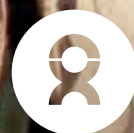


ANNUAL REPORT 2012-13

CHANGING LIVES THAT CHANGE LIVES



OXFAM
Intermón

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 03 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE
- 04 OUR IMPACT
- 06 ABOUT US
- 12 WHAT WE HAVE DONE
 - ECONOMIC JUSTICE
 - ESSENTIAL SERVICES
 - HUMANITARIAN ACTION
 - WOMEN'S RIGHTS
 - CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE
- 28 WHERE WE WORK
- 30 OUR SUPPORTERS
- 34 INSIDE OUR ORGANISATION
- 40 ECONOMIC REPORT
- 45 CONTACT US
- 46 ANNEX: information on how our organisation complies with the INGO Accountability Charter standards of conduct

COVER PHOTO: Silvestre Santacruz, 56, harvests sugar cane in the community of Itapirú, Paraguay. He has been a member of the Manduvirá fair trade cooperative for 10 years

WHAT ARE THOSE NUMBERS?

(GRI 4.5)

Throughout the annual report you will see references to the minimum standards of conduct that NGOs must achieve to meet the INGO Accountability Charter. This Charter is supported by 24 of the biggest NGOs in the world; one of these is Oxfam. This is the second consecutive year we have done this and our objective is to improve our transparency and accountability to our collaborators, members, allies and beneficiaries.



www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org



On pages 46 and 47 you can find more details about how we comply with the Charter's requirements

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We would also like to thank everyone in the countries where we work who has contributed the information contained in this report.

Charifa Beja (centre), travelled from Morocco to Jordan to take part in a forum on women's leadership.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE

CHANGING LIVES THAT CHANGE LIVES (GRI 1.1, 2.9)

JOSÉ MARÍA VERA
Executive Director of Oxfam Intermón
@Chema_Vera



Dear Friends

My first year as Executive Director has been intense. The challenge that our mission entails in a changing world, together with the economic crisis in our country, has left us exhausted but also excited about our achievements.

Firstly, I would like to mention the women and men with and for whom we work. This year I have visited six countries in Africa and Latin America. I was able to see the situations of extreme poverty there and I was overwhelmed by the injustices suffered by many more people than should be acceptable for humanity. We stand by these people and with their communities and organisations, we owe them that. We devote the resources you entrust us with and all our energy to supporting their desire for change, in their lives and in their villages, cities and countries: changing lives that change lives.

My first trip was to Burkina Faso, a country of friendly people who confront poverty with determination. In the last 18 months the Sahel has suffered a double emergency: a big food crisis which affected 18 million people and the arrival of thousands of refugees from Mali fleeing the conflict in that country. We responded to both crises with the biggest humanitarian operation in our history, reaching more than half a million people with our food security, water and sanitation programmes. What satisfied me most was the knowledge that these people feel that we met their most pressing needs and supported them in the recovery of their capabilities.

In February I visited Morocco, a country where, together with civil society organisations, we promote the working rights of the women who work as strawberry pickers. Defending their rights and creating economic alternatives with them is an objective that we would like to continue devoting passion and energy to. Recently we launched the 'Avanceristas' initiative, which is intended to disseminate information on women's causes, struggles and initiatives, and to generate support and resources to fund the programmes we use to support them.

Women are also centre stage in the GROW campaign; in the Sahel where we are promoting an increase in food reserves, in Peru where we are urging more investment in small family-based agriculture, in Guatemala – and across the world – where we are defending the right to land. In addition, with the 'Behind the Brand' campaign we have challenged the biggest companies in the food sector to improve their working and environmental practices. The fair trade alternative seems a natural way to address these challenges. I would like to encourage you to continue visiting our shops and buying the products they sell.

In Spain, the crisis has been used to justify the paring down of the role of Development Cooperation in our country. Together with other NGOs we have implemented a number of campaigns to condemn this in the name of international solidarity. There are resources available for this, and the Robin Hood Tax

on financial transactions would be a good example if it were applied here in the same way as it already has been approved in 11 European countries. We are not indifferent to the poverty and growing levels of exclusion in our society. We have strengthened our collaboration with organisations working in Spain to break the false dilemma of setting 'the poor here against the poor outside'. Poverty has many faces and gradations, although many of the causes are similar. This is what we demonstrated in our first report on the situation in Spain: Crisis, inequality and poverty, in which the experience we gained during the Latin American and Asian crises gave us the ability to say that the politics of austerity do not bring growth, but instead increase inequality.

The drastic fall in the cooperation budgets of many public administrations, 70% altogether, and the difficulties of raising private funds has meant that we have had to continue reducing costs so we could allocate as many of our resources as possible to our mission objectives. In addition to other measures, we implemented an employment regulation which meant the departure of part of the team and a salary reduction for the rest in order to retain the maximum number of jobs possible; this was a hard decision for each and every one of the team members. At the same time, we have been able to successfully open up new revenue-raising streams from European and international institutions.

Building a more influential, innovative and global Oxfam Intermón will be a deciding factor in our ability to make progress with our mission objectives in alliance with other organisations. As part of this, we have made changes to our brand and changed our name to Oxfam Intermón, bringing ourselves into line with the rest of the Confederation, but at the same time retaining 'Intermón' as a reflection of a decades-long identity that thousands of us have been able to use to demonstrate our solidarity with people who are suffering. The respect for our history and its foundation by the Company of Jesus has been translated into a relationship of alliances based on shared values and aimed at those common objectives which unite us in the fight against injustice in the world.

The Oxfam Intermón annual report which I am presenting to you brings all this together, and much more. We want to continue strengthening our transparency and accountability to the people and institutions that support us, as well as to the communities we work with. We are at your disposal for any queries you may have about our work and the challenges we face.

I end by thanking all of you for the trust that you have placed in Oxfam Intermón. We are fully aware of what this means to you and we handle this trust with the greatest rigour and responsibility, seeking the greatest transformative impact with the energy you give us.

Thank you, because every day in our exciting work we can feel your encouragement.



John Nuwagaba and other
4,300 farmers grow fair
trade coffee in Uganda.

OUR IMPACT

In the fiscal year 2012-13, we changed the lives of 1.7 million people. These are lives which in turn have changed other lives. And all this was made possible by your efforts to create a better life, by the commitment of hundreds of local organisations, of our team and of thousands of collaborators, activists and fair trade consumers. Together we form a network for international change against injustice and poverty. (GRI 2.8)



ÉLIDA ESPÍNOLA

Paraguay

'The fair has changed my life'

5,287 farmers have created a regular weekly market (la Feria Campesina, ie. the Farmers' Fair) which has allowed them to increase their profits. It is also a place for the exchange of ideas and learning for women, giving them confidence and economic independence. Little by little the fairs are contributing to the economic development of everyone.



EDUARD SAGRERA

Spain

'Finally arms trade that kills one person every minute will be regulated'

With the Arms under Control campaign (which we have been promoting with Amnesty International and Fundipau) and the public support of 40,000 people we have played a part in the signing of an international treaty regulating the arms trade.



