

In the year 2006, Ayuda en Acción revenues amounted to 49.3 million euros, allowing the implementation and funding of 111 development programs in 19 countries across America, Asia and Africa.

For yet another year, the upward trend has been consolidated, largely thanks to the support and contributions of our social base (204,972 sponsors, members and supporters). 72% of our revenue came from Spanish members.

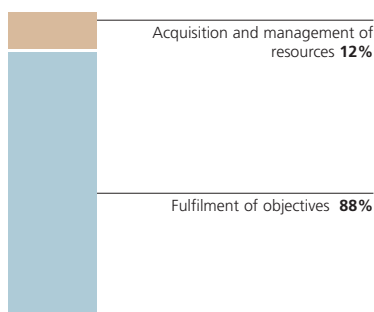
### Sources of income 2006

Total: 49,271,000 euros



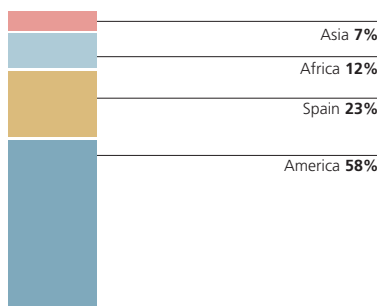
### Application of funds 2006

Total expenditure and investment: 50,114,000 euros



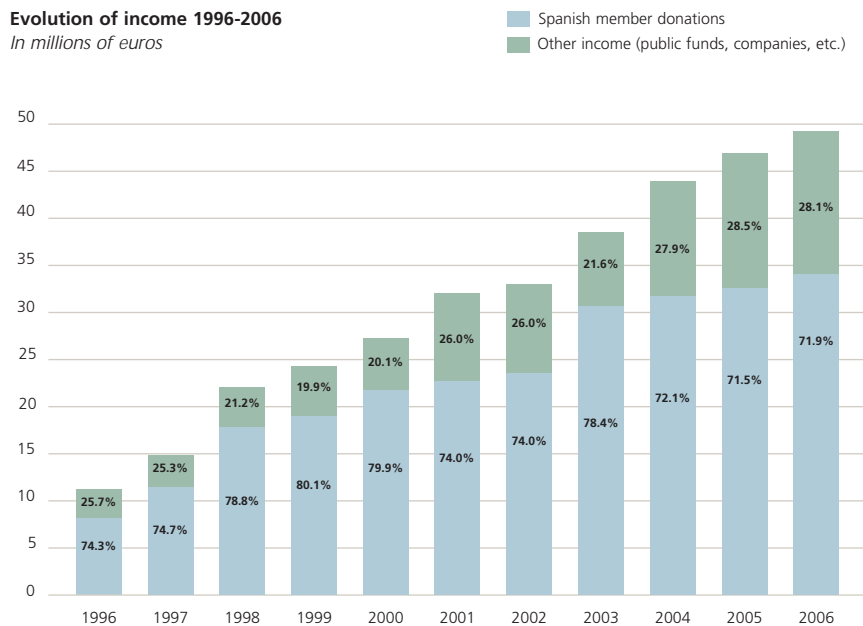
### Application of funds 2006 by region

Total: 50,114,000 euros



### Evolution of income 1996-2006

In millions of euros



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

Out of a total of 50.1 million euros applied in 2006, 88% were used to fulfil the social aims of the Foundation, i.e. meeting basic needs, enhancing local economies, strengthening local technical capacities, negotiation and citizenship building, humanitarian action, public awareness raising, and other expenses required to achieve our aims.

The remaining 12% was assigned to the acquisition and management of resources. 77% of funds went to projects in America, Asia and Africa, while the remaining 23% was applied to activities carried out in Spain, such as awareness raising campaigns and education for development, technical supervision of projects, fundraising activities and the management and administration of resources.

### Auditing

The Ayuda en Acción Foundation is accountable to the Protectorate of Foundations of the Ministry for Social Affairs. Our annual accounts for the financial year of 2006 were audited by Ernst & Young. The result was favourable and without reservations. Both our annual accounts and the audit report are available to all those interested on our website: [www.ayudaenaccion.org](http://www.ayudaenaccion.org)

### Co-financing with public administrations

Throughout 2006, Ayuda en Acción cooperated closely with many public bodies (Central Administration, Regional Governments, Provincial Councils, Town Councils and Cooperation Funds).

