



Intermón
Oxfam

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES **2007-2008**

**TOGETHER
WITH YOU,
DEMANDING
JUSTICE**



We at **Intermón Oxfam** are people who fight, with and for disadvantaged people and as part of a large global movement, with a view to **eradicate injustice and poverty** and to achieve that all human beings can fully exercise their rights and **enjoy a decent life**.



We are demonstrating to underline that there are still millions of people living in extreme poverty and to remind politicians that they have to move from promises and small progress to more radical progress. (...) We need to improve the amount and quality of the official development aid and ensure that trade relations with the poorest countries do not only benefit the richest countries”, said Pilar Oresnes, deputy chair of the Spanish Coordinating Body of Non Governmental Development Organisations (NGDOs), which belongs to the Spanish Coalition Against Poverty, organiser of the demonstration (see the bottom image in the cover). She is also the Territorial Director of **IO** in the Central Region.



The companies in the duty-free areas ensure that people work so hard that they can't even get organised. (...) This is a basic right, such as having access to food and drinking water. We fight for Kenyan workers to get organised and be able to claim their rights”, says Steve Ouma, member of the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), that organised the march (top picture in the cover) to defend workers rights in the duty-free areas, promoted by Oxfam Novib (The Netherlands).



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Cover and back-page photo:

Top: A group of workers going to work in a factory in Ruaraka, after walking eight kilometres, from a suburb in Nairobi, Kenya.
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Bottom: Demonstration organised by the Spanish Coalition Against Poverty in Madrid, with the slogan “Rebel against poverty: more deeds, less words” to demand world leaders to abide by the commitments with the Millennium Development Goals.
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2007–2008 REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

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LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR

Responding with quality to the crisis context

Dear friends,

This is a short summary of the activities carried out in 2007-2008 by all those of us who from Intermón Oxfam, including you who are reading this letter and who, with your involvement, make possible these changes that are so important. **This has been a difficult year, just like the next few years are likely to be, given the crisis context that we are in. This crisis has already hit every country in the world, including ours. However, with an outrageous increase in food prices, before hitting anybody else, the crisis hit those who are most vulnerable:** the poorest people in countries that lost their food security due to wrong policies implemented by their governments and the international financial institutions, peasants who depend on large TNCs to have access to basic seeds and grains.



In the face of this tough reality, we will continue to use a model of comprehensive cooperation seeking to respond to the problem of poverty from every angle

In the face of this tough reality, we have achieved, and will continue to use, a model of comprehensive cooperation seeking to respond to the problem of poverty from every angle. Because poverty is an economic problem –lack of resources and appropriate production instruments, difficulties to have access to credit and marketing channels, technical shortages. We respond to this problem with support programs, with a particular focus on the rural level, including things ranging from training to the construction of basic infrastructure, from micro-credit to alternative marketing

channels. But poverty is also a political and social problem, whose roots are found in the violation of **basic rights of men and women**, from the most fundamental ones, such as the right to life and to protection and assistance in the event of a catastrophe or a conflict, to the rights to education, access to property, gender equality, social and political participation...

This rights approach provides guidance for our working model and 2007-2017 strategic plan. This document summarises the initial progress made in the five core areas of our strategic plan: economic justice, essential services, humanitarian action, women's rights, and citizenship and governance. In addition to what we have achieved in terms of specific changes and improvements in

the life of the people who have benefited from our work, we need to take into account what we have achieved in the internal goals of quality and transparency in our management. This has involved huge efforts for the Intermón Oxfam team that **I would like to thank for. I would also like to thank all those working with us –individuals, companies, public institutions– for your constant and enthusiastic support.** Together, we will continue fighting poverty and injustice.

Thank you!

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ariane Arpa'.

Ariane Arpa
Executive Director Intermón Oxfam

Defending **economic justice**

Between 2007 and 2008, the prices of basic food have increased between 30% and 150%, causing a global food crisis that has primarily hit the poorest families, who have to reduce the amount of food they eat and, in some cases, even sell their land or cattle, therefore losing all the progress that had been made in the fight against poverty. The increase in the number of malnourished people –44 million more in the last year, according to the World Bank– riots and political instability in many development countries have been the most worrying consequences. Far from what could be expected, higher prices in the agricultural products have not benefited the millions of families in the poor countries who make their living from farming. However, the profits of large food and agriculture companies like Monsanto, the largest producer of seeds worldwide, have indeed increased.

In the face of this situation, the international community has failed to provide an appropriate response. In fact, rich countries were more concerned with the two other acute global crises, caused by high oil prices and the unstable situation of the financial sector. The financial crisis that erupted late last year is expected to lead to a fall of the prices of raw materials caused by less demand and a global fall in the official budget for development cooperation.

“We just did what we were told by the whites, until we got ourselves organised and we realised we had rights.”

Jerónima Quiviquivi, chiquitana
American indian from Bolivia.



A photograph of a person's hands peeling sweet potatoes with a knife at a market stall. The stall is behind a chain-link fence, and a red and blue plastic bag is hanging on it. The background is a blue wall. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting daylight.

OUR GOAL

More women and men, in the country and in the city, will realise their right to secure and sustainable livelihoods, resulting from a fairer distribution of wealth.

IN COOPERATION...

Intermón Oxfam has implemented **30 cooperation programs**, most of them aimed at ensuring sustainable livelihoods to peasant families. Our aim is that low income agricultural producers receive a decent salary for their work, while we demand agricultural and trade policies that take them into account.

Nearly half of our programs deal with the impact of climate change with measures that seek to reduce the vulnerability of the poorest peasants. **Most of them are aimed at the introduction of sustainable farming techniques by means of the use of organic fertilizers**, among other measures, and the adaptation to extreme environmental changes by, for example, sowing the most drought-resistant varieties.



© Agata Skowronek / IO

SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN GUATEMALA

In the space of ten years, Guatemala has turned from a self-sufficient country in food terms into a country importing the food it consumes and, therefore, is very much affected by the increase in the prices, as it occurred in early 2008. In order to reduce the vulnerability of the peasant families, representing 60% of the Guatemalan population, we are developing a project which enables small farmers to obtain more income out of

their land. In cooperation with eight local organizations, we offer technical assistance, access to means of production and markets. Thus, we have been able to build the production capacity of 2,191 small-scale producers of basic grains, fruits and vegetables. This happened to Pedro García, who now has a greenhouse which enables him to diversify his crops and sell any surplus in the market. "With the extra money we buy

sugar, beans and food for the kids", he says, proudly. At the same time, we are also promoting a very significant advocacy work, demanding the Guatemalan government to protect and promote the livelihoods of the lower income farmers, particularly when they sign bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.



© El Estratega Vegetariano, P. A. / 10

IN CAMPAIGNS...

Given the context of the food crisis, we have given a major boost to our campaign on agriculture. To start with, we have studied the impact of the increase in the food prices in Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Mauritania (together with Save the Children and Oxfam GB) and Tanzania. All this, in order to prepare the report *Double-Edged Prices*, which was launched in October 2008. At the same time, in many of the affected countries, we **prepared the launch of advocacy campaigns demanding an increase in the incentives for small farmers**. Intermón Oxfam helped to influence the aims and proposals of the High Level Group established in the UN to analyse and suggest solutions to the crisis.

As far as international trade is concerned, our lobbying and campaigning work has focused on monitoring the Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) that the European Union has to close with the Group of African, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) countries, which include some of the poorest countries in the world. **We have demanded the Spanish government to promote agreements that help and encourage development**, have published several proposals in our reports 100 días (100 Days) and *Socios o rivales* (Partners or Rivals), and have delivered 600,000 signatures to the Spanish authorities, many of which were collected during the tours of the singers Miguel Bosé and Shuarma and the Spanish rock-band "Dover". The negotiations are still open and we have supported development countries, such as those in West Africa, in the negotiations, so that they are not forced to sign trade agreements that have adverse effects on the poorest sectors of the population.

At the same time, we have definitively included in our demands the fight against climate change, which mainly affects poor countries, which are more vulnerable in the case of natural disasters. Along this line, we can highlight **our involvement in the development of the Climate Coalition, made up of 24 Spanish development cooperation, environmental, trade union, science, research and consumer organisations**. The aim of the alliance is to lobby politicians about the need to protect the environment and raise the awareness of the public opinion so that they change practices that are not environmentally-friendly.

IN FAIR TRADE...

During this financial year, we have increased our purchases to peasants and artisans in the South in order to facilitate their access to the international market in fair and equal conditions. If in the financial year 2001/2002, we made purchases worth 700,000 Euros to 39 producer groups, **between 2007 and 2008 we made purchases worth 4.3 million Euros to 113 producer groups in Africa, Latin America and Asia**. One of the ways we have to ensure that this increase helps above all the lower income sectors of the population is by giving priority to purchases with a high Human Poverty Index (HPI), an indicator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which measures the percentage of people in a country who are denied the right to lead a long, decent and healthy life. The result of the average of the purchases of this fiscal year and the HPI of the countries where we have made our purchases is that we have made our purchases in countries with poverty levels around 23.7%, such as Guatemala (22.5%). In the future, we would like to raise this figure to between 25% and 27%.

Likewise, we have made a lot of progress in helping fair trade peasants and artisans by developing a diagnosis tool enabling us to identify the areas where there is room for improvement, as well as to promote capacity building projects of the groups.

At the awareness raising level, **we organised the traveling exhibition that visited 38 Spanish cities on board the-so-called "coffee bus", raising the awareness of the public opinion about the reality of the small coffee farmers in poor countries, as well as the quality of this fair trade product**. Intermón Oxfam also organised an international conference on fair trade in Majorca, attended by both producer cooperatives in the countries of the South and coffee representatives. Both events were co-funded by the autonomous regional government of the Balearic Islands.



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Demanding quality essential services

The stagnation or the decrease in the Official Development Assistance (ODA) of most donor countries during this period has endangered the main initiatives promoted to achieve the universal provision of essential services. This fact threatens the achievement of four out of the eight Millennium Development Goals that 189 States agreed to reach by 2015, namely: primary schooling for all children, reducing child mortality, improving maternal health and combating AIDS, malaria and other diseases.

Spain has been a major exception, with a historic increase in development assistance and the commitment of every political party to ensure that ODA represents 0.7% of the GDP in 2012 (with the State Agreement to eradicate poverty). At the level of assistance earmarked for essential services, our country has become one of major donors of international aid instruments such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Fast Track Initiative of Education for All.

OUR GOAL

The Millennium Development Goals for essential services will be achieved, and this will enable people living in poverty, especially women and girls, to realize their rights to accessible and affordable health, education, water and sanitation.

IN COOPERATION...

We have implemented **seven programs aimed at improving access to and quality of drinking water, hygiene and basic education for the poorest people**, always demanding the involvement of the State as duty bearer to quality essential services for everyone.

Intermón Oxfam has developed projects to improve access to basic education of children, young people and adults in five countries (Angola, Burkina Faso, India, Mozambique and Sudan). One of our priorities is eliminating the discrimination suffered by girls and women at all levels in education. **In Sudan, for example, where women are pushed into the background, we have raised the awareness of traditional and religious leaders about the importance of girls attending school.** Improving the quality of teachers is another of our goals, as seen in Angola, where we continue supporting a distance training Project of teachers living in remote areas.

On the other hand, we continue making efforts to ensure the provision of drinking water and hygiene in two countries: Ethiopia and Haiti. The construction of 13 water points in this Central American country has benefited 7,000 people and we have managed to reduce by 60% the illnesses derived from the consumption of water coming from the river. We have also established a community management committee of the new sources.