SUZANNE OUEDRAOGO

Burkina Faso

'Now we have food'

During the Sahel food crisis we distributed cash, food, drinking water and sanitation systems to 590,000 people who are now less vulnerable to droughts and food price rises. We are still supporting them while at the same time pressing the governments of the region and of Spain to respond to these emergencies.



YOLANDA PEREA

Colombia

'Gradually women are having the courage to complain'

With 10 allied organisations and people like Yolanda we are promoting the *Rape and other forms of violence: Leave my body out of the war* campaign, to prevent, punish and provide redress to the crimes of sexual violence which have taken place during the armed conflict in Colombia.



ROSA ELENA MORENO

Dominican Republic

'We want fiscal justice'

We provide support to people like Rosa who make up Fiscal Justice, a social movement in the Dominican Republic which demands a fairer distribution of income. After months of mobilisations, they have persuaded the government to start publishing the monthly budget expenditure figures again and a decree has been published to reduce unnecessary expenditure.



NARCISO ALONSO BRITO

Dominican Republic

'Now we are no longer slaves'

Thanks to the higher and more stable prices we pay for fair trade cocoa, the 1,704 members of COOPROAGRO are less vulnerable to market fluctuations. Their families and the communities they live in also benefit from this.



SAFILINA ISSA

Mozambique

'This grant is a great opportunity for me'

With the support of relevant local organisations, we gave grants to 142 teachers like Safilina so that they could improve their training, and to 200 girls so that they could finish their basic education. All of this means a better quality education, in which girls and women can find their own space.



RAQUEL SÁNCHEZ

Spain

'International pressure is key'

107,000 people and dozens of farming organisations asked the Guatemalan government to hand land over to the 769 families evicted from the Polochic Valley. Because of their pressure 158 families now have land to cultivate.

MANY THANKS!

210,256 MEMBERS AND DONORS • **1,276** BUSINESSES • **42** NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
212,000 FAIR TRADE CUSTOMERS • **36,884** ACTIVISTS • **1,134** PEOPLE EMPLOYED
1,660 VOLUNTEERS • **227** LOCAL ORGANISATIONS



A victim of violence in Mali in the refugee camp at Mentao, Burkina Faso.

ABOUT US

Oxfam Intermón is a non-governmental development organisation (NGDO) made up of a network of committed people and expert organisations that create and implement effective solutions to tackle the inequality caused by injustice and poverty. We attack the problems at root cause and on all fronts (economic, social, political and environmental) and by connecting local with global action. Only in this way can solutions work both for the present day and for future generations. (GRI 2.1, 2.2)

WE ARE OXFAM (GRI 2.2)

We are an independent organisation affiliated to Oxfam, an international confederation consisting of 17 organisations working in more than 90 countries as part of a global movement for change.

Injustice makes us angry. We question unfair policies and practices and we believe we can achieve a fair world free from poverty by working together. We fight to achieve changes which ensure that basic rights are respected. And to do this we work with communities, whilst at the same time trying to influence those who exercise power to ensure that people who live in poverty can improve their lives and livelihoods, as well as participate in decisions which affect them. Within the framework of this relationship and commitment we push for the recognition of five basic rights with which we want to achieve positive change:

- **THE RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY**
- **THE RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS**
- **THE RIGHT TO BASIC SERVICES**
- **THE RIGHT TO BE HEARD**
- **THE RIGHT TO ONE'S OWN IDENTITY**

OUR MISSION (GRI 2.2)

Oxfam Intermón is made up of people who fight with and for disadvantaged communities as part of a broad global movement, with the objective of eradicating injustice and poverty and of ensuring that all human beings can fully exercise their rights and enjoy a decent life.

OUR 5 VALUES

We are a network of committed people because all of us who work in Oxfam Intermón identify with five values:

- **JUSTICE**
- **HUMAN DIGNITY**
- **SOLIDARITY**
- **COMMITMENT**
- **CONSISTENCY**

These values define us as active members of the organisation and help us progress towards achieving our proposed mission and build the world we aspire to.

OUR CHANGE OBJECTIVES (GRI 2.2)

From 2007 to 2013 our objectives were defined by the 'We Demand Justice' strategy. Throughout these years we addressed the causes and consequences of poverty and injustice by means of development cooperation, humanitarian action, fair trade and citizen mobilisation within the framework of the following core areas:

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Promoting access of men and women to incomes which allow them to have a healthy diet and to live in dignity.

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

Working towards ensuring all communities have the right to affordable and accessible education, water supply and health services.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Ensuring the protection of and assistance to people affected by natural disaster or conflict, before, during and after the catastrophe.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Fighting for women's right to take control of their own lives, at an economic, political and social level.

CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

Building a global citizenship movement capable of demanding responsible and transparent governments and companies committed to the defence of their communities' basic rights.

From now on the strategy that will guide our work will be 'The power of people against poverty'. What we have learned over the past few years has led us to redefine our working objectives. Over the next few years we will focus on:

The right of people to be heard, so that they can claim the right to live in dignity.

The promotion of gender justice, because discrimination against women and girls is at the same time cause and consequence of the inequality generated by poverty.

Saving lives, now and in the future, through our direct interventions and also through urging governments and other bodies to honour their responsibilities to ensure the rights of the victims of disasters or conflicts.

Sustainable food systems with agricultural innovation and our international fair trade campaigns.

Fair division of natural resources.

Funding of development and of universal basic services.



TO FIND OUT MORE: consult our Strategic Plan 2013-19 www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/quienes-somos/presentacion

LISTENING TO OUR STAKEHOLDERS

We believe in people, in their capabilities, strength and power to transform lives. So we are firmly committed to collaborating with all the people and organisations involved in our activities: the beneficiary communities of our programmes, the partners and allies we work with, our team (paid staff and volunteers), our collaborators, donors and supporters, the other NGOs and institutions with which we have formed coalitions, governments, the private sector, academic institutions and the general public. We are convinced that the engagement and feedback of all these stakeholders enrich us as an organisation and help us in our efforts towards greater impact and efficiency.

(GRI 2.7, 4.14)



Zenaïba Seidou Bá, a Mauritanian farmer, is at risk of food insecurity because of the drought in the Sahel.

WORKING IN COLLABORATION WITH LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

To rise to the challenge of eradicating poverty we need to make alliances with others. In the countries where we carry out our cooperation work, we do this through all kinds of local organisations, such as farmers' cooperatives, women's associations, social movements, NGOs, craft guilds and universities. In 2012-13 we collaborated with 227 organisations. (GRI 2.8)

These organisations understand better than anyone the problems which affect them and have been fighting for years to resolve them. We welcome this diversity and collaborate with each of them in different ways: through long-term association or specific alliances, with or without funding links. When we select them, we identify common objectives and make sure that the combination of our efforts will help us to promote positive changes in the most vulnerable and excluded communities. (GRI 4.15)

Aware of the imbalances which can arise in our relationships with these organisations, we have established six principles of collaboration:

- **Shared vision and values;**
- **Complementarity of purpose and added value;**
- **Autonomy and independence;**
- **Transparency and mutual accountability;**
- **Clarity of roles and responsibilities, and**
- **Commitment to shared learning**

The objective of these principles is to ensure that our relationship is based on mutual development and achievement of greater impact. Similarly, we have provided them with guidelines to help them when we decide to work together on a campaign (NG05). The local organisations we work with participate actively in the processes of monitoring, evaluation and learning from programmes. (NG03, NG05)

In addition, we also have relationships with fair trade producer groups (103 this fiscal year). This relationship is governed by our purchasing policy, approved in 2010, in which we prioritise the collaboration with those producer groups which are most capable of converting our purchases into opportunities to create sustainable livelihoods.