As a result of this cooperation during 2006, 26.7 million euros were obtained to carry out 94 projects.

Income attributed to results of the financial year of 2006 amounts to 7.3 million euros, originating from projects approved both in 2006 and in previous years. The difference between amounts approved in each financial year and funds attributed as income is pending on distribution in forthcoming years.

### Source and destination of approved funds

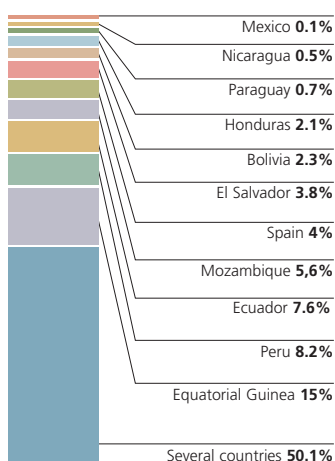
In 2006, the AECI funds reached 20.4 million euros, of which 20.2 million came from nine agreements to be implemented in America and Africa over a four-year period (more information on pages 46 & 47).

Regional Government funding amounted to 4.2 million euros (15.7% from the total funds). Provincial Councils contributed a sum of 0.3 million euros or 0.9% of the total. Co-funding with Town Councils totalled 1.4 million euros, 5.2% of all funds.

Other organisations such as Savings Banks, Universities or Foundations approved a total of 0.2 million euros or 0.8% of the funds. Co-funding from the European Union (ECHO) added up to 0.2 million euros, 0.9% of all funds.

#### Distribution of funds by country of destination (official organisations)

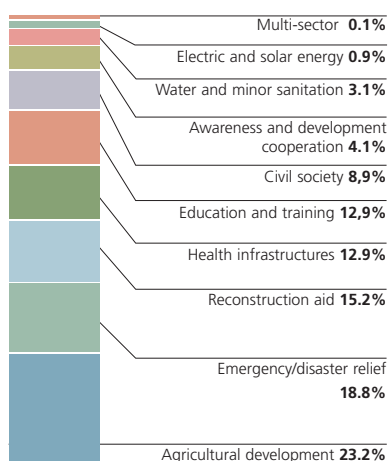
Total: 26,700,000 euros



#### Distribution of funds by sector

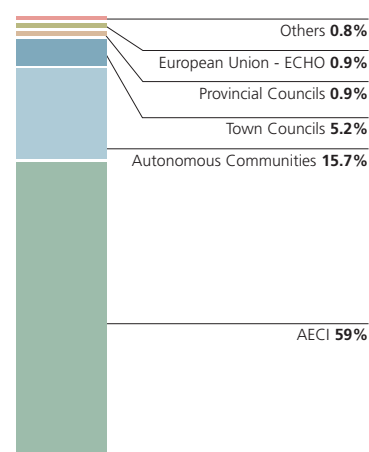
(according to Development Aid Committee - CAD)

Total: 26,700,000 euros



#### Distribution of funds by source

Total: 26,700,000 euros



### Transparency and good governance

Fundación Lealtad has endorsed the management of Ayuda en Acción in its Transparency and Good Practices Guide. Its latest report states that Ayuda en Acción adequately fulfils the principles studied by this institution, which assesses aspects such as financial reporting, financial structure, expenditure

distribution, sources of income, governing mechanisms, communication and others.

The aim of Fundación Lealtad assessments is to increase the confidence of donors and society in general regarding the management of funds on behalf of the NGOs.

# AYUDA EN ACCIÓN 25th ANNIVERSARY

## 25 years reducing differences

In 2006, Ayuda en Acción commemorated 25 years working alongside the poorest communities by reiterating its commitment to reduce the differences between people in the North and South

### ACTION AND INFORMATION

# Communicating the reality of developing countries



### Media

With the aim of increasing public awareness in the North regarding the reality of developing nations, in 2006 La Sexta TV, Castilla-La Mancha Television and La Voz de Galicia newspaper travelled to Ecuador to get to know our work and to witness the health, education and emergency actions our Organisation has been promoting for the past 20 years in that country. We would like to take the opportunity to express our most sincere gratitude to all those who made these visits possible. We would particularly like to thank the media for allowing us to communicate some examples of our work in developing countries to the general public.