IN CAMPAIGNS...

We have supported several organisations in Africa and Latin America in their fight to ensure the public provision of essential services. We have demanded the right to education in Angola, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Peru and Sudan, where, for example, we have managed to convince the Ministry of Education to undertake to protect girls from acts of violence in schools. At the same time, we have demanded the right to drinking water and sanitation in Haiti and Ethiopia. In this African country, **the 567 water management committees promoted by Intermón Oxfam have become active grassroots organisations claiming their right to have access to and good management of drinking water to the local and state authorities.**

In countries in the North, we have continued to be involved in the Spanish coalition that belongs to the Global Campaign for Education and which materializes, among other actions, in the celebration in schools all over Spain of the Global Action Week for Education.



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QUALITY EDUCATION IN MOZAMBIQUE

In the face of the high illiteracy rates, particularly among women, the lack of schools and teachers and the low level of training of the latter, the Mozambican government undertook to reach the Dakar goals, which seek quality education for all by 2015. However, the budget is very limited with regard to the existing needs. Aligned with the reforms promoted by the state, Intermón Oxfam has implemented several projects aimed at

reducing the gender gap in schools and improving teacher-training in the public system in the provinces of Niassa and Cabo Delgado, in the North of the country. We have succeeded in increasing the number of women teachers who want to improve their academic record. One of them told us: "At the beginning, we were criticised, but we have proved that we can be more than just subordinate wives, daughters or mothers", admitted one of

the students during one of the lessons. "When they see us there, studying for hours on end, our sons and daughters realise that studying is very important. Then, they also see changes at home, because now our salaries are higher and that benefits everyone".

Taking a rights approach in **humanitarian crises**

The acceleration of climate change is causing an increasing number of floodings, droughts, extreme climate and unpredictable seasons affecting, primarily, poor countries and people, much more vulnerable in the face of catastrophes. 2007 was an example of this, as it was a year particularly affected by climate crises. The United Nations had never made so many urgent appeals (15, in total), out of which all but one were in response to natural disasters. To all this, one has to add the “forgotten” armed conflicts which civilians continue to endure year after year, in the face of the failure to take action by their governments and the international community.

This critical picture got even worse with the increase in food prices, in early 2008, and the resulting increase in the levels of malnutrition. The global humanitarian system has improved its capacity to reduce the mortality rates caused by crises. However, the increasing occurrence of small and medium disasters, which are not covered by the media, makes fundraising of both private and public sources, difficult.

IN CAMPAIGNS...

Intermón Oxfam publishes reports and does advocacy work to demand the international community to fulfil its ‘responsibility to protect’ the victims of natural disasters and conflicts. In particular, we demanded that the protection of civilians in Colombia and in Chad was improved. We have also called on the Spanish government to promote the observance of international humanitarian law in all relevant crises.

At the same time, we have promoted several awareness raising actions. In November 2007, **in the framework of the awareness raising program “Visits of the South”, people from Burundi, Colombia, Chad, Rwanda and Uganda spoke in more than 70 public events under the slogan “Protection of civilians in conflict situations”**. Under the slogan ‘Rights in crisis’, we were also involved in seven music festivals where we collected 6,300 signatures calling on the Spanish government to be more committed to the protection of civilians in crisis situations.



OUR GOAL

All women and men in humanitarian crises will be assured both the protection and assistance they require, regardless of who or where they are or how they are affected, in a manner consistent with their human rights.

IN HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS...

During this period, we have promoted 19 projects, 14 of them focused on responding to the victims of catastrophes such as the earthquake in Peru and the fires in Paraguay in August 2007; the tropical storms in the Dominican Republic in late 2007; the floods in Mozambique in early 2008; or the war in Darfur, which has led thousands of Sudanese people to flee to the refugee camps in Chad. First, we cared for the basic needs of the people who are in a more critical situation, and ensured them a safe shelter, food and drinking water, and we promoted health and hygiene among them. Later, we worked together with the affected communities so that they can start over. As it is common in our comprehensive approach, we have also implemented 5 projects aimed at the prevention of future disasters and the mitigation of their possible impact.

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

After the Noel and Olga hurricane in late 2007, we focused most of our efforts in seeking that any natural disasters occurring in the future cause less damage. In order to do so, we are improving the infrastructure and promoting risk prevention training courses. The 9,415 families who benefited from these courses warmly welcomed this training, as expressed by Ramona Ureña, a community leader and hygiene promoter: "With Oxfam International, we have learnt to manage, prevent and mitigate a natural disaster situation". Another hygiene promoter said: "Knowledge is the most important thing. Things are damaged and deteriorate, but knowledge remains".

RESPONSE IN SOUTHERN SUDAN

The people who left Southern Sudan because of the war are returning home. But resources are limited and have to be shared with those who returned earlier and with those who arrived fleeing from the current violence in Darfur. Yazia Ngere (in the picture) lives with her husband and four sons, and has taken in a niece and her three sons. "The family has grown and we don't have enough food", says this woman who has received the training and seeds provided by Intermón Oxfam so that the families who are in a more vulnerable situation can be fed. "I hope the crop will allow me to feed the orphans living with us all year round", she says. This food and water supply program has benefited 60,000 people.

"My hope is that in the future, the Responsibility to Protect will be exercised not after the murder and rape of innocent people."

Desmond Tutu, Anglican Archbishop Emeritus of Cape Town (South Africa) and Nobel Peace Prize Winner



Promoting **Women's Rights**

Violence (1 out of 3 women are victims, according to UNIFEM data from 2007) and trafficking in women (which runs second in the world of illicit business, together with gunrunning and drug-trafficking) are the main topics in the global agenda of women. These two issues are followed by the feminization of the labour force and the changes in policies on sexual and reproductive rights. Likewise, the gender equity index, published by Social Watch, concludes that there is no country in the world where women enjoy the same opportunities as men and, according to Roberto Bisio, its coordinator, "changes in unequal situations do not depend basically on economic development, but rather on the transformation of the cultural and power distribution patterns".

At the international level, the women's movement has made progress aimed at achieving real gender equity. See some examples in the countries where we work: new groups have emerged, such as housewives' asso-

ciations, in Paraguay; new laws, such as the Loi cadre de lutte contre la violence (Framework Law on fight against violence), in Morocco, have been enacted; there have been changes in policies on sexual and reproductive rights (Guatemala, Morocco, Nicaragua); in Brazil, the Second Plan of National Policies for Women was drafted and in Nicaragua the Equal Opportunities Act came into force.

In Intermón Oxfam, we have explicitly incorporated the gender approach. We have prioritised actions aimed at building internal capacities and defined a work plan to have, in 2008-2009, an institutional diagnosis which enables to identify our need to become an organisation that is sensitive to gender issues, so that women's rights are actually at the core of our actions. At the same time, we have started to use this approach in the development of our cooperation and humanitarian action work.



IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION...

60 years have gone by since the Geneva Conventions established the right of civilians to be protected, but this right continues to be violated in every conflict. During this period, we have joined efforts to ensure this protection.

At the international level, the UN Security Council Resolution 1820 on acts of sexual violence against civilians in conflict zones, adopted in June 2008, has joined the international human rights instruments. Together with Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, it is a further example of the capacity of influence of the women's movement in multilateral bodies. In addition, **in February 2008, the 52nd Commission on the Status of Women was held in New York, where we participated as part of Oxfam International.** Key topics included: financing for women, new tendencies and approaches to eliminate violence against women, and women's participation in the solution of conflicts and peace-building processes in post-conflict areas.

In the context of our organisation, and as part of the global campaign *Rights in a crisis situation (on the impunity in case of rapes of women)*, **this period was the starting point of the campaign Women free from violence, in Colombia.** The aims of this campaign is not making visible the impact of violence in the life of women, but also to demand changes of a cultural and political nature and in the legislative framework, to make effective the protection of women's rights. The campaign prioritises messages addressed to the attackers and seeks to mobilise public opinion regarding the social co-responsibility of this conflict.

COLOMBIA. WOMEN AS TARGETS OF VIOLENCE

In the current socio-economic and political context of the country, with a systematic degradation of the living conditions of the lower income sectors of the population and the middle-class, as well as an ongoing armed conflict, women in Colombia suffer discrimination and violence in many different ways. Apart from the existing cultural and historical patterns, the conflict makes the situation worse and makes women the target of violence: rapes, physical and verbal assaults, pregnancies, forced abortions; or they have to endure displacement and its effects, such as supporting the family, which reduces the possibilities of their political and social participation.

Both in the process of paramilitary demobilisation and that of Truth, Justice and Reparation, women and their organisations are being threatened. There have already been killings of women who have spoken out. Our work directly benefits 965 women, group leaders and representatives of organisations, and 350 organisations that are members of the feminist and pacifist movement called Ruta Pacifica de las Mujeres (Peaceful Way), from which between 8,750 and 9,000 women all over the country are benefited.

OUR GOAL

In 2017, many more women of the countries where we are working in shall gain control over their lives, access and control stable income and resources and have their rights recognised at different levels (from the family to political and legislative spheres), through increased active engagement and decision-making capacity of women's organisations in different political, social and economic spaces.

“Working with women is, in the long run, introducing structural changes in countries.”

Sana Jelassi, former Director of IO in Morocco.

IN COOPERATION...

We have implemented **five specific programs in Brazil** (Women, Democracy and Development), **Colombia** (Women, Empowerment and Participation), **Ecuador** (Women and Access to Credit), **Guatemala** (Support to Mayan Women) and **Morocco** (Women's rights) aimed at strengthening women's political rights. We are preparing three more programs in Chad, Burundi and the Dominican Republic.

In addition, one of our aims is that the Sustainable Livelihoods and Education Programs do not just consider women as mere beneficiaries but involve a change in the power relationships at home and outside, such as the programs Dignified Work and Farming Policies and Agribusiness, in Peru; the Sustainable Livelihoods and Farming Policies program, in Paraguay; or the Economic Justice program, in Morocco. **We have also implemented learning initiatives between and with local organisations with whom we work on the integration of the gender approach in microfinance and farming practices in Nicaragua, Brazil and Ethiopia.**

The programs included in the Essential Services core area are the most advanced ones in the inclusion of the gender approach. Out of the five education programs developed during this exercise, two of them -Mozambique and Sudan- consider women and girls education as the main focus of their development and the three remaining programs (Angola, Burkina Faso and India) have incorporated new actions strengthening this approach.

Promoting **global citizenship**

Increasing access to new technologies enables the proliferation of people and groups with proposals for change and, above all, for them to be more visible. Nevertheless, this has not led to more campaigning by the public opinion. It is noticeable, for example, the few discordant voices—which, in addition, had little media coverage—against the so-called directive on return of immigrants which facilitates the expulsion from the European Union of undocumented third-country nationals. This directive was widely criticised, but it was adopted by the European Parliament in June 2008. The fight against climate change has been more successful, although the turn towards a responsible and environmentally friendly consumption has taken place above all at the individual level, and has hardly achieved political changes involving the business sector.

Bit by bit, the promotion of a global, responsible and critical citizenship is being accepted by the Spanish administrations, but so far it has failed to come to anything specific. The concept has already been introduced in the classrooms, although for the time being just as another subject, and does not impregnate the whole syllabus.

In the meantime, in some countries in the South there are new opportunities to do advocacy work. In Colombia, for the first time ever the political elite is being investigated, in Tanzania there is more freedom of speech and in Ecuador the process to draw up a new constitution has started, to mention just a few examples. On the other hand, violence in Chad and Southern Sudan make difficult any initiative. The fragmentation of social organisations in Bolivia and Nicaragua has had the same effect.