With this in mind, in 2012-13 we bought products to the value of €2,189,771 from these 103 producer groups. (GRI 2.8, 4.15)

INVOLVING LOCAL COMMUNITIES

We work shoulder to shoulder with women and men who live in poverty or who are denied their rights; we are convinced that they are independent agents for their own development. Our attention is focused on women, the rural communities without access to basic rights, the victims of humanitarian crises, marginalised groups and the local organisations which work with and for these groups. (GRI 2.8)

We involve the local community from the first moment in the design of our programmes, to ensure we take into account their point of view and capacities. We also encourage their participation while the programmes are in progress so they get involved and ensure the programme's continuity and sustainability. When we evaluate actions taken, we also take into account the opinion of the communities involved which, in certain cases, could influence our decision to modify or discontinue our activities. (NG01, S01)

To achieve all this, we use participative methods which allow us to take into account the opinions of all the groups, especially those vulnerable to marginalisation because of their age or ethnicity, and this is reflected in the level of satisfaction of the people we work with. Recently, during the humanitarian crisis in the Sahel, we consulted the people we assisted in Burkina Faso and we were able to verify that 98% were satisfied. In addition, we confirmed in this emergency that the effective involvement of the communities maximised the impact of our response because it facilitated the creation in the Sahel of local community networks involved in support and assistance work for the people affected, which has been widely accepted and appreciated. (NG01, NG02, NG04)



We work with small fair trade producers so that our purchases are opportunities for them.

WORKING IN ALLIANCES (NG06)

We will only achieve a positive and durable impact on poverty through the collective efforts of the numerous actors which we call the global movement for change. As part of this movement, we promote the creation of alliances and joint work with other organisations.

As members of the international Oxfam confederation, we work in close collaboration with the other 16 members. In addition, we form part of a number of alliances. We are founder members of CONGDE, the Spanish Coordinator for Non-Governmental Development Organisations, and participate in the coordinating bodies for NGOs in the 17 autonomous communities of Spain. We belong to EURODAD (European Network on Debt and Development), FECEND (Spanish Federation of E-Commerce and Direct Marketing) and FETS (Ethical Funding and Solidarity).

In the field of humanitarian action, we are members of the board of directors of the Sphere Project, which regulates the minimum standards for humanitarian responses in the event of disasters, and members of ECHO (the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Service), with whom we have signed an FPA (Framework Partnership Agreement) which defines roles and responsibilities in the implementation of humanitarian operations funded by this body. We are also part of the People in Aid consortium, whose objective is to strengthen the organisational efficiency of the humanitarian sector.

Regarding fair trade, we are part of the State Coordinator for Fair Trade, the European Fair Trade Association (EFTA) and the World Fair Trade Organisation (WFTO). We are also founder members of Fairtrade Spain (Fairtrade Labelling).

In addition, we have been a consultative body for the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations since 1995.

Commitments made so far which will help us work with greater rigour and quality are:

- Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief;
- Oxfam International Humanitarian Contract;
- Humanitarian Charter of the Sphere Project;
- International Non-Governmental Organisations' Accountability Charter (INGO), which all Oxfam members have signed up to;
- CONGDE Code of Conduct for NGOs and its Transparency Tool for NGOs;
- World Fair Trade Organisation Principles; and
- Code of Conduct for the Development of Fundraising in Spain. (PR6)

ENGAGING WITH GOVERNMENTS AND INTERNATIONAL BODIES

In Oxfam we believe that one of the principal mechanisms for change is for governments and multilateral organisations to define policies and frameworks for actions which ensure human rights are observed and living conditions improved for those people who live in conditions of poverty and vulnerability throughout the world.

We work from a basis of open and transparent dialogue with institutional representatives contributing information and well-founded arguments which support our recommendations and positions in defence of social justice. We offer technical support for the definition and implementation of policies and programmes to fight against poverty based on our experience and act as a conduit for the voice of citizens who support or demand the implementation of social policies which defend the rights of the most disadvantaged people in society. (NG06)

To achieve this, we set up relationships with these bodies on various levels:

- As the Oxfam confederation we have relationships with multilateral and regional bodies (United Nations, FAO, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, G20, the European Union and the African Union) on a regular basis and in the context of summit meetings and specific forums, where policies, agreements and frameworks related to the fight against poverty are defined.
- We establish relationships with the ministries of the government of Spain and with parliamentary bodies and groups which have decision-making capacity and exert influence on the agenda of the fight against poverty.
- We use the NGDO federations and cooperation councils to ensure that the quantity and quality of the decentralised cooperation and development policies and programmes at autonomous community level are maintained.
- We have relationships in the countries where we work with the governments that have a direct role in the defence and promotion of social justice and welfare for the communities most affected by injustice and inequality.



CONNECTING WITH OUR SUPPORTERS

We communicate with our partners, donors, activists and supporters through different media: (GRI 2.8, 4.4)

- Our webpage **www.OxfamIntermon.org**: our main external communication tool. In the previous fiscal year it received 1,049,970 hits.
- **Revista (Magazine)**: we send this to all our partners and donors by email three times a year. It can also be consulted in Spanish and Catalan via our web page.
- **Electronic bulletins**: one aimed at members, one at activists and another at fair trade customers.
- Phone calls to **902 330 331** and emails to **info@OxfamIntermon.org**. We have a team of 12 professionals (9 of whom work through Integralia, a foundation which employs people with disabilities to integrate them into the labour market) dedicated to dealing with calls from colleagues and collaborators. We received 29,415 calls and 77,495 emails, which we try to respond to within a maximum of 48 hours.
- Social networks. In the previous fiscal year we increased our activity on the social networks. We have 45,000 followers on **Facebook** and 18,500 on **Twitter**, which we are mainly using for information and activism.
- We hold **accountability events** with the Spanish public. In the last fiscal year we organised five meetings in Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Seville and Valencia with more than 300 participants and we celebrated Transparency Week in all our shops.

LISTENING TO OUR TEAM

Throughout the past fiscal year, an internal change process was implemented, which arose largely from suggestions put forward by our own team. The participation of the team is built around the 'Getting Ready for the Future' project (GRI 4.4).