### Exhibitions

With the aim of raising public awareness regarding living conditions in the countries where we work, throughout 2006 and with the help of our volunteer groups we arranged several photographic exhibitions based on Ayuda en Acción programs in America, Africa and Asia at cultural centres, schools, universities, shopping centres and even out on the street.

These activities allowed people in 39 towns to visit 11 exhibitions. Two of these exhibitions were new: Women's Faces, prepared by our volunteer group in Logroño and Child Sponsorship: future for the community, by our volunteers in Burgos; both exhibitions helped drawing visitors a closer reality of our work alongside the poorest people.

### Solidarity ties between women's organisations

Ayuda en Acción also works to promote solidarity ties between women's organisations in Spain and America. Highlights of 2006 was the consolidation of the relationship between the Asociación de Mujeres Pre-formación in Ubrique (Cadiz, Spain) and a Rural Women's Group in Santa Elena (Ecuador), as well as the initial contacts between Catalan and Ecuadorean women's organisations.



## Social awareness campaigns

For yet another year, the **stop!Sida** (stop!AIDS) campaign made itself felt on the streets of many Spanish towns; our Positive Lives photographic exhibition visited 20 cities in Andalusia, Asturias, Castilla-León, Catalonia, Galicia, Navarre and Madrid. Actress and journalist Cayetana Guillén-Cuervo travelled to Honduras as our campaign ambassador to witness the reality of HIV/AIDS in one of America's worst hit countries. We also went to the 16th International AIDS Conference, held in Toronto (Canada). Under the theme "Time to deliver", the meeting organised over 400 seminars and workshops, attracting a host of government, social organisation and scientific representatives. Ayuda en Acción underlined the need to make medicines and healthcare available to all of the poorest people living with HIV/AIDS. In partnership with ActionAid International, we also organised a videoconference to put participants in the Toronto meeting in touch with activists in countries such as Honduras and India, so that the latter could state their claims at the Conference.

Throughout the year, the **AIDS and Development Platform**, to which Ayuda en Acción belongs as well, organised a range of advocacy and awareness raising activities, being the 1st HIV/AIDS, Development and Cooperation Symposium the most notable one, held in Seville in Autumn, and the December 1st World AIDS Day events, organised in a series of cities to draw public and Government attention to the need to keep efforts to fight the pandemic at the top of Spain's cooperation agenda.

We also continued to work in our role as members of the **Spanish Global Campaign for Education Coalition**. During the Global Action Week on Education for All we were present alongside another 13 organisations in 14 Spanish regions, working directly through our regional



offices and volunteer groups in ten of these regions. The Secretary of State for Cooperation received a party of Coalition representatives who presented Action Week results, along with a set of Coalition recommendations to the Government.

Throughout 2006 we took part in international campaigns, forums and conferences, and promoted a host of exhibitions, roundtables and other activities to call for schooling for the poorest children, claim women's rights and demand that the poorest people receive treatment for HIV/AIDS.

All of these activities led to a Parliament's approval of a non-binding resolution to promote Spanish cooperation for basic education for all in the poorest countries.

Under its 25th Anniversary events, Ayuda en Acción organised a seminar in Madrid to underline the importance of demanding the **rights of children**. The seminar, titled "Citizenship building: a child right", was an opportunity to exchange experiences on child participation with other organisations. Ayuda en Acción presented some of these experiences in which children played a leading role; El Salvador brought us the example of their radio shows, made by and for children in San Salvador, Sonsonete and Usulután. ActionAid International India showed us their advocacy and mobilisation efforts in Orissa, which rallied tens of thousands of children





and succeeded in increasing the education budget. In Nicaragua, young people from Boaco and Camoapa organised a theatre initiative to increase social awareness on the issues which concern them most, such as emigration, sexual relations, HIV and political decision-making.