“The fight against the blights of poverty and climate change will define the 21st century.”

Duncan Green, author of *From poverty to power* (IO Ed.),
Head of Research for Oxfam GB.



OUR GOAL

Intermón Oxfam will contribute towards the construction of a global citizens' movement with the capacity to demand justice from governments and the private sector, and towards establishing a public and private favourable environment for the exercising of citizens' rights.



IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE SOUTH...

Defending human rights and minorities rights

Both in Guatemala and Paraguay we have contributed towards building the capacity of the grass roots indigenous organisations to demand public policies and budgets that take their rights into account. In Colombia and Brazil, we have worked together with organisations of people of African origin and have succeeded in raising the awareness concerning their problems and building their capacity to lobby local governments.

Demanding wealth redistribution and transparency

In all Latin American countries that we are working in (except Peru and Haiti), we have developed specific programs aimed at strengthening citizenship involvement in the issues that affect them, particularly in the demand for public redistribution policies and greater transparency in public spending. We have used this approach in Chad and Mauritania, as well as in East Africa, very much linked to the redistribution of income coming from the extractive industry (as we have done in Bolivia and Ecuador).

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES IN CHAD

Marcel Ngartoudjal's land is adjacent to the facilities that the Texan oil company ExxonMobil has in Chad. The adobe house he lives in with his wife and his seven daughters contrasts with the huge US oil complex, whose generators produce, for the complex, twice as much electricity as that consumed in Chad. This is just an example of what we have witnessed for some time, that the money generated by the extractive industries is not earmarked for fighting against hunger or invested in public health and education. That is why Intermón Oxfam supports, technically and financially, local organisations working so that communities exercise their right to know what their governments are doing with the oil earnings. In Chad, for instance, we cooperate with GRAMP, which prepares reports on the pollutant effect of the oil installations or the critical working conditions of the workers, which are the basis to demand changes.



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IN THE COUNTRIES OF THE NORTH...

Educating for global citizenship

We have contributed towards the transformation of values, attitudes and behaviour of our students with the development of educational materials in the framework of the program *Educating for a Global Citizenship*, where 1,935 schools and 1,873 teachers registered. In the main activity of this program, **“Conectando Mundos” (Connecting Worlds)**, more than 16,000 students from 375 schools in fifteen countries from Europe, Africa and Latin America were involved. At the same time, with the organisation of the 1st International Meeting and the 2nd Seminar Educating for a global citizenship, we have continued to promote a network of active teachers. The launch of a series of book titles called “Global Citizenship” and the increasing presence of our educational activities in the media have positioned us as a leading organisation in this field.



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Demanding a responsible performance by the private sector

In May 2008, we took part in the Repsol YPF Shareholders' Meeting thanks to the transfer of shares of Spanish investors (some 81,000 shares) and US funds. We took advantage of this opportunity to publicly demand the company to develop and implement a public, transparent and verifiable policy on indigenous peoples; and to deliver the 11,000 signatures of support we had collected.

It was the first time ever that Intermón Oxfam did “shareholder activism”. The result was that the chair of the oil company declared he intended to meet our demands, although so far there has been no change.

In the meantime, we have monitored the socially responsible management in the textile sector, specifically with the Spanish clothing industry employers' organisation, FEDECON, and the department store El Corte Inglés. As a result of our work, we have managed, for example, to convince FEDECON to include in the training activities of its teams how to learn an appropriate management policy in purchasing practices.

Involving young people

The involvement of this sector of society has grown a lot, above all after the launch, in May 2008, of the web site **www.dalelavueltaal mundo.org**, which includes proposals of virtual and in person activities. By the end of the year, 820 young people had participated in these actions. Our presence in seven music festivals during the summer of 2007 also helped raise the awareness of many young people, and 6,300 signed up our demand to the Spanish government to be more involved in the protection of civilians in crises situations. We have also created support groups of Intermón Oxfam in 11 Universities, and, in July, we held our First University Meeting. The long term objective is developing a dynamic and participatory network of activists.

“Young people have proposals which can be valid alternatives to the current system.”

Alejandra Gaviria, Coordinator of a social integration Project for young refugees in Argentina.

Promoting responsible consumption

We have done so in a variety of ways. On the one hand, we have continued opening fair trade shops -two more shops in this period-, where we offer purchasing alternatives to those committed to the sustainable development of the people in the South. We have also promoted fair trade awareness raising activities -111 of them in supermarkets-, where 70,000 people have been involved, and 486 sales activities outside our shops, and we have joined the different activities held all over Spain on World Fair Trade Day. On the other hand, we have provided reflection spaces and suggested proposals to save energy, do sustainable tourism or support responsible companies. Examples of this are the “Global Express” educational material on this issue, which encourages students to think about the current consumer model, or the hourglass sold in our shops, which helps us not to spend more than five minutes in the shower.

Supporting critical knowledge

During this period, our policy and research team has published 20 reports which can be downloaded from our web site. One of the major reports was the one entitled: *Puertas al mar. Por qué todos deberíamos estar interesados en una política migratoria más justa e inteligente* (Doors to the Sea. Why we should be more interested in a fairer and more intelligent migratory policy), where for the first time, we have taken a position on a key issue such as immigration. Along this line, we also published in Spanish Philippe Legrain's book *Inmigrantes. Your country needs them*.

Publishing books to change the world

Our publishing house, Intermón Oxfam Editorial, has continued publishing books in our 17 collections, including different proposals, ranging from essays, novels and children's books to photography and cooking books. In 2008, we increased our readership with the launch of a new collection aimed at teen-



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agers, *Nadhari joven* (Young Nadhari), and the first series of books for babies up to 3 years old. We have published a total of 66 books which contribute to critical reflection and better understanding of NGO work and promoting a change in children, teenagers and adults' values, attitudes and actions, bringing other cultures and ways of live closer to them. Currently, our catalogue includes more than 350 books.

Working in alliances

Our commitment to promote a global and active citizenship involves working with other organisations and promoting alliances. For example, for our advocacy campaign in the textile sector, we have worked together with social agents such as the NGO Setem, which leads the Clean Clothes Campaign in Spain, the NGO Entreculturas, the Consumers and Users Association (Organización de Consumidores y Usuarios, OCU), the Confederation of Consumers and Users (Confederación de Consumidores y Usuarios, CECU) and the Federation of Textile, Leather, Chemical and Related Industries of the Workers' Union TU (Comisiones Obreras, CC.OO.). At the same time, we have been involved in the Spanish Coalition Against Poverty, in the Climate Coalition and in many other coalitions in countries in the South.



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People like you, **IO people**

Our new Institutional Strategic Plan also includes three core areas aimed at strengthening and consolidating our identity as an organisation that works with quality, efficiency and in a comprehensive manner – nationally and internationally- through development cooperation, humanitarian action, fair trade, cam-

paigning, awareness-raising and education in values. We want to be an organisation generating and showing changes in the life of individuals through specific changes in policies, practices, ideas and beliefs promoted by our actions. And all that, ensuring a human team fully identified with our values.



Who are we?

243,570 members and donors. **81,850** collaborators in our campaigns. **15,694** participants in our educational proposal *Conectando mundos* (Connecting Worlds). **2,947** people who have bought our books. **274,010** consumers of fair trade products. **1,829** volunteers who regularly make up our team along with the **807** contracted staff (483 in Spain and 324 in countries in the South). More than **3,464** volunteers who contribute to organise *A Day for Hope* and other public activities. **104** local organisations from the South we work with. **113** fair trade organisations we buy products from.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

President: Josep Miralles

Secretary: Xavier Pérez Farguell

Treasurer: Jorge Rosell

Members: Bartomeu Amat, Ramon Casals, Esther Colmenarejo, María Luisa de la Puente, Lluís Magriñà, Luis Marteles, Fernando Motas, José María Tomás, Oriol Tunyí and Yolanda Yustas.

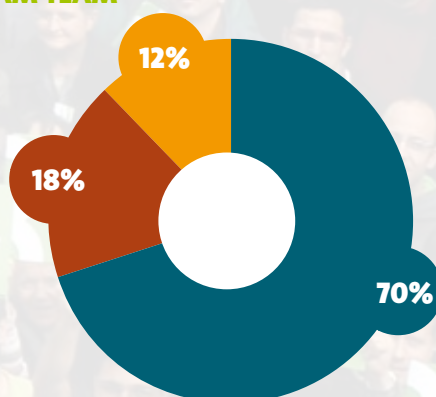
In 2007-2008, Lluís Magriñà and Yolanda Yustas left the Board of Trustees, as their mandate came to an end. Later, José Antonio Alonso, Cipriano Díaz, Cristina Manzanedo and Xavier Torra joined the Board of Trustees. Ramon Casals took over the post of Treasurer and Jorge Rosell became a Board member.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT TEAM

Ariane Arpa, Executive Director
Anna Sentís, Executive Assistant to the Executive Director
Marta Arias, Director of Campaigns and Policy
Santi Bolívar, Territorial Director
Fran Equiza, Director of International Cooperation. The current Director is **Franc Cortada**
Pilar Porta, Director of Communications and Marketing
Laura Sáenz, Director of Human Resources and Internal Administration
Rafael Sanchís, Director of Fair Trade

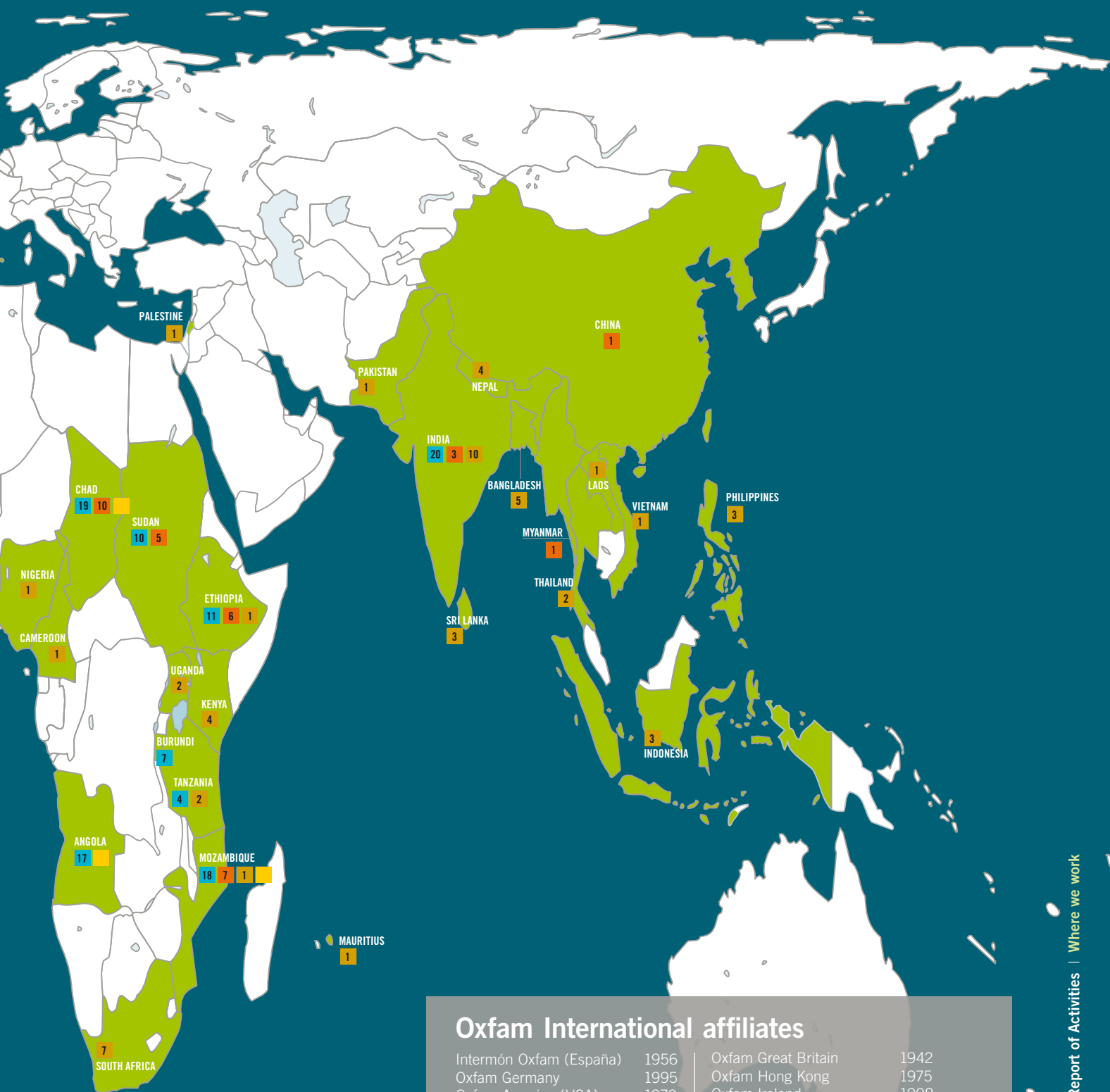
THE INTERMÓN OXFAM TEAM JUNE 2008

- Staff contracted in Spain
- Staff contracted in countries in the South
- Volunteers