People who work in Oxfam Intermón, whether they are volunteers or paid staff, were able to participate in a survey and in different workshops to assess the organisation's strengths and weaknesses; this allowed the creation of new working groups in which people who wanted to contribute their experience and opinions freely participated. The groups were linked to different working areas (fair trade, fundraising, communication and promotion of active citizenship) and organisational (participation, leadership, efficiency, quality and innovation, interdepartmental working and territorial presence). (GRI 2.9)

The team's work served to:

- **Guide the organisation clearly towards the construction of active citizenship and the promotion of participation in all areas**
- **Give greater visibility to unjust situations wherever they arise**
- **Commit to innovation linked to the search for efficiency and dynamism**
- **Incorporate the fair trade vision in other areas of the organisation**
- **Make internal and external communication more cohesive**
- **Review the work carried out in different territorial committees, to give it a broader vision**

In addition to this experience, the organisation has regular channels which allow participation and the exchange of ideas. In order to ensure that the whole team is aware of the work the organisation is doing, we have an intranet, which includes information on the organisation's progress and the work of the different teams. We also produce three monthly bulletins: for the team working in the offices in Spain, for the volunteers in Spain and for personnel in the countries, in three languages (English, French and Spanish).

Periodically we organise meetings with the executive director and with representatives of local organisations or beneficiaries in which the whole team in Spain can participate and intervene. We also have an internal email – to which the Board of Directors Responds – which the team can use to send their opinions and suggestions directly, and receive a response. (GRI 4.4)



The fight against poverty mobilises us: 'a zero-poverty' event which took place in Barcelona.



Momo Yeri and Elige Kambiré prepare corncobs for storage in Burkina Faso.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE

We have driven forward 76 programmes which foster the access of men and women to a decent standard of living and which contribute to the construction of a global citizens' movement calling for responsible and transparent governments and companies committed to the defence of basic rights. We also gave our support to 103 producer groups which now have higher income levels thanks to fair trade. On these pages you will find examples of our activities, together with the successes, difficulties and learning opportunities associated with them. (GRI 2.8)

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Faced with the effects of an endless global crisis, we have concentrated our efforts on promoting income generation and food security for farming families in the countries of the South. We also supported them in their demands for more investment in small-scale agriculture and for the protection of their right to produce food against the land-grabbing taking place for biofuel production.

A CONTEXT MARKED BY... THE SEARCH FOR ALTERNATIVES

The concept of resilience is gaining support in an environment marked by climate change; the maintenance of high food prices; the support of many Latin American governments for exports instead of local production; and political instability in the Sahel region. In addition, emerging countries are an example that shows how fiscal reforms and social spending can be effective formulas for growth.



353,488 BENEFICIARIES IN 17 COUNTRIES

Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cuba, Chad, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, South Sudan and Tanzania.
(GRI 2.8)



BURKINA FASO

MORE AND BETTER QUALITY PRODUCTION IN ADVERSE CONDITIONS



In the south of the country, which has high agricultural potential, we supported 75,000 rice, corn and fruit (mango and cashew) producers so that they could increase the profits from their produce, whether this was by supporting the institutional efforts of farmers' organisations such as UNERIZ and UNPRB, or the production of improved seed or joint marketing of cereals to obtain more favourable prices. We promoted the use of innovative financial instruments such as warrantage (using the harvest as a bank guarantee to access credit) or indexed climate insurance (which initially provides cover for 550 producers and is intended to be a sustainable solution to the loss of harvests caused by drought). We also provided support to women so they can process rice, mangoes and cashews and sell them at market. In the fiscal year 2012-13 we succeeded in helping 240 corn producers and 100 rice producers to access credit and so increase their productivity. We were also able to distribute credit to 400 women rice producers. In the north of the country close to the Sahel region affected by the serious

drought in 2012, we worked with 1,700 households to help them adapt to climate change by providing improved seed, training them in agricultural techniques adapted to the local culture and in the construction of barns, etc. In addition, we carried out risk prevention and reduction activities with the participation of the communities involved, to detect flood risk zones and identify vulnerability and capacity. This all contributed to changes in a number of production practices and the relocation of some houses.
(NG01)

In parallel, and within the framework of the GROW campaign, we promoted the development of an informed community capable of urging timely action by the government when food crises arise and for them to invest more in small-scale agriculture (see more in the box on page 15).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

FAIR AND ORGANIC COCOA



DISCOVER HOW FAIR TRADE CHANGES LIVES IN THIS VIDEO:
www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/multimedia/video/sabor-dulce-del-cacao

We continue working to strengthen the capacities and quality of life of 1,704 organic and fair trade cocoa producers organised in Coopoagro (Agricultural Producers Cooperative) in the province of Duarte, the cradle of Dominican cocoa production.

Because of the higher and more stable prices we pay for this cocoa (which we use to make the chocolate we sell in our shops) we were able to help them earn between 25% and 30% more than on the conventional market.

In addition, the cooperative receives a supplementary contribution to grow high quality organic cocoa, as well as 200 dollars per tonne to harvest cocoa with the FLO label. The latter is what is called the

social bonus, 50% of which they decided in assembly to allocate to improving the cooperative's head office resources; the other 50% will go to tackling the major deficiencies in infrastructure and services that exist in the communities. A study carried out in June 2013 showed how belonging to the cooperative results in improvements to its members' lives and makes them less vulnerable to market fluctuations. Their families and the communities they live in also benefit from all of this, something which strengthens our commitment to fair trade. [S01]

PARAGUAY

EMPOWERING THE FARMERS



During the fiscal year 2012-13 we observed significant progress in the production and marketing skills of 5,287 farmers. By creating a regular weekly market (the Farmers' Fair), which an average of 300 to 350 customers visited, the producer families succeeded in increasing their income (on average each producer earned between 25 and 40 dollars at the first fairs, whilst in the second year their income reached 50 dollars). Even if the weekly fairs are not generating enough income to support a family, they have certainly opened up a new direct and fairer marketing channel.

It seems that they opened my eyes. That band I had it removed. Because it was previously silent me, and had to endure. But after explaining to me that a woman have to enforce, I woke up and I began to value myself as a person," he has Élica Espinola, another of the peasants who come to the fair. [NG04]

The fair is very valuable. Many people come to buy and we have economic benefits," said Celina Villalba, one of the participants of this project. In addition, it has had a positive effect on many women, who as a rule did not

leave the domestic environment, and they have found a valuable space where they can exchange ideas and learning opportunities, thereby gaining more confidence and economic independence.

The fairs have continued to take place since the project ended and the intention is to increase the frequency to twice a week and to improve facilities. En aquest paràgraf afegir: We started three years ago to take our products to sell them under the shade of a tree. At the beginning we had a cart, a freezer, an electric saw and a table. Over time, the fair grows. It is consolidating", concludes proud Celina. [S01]

In a country where the bad practices of the commercial agricultural sector have a direct effect on the most vulnerable communities, we are also promoting and supporting farming leaders, especially women and young people, strengthening their organisational forums and increasing their capabilities and their empowerment, so that they can exert influence and get involved effectively in arenas where the agricultural model is defined, in food sovereignty and security policies, and in fiscal policy and access to land.