Our efforts to raise awareness on **women's rights** issues included participation in seminars, roundtables and workshops in a number of towns and cities – Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, Seville, Eibar and Valladolid – and a symposium organised in Barcelona titled “**Initiatives for Equity in the North and South**”, where representatives from Ecuadorean and Catalan women's organisations and other grassroots organisations discussed good practices and initiatives in this field with representatives from Spanish and

Catalan Cooperation Agencies. Other actions on this subject included the travelling photographic **exhibition called “Women and Poverty: an everlasting relationship? The solutions of Beijing +10”** that toured Catalonia.

Our participation in the United Nations' *Third International Conference on Early Warning and the 7th International Congress on Disasters* gave Ayuda en Acción the opportunity to illustrate and exchange experiences with experts in the field of **humanitarian action**.

These are just a few examples of the wide array of exhibitions, seminars, roundtables, talks, international conferences and outdoor activities we organised and took part in throughout the year with the invaluable support of our volunteer groups.

## NETWORKS AND PLATFORMS

Ayuda en Acción works alongside other Spanish organisations through networks and platforms that allow us to join efforts in the pursuit of common objectives. One example of this cooperation is our participation in several of the working groups within the Spanish NGO Coordinator for Development (CONGDE). In 2006, we organised a seminar together with another five Spanish organisations and CONGDE, under the title Quality in humanitarian action: lessons learnt from the tsunami, to reflect and draw conclusions from the efforts that followed the Indian Ocean disaster. Our regional offices and volunteer groups also work with local or regional platforms and networks. The AIDS and Development Platform, comprising Spanish organisations involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS, and the Global Campaign for Education are other examples of Ayuda en Acción's



increasingly active role in thematic networks.

[www.ayudaenaccion.org](http://www.ayudaenaccion.org)

In 2006, Ayuda en Acción's website continued to be a key tool and a vital communication channel to dynamically and instantly distribute information about our work.



Our photo galleries and reports from the field, as well as our microsites on significant activities or emergencies and our special 25th Anniversary section to bring the reality of the countries we work in closer to the public.

The Online child sponsorship continued to be crucial for increasing collaborations, while our online fair trade shop continued to get adapted to users demand.

## Increasing collaboration

### Project voluntary work

The Project Voluntary Work program which began in 2001 continued to reap significant successes. While in 2005, 24 people travelled to collaborate on our projects, in 2006 over 30 of the Organisation's volunteers and members took part in a number of training workshops, on such various topics as youth IT activities, kids' camps, maths and IT training, early stimulation for babies, analysis of the expansion of commerce and tourism or leisure and entertainment.

### Companies

A great number of companies collaborated with us throughout 2006, allowing us to promote a number of cooperation projects.

Since 2001, over 300,000 **Travel Club** members have been able to donate their points through its Solidarity Travel Club program, enabling projects in countries such as Peru, Ecuador or Mozambique.

**Look and Find** was another of the companies that began to support Ayuda en Acción's work in developing countries during the year.

On their part, **BPO** dedicated part of the cost of calls made through its '11813 El Solidario' information number to the funding of Early Care Centres in Peru.

A special mention must go to over the 10 years of collaboration on behalf of **Grupo Forletter** through its Christmas sales campaign. In 2006, over 3,700 companies collaborated by purchasing postcards, allowing us to support nine classrooms and school dining rooms in Peru.

Other companies, such as **TNT, Gran Hotel Valle del Duque, Kutxa, Pelayo Mondiale Vida, Trina, Moon Shine, Seguros Broker, Guarderías Chiqui Tin** or **Grupo Tragsa** have given us their

support to advance in the fulfilment of our mission.

A campaign organised by Direct Seguros helped funding the construction of an environmental centre in Ecuador.

**Canal Sur Radio, Canal Fiesta Radio** and **Aldaba** collaborated with our projects in Peru with a Christmas text message campaign that received over 60,000 messages. **Cresa Patrimonial** also contributed with funds to our projects in Ecuador, Peru, El Salvador and Honduras.

Many small and medium-sized companies also made vital contributions for the development of communities in developing countries by donating 0.7% of their annual profits through our **0.7 Company Campaign**.

### Fair trade

In 2006, our fair trade activities not only focused on sales, but also on

increasing awareness among Spanish society on the reality of producers in developing countries.