Where we work





Oxfam International affiliates

Intermón Oxfam (España)	1956	Oxfam Great Britain	1942
Oxfam Germany	1995	Oxfam Hong Kong	1975
Oxfam America (USA)	1970	Oxfam Ireland	1998
Oxfam Australia	1953	Oxfam New Zealand	1991
Oxfam -in- Belgium	1963	Oxfam Novib (Netherlands)	1956
Oxfam Canada	1963	Oxfam Québec (Canada)	1973
Oxfam France – Agir Ici	1988		

Oxfam International Advocacy Offices in Washington, Brussels, Geneva and New York, and Campaigning Offices in Italy and Brazil.

Observer Member: Rostros y Voces (Mexico).

Linked organisations (pre-observers): Oxfam Japan and Oxfam Trust in India.

Together, working in more than 100 countries.

Socio-economic indicators

	Population	Life expectancy at birth (in years)	GDP per inhabitant (in \$ USA)	Male illiteracy (%)	Female illiteracy (%)	Access to drinking water (%)	Infant mortality rate (‰)	Human development index ¹
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Africa

ANGOLA	12,531,357	37.92	7,800	17.1	45.8	53	182.31	162
BURKINA FASO	15,264,735	52.55	1,200	70.6	84.8	61	86.02	176
BURUNDI	8,691,005	51.71	300	32.7	47.8	79	60.77	167
CHAD	10,111,337	47.43	1,500	44	60.7	42	100.36	170
ETHIOPIA	82,544,840	54.99	700	49.7	64.9	22	82.64	169
MOROCCO	34,343,220	71.52	3,700	34.3	60.4	81	38.22	126
MAURITANIA	3,364,940	53.91	1,800	40.5	56.6	53	66.65	137
MOZAMBIQUE	21,284,700	41.04	800	36.5	67.3	43	107.84	172
SUDAN	40,218,456	50.28	1,900	28.2	49.5	70	86.98	147
TANZANIA	40,213,160	51.45	1,300	50.59	21.16	62	70.46	159

America

BOLIVIA	9,247,816	66.53	4,400	6.9	19.3	85	49.09	117
BRAZIL	196,342,592	71.71	9,500	11.6	11.2	90	23.33	70
COLOMBIA	45,013,672	72.54	7,400	7.1	7.3	93	19.51	75
CUBA	11,423,952	77.27	11,000	0.2	0.2	91	5.93	51
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	9,507,133	73.39	6,600	13.2	12.8	95	26.93	79
ECUADOR	13,927,650	76.81	7,200	7.7	10.3	94	21.35	89
GUATEMALA	13,002,206	69.99	5,100	24.6	36.7	95	28.79	118
HAITI	8,924,553	57.56	1,300	45.2	48.8	54	62.33	146
HONDURAS	7,639,327	69.37	4,300	20.2	18.8	87	24.61	115
NICARAGUA	5,785,846	71.21	2,800	32.8	32.2	79	25.91	110
PARAGUAY	6,831,306	75.56	4,000	5.1	7	86	25.55	95
PERU	29,180,900	70.44	7,600	6.5	17.9	83	29.53	87

Asia

INDIA	1,147,995,904	69.25	2,600	26.6	52.2	86	32.31	128
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SPAIN	40,448,191	79.78	27,400	1.3	2.8	100	4.31	19
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Sources: *The World Factbook 2008* and *Human Development Report 2007/2008 of the UNDP*.

¹ Indicator that measures the average rate of progress (from 1 –the best– to 175 –the worst–), based on three essential dimensions of human development:

• A long and healthy life (life expectancy rate) • A basic education (illiteracy rate) • Decent standard of living (GDP rate).



Africa

Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be widespread and reaches a serious level. In the central region, for instance, the figures of malnutrition, child mortality and life expectancy are utterly staggering. An estimated 19 million people did not have their food guaranteed in 2007 and were fully dependent on the short-term distribution of food, a situation that has seriously worsened with the increase in the prices of basic products.

All this is explained in a context in which the majority of the population lives on agriculture and livestock, livelihoods that are in serious danger because of very inadequate farming policies and extremely unfair trade rules, combined with the devastating impact of droughts and floods, which are expected to be more frequent in the future due to climate change.

On the other hand, the influence of neoliberal economic policies and the existing corruption in many countries make it very difficult to develop public systems which enable a fair access of the people to essential services. The shortages in the health system are very worrying in this part of the planet, where AIDS continues to be the main cause of death. In 2007, 68% of all HIV positive adults and 90% of the children with the HIV virus lived in Sub-Saharan Africa, according to a UN report.

In the Maghreb, the situation changes considerably, although a decent life for everyone is not guaranteed here either. In this region, it is worth highlighting the process to develop the Union for the Mediterranean, seeking to strengthen co-operation between the European Union and the countries in the Southern shore. The fact that Barcelona will host its permanent headquarters is an opportunity to lead the advocacy work.



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Angola



The country has become the second oil producer in the continent, with two million barrels a day, and the third diamond producer in the world. Despite this growth, there are no clear indicators that there has been a change in inequalities or an increase in the standard of living of the majority of the population, above all concerning the realisation of their rights. The Sustainable Livelihoods program has contributed to improving the production and marketing of agricultural products of the associations that we support. We have also made progress in the training of peasants and local authorities concerning the implications of the Land Act, and

have managed to legalise the land of two communities in the province of Huambo. The most noticeable results of the Education program at the quantitative level are the 5,534 people taught to read and write (64% women) and the 1,202 teachers (37% female teachers) in the Bié province, trained in the Open University. Both programs develop civic education actions in order to raise awareness and empower civil society to demand the government to ensure their basic rights.

Burkina Faso



The drastic climate changes affected nearly the whole country and set the humanitarian agenda. The floods during the rainy season caused 60 deaths, over 100,000 flood victims and the destruction of thousands of homes and crops. The drought in other regions led to a shortage of cereals of 40,000 Tons. This, together with the impact of the crisis in the international markets, caused a high increase in prices of basic products and, as a result of that, led to popular demonstrations in the main cities of the country.

With the implementation of two Humanitarian Action projects focused on food security and on water, hygiene and sanitation, we helped more than 17,000 flood victims. Thanks to the Basic Education program we succeeded in implementing, in 45 departments, the new Education Act, which ensures mandatory and free education until children are 16 years old. In the framework of the Sustainable Livelihoods program, we have run an economic justice campaign based on agriculture and trade and we have improved the processing of agricultural products, mainly mango and cashew fruits, for their export to Europe.



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Burundi



Despite the progress made after the signing of the peace agreement in 2003, the country is still in a situation of extreme poverty. The price of basic products and services has increased, the infrastructure destroyed by the war is slowly rebuilt, AIDS continues to affect thousands of people and the farming production is threatened by the limited national policies and the lack of planning in the face of climate change. In this context of vulnerability, mainly caused by the lack of land, social organisations are concerned with the return of hundreds of people as the refugee camps in Tanzania close down.

In the framework of the Sustainable Livelihoods program, we have supported the returnees after the war so that they develop the production capacity of the land. By distributing dairy breed goats and cows, we have contributed to increase revenues by selling the food, and contributed to reducing malnutrition in an area with a high degree of milk shortage. We are in the process of developing a Women's Rights program seeking, among other objectives, the socio-economic reintegration of this vulnerable population by strengthening women's economic power.

Chad



In the face of the crisis in Darfur and the armed conflict with Sudan, the Government decided to increase military expenditure and reduce the budget to fight against poverty. The increase of the prices of imported cereals, such as wheat and rice, had a significant impact on the households in urban areas. The irregularity of rains and floods affected local cereal crops, which is the basis of the diet of the families in rural areas.

As part of the Good Governance and Extractive Industries programs we can highlight the process by which the country has joined the transparency initiatives concerning the management of oil revenues

such as the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiatives (EITI) and Publish What you Pay, PWYP. The Humanitarian Action program has introduced a new component in water and sanitation to care for displaced people and refugees in the East of the country. On the other hand, the Risk Management Program has made progress in reducing food insecurity by providing women in a vulnerable situation with goats. It has also identified food crisis cases in the area of Chari Baguirmi. Through the Sustainable Livelihoods program, producers of cotton, rice and peanuts continue to benefit from access to credit to improve the productivity and commercialization of their products.

Ethiopia



When the country had not recovered yet from the serious losses caused by the 2006 floods and the deaths due to diarrhea in four regions, this year's drought has led to food shortages. The price of wheat has more than doubled in six months and the price of food, in general will continue to be prohibitively high until the next crop. The provision of food is not guaranteed for between 8 and 10 million people.

The Water, Hygiene and Sanitation program has made significant progress with the establishment of 567 committees which are leading

their own water, hygiene and water processes and schemes. In the framework of the Sustainable Livelihoods program, 2,000 families have diversified their sources of income and 400 women have been taught to read and write and trained to have access to micro-credits. We have created 36 committees that carry out awareness raising activities and lead on issues related to climate change and the environmental impact of agriculture. Thanks to the Humanitarian Action program in the Somali area, we have given access to water to over 1,500 nomadic families and we have guaranteed veterinary care for animals, which are essential for their survival.

Morocco



According to World Bank and UNDP reports, although there has been progress in the fight against poverty, the country is still far from guaranteeing a decent life for the entire population. The increase in the price of wheat and oil had an impact on the sale prices and expanded social discontent which led to many protests throughout the year. At the political level, the second legislative elections of Mohamed VI's reign were marked by poor citizen participation.

Thanks to the Women's Rights program, 14,000 women victims of gender violence have access to legal and psychological services. The Economic Justice program has guaranteed training to 1,740 workers on their labour rights by means of campaigns and participatory discussion workshops. In the framework of a newly implemented program on Citizenship and Governance, around the 2007 legislative elections, a project for the promotion of the participation of women in politics was developed.