Celina Villalba raised her 13 children on her own. Now she sells products at the agricultural fair in San Pedro, Paraguay.



GROW CAMPAIGN. For a fair food system

The priority of the GROW campaign this year was the objective of preventing land-grabs, by monitoring specific cases such as the one in the Polochic Valley in Guatemala and advocacy with global actors who have a responsibility regarding this problem, such as the World Bank (whom 2,337 people in Spain asked to put an end to this phenomenon). Through the Oxfam confederation 107,000 people and dozens of farming organisations on the five continents joined the 769 evicted families of the Polochic Valley in a show of solidarity and put pressure on the president of Guatemala, Otto Perez Molina, to hand land over to them. Thanks to this, the government handed over the first parcels of land to 158 families last October. (NG05, NG06)

In Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Chad, thanks to GROW campaign actions, we succeeded in helping communities, especially young people and 15 farmers' organisations, to become aware of their rights and to become capable of demanding greater investment in small-scale agriculture, which ensures national food security. In Peru we contributed to a significant increase in the Ministry of Agriculture's budget.

In Spain, we launched the *Behind the Brand* campaign which gives consumers information about the social and environmental impact of the 10 biggest food and drink companies and provides ways of participating so that they can demand changes in the way the companies behave. In March we succeeded in getting more than 113,000 people across the world (more than 9,000 of these in Spain alone) to demand that Mars, Mondelez and Nestlé guarantee better conditions for the women who harvest the cocoa that they use to make their chocolate. Thanks to public pressure the three companies promised to take measures. In addition, GROW has once again become the central theme of our educational proposal Connecting Worlds, in which we get schoolchildren to analyse and think about consumption and the importance of making it responsible.



MORE INFORMATION IN: www.OxfamIntermon.org/CRECE

ESSENTIAL SERVICES

In Oxfam Intermón we defend the rights of everyone to have access to health and education, and therefore these must be public, universal and free. That is why we collaborate with civil society organisations to urge governments to guarantee these fundamental rights, which are the key to development.

A CONTEXT MARKED BY... CUTS

Aced with the economic crisis, countries impose cuts focused on policies to reduce the deficit and to clean up the banking system by injecting public funds at an exorbitant cost to government debt. Tax increases and cuts in social spending to fund this debt lead to more poverty and inequality.

 **4,987** BENEFICIARIES IN 4 COUNTRIES

Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mozambique and South Sudan (GRI 2.8)



MOZAMBIQUE

FOR ACCESSIBLE AND HIGH-QUALITY EDUCATION



This fiscal year we reached the mid-point of an ambitious five-year project in which the priority of accessible and high-quality education complemented a gender-based approach in Cabo Delgado and Niassa, the two provinces where we are working. With the support of relevant institutions such as the provincial directorates of Education and Culture and Women and Social Action, we ensured an improved education system after providing 142 teachers (74 men and 68 women) with grants to give them the opportunity to study Portuguese or mathematics, partly delivered face to face. Cal afegir aquestes frases i després posar punt i a part:

“This grant represents a great opportunity for me because it will allow me to improve my professional level, but it is also an achievement for the entire district because we will graduate 18 teachers and today, none have title”, explains Safilina Issa who is also happy because “girls, seeing my example, see that mathematics is not just for men and that we are also able to understand them”.

We continued to ensure more girls completed their basic education by making 200 grants available to schoolgirls between the 6th and 10th grades. This covered accommodation as well as tuition, due to the fact that they usually live in remote areas. Also in this fiscal year we

began the construction of libraries and computer annexes in the four districts of Mavago, Mecula, Nangade and Palma. (NG04, NG06)

In addition, we supported a number of civil platforms such as the Movimiento Enseñanza Para Todos (MEPT, *Education for All Movement*) and the Organización Nacional de Profesorado (ONP, *National Teachers' Organisation*) which organised marches, conferences and debates on the educational situation. We also supported research to look into the causes of school drop-out amongst girls in certain districts and into the factors which influence their moving from one course to another. (NG03)

And finally, this project also addressed people's concerns about preventing gender-based violence. By working with the Asociación de Mujeres Mozambiqueñas en Carreras Legales (AMMCJ, *Mozambican Association of Women in Legal Careers*) and the Gabinetes de Atención a Mujeres y Niñas (GAMC, *Women and Children Protection Offices*) of Cabo Delgado, we trained and gave support to the coordination of the different actors involved in providing services to women and girls. Their activities are based on the dissemination of information on the laws and rights which protect women. (NG04)

NO MORE CUTS!

Austerity measures cause more poverty

After decades of exposing the lack of protection from which poor communities in Latin America and Asia suffer in facing the imposition of programmes of structural adjustments, we are now seeing an identical situation in Spain and we want to demonstrate that there are alternatives which lead to fairer fiscal systems, reinforce social rights and strengthen democracy. This is what we reported in the 'Crisis, inequality and poverty' (Crisis, desigualdad y pobreza) report that we launched at the end of 2012. Together with Amnesty International and Greenpeace we also asked the Spanish government to change direction and submitted to them a ten-point list of measures against the crisis which would help create a more equitable and fairer society (NGO6).

At the same time, as a response to the 70% cut in official development aid in the last two years, and the 90% cut in humanitarian aid, we launched the 'Tell Rajoy that he's wrong' (Dile a Rajoy que se equivoca) campaign to denounce the dismantling of 32 years of cooperation policies whose construction began with the 0.7% mobilisations in the eighties. After three intensive months we succeeded in turning the exposure of the cuts in Spanish cooperation policies into the fourth biggest matter of complaint by direct letter to Prime Minister, Mariano Rajoy, from members of the public. We also generated more than 450 press mentions, succeeding in raising the visibility of society's response to the global injustice taking place outside our borders, which seemed to have been forgotten due to the crisis.

In our annual publication 'The Reality of Aid' (La Realidad de la Ayuda, published in Spanish) we also denounce how the Rajoy government is putting an end to the only public policy that addresses equity and solidarity on a global scale and we state that our commitment to improving the policy and practice of Spanish cooperation is now more relevant than ever.



YOU CAN READ THE REALITY OF AID 2013 (IN SPANISH) HERE:

www.0xfamIntermon.org/es/informate/publicaciones/estudios/realidad-de-ayuda



'32 YEARS OF COOPERATION IN THE FIRST PERSON' VIDEO (IN SPANISH):

www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=dJldXCwIqYM



We call for the Spanish government to stop the cuts in health, education and cooperation.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

In the last fiscal year we focused our efforts on avoiding a catastrophe in the Sahel region, where the population was suffering from a serious food crisis. We guaranteed the food security of men, women, girls and boys, together with water and sanitation systems. In addition, we put pressure on governments and international bodies to avoid the repetition of food crises.

A CONTEXT MARKED BY... THE IMPORTANCE OF RESILIENCE

The delay in the response of the international community to the famine in the Horn of Africa in 2011 presented an opportunity to reflect on the importance played by the work of prevention. The increase in the number of crises across the world has given rise to a debate on the need to build communities which are more resilient to disasters. In contrast, the work in many forgotten small and medium-sized emergencies and crises is becoming increasingly difficult owing to the absence of the actors, human effort and logistical support that they require, and because the crisis has led to a reduction in available funds.