The valuable efforts and the participation in public events and activities of our volunteer groups, coupled with increasing media interest regarding the benefits and alternatives of fair trade compared to traditional trade, helped us increasing the understanding of fair trade and promote it among the Spanish society.

The growth trend seen in the past few years continued, as fair trade product sales rose 27% over last year. Internet sales were considerably higher than those obtained by traditional sales activities. In addition, thanks to increased awareness among public institutions, a growing number of national, regional and local authority offices are supporting these goods, especially food products.

Private companies also increased their purchase of these articles, both as promotional gifts throughout the year and in Christmas hampers.

## ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN



In 2006 we launched a new advertising campaign, "Growing up together", aimed at increasing the number of people who are aware of the reality of the poorest communities and of how we work with them to improve their living conditions. "Growing up together" was specifically intended to deliver a positive message to bring the Spanish society closer to the work of Ayuda en Acción. The campaign message was clear: for 25 years, we have been contributing to community development through child sponsorship. "Growing up together" underlined the essence of our Organization: our commitment to working alongside communities until their development processes are complete.

# Events, activities and solidarity meetings



The closing ceremony of our 25th Anniversary commemorations served as an acknowledgement to all the different groups who have supported our Organisation throughout these years.

The commemoration of 25 years of work alongside the poorest communities made 2006 a very special year for all of us who belong to this great family called Ayuda en Acción.

Throughout the year, we organised a series of activities in the towns and cities in which Ayuda en Acción is present. We began the year by taking part in the Christmas Parade in Madrid, where we aimed to share with all those present our “journey” in search of people’s dignity, of solidarity and allegiance between peoples, and to simultaneously tell all the children in there that with enough enthusiasm, effort and dedication, another world is indeed possible.

Thanks to the collaboration of the City of Granada and Presjovem “City of Lucena” orchestra, we organised two concerts in Granada and Seville. In Vigo, Barakaldo (Bilbao), Valladolid, Almería, Barcelona and Madrid we organised the “Por Aquí, Por Allá” Magic Shows, to commemorate this date alongside some of the most prominent magicians in the country.

The perfect end to this anniversary took place with the 25th Ayuda en Acción Anniversary Solidarity

Acknowledgments awards ceremony, to recognize the support and collaboration our Organisation receives from different groups. H.R.H the Infanta Doña Pilar de Borbón, Duchess of Badajoz, presented the awards as the Honorary President of Ayuda en Acción to the presidents of media groups, companies, foundations, volunteer groups and supporters.

We also paid tribute to Gonzalo Crespí de Valldaura, first chairman and founder of Ayuda en Acción, and to Peter Laing, one of the most senior members of the Organisation’s Board of Trustees.

## Solidarity Award

In 2006, our American program directors fulfilled their annual appointments in 19 towns throughout Spain to explain and share our work, focusing this year on our work with children. This time they were accompanied by Raquel and Carlos, two young Bolivians who received the support of our Organisation in their childhood, and who wanted to share their experience and tell us how it changed their lives. In addition, for the third year running during these meetings with members and volunteers, the directors wished to acknowledge the supporters who have shown their commitment to the



work of Ayuda en Acción for 20 years by presenting them with the Solidarity Award.

## Activities

Thanks to the collaboration of **UIP** and the sponsorship of **Acciona**, we held a charity preview screening of **Over the Hedge**, a delightful comedy produced by **DreamWorks**. The event was attended by **Bruce Willis**, who lends his voice in the film to R.J. the racoon; DreamWorks founding partner **Jeffrey Katzenberg**, as well as **Juan Luis Galiardo** and **Isabel Ordaz**, two of the actors who lend their voices to the Spanish version.

We also took part with **Filmmax** in the charity premiere of **The Hairy Tooth Fairy**. On this occasion we were escorted by **Fran Perea** and **Paz Padilla**, voices to the leading characters, and **Gisela** who sings the main theme.

In October we held our **8th Padel Tennis Tournament** organized by **GMP, GE Comercial Finance Real Estate** and Ayuda en Acción. This year the event collected over 40,000 euros thanks to the cooperation of the 40 companies that took part, enabling the construction and equipping of four classrooms, toilets and sports grounds in school in Piura, Peru.