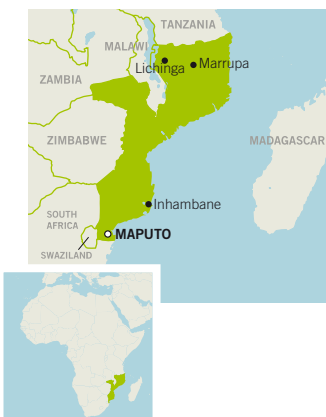
Mauritania



The coup d'état, in August 2008, frustrated the newly launched democratic process the country was experiencing since April 2007, when the first free and transparent elections were held after 20 years of dictatorship. The return of thousands of Mauritanian refugees, after 18 years of exile in Senegal, represents a challenge for the government, society at large and the humanitarian organisations.

With the Sustainable Livelihoods program, we have managed to better organise fisherwomen in order to establish a saving fund, and to build capacities in sea product management, hygiene and processing and preservation techniques. We launched the Good Governance and Extractive Industries program with the establishment of three networks of civil society organisations which have started to disseminate documents on citizens' rights and the Mauritanian constitution translated into all the country's languages.

Mozambique



The economic process of regional integration led by South Africa has continued with the creation of the free trade area, and will lead in 2018 to the introduction of a common currency. Despite the economic increase that the Mozambican government is so proud of, the country continues to depend on foreign aid, 16% of the population is HIV positive, women are still excluded from the development processes and the majority of the population lives in poverty.

In the productive component of the Sustainable Livelihoods program, we have given better bee-hives to beekeepers to optimise their productivity and the quality of the honey. At the same time, more peasants have received training on land possession and environmental issues. As far as the Education program is concerned, one of the main achievements has been the increase in the number of girls who have access to quality education thanks to the increase in the number of teachers with psycho-pedagogical training. In Humanitarian Action, we have provided water, sanitation and public health to over 30,000 people who were victims of the serious rains and floods.

Sudan



Tensions in the enforcement of the 2005 peace agreement have marked the political and economic agenda, particularly while the electoral roll was being prepared in January this year. The 2011 referendum will decide whether Sudan continues to be a single country or whether it is divided in North and South. In the meantime, the civilian population continues to live in a context of insecurity and limited access to essential services.

Thanks to the Education program, senior officials in the Ministry of Education have agreed to protect girls against acts of violence in school,

by providing training on gender violence to representatives of 15 schools. Campaigns, radio programs and training workshops for students in other 11 schools seek to achieve gender equality. With the Sustainable Livelihoods program, 650 returnees have started to produce their own food; 75 women have grown vegetables for their food and generated income. Our humanitarian intervention is focused on water access to displaced people, the creation of adequate conditions for return and the response to possible emergencies. Overall, more than 60,000 people have benefited from our work.

Tanzania



An increasingly free press is now able to report corruption cases and, for the first time ever, witness the removal from office of officials involved in said scandals. At the same time, social organisations are more and more concerned by the lack of government regulation on the investments in bio-fuel. Food prices have already risen nearly 50%, compared to the three previous years. Most people live on agriculture and in the sowing season, when the products to feed families must be bought, many of them do not have access to food.

Thanks to the Sustainable Livelihoods program, nearly 2,500 peasants have diversified their sources of income by means of the production of chicken and sunflowers for their processing in oil. A large percentage of women, who participate in activities related to economic rights, have more control over their goods and income.

Through the continent

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Economic Justice

The refusal by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to sign the Economic Partnership Agreements with the European Union, which allows the countries in the region more time to obtain a favourable agreement, is partly due to our advocacy work. The advocacy training of our staff in the field and that of the local partner organisations has also enabled ECOWAS to adopt the implementation of a fifth rate band which improves the level of protection of sensitive products.

Good Governance and Extractive Industries

Our intervention at the regional level is focused on supporting the Publish What you Pay and the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiatives, two international organisations working to make public the money paid by companies and earned by governments with oil, gas and mineral extraction. We have prioritised the link between these organisations and our national programs in Chad and Mauritania. Likewise, we have worked together with other Oxfam affiliates in the region to ensure a joint and articulated intervention, such as, for example, in the development of a Mining Code for the ECOWAS countries.

FAIR TRADE

Africa, which includes some of the poorest countries in the World, continues to be our target continent in fair trade purchases. We have focused our work on identifying production capacities and opportunities, for example, looking for new organisations producing fair trade sugar, coffee or cotton. We have undertaken this task in coordination with other large European fair trade import-

ing organisations, in order to enhance the scope of our actions and our impact. 24.2% of our fair trade purchases take place in this continent, where we support 25 producer groups in 11 different countries.



America

The political re-configuration of Latin America, with the victory of progressive governments in nearly every country, confirms the citizens' need to support policies more concerned with re-distribution and social justice. It also shows the willingness to reduce the influence of the United States in the continent. However, the political opposition linked to the economic and traditional oligarchies is becoming stronger again and even getting organised at the regional level. The clearest example of this is found in Bolivia, where the opposition in the so-called Crescent departments has managed to stop the reforms led by Evo Morales' government. On the other hand, at the economic level, the prevailing economic model has been consolidated. It is based on the export of raw materials and is marked by a high social and environmental cost. The increase in food prices has forced to reconsider the current agricultural and trade policies.

In Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean, there has been an increase in the Gross Domestic Product -thanks to the export of raw materials and tourism-, but it has not led to a decrease in inequalities. The privatisation of public services, the withdrawal of investment in the country and the power of multinational companies has limited the capacity of governments to deal with phenomena such as the food crisis which has hit so strongly countries like Haiti, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic. Moreover, it is the second region in the world worst hit by natural disasters and with one of the highest rates of violence.

Bolivia



This period has been marked by a high level of political and social conflict. The process to draw up a new political Constitution of the state led the opposition departments (Santa Cruz, Pando, Beni, Tarija, Cochabamba and Chuquisaca) to take a tougher line, which led to hold four referenda to adopt Statutes of autonomy, not recognised by the central government. In late 2007, there was a landmark: the signature of new agreements with the transnational companies, including Repsol, strengthening the government's intention to regain national sovereignty on oil.

Our Sustainable Livelihoods program has enabled indigenous producers and peasants in the Northern Amazon to enjoy higher turnover sales and food for self-consumption, by means of the intensification and implementation of 357 hectares of agro-forestry systems. With the Extractive Industries program, we have contributed to Repsol YPF taking on the public commitment to develop a policy in relation to indigenous peoples.



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Brazil



We have succeeded in reducing the number of people in poverty, but there is still a long way to go in order to improve the living conditions of the majority of the population. The program of acceleration of growth launched in Lula's second mandate has led to serious questions. Some see it as the long-awaited implementation of projects essential for development, for example, the building of infrastructure; and others, as the consolidation of the model giving priority to exports and agribusiness. The women's movement is ever more present in the public arena through the Second Plan of National Policies for Women. With the Family and Peasant Agriculture pro-

gram, families have improved their revenues by means of the productive diversification and the marketing of their surplus in agri-environmental fairs. Thanks to the program Right to the City. Popular Citizenship, we have made progress in involving social organisations in areas to define and monitor public policies. The Economic Justice program, carried out with the Oxfam affiliates present in the country, has contributed to the preparation of a global report on food prices. We are in the initial stages of a Women's Rights program, with an economic and sustainable development component.

Colombia



The investigations of the Supreme Court of Justice because of the links between senior government officials and the paramilitaries, and the tense relations with Venezuela and Ecuador have marked the country's political agenda. The armed conflict continues to claim civilian victims; the number of displaced people has increased and human rights defenders continue to be threatened. The massive popular demonstrations have shown the rejection of insecurity and impunity.

In the framework of the Civil and Political Rights program, we have accompanied and advised 28 organisations of victims of human rights or breaches of international humanitarian law to demand their rights, with comprehensive legal actions, at the national and international level. As part of the Right to the City. Popular Citizenship, we have worked to train civilian sectors to plan and participate in local development. A visible step forward of the Women, Empowerment and Participation has been the launch of the campaign Women Free from violence.

Cuba



Two years have gone by without Fidel Castro's leadership and with the presence of his brother Raúl and a government committee. At the economic and trade level, we can highlight the agreements signed with Venezuela and China to import oil and manufactured goods in exchange of qualified labour in the health and education sectors in the case of Venezuela, and of raw materials in the case of China. During this period, the pattern of sustained economic growth was confirmed.

With the Citizens and Governance program, we have supported training actions in the areas of mediation and conflict resolution. In the framework of the Food Security program, we have helped to provide an insufficient urban market with fruits, garden produce and vegetables to be consumed by the population. We have supported the Cuban civilian defence with technical means and materials for the preparation and management of the natural catastrophe caused by hurricane *Gustav* in the eastern part of the island, preventing the loss human lives.

Dominican Republic



The Noel and Olga storms have affected the living conditions of 70% of the population. At the political level, the most significant event was the re-election of President Fernández and the progress made towards a more transparent State. With funding from the European Union, we supported the participation of the civil society in accountability, leading public officials to report about the status of their administration.

Thanks to the Small Scale Coffee Producers program, we have succeeded in increasing exports by 70%, with 100% of the production meeting

the fair trade criteria. In the framework of the Citizens and Governance program, we supported a campaign to increase the State budget in education. In Humanitarian Action, we responded to the crises caused by the Noel and Olga storms. 7,987 families have received water for their daily consumption while we worked to respond to future disasters. With the Women's Rights program, we continued to cooperate with women's organisations to achieve their economic empowerment, more political and social participation and combat violence. We have worked with women's federations, bringing together more than 200 grassroots organisations.

Ecuador



The most relevant fact in this period has been the work of the National Constituent Assembly. After a year marked by politics, Ecuador prepared for a transition, and approved the new Constitution in late September. The success of this ongoing process will depend on whether it will succeed in materialising the social and economic relations changes. Thanks to the program Rural Economies: Water and Sustainable Livelihoods, we achieved major changes in the chapters on food sovereignty and water, as a basic human right, in the text of the constitution.

We have supported the work of the External Debt Auditing Committee to identify cases of illegitimate debt. The most noticeable step forward of the program Women and Access to Credit was the acknowledgment in two bodies of the administration of the mechanisms to give credit to financial initiatives led by women. In Humanitarian Action, we supported the strengthening of the new Risk Management Technical Secretariat and we are closing our intervention in the floods occurred at the beginning of the year in the coast, where we have responded to the emergency and provided livelihoods rehabilitation.

Guatemala



In January, Álvaro Colom assumed the presidency. Since 1985, when the democratic transition started, no party has repeated in office, which means that every change of government involves a reorganisation of forces at the political level. Daily violence continues to oppress urban and rural people. 98% of the cases reported to the Prosecutor's Office fail to reach the courts and, therefore, remain unpunished. The price crisis that has affected the precarious food security deserves special attention.

improved due to the direct exports of coffee and honey under the criteria of fair trade. At the same time, we have developed a farming campaign seeking to reactivate the country and the economy of peasants by means of more state investment. One of the main steps forward of the Support to Mayan Women program is the definition of the implementation of the first experiences to facilitate access of women to justice. This model is committed to rebuilding the social network in favour of women's rights, giving them a position as agents, with voice and proposals, giving more value to their social role and their own collective identity.

With the Small Scale Coffee Producers program, the income received by the organisations has

Haiti



The reduction in the agricultural production due to the strong climate changes and the increase in the oil price led to a considerable increase in the price of basic food which, in some cases, rose 80% in less than a year. The protests caused by hunger led to robberies in warehouses, cars set on fire and attempts to break into the National Palace. The political instability experienced ever since threatens to have an impact on the socio-economic development of the poorest country in Latin America.