1,246,611 BENEFICIARIES IN 13 COUNTRIES

Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, China, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua and South Sudan (GRI 2.8)



SAHEL

AVOIDING A CATASTROPHE



ASSESSMENT OF OUR INTERVENTION:

www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/multimedia/video/respuesta-humanitaria-en-sahel-2012-fuerza-de-personas-contra-pobreza

In 2012, more than 18.5 million people faced a serious food crisis in the Sahel region, in west and central Africa. The situation raised the alarm in the international community. The terrible famine which devastated the Horn of Africa was

still fresh in the memory, and it was essential to avoid a repetition. The timely response of international humanitarian agencies helped avoid a catastrophe.

From the beginning of the emergency, the Oxfam coalition dealt with around one million people, 590,000 of whom benefited from the response Oxfam Intermón put into action in Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania. The intervention included the distribution of money (in cash or in return for community work), food,

water supplies, sanitation and hygiene. We involved the communities themselves in the identification of the most vulnerable families, and with the assistance of local organisations we developed diagnostic systems for needs and for the monitoring of food insecurity levels, which allowed us to respond more effectively. We also gave support to local organisations so that they could exert influence on national prevention policies and fight food crises. In Spain, we carried out advocacy work to persuade the Spanish government to prioritise the Sahel region and food security, at both political and cooperation levels. (N601)

The quality and magnitude of the response positioned us as an important humanitarian actor in West Africa. Currently, we still have recovery and development programmes ongoing in the affected areas to make people less vulnerable in the future.



We provide water and sanitation to the Mali refugees in four camps in Burkina Faso.

MALI

REFUGEE CRISIS



**WHAT IS HAPPENING IN MALI?
WE EXPLAIN IN THIS VIDEO
(IN SPANISH):**

www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/multimedia/video/que-pasa-en-mali

Mali has become the most fragile country in the Sahel. The serious food crisis was followed by a conflict between the armed forces and Tuareg insurgents which led to a coup d'état on 22nd March 2012. The ensuing upsurge in violence caused approximately 375,000 people to flee their homes (229,000 internally and 145,000 to neighbouring countries).

This is the context in which we are providing water and sanitation services and food aid to more than 100,000 refugees in Burkina Faso and Mauritania; we are also helping the host communities in these countries. The objec-

tive is to reach 117,000 people. In Burkina Faso we are supplying water, sanitation and hygiene to four of the five existing camps. In Mauritania we are facilitating access to water and sanitation in a refugee camp.

We are also contributing to the Oxfam Rights in Crisis strategy to exert influence on governments and international bodies, both for the protection of rights of refugees and to ensure that the parties involved reach a negotiated and lasting solution to the conflict.

REGIONAL MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

Earlier and more effective interventions (NGO3)

In 2012, for the first time, the four Oxfam affiliates involved in the Sahel emergency developed a regional system for monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) in the six countries where we have intervened. We made enormous efforts to harmonise our procedures in order to have common indicators, ways of counting beneficiaries, etc.

All of this allowed us to perform a better analysis and to be able to make comparisons. It also allowed the identification of best practice; in Chad, for example, instruments have been developed to ensure the effective participation of women in our actions. (NGO4). However, we still have to make improvements in certain areas, such as how to obtain a breakdown of figures by gender and how to simplify the many accountability systems so that we can learn from them. (NGO4)

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

In 2012-13 our main objective was to strengthen the connections between women's movements and organisations in order to promote women's rights and demands, such as an end to gender-based violence, the recognition of their work in the home and in the fields and the redistribution of this work, sexual and reproductive independence, political participation, etc. Included in this is promoting the development of women leaders with a voice and strength within the group.

A CONTEXT MARKED BY... SETBACKS IN SOME ADVANCES

In the Maghreb and the Middle East, the initial euphoria of the Arab Spring has translated into the potential loss of many of the rights enshrined in regulatory frameworks, at the same time as women activists are being persecuted and harassed for trying to defend them. In Latin America violence against women and femicide remain common while religious fundamentalists exert pressure, calling into question advances such as the decriminalisation of abortion and gay marriage.



91,875 BENEFICIARIES IN 10 COUNTRIES

Brazil, Burundi, Colombia, Cuba, Chad, Dominican Republic Ecuador, Guatemala, Morocco and Peru (GRI 2.8)



COLOMBIA

AGAINST IMPUNITY



JOURNALIST ANDER AGUIRRE TELLS YOU IN THIS VIDEO:

www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/multimedia/video/colombianas-en-pie-cronica-del-periodista-ande-izagirre

In Colombia we are, in collaboration with 10 allied organisations, promoting the '*Rape and Other Violence: Leave My Body Out of the War*' campaign, which demands the prevention, punishment and redress of crimes of sexual violence taking place during the armed conflict. *afegir*: According to Diana Arango, head of the campaign: "The legal framework of Colombia is very good, there are many laws that protect, eliminate and punish such violence. In normative terms, Colombia has advanced in Latin America, mainly through the efforts of many women for these laws exist. However, there is a big gap between what the law says and what the government actually implemented." (NG05)

In this context, we are driving forward psychosocial and legal procedures for the women who are victims of these crimes; these have presented challenges and significant learning opportunities for the campaign's member organisations.

A very important achievement has been the involvement of families and husbands in the healing process. The use of these methods in other regions and contexts is also being assessed. In addition, we are training employees of the Ombudsman with a view to extending this training to other government bodies. The Rodrigo Lara Bonilla Law School has already requested the implementation of the training module for its students. In addition, we continue to assist in the progress of the legal case concerning Jineth Bedoya, journalist and spokesperson for the campaign who was kidnapped, raped and tortured in 2000. (NG04, NG06, S01)

At the same time, we are developing three lines of research which are intended to generate recommendations for the Colombian government regarding the access of women victims to justice and care services laid down in various laws.

MOROCCO

WITH THE WOMEN STRAWBERRY PICKERS



In Morocco as part of our desire to collaborate with rural organisations to reach the most disadvantaged women, we have been working in the Larache region to demand social protection and decent working conditions for 10,300 women strawberry pickers. The awareness-raising caravans in the douars (small villages set up alongside the strawberry fields) gave many the opportunity to become aware of their labour rights and begin organising themselves to demand these rights.

In the Maghreb we put the emphasis on the promotion of women's transformative leadership to strengthen the women's movement in the region and its capacity for advocacy, so necessary in the current context of political, economic and social change.

In the same way, we are developing regional research lines (in Morocco, the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen) to examine in more depth the agendas and political forums of women's movements, new emerging organisations, governments and international actors, within the context of the Post Arab Spring. Our programme to counter violence against women in the region finalised its activities at the end of 2012 with an evaluation on the scope and impact achieved. We are working on ways to provide continuity to this work. (NG03, NG05)

Naima Wahabi works under difficult working conditions in the factory where they chop strawberries in Morocco.