The closing ceremony was attended by actor **Jordi Rebellón**, the popular

“Doctor Vilches” in the Spanish TV series “Hospital Central”, who also watched the exhibition match between world champions **Juan Martín Díaz**, **Robi Gatiker**, **Damián Sánchez** and **Kike Pinna**. Magician Karim and comedian Sinacio also took part in the winners’ ceremony.

In our 25th Anniversary year, visits by our American program directors included the presence of two young people who were supported by the Organisation in their childhood, and who shared their experiences with our members.

Another sporting event was the **1st Solidarity Football Match** at Butarque Stadium, in Leganés (Madrid), organised by Euromanagement Soccer to the benefit of Ayuda en Acción. Funds raised by this initiative helped finance an educational project in America.

In autumn, the railway company Renfe set its ‘**Tren de Valores Renfe Mercancías**’ rolling. During the season, the travelling on-board exhibition covered over 7,000km, bringing our Organisation’s work and another seven NGOs’ work to visitors in 23 cities. The aim of the initiative was to draw attention to eight of the causes these organisations work on and which benefit a total of five million people around the world.

FOTOPRESA



AYUDA EN ACCIÓN

In June we celebrated the 12th edition of the Solidarity Week, organised by our volunteer groups in 33 towns and cities around Spain. It involved games, sporting activities, awareness raising actions, performances and, above all, the exchange of a single message of solidarity: every child's right to education. The funds raised by the 33 groups allowed the construction of an Early Stimulation Centre in Piura, Peru.

In June, we celebrated the 12th edition of the Solidarity Week, organised by our volunteer groups in 33 towns and cities around Spain, where we stated our demands for every child's right to education.

Throughout 2006, our volunteer groups stepped up their activities to put a word out on the street regarding our message of solidarity. Activities included: **The Winter Cultural Festival** in Albacete; nationwide performances by Madrid's **Teatro Wawayai** theatre group; **plays on the subject of HIV/AIDS** in Cordoba and Almería; participation in the Behobia-San Sebastián athletics race; **reading of Don Quixote** in Campo de Criptana (Ciudad Real); **solidarity dinners and lunches** in Arnedo (Logroño), Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Seville, Huéscar (Granada), A Coruña, Alicante, Valencia and Ourense, the **Festival de la Sierra** in Fregenal de la Sierra (Badajoz); the

**Club de Atletismo de Tordesillas marathon**, in Valladolid; participation in the **Child Rights Week** in Murcia; **talks on interculturality** on behalf of Joven Ecuatoriana in five Andalusian towns; **Diada de Sant Jordi celebrations** in Barcelona, Sant Carlos de la Rápita, Vilanova i la Geltrú and Terrassa; participation in the **Etnosur Music Festival** in Alcalá la Real (Jaén); talks at schools and **Education for Development activities** in Castellón; **Cards championships** in Zaragoza and Salamanca; the Debt Tribunal seminars in Oviedo; participation in **Eibar Solidarity Week**, **Titirilandia** puppet marathon; the **guided tour and charity tea at Gijón Aquarium**; a **clown performance** in Lucena; **Solidarity Week** and the **school campaign** in Alcalá de Henares (Madrid); **educational solidarity ties** established between several Andalusian schools and Nicaragua and Ecuador; the "School for Peru" activities in Cordoba and Jaén, the **Charity Raffle** in Granollers, a **Dance Gala, stand-up comedy night and storytelling, concert and magic show** in Alicante and the Palma de **Mallorca Dance Festival**, the extremely successful "Una noche con Gabino" theatre show (by actor-comedian Gabino Diego) in Ondara (Alicante); and **Christmas Fairs and lottery sales** organised by more than 20 groups. Each and every one of these activities were organised by our volunteers.



## Regular publications

### *Ayuda en Acción Magazin*

In 2006, the magazine that Ayuda en Acción has been publishing for the last 21 years to inform its members and supporters of the activities we carry out in both developing and industrialised countries, changed its face in order to make an easier reading and to reach a wider audience. The four-monthly magazine has a print run of 173,000 copies.