The progress made by our Support to Rice Production program has been the strategy of access to the market based in the cooperation with private businesses, thus ensuring the sale of rice by means of a long term agreement. With the Income-Generating in the Urban Environment program, we have implemented six companies of fabric, equipped with material adequate for industrial cut and sewing. The Drinking Water Provisioning program has been chosen by the UNDP in Haiti as an alternative model for access to water in difficult regions.

Honduras



Despite limited macro-economic progress, there are still severe problems of poverty, unemployment and labour instability. The country has major challenges concerning the quality of education, lack of health services and basic infrastructure and severe malnutrition problems, which is on the increase.

We are working on three areas to generate more impact. The first, economic justice, is developed in Copán, Ocotepeque and Lempira, the poorest departamentos. It aims to promote small-scale agriculture and access to essential services of the rural population. The second one is focused

on the economic and social empowerment of women in Santa Bárbara, Intibuca and La Paz. We want to build their capacity to exercise their civil, political and economic rights. And the third one, governance, transparency and gender equity, includes advocacy and campaigning to achieve structural changes.

Nicaragua



The economy continues to provide discouraging figures for the population: 16.88% inflation, 20% or more increase in food prices and services, unsafe investment climate and very low positions in the ranking of international competitiveness. The most remarkable initiatives that the government has promoted, to try and deal with the high levels of poverty, are the Stop Hunger program, the Policy of Sovereignty and Food and Nutritional Security, the holding of the Summit Emergency and Food Sovereignty, and the Adult Literacy program "Yes, I can", launched by civil society.

In the framework of the Small Scale Coffee Producers program, we have strengthened the recognition of CAFENICA as the representative of small producers when dealing with the government. Concerning the Citizens and Governance program, we want to highlight the participation of 3,674 people in actions strengthening the exercise of citizens' rights. With the Food Security program, more than 2,000 families had access to healthy food. In Humanitarian Action, we responded to the emergency caused by hurricane Felix; we set up an early warning system and carried out actions of preparation in the face of natural disasters.

Paraguay



The presidential elections held last April was a landmark in the history of the country. The election of a former Catholic bishop close to the poor led to an end to 61 years of government of the Colorado party, which supported the dictatorship for 35 years. The second major event was the humanitarian crisis, a result of the severe drought, and the five fires in five departments, which affected more than 200,000 people.

With the program Peasant: Sustainable Livelihoods and Agricultural Policies, 1,750 families have received training, infrastructure (silos, seeds and tools) and technical assistance. Thanks to the In-

igenous People's Rights, the social networks *Articulación chaqueña*, ACHA (Chaco Coordinating Body), and *Coordinadora por la autodeterminación de los pueblos indígenas*, CAPI (Coordinating body for the self-determination of the indigenous peoples) have established themselves as the real referents in the demand of their rights. Their main achievements include the fact that Act 904-81 of the Indigenous Peoples continues to be in force, despite the Parliament's attempt to repeal it to replace it with a weaker law. In Humanitarian Action, we have dealt with the crisis triggered by the fires and droughts in September 2007, and have provided assistance to some 14,000 people.

Peru



Congress passed the Free Trade Agreement with the USA. The prosperity at the macroeconomic level is explained by the dynamism of sectors like the mining industry, the oil, financial and the building sector. But this growth is not accompanied by measures that facilitate the re-distribution of income. In the face of the demands of the civil society, the Government –through a set of decrees– criminalises social mobilisation. The context has also been marked by the adoption of laws to make available the natural resources of the peasant and indigenous communities to the extractive industries.

Thanks to the Sustainable Livelihoods program in the Andean Area, fair rural development models have been promoted, with an innovative design to transfer skills by means of the local governments and the active participation of families in the administration of their natural resources. In the Farming and Trade Policies program, it is worth highlighting the campaign *Agri-exports without exploitation* which has made visible the precarious situation of working women and has succeeded in increasing monitoring in companies. With the Decent Work and Citizenship program 128 artisans, 209 micro-business people and 452 traders have taken advantage of business opportunities.

Through the continent

REGIONAL PROGRAMS

Agriculture

We have started to build alliances with regional peasant organisations in order to have common positions on the issues of bio-fuels, the food crisis and agricultural trade. In the face of the increase of prices, we have established an ad hoc working group charged with the task of preparing a regional report analysing three basic issues: what agricultural and trade policies have been promoted; what position has been taken by civil society; and how it has been covered in the media. We have also completed a study on the performance of the Andean countries (Ecuador, Perú, Bolivia) on the issue of water.

Communication and Media

We have made more visible our work in the field, by means of various channels: articles and interviews in the Intermón Oxfam website, presentations in our headquarters, participation in the international exhibition in Zaragoza, etc. In addition, we have prepared a communication and media scheme to better report about our humanitarian response activities in the region. In late 2007, a regional media and communication officer joined us.

Coffee

Since January 2008, Nicaragua has led this program integrating organisations of small producers in Guatemala and Nicaragua, implementing actions concerning the improvement of productive investment, the market capacities, organisational strengthening and the capacity to influence public policies. All this has strengthened organisations at the national level and also the *Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Comercio Justo, CLAC* –Latin American Coordinating Body of Fair Trade–, which brings together 184 organisations to lobby the International Coffee Organisation. During these months, our teams have exchanged experiences with the producers, therefore facilitating the development of a joint vision that strengthens cooperation between unions and countries. Working at the regional level has allowed us to do more effective advocacy work and at a more senior level.

FAIR TRADE

38.3% of our fair trade purchases were made in America. We worked together with 54 producer groups in 13 countries and they receive a dignified salary for their work. Therefore, they can improve their living conditions. During this period, together with organisations with a lot of experience in fair trade in Guatemala and Peru and the Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, we have developed a diagnosis tool which will enable us to identify the areas of improvement of each producer group in the region that we work with, as well as the implementation of appropriate projects to build organisational capacities, when necessary.



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Asia

Asia is a complex continent for cooperation workers because of being so large in geographical terms, its population (over 4,000 million people), its socio-economic diversity—with emerging powers like China or India where significant economic growth coexists with large pockets of poverty and huge challenges in development and equity—and the conflicts and catastrophes that have taken place in this continent in recent years. This is why Oxfam International affiliates have been working on a change of our model of presence in India, one of the Asian countries where, overall, we managed the highest number of development projects. The will of the confederation to be a plural organisation, including affiliates in the countries in the South, and improve the efficiency of our fight against poverty, has brought about the establishment, in the 2007-08 period, of Oxfam India, as a result of the integration of the programs and the staff of the five Oxfam International affiliates which so far were present in the country. The transition process, which we will be accurately reported on in our annual reports of activities, will last two years. Our humanitarian work in the continent, which in the past focused on the responses to the earthquake in China and the cyclone in Myanmar, and our work supporting fair trade cooperatives, will continue to develop just like until now.



India



Inflation, which reached 12% this year, has had a negative impact in the already low purchasing power of more than 456 million people living below the poverty rate. Gender equity in primary education has reached 95% in 10 regions, but lack of access to water and healthcare is still conditioning girls' attendance to secondary school.

With the education program, we have reached the 100% in the schooling and attendance rate of the children in 20 schools. In addition, there is a change in the parents' mentality, who appreciate the value of girls' education more than they used to. In the Sustainable Livelihoods

framework, we have worked on two programs. Thanks to one of them, 1,355 households have received training and materials to carry out agricultural activities. As a result of the second program, 15,000 land ownership applications have been submitted by the dalits to the government in the Maharashtra region. This is a major achievement which has been supported by regional politicians, followed with interest by the high castes and media coverage.



Through the continent

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Intermón Oxfam has helped raise funds to look after those affected by the *Nargis* cyclone in Myanmar and help the victims of the earthquake which devastated Southeast China, both emergencies in May 2008. With the funds raised, we distributed drinking water, hygiene kits, medicines and portable latrines to 611,522 people in the province of Sichuan, the worst affected area by the earthquake in China. In Myanmar, we cared for the survivors of the cyclone by means of local and international organisations, providing them with funds and humanitarian equipment to respond both to basic needs of the population and the recovery of their livelihoods.

FAIR TRADE

In Asia, we have decided to actively promote organic production, particularly fair trade T-shirts made in India with certified organic cotton, and tea from Sri Lanka, where we have chosen Bio Foods, an association of small farmers producing tea under fair trade principles and also with a biological certificate. Our purchases in this continent represented 37.5% of our total, supporting 35 producer groups in 12 countries.

Clear accounting

In the financial year 2007-2008, our total income has increased by 6% and has exceeded 79 million Euros. This increase has been particularly significant in the area of public income, specially from the European Union, which accounts for 33% of the total, compared to 67% from private sources. The increase in the funds earmarked for action programs has focused on international cooperation and, specifically, emergency humanitarian aid.

Income

FINANCIAL YEAR
2007-2008

PRIVATE INCOME 52,712

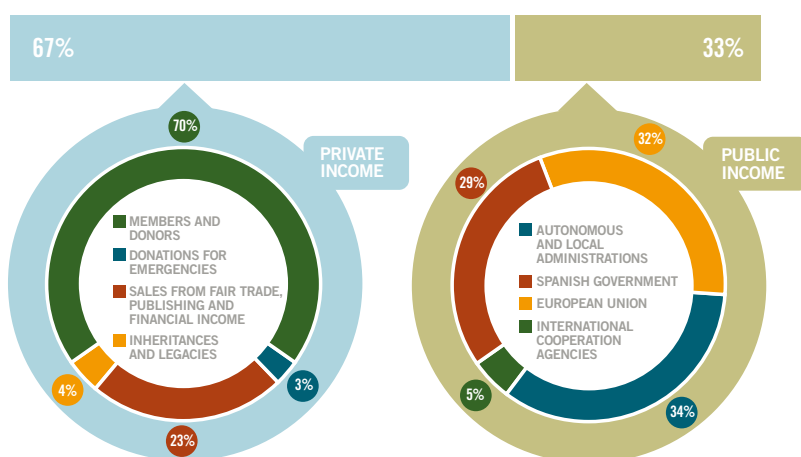
► Members and donors	36,465
► Donations for Emergencies	1,691
► Sales from Fair Trade, Publishing and Financial Income	12,198
► Inheritances and Legacies	2,358

PUBLIC INCOME 26,449

► Spanish Government	7,721
► European Union	8,539
► Autonomous and Local Authorities	8,997
► International cooperation agencies	1,192

TOTAL INCOME 79,161

How do we get our income?



Expenditure

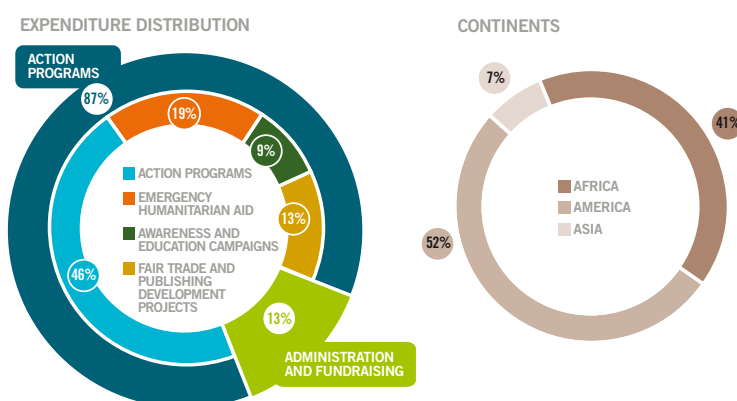
ACTION PROGRAMS 69,533

► International Cooperation	51,744
Development projects	29,238
Emergency humanitarian aid	13,319
Technical management, field monitoring and evaluation	9,187
► Awareness and education campaigns	7,139
► Fair Trade and publishing	10,650

ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDRAISING 10,323

TOTAL EXPENDITURE 79,856

How do we distribute our funds?