CITIZENSHIP AND GOVERNANCE

In a context in which the role of government and its relationships with its citizens and the private sector are changing, we have concentrated our efforts on the construction of an active global citizenship in all the countries we work in, including Spain, in collaboration with partner organisations and other allies. We also helped generate changes to progress towards more effective states and a more responsible private sector, key elements to ensure the redistribution of power and to combat inequity.

A CONTEXT MARKED BY... SOCIAL PROTEST

Now is the moment to link up with the concerns, motivation and interests of the Spanish public and connect with the causes of inequality in the world that we protest about and fight against with the poverty which exists both in developing countries and Spain itself. And so we should demand fair taxation and innovative financial development instruments as alternatives to confront these.



42,648 BENEFICIARIES IN 10 COUNTRIES

Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Cuba, Chad, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Mauritania, Nicaragua and Tanzania (GRI 2.8)



Event staged in Madrid urging the approval of the arms sales treaty.

BUILDING CITIZENSHIP

ACTIVE, CRITICAL AND GLOBAL

The Oxfam Intermón teams in Spain and the volunteers who form part of these teams have set up local initiatives to contribute to a fairer social model for everyone. We took advantage of film and music festivals such as *Pirineos Sur* in Huesca and *BBK Life* in Bilbao, *World Handball* in Barcelona, popular races such as San Silvestre in various towns and cities, among others, to create greater impact.

ROBIN HOOD TAX

FROM UTOPIA TO REALITY

The financial transaction tax, which until recently seemed a utopian ideal, has become a reality. Eleven European Union countries, including Spain, have approved the application of this tax from 2014. However, in order for it to be a real Robin Hood tax, we ask for the money collected not to be used to rescue the banks or to reduce the deficit (one in every three euros is already allocated to this), but should be used in full for the fight against poverty and inequality.

We collected 8,178 signatures to put pressure on government Minister of Finance and Public Administration, Cristóbal Monto-

We joined forces to help change the situations we protest against and formed relationships with groups and social movements that are fighting for their rights and pushing for social change in the countries of the South where we work. A demonstration of this was the visit of three activists from our teams to the Polochic Valley in Guatemala, helping to reinforce the claims of the evicted families against the government and taking with them the support of hundreds of people from across Spain.

ro, to ensure that the money raised from the Robin Hood Tax is allocated to combating poverty and inequality, putting forward our arguments in a study called *'A tax against poverty: Spain must implement a tax on the banking sector to combat poverty and inequality'*.

This tax, initially proposed by Professor James Tobin in 1972, is a necessary response to the current economic crisis and provides a highly effective instrument for the collection and redistribution of funds which has widespread political and social backing.

WE NOW HAVE AN ARMS TREATY

A GREAT VICTORY

On 2nd April 2013, after a decade of campaigning and activism, the United National General Assembly voted in favour of a treaty, which will for the first time regulate international transfers of arms and munitions. This is an historic decision, which only Iran, North Korea and Syria voted against. Some of the main arms exporters, such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany, voted in favour.

Spain gave significant support to this process, mainly through the work of the *Arms Under Control* campaign which we drove forward in collaboration with Amnesty International and

Fundipau, together with the support of the public (40,000 signatures collected). Fifteen autonomous parliaments sent institutional declarations asking the Spanish government to support the treaty and more than 110 town councils passed motions (NG06).

The treaty will not put an immediate end to the many atrocities committed against human rights, but when it is ratified and comes into force, it will impose a framework for control and a level of transparency unknown until now.

WE DEMAND FISCAL JUSTICE

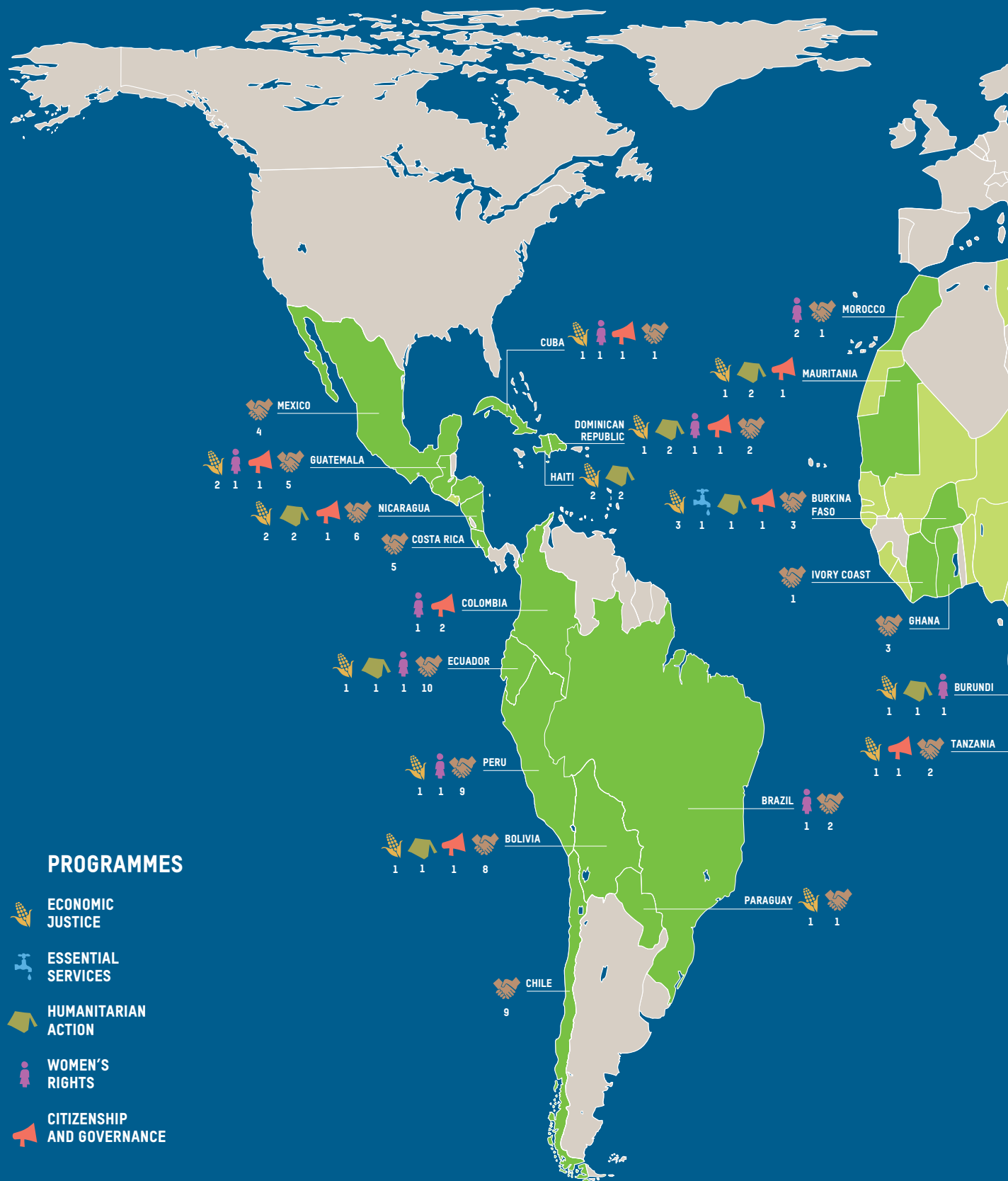
TAXES TO PUT AN END TO INEQUITY

In a situation in which the official development aid budget lines have been drastically reduced, we want to foster innovative funding sources, for example by promoting fair and progressive fiscal systems that reduce inequity.