### *Veredas*

For the third year running, Ayuda en Acción El Salvador edited this specialist magazine aimed at nurturing a space for creativity and individual thought, promoting openness, dialogue, reflection and free speech.

### *Foro abierto*

Two new editions of this educational publication were edited in 2006 with a print run of 4,000 copies. Its aim is to promote the exchange of experiences and inform on projects and solidarity initiatives.

### *Experiencias Compartidas*

*Experiencias Compartidas* is a new annual technical magazine for the exchange of knowledge between Ayuda en Acción teams and the local partners and international organisations we work with. The magazine draws on analyses and assessments of our work and is aimed at the ongoing improvement of quality in our practices.



## SPECIAL 25TH ANIVERSARY PUBLICATIONS

To mark its 25th Anniversary, Ayuda en Acción edited six digital publications that compiled or journey through the last 25 years.

Through these online publications, our members and web users were able to travel with us through the history of Ayuda en Acción and see how our work in the field of cooperation and solidarity has evolved since our beginnings in 1981 up to the present day.

Our Organisation also made use of the online editions to acknowledge the efforts and cooperation of our members and volunteers, of journalists and companies and the communities themselves during these 25 years.

A host of multimedia materials including personal stories, reports and videos, allowed us to explain how the will and interests of a wide range of people and

institutions have made Ayuda en Acción what it is today: a Non-Governmental Development Organisation supported by over 200,000 members and 1,200 volunteers that has spent the past 25 years working to improve the living conditions of the world's poorest people through 111 development programs. The digital editions, still available on Ayuda en Acción's website, carry titles such as *Nuestras manos y nuestra voz* (Our hands and our voice), *Tú lo haces posible* (You make it possible), *Voz para los que no tienen voz* (Voice for those without a voice), *Cooperación con rostro humano* (A human face on Cooperation).



**Ayuda en Acción** wishes to thank all the public organisations, foundations, companies and financial institutions that have made a commitment to our aim of improving the living conditions of the poorest communities. Our most sincere gratitude also to all the media that, throughout 2006 allowed us to inform the public about the cooperation and awareness efforts that our Organisation promotes both in industrialised and developing countries.

**PUBLIC FUNDING**

- Agencia Española De Cooperación Internacional
- Ayuntamiento de Albacete
- Ayuntamiento de Alcalá De Henares
- Ayuntamiento de Alicante
- Ayuntamiento de Arnedo
- Ayuntamiento de Azuqueca De Henares
- Ayuntamiento de Burgos
- Ayuntamiento de Cabanillas Del Campo
- Ayuntamiento de Eibar
- Ayuntamiento de Ermua
- Ayuntamiento de Gijón
- Ayuntamiento de Granada
- Ayuntamiento de Granada
- Ayuntamiento de Guadalajara
- Ayuntamiento de Lleida
- Ayuntamiento de Logroño
- Ayuntamiento de Madrid
- Ayuntamiento de Palencia
- Ayuntamiento de Pamplona
- Ayuntamiento de Salamanca
- Ayuntamiento de San Bartolomé De Lanzarote
- Ayuntamiento de San Sebastián
- Ayuntamiento de Santander
- Ayuntamiento de Sevilla
- Ayuntamiento de Soria
- Ayuntamiento de Tarrasa
- Ayuntamiento de Torrecilla en Cameros
- Ayuntamiento de Torrelavega
- Ayuntamiento de Valdepeñas
- Ayuntamiento de Valencia
- Ayuntamiento de Valladolid
- Ayuntamiento de Valleseco
- Ayuntamiento de Vilanova i La Geltru
- Ayuntamiento de Zaragoza
- Cortes Valencianas
- Diputación de Albacete
- Diputación de Alicante
- Diputación de Badajoz
- Diputación de Córdoba
- Diputación de Gipuzkoa
- Diputación de León
- Diputación de Lleida
- Diputación de Palencia
- Diputación de Salamanca
- Diputación de Soria
- Diputación de Toledo
- Diputación de Tarragona
- Diputación de Valencia
- Diputación de Valladolid
- Diputación de Zaragoza
- Generalitat de Catalunya
- Generalitat Valenciana
- Gobierno Balear
- Gobierno de Canarias
- Gobierno de Cantabria