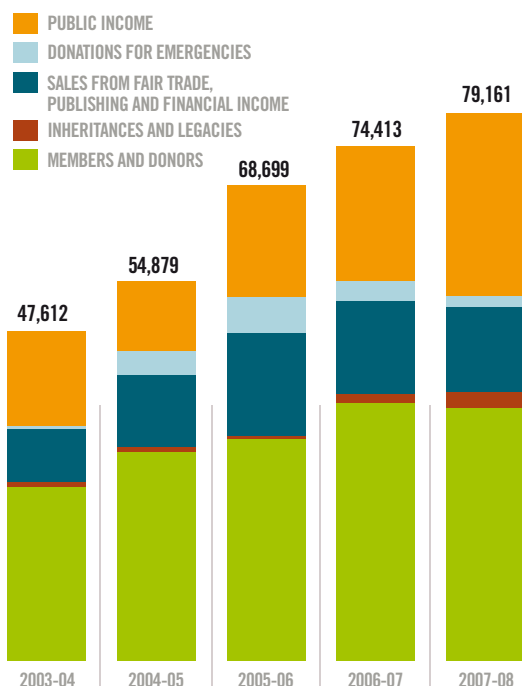


Result

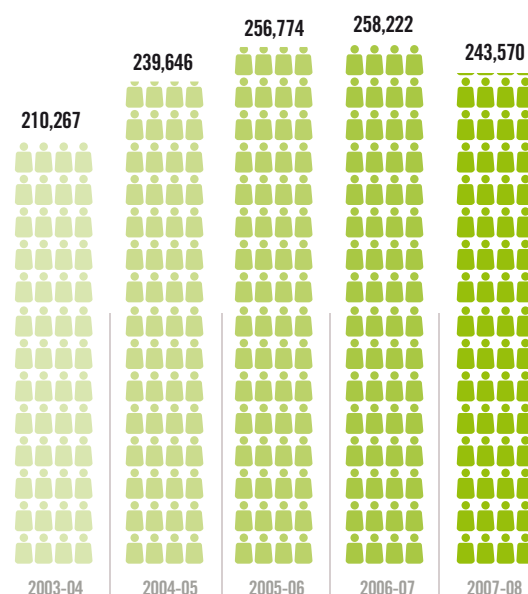
-695

(in thousands of euros)

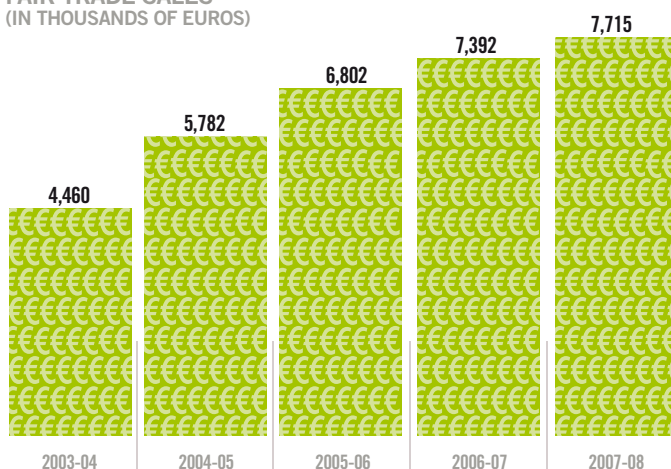
EVOLUTION OF FUNDS (IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS)



EVOLUTION OF MEMBERS AND DONORS



EVOLUTION OF FAIR TRADE SALES (IN THOUSANDS OF EUROS)



FAIR TRADE SALES CHANNELS



OUR NUMBERS IN DETAIL

As far as income is concerned, the largest share is, of course, that of the contributions of our members and private donors. In 2007-2008, this represented 36.5 million Euros, 70% of our private income. The sustained support of our donors is the pillar on which our independence and our capacity to implement the programs actions involving changes that we develop is based. Although our level of income from this source has remained steady, the crisis context has been felt during the financial year and we have not reached our planned target of membership increase and renewal, which has been slightly reduced.

As far as public income is concerned (26.5 million Euros), there has been an increase, which has been particularly significant in the contributions of the European Union, which have increased from 2.5

million Euros in 2006-2007 to 8.5 million in 2007-2008. It is also worth highlighting the increase in the contributions from international cooperation agencies, which have meant 5% of our public income.

As far as expenditure is concerned, we should note the increase in the funds earmarked for emergency humanitarian responses, which has been more than 13.3 million Euro, compared to the 8.2 of the previous financial year. Just like the year before, 87% of the funds spent were earmarked for action programs and only 13% to administration and fundraising. The 695,000 Euro final negative balance is the result of having had to record in the financial year 2007-2008 more than a million Euros earmarked for cooperation projects spread over several years, which have been provided for the allocation in coming financial years.

ALCAIN Y RIBA AUDITORES



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08006 Barcelona Fax 93 414 38 54
E-mail: alcainyriba@alcainyriba.com

AUDIT REPORT ON ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

To the Board of Trustees of the Intermón Oxfam Foundation

1. We have audited the annual accounts of the Intermón Oxfam Foundation, which consist of the Balance Sheet at 30th June 2008, the Profit and Loss Account and the notes corresponding to the year ending on the aforementioned date, the preparation of which is the responsibility of the Board of the Foundation. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the aforementioned annual accounts taken as a whole, based upon work performed in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, which require the examination, through the performance of selective tests, of the evidence supporting the annual accounts and the evaluation of their presentation, the accounting principles applied and the estimates made.
2. In compliance with the applicable law, for comparative purposes, the Trustees have included the figures for the year ending 30th June 2008, in addition to those corresponding to the previous year, for each of the items presented in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account. Our opinion refers only to the annual accounts for the year ending 30th June 2008. On 30th November 2007, we issued our audit report on the annual accounts for the year ending 30th June 2007, in which we expressed a favourable opinion.
3. In our opinion, the accompanying annual accounts for the year ending 30th June 2008 give a true and fair reflection in all aspects, of the net equity and financial position of the Intermón Oxfam Foundation on 30th June 2008 and the results of their operations for the year ending on this date, and contain the necessary and sufficient information for their adequate interpretation and understanding, in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles and criteria, applied on a consistent basis with those of the previous year.
4. The accompanying management report for the year ended 30th June 2008 contains the explanations that the Board considers appropriate concerning the situation of the Intermón Oxfam Foundation, the evolution of its business and other matters, and is not an integral part of the annual accounts. We have verified that the accounting information included in the aforementioned report agrees with the annual accounts for the year ended 30th June 2008. Our work as auditors is limited to verifying the management report in accordance with the scope mentioned in this paragraph, and does not include the review of information other than that obtained from the accounting entries of the Foundation.

Barcelona, 22nd December 2008

Alcain y Riba auditores, S.A.


Xavier Alcain Pla
Account Partner-Auditor

Accreditations



They have audited our accounts with a favourable opinion of our financial statement.



The Intermón Oxfam transparency and good practices report may be consulted at www.fundacionlealtad.org



ÓPTIMA
Certificación del
Ministerio de
Asuntos Sociales

Certification from the Ministry of Social Affairs on the monitoring of the regulations concerning equality of opportunities between men and women within companies.

Joint work

We are convinced that, adding our efforts to those of other NGOs, we will make progress in the fight to combat poverty; for this reason, we belong to the Spanish Coordinating Body of Non Governmental Development Organisations (NGDO), of which we are founding members, and we participate in other NGO coordinating bodies of autonomous communities.

At the level of humanitarian action, we are members of the Sphere Project Board, which led to the development of the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, that we comply with in our operations.

Likewise, we are partners of the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and we have signed the Framework Partnership Agreement (FPA) which defines roles and responsibilities in the implementation of humanitarian operations financed by the European Community through ECHO.

As an organisation that promotes fair trade, we are members of the Spanish Coordinating Body of Fair Trade, which brings together fair trade purchasers and sellers in Spain. We are also members of the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) and the global network of fair trade organizations, recently called World Fair Trade Organization. In addition, since 1995, we have had consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.



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»» Further information

On our web site you will find updated information about our work on humanitarian action, development projects, campaigning and awareness raising work as well as fair trade. Likewise, at www.IntermonOxfam.org/rindiendocumentas you will be able to consult or download our complete annual accounts and the report of activities in English.

Corporate and private institution donors

At Intermón Oxfam, we collaborate with companies, financial institutions, foundations and private institutions that share our values of justice, solidarity and peace.

Thanks to the companies, foundations and institutions that accompany us is the fight against poverty



And thanks to the 1,944 institutions, companies and organisations, that we cannot manage



Thanks to all of you who have made the work of Intermón Oxfam possible this year: for your support in our fundraising campaigns, publications, fair trade, the annual solidarity festival “A Day for Hope” and the provision of goods and services, advice or funds for development or emergency projects.