- Gobierno de La Rioja
- Gobierno de Navarra
- Gobierno de Asturias
- Junta de Andalucía
- Xunta de Galicia

**COMPANIES**

- A.E.A.D.E
- Ac Nielsen
- Acciona
- ACORD, S.C. - Solomediación
- Actinmobil
- Acuario de Gijón
- Aguirre Newman
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- Alcañiz Ópticos
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- Aned-Computer
- Apatías Animadas
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- Arelance S.L.
- Asociación de mujeres de Cervera del Río
- Asociación de Vecinos Fontelonga
- Asociación Valcárcos de Arnedillo
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- Biblioteca Pública de Palencia
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- Buresur
- Café Aclaraban
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- Caixa Nova
- Caja Duero
- Caja Laboral
- Canal Fiesta Radio
- Canal Sur Radio
- CB Richard Ellis
- Centro de Reprografía Sanmartin
- Cinco Días
- Cisco System Spain
- Clearchannel
- Clínica San Nicasio
- Club Deportivo Fortuna (Guipúzcoa)
- Club Deportivo "La Cornisa"
- Club de Jubilados de Caixa Galicia
- Colegio Inglés San Patricio (Guipúzcoa)
- Colegio Jorge Manrique de Palencia
- Colegio Laramendi (Guipúzcoa)
- Comercial El Tormes
- Coronel Tapiocca
- Corpfin Capital
- Cosmética Marcel Cluny

- Delta Producciones
- Denominación de Origen Tequila de Madrid
- Dodacae
- Dulcinea
- Ecomueble
- Editorial Zuribundi
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- Empresa Elastorsa de Arnedo
- Ericsson
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- Fundació Reial Mallorca
- Fundación Telefónica
- Garrigues
- General Electric
- Genworth
- GMP
- Graficas Fanny
- Grupo Accenture
- Grupo inditex
- Banco Calyon
- Grupo Santillana
- Grupo Smedia
- Grup Qualitat Promocions
- Hegoak Logística
- Hermanos Barros
- Hotel Victoria de Arnedo
- Hotel Virrey de Arnedo
- Hotel Tryp Apolo Barcelona
- Iberestudios
- Iberia
- Iberobra
- Idea Original
- Imgrafor
- Ing Real Estate
- Interdeco
- Jones Lang Lasalle
- Knight Frank
- Kutxa
- La Caixa
- La Naviera Fred Olsen
- Las Colinas
- Las Rozas Village
- Legal Link
- Lotería Cristina
- La Sexta
- M80 Radio
- Medis D'ara S.L
- Medios de comunicacion, empresas y comercios de Arnedo y provincia

- Mercado de ventas
- Moby Dick
- Moda infantil Pillos de Arnedo
- Motorola
- Novaindes
- Nuvica
- OHL
- Orquesta Presjovem Ciudad de Lucena
- Peluquerías Luna (Schaman)
- Peluquerías Kimé
- Periódico El Adelanto
- Pla I Roda
- Pollos Honrubia, Albacete
- Real Madrid
- Renfe
- Restaurante Bodega La Petra de Arnedillo
- Restaurante Espliego
- Restaurante La Posada del Laurel de Prejano
- Restaurante La Taula
- Rotulos Ayllón
- RTL
- Salicru, S.A.
- Satec
- Screenvision
- Shopping World
- Sodexho Pass
- Stallergenes Ibérica
- Starwoods Hotels
- Sursecons
- Tandem, Escuela Internacional
- Tanta Comunicación
- Teatro Apolo
- Teatro Barakaldo
- Teatro Cervantes
- Teatro Figaro
- Telecinco
- Textiles Hermanos Valgañón de Ezcaray
- Tips
- TNT
- Tortillerías Cáscaras
- Trabajadores de Elastorsa de Arnedo
- Trabajadores de Price Waterhouse
- Travel Club
- Trina (Cadbury Schweppes)
- Tubagua
- Turnejorviaje.com
- TVE
- United International Pictures
- Universidad de Logroño
- Úria & Menéndez
- Valeo
- Vía Formación
- Viajes Halcón
- Villarroel Teatre
- Voces Para la Paz
- Ya.com



Thank you



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