20 MINUTOS • ABERTIS INFRAESTRUCTURAS, S.A. • ACEROS BERGARA S. A. • AENA AEROPUERTO DE BARCELONA • ANTENA 3. TELEVISIÓN • ANTONI PONS S. A. • AROFISH S. L. • AROPESCA S. A. • ASSOCIACIÓ CULTURAL CASTELL DE PERELADA • AVAI ASOCIACION DEL VOLUNTARIADO ARCENSE DE AYUDA A LA INFANCIA • AVANT TY ARYBER S. L. • BBK • BIC IBERIA • BIDEGINTZAN ALDE ZAHARRA • BIOIBERICA S. A. • BLUMAQ S. A. • BMC SOFTWARE S. A. • BODEGAS PRINCIPE DE VIANA • CAIXA DE CATALUNYA GESTIO SGIIC S. A. • CAIXA D'ESTALVIS DE GIRONA • CAJA MADRID MEDIOS DE PAGO • CAJASOL OBRA SOCIAL • CALIBRADOS MADRID S. L. • CAN BONASTRE • CANON • CARNICAS FRIVALL S.L. • CASAL GENT GRAN DE TORELLO • CECU SOLAR S. L. • CELTIBERIA DOMUS • CIRCULO DE LECTORES • CISCO SYSTEMS SPAIN S. L. • CNH MAQUINARIA SPAIN. S.A. • COLEGIO INGENIEROS AGRONOMOS ANDALUCÍA • COLEGIO INGENIEROS INDUSTRIALES DE NAVARRA • CONDIS SUPERMERCATS S.A. • CONEXION S. C. P. • COOPERATIVA DE CONSUM ABACUS • D'ANTIS BAR 78 S. L. • DESARROLLOS INMOBILIARIOS CAPITEL S. L. • DINÀMIC PLEC S. A. • DISIMOB 2000 S. L. • EDITORIAL FUNDAMENTOS S. L. • EDITORIAL PRENSA VALENCIANA S.A. • EGMASA • ELECTRA VITORIA S. COOP. • ENJABONARTE S.A. • EUROTRONIX S. A. • FONAMENTS S.A. • FR MEYER'S SOHN GMBH CO KG • FUNDACIÓ CAIXA SABADELL • FUNDACIÓ CULTURAL PRIVADA ROCAMORA • FUNDACIÓ JAUME ESPONA • FUNDACIÓ JESÚS SERRA • FUNDACIÓN AISGE • FUNDACIÓN CANARIA NARANJO GALVÁN • FUNDACIÓN CORPORACIÓN VALORA • FUNDACIÓN CULTURAL BANESTO • FUNDACIÓN FELIPE RINALDI • FUNDACIÓN GENERAL UNIVERSIDAD COMPLUTENSE MADRID • FUNDACIÓN IVI • FUNDACIÓN MUNDUKIDE • FUNDACIÓN REPARTO SOLIDARIO BANAKETA FUNDAZIOA • FUNDACIÓN TELEFÓNICA • GESTIÓN HOTELERA DEL NOROESTE S. L. • GIMAR S. L. GRUPO GIRO • GLASS POINT • GLOBAL ESTRATEGIAS S. L. • GREY IBERIA S.L. • GRUPO CEMENTOS PORTLAND VALDERRIVAS • GRUPO JOLY • GRUPO MOBY DICK • HERALDO DE ARAGÓN • HUERTA DE LA RETAMOSA • HYDRO ALUMINIO LA ROCA S. A. • IBERCAJA OBRA SOCIAL Y CULTURAL • IGALLIA S. L. • IL3 • ILUSTRE COLEGIO DE ABOGADOS DEL SEÑORIO DE VIZCAYA • IMPRESSIONS INTERCOMARCALS S. A. • INGENIERÍA Y MONTAJES BELENGUER S. L. • INPROQUISA S. A. • INSTITUT MUNICIPAL DE FORMACIÓ I EMPRESA IMFE • INTERMARCHÉ • ISS FACILITIES • ITM IBÉRICA S. A. • JOSE LUIS MORENO MORE • JUAN RAMÓN PUERTAS HERNÁNDEZ S. L. • KIMALDI ELECTRONICS S. L. • LA CAIXA GESTIÓN DE ACTIVOS S. G. I I S. A. • LA VANGUARDIA • LABORATORIOS DEL DR ESTEVE S. A. • LEX NOVA S. A. • LIVING STONE PARTNERS S. L. • LOS LEANDROS SOLARES S. L. • MANINSELEC S. L. • MERCABARNA • MERCER HUMAN RESOURCE CONSULTING S. L. • METU SYSTEM IBÉRICA S. A. • MORGAN STANLEY S. V. S. A. • NEOPLASTICA ESPAÑA S. A. • NOSTRA CAIXA DE BALEARS S. A. • OBRA SOCIAL CAIXANOVA • OLYMPUS OPTICAL ESPAÑA S. A. • ONCE • OPEN HOUSE SPAIN S. L. • ORACLE IBÉRICA S. R. L. • ORIENTACIÓN Y CONFIGURACIÓN DE SOLUCIONES S. L. • OTO S. L. • PLÁSTICOS ALMAR MURCIA S. L. • PULSO INFORMÁTICA S. L. • RURALMED SLU • SALAS REX S. L. • SALTO SYSTEMS S. L. • SECURITAS SEGURIDAD ESPAÑA S.A. • SINERGES TECMON S. A. • SOL MELIÁ S.A. • SORLI DISCAU • SPANAIR • SUPERMERCADOS SABECO, S.A. • T.Q. TECNOL S. A. • TELEFÓNICA MÓVILES ESPAÑA S.A.U • TERMOPACK S. L. • THE IRISH ROVER (EL GARBANZO S. L.) • TRANSPORTS METROPOLITANS DE BARCELONA • TREND MICRO SPAIN • UNIPPOST, S.A. • UNIPREUS S. L. • UNIVERSIDAD POLITÉCNICA DE MADRID • VIATGES IBÉRIA S. A. • VODAFONE ESPAÑA S. A. • VOLUNTARIADO UNIVERSIDAD DE VALLADOLID.

to name and that have contributed to our work of combating poverty and injustice.

Public Co-financers

We would like to thank all these institutions for trusting our organisation and contributing to changing the reality of many people. Thanks for supporting development cooperation and humanitarian action programs and projects, raising awareness and education activities, as well as promoting fair trade in our society.



Autonomous regional governments



Provincial governments

Diputació de Barcelona

Diputación Foral de Bizkaia

Diputación Provincial de Cádiz

Diputación Provincial de Córdoba

Diputació de Tarragona

City councils

Ayuntamiento de A Coruña
Ajuntament de Badalona
Ajuntament de Barcelona
Ayuntamiento de Bilbao

Ajuntament de Castelló
Ayuntamiento de Córdoba
Ajuntament de Girona
Ayuntamiento de Granada

Ayuntamiento de Logroño
Ajuntament de Lleida
Ayuntamiento de Madrid
Ayuntamiento de Málaga

Ajuntament de Mataró
Ayuntamiento de Oviedo
Ayuntamiento de Sevilla
Ajuntament de Sant Cugat del Vallés

Ajuntament de Terrassa
Ajuntament de València
Ayuntamiento de Vitoria - Gasteiz
Ajuntament de Vilanova i la Geltrú

Other organisations





Together with you, demanding justice. **Thank you**

REGIONAL OFFICES

BARCELONA (Head Office)

Director: Francesc Mateu
Roger de Llúria, 15 - 08010

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Director: José Luis Quintela
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Alameda de Urquijo, 11 - 48008

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Director: Mª Jesús del Olmo
Alberto Aguilera, 15 - 28015

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Director: Valentín Vilanova
Méndez Núñez, 1 - 41001

VALENCIA

Director: Gloria Bigné
Marqués de Dos Aguas, 5 - 46002

ZARAGOZA

Director: Lorena Fernández
Pedro Mª Ric, 13, 2º derecha - 50008

SHOPS

A CORUÑA Estrecha de San Andrés, 12

ALICANTE Segura, 13

BARCELONA Roger de Llúria, 15 /
Provenza, 247 / Gran de Gracia, 156

Badalona Sant Miquel, 53 bajos

Sabadell Sant Pere, 51

Sant Cugat Enric Granados, 10

Terrassa Pg. Comte D'Egara, 2-4

Vilanova i la Geltrú Havana, 8

BILBAO Alameda de Urquijo, 11

BURGOS Almirante Antonio Valdés y Bazán, 1

CÁDIZ Sagasta, 15

Jerez de la Frontera Francos, 25

CASTELLÓN Enmedio, 97

CÓRDOBA Pasaje José Aumente Baena,
Local Nº2

ELCHE Salvador, 22

GANDÍA Torreta, 10

GIJÓN San Bernardo, 24

GRONA Plaza VÍ, 4 (junto Ayuntamiento)

GRANADA Cruz, 44 (casi esquina con
Solarillo Gracia)

GUADALAJARA Plaza Capitán Boixareu
Rivera, 68

HUELVA Béjar, 7

LEÓN Cervantes, 12

LOGROÑO Calvo Sotelo, 24

LLEIDA Roca Labrador, 7 (junto Edificio
Escorxador)

MADRID Alberto Aguilera, 15 / Goya, 68

Getafe Magdalena, 5

San Sebastián de los Reyes Centro Comercial
Plaza Norte 2, Local 96

MÁLAGA Nosquera, 2

MURCIA Echegaray, 4 (Pza. Romea)

OVIEDO Río San Pedro, 11

PALMA DE MALLORCA Victoria, 4

PAMPLONA Paulino Caballero, 25

REUS Vapor Vell, 4 (acceso por Plaza de la
Dona Treballadora)

SALAMANCA Ancha, 6

SAN SEBASTIÁN-DONOSTIA San Francisco,
22 (Gros)

SANTANDER Santa Lucía, 33

SEVILLA Méndez Núñez, 1

TARRAGONA Sant Francesc, 6

TOLEDO Plaza Amador de los Ríos, 4

VALENCIA Marqués de Dos Aguas, 5

VALLADOLID Colmenares, 1

VIGO Ecuador, 31

VITORIA-GASTEIZ Siervas de Jesús, 14

ZARAGOZA León XIII, 24

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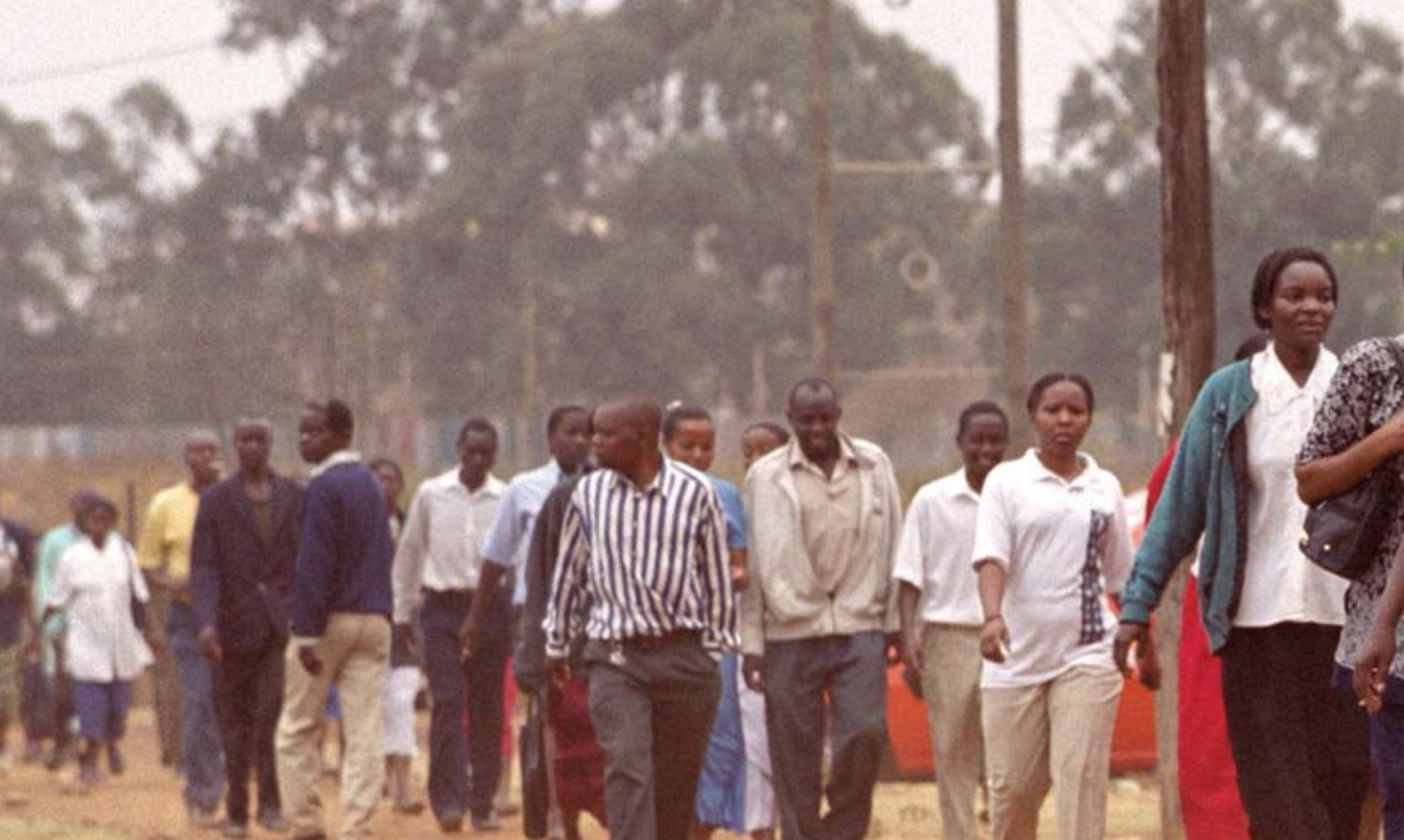
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