In the Dominican Republic, we gave a great deal of support to the Fiscal Justice platform, a social movement which seeks to transform the country's fiscal structure and to direct spending towards collective needs. After six months of mobilisation, a collective awareness of taxation and government was achieved and the government was obliged to become transparent and to start publishing the monthly budget process again. In addition, a decree was published to reduce

unnecessary expenditure. In Bolivia we recently promoted the creation of a group on fiscal policy and development made up of a number of civil society organisations. On the basis of the initial commitment to the fiscal pact following the new census results, we promoted this initiative whose purpose is to propose alternatives that go further than the actual fiscal pact itself (and which must be related to the redistribution of resources between different levels of government) and be directed towards a fairer and more progressive fiscal system. In Paraguay, a tax on the profits of agricultural companies was approved and, although it exempts them from paying VAT, it represents progress in a country where governments have always held back from imposing any tax burden at all. (S01)

WHERE WE WORK (GRI 2.5, 2.8)



We also manage one programme in Africa and four programmes in Latin America with regional impact.



**39 COUNTRIES
WHERE OXFAM
INTERMÓN WORKS**

COUNTRIES WHERE THE OTHER OXFAM AFFILIATES WORK
Oxfam America (USA), Oxfam Australia, Oxfam Belgium, Oxfam Canada, Oxfam France, Oxfam Germany, Oxfam Great Britain, Oxfam Hong Kong, Oxfam India, Oxfam Ireland, Oxfam Italy, Oxfam Japan, Oxfam Mexico, Oxfam New Zealand, Oxfam Novib (the Netherlands) and Oxfam-Quebec.

WORKING TOGETHER IN MORE THAN 90 COUNTRIES



The 1,660 volunteers who make up our team give us their time, expertise and commitment.

OUR SUPPORTERS

Throughout the last fiscal year we received the support of 210,256 financial collaborators; about 212,000 consumers chose our fair trade products; 36,884 activists gave direct support to our awareness-raising and advocacy campaigns and 1,276 companies collaborated with us, in addition to public bodies, financial entities, foundations and private institutions. We want to thank all of them for their support and commitment in our fight against poverty. (GRI 2.8)

FINANCIAL COLLABORATORS (GRI 2.8)

Our cooperation work to tackle the inequality engendered by poverty has been supported throughout the fiscal year by 178,381 members whose regular contributions have made it possible for more men and women every day to have the opportunity of achieving a decent life.

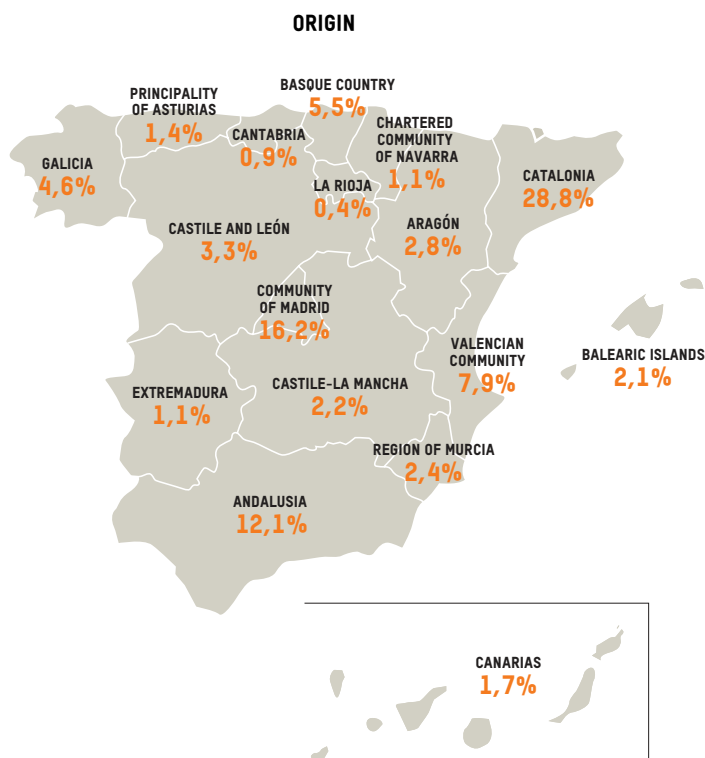
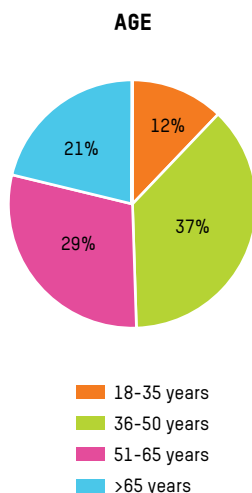
As well as our financial collaborators who regularly contribute, we also had 31,875 people who gave us prompt donations. In certain cases, these donations were targeted at the two emergencies we were working on during the year: the food crisis in the Sahel and the refugees from the conflict in Mali. On other occasions, the funds were allocated to supporting our work in general. We also received €1,241,677 from legacies and bequests from our members, as well as from other people who met us through our members.

The number of companies that support us through their financial contributions to our cooperation and humanitarian action projects or through sponsorship is also significant. During the last fiscal year these amounted to 1,276 companies. The number of small and medium-sized companies (220) which participated in the Transform programme contributed small amounts to support other business activities in the countries we cooperate in. All these companies signed and accepted the social responsibility criteria established by the organisation. Similarly we received contributions from 56 schools, 33 private foundations and 140 other associations.

Various international bodies, among which a number of different European Union agencies such as the European Union Humanitarian Office (ECHO) and the European Commission Europe Aid stand out; the United Nations (the High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme) and foundations such as the Bill Gates Foundation, also made financial contributions to our programmes. On the national stage, despite the difficult economic situation and its strong repercussions on public administration, we also received contributions from the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development and from various autonomous and local administrations.

For the last three years we have had a funding source which combines solidarity and sport: the Oxfam Intermón Trailwalker. In this sporting challenge, the participants have to cover 100 kilometres but we also wanted the Oxfam Intermón Trailwalker to be a challenge which demonstrates solidarity. And it is so for three reasons: the financial contribution required to participate (€1,500 per team) contributes directly to the fight against poverty; to reach this amount we encourage the organisation of social events; and because participants, who join up in groups of four, must be mutually supportive to achieve their objectives together. There were 287 teams involved in the last edition of this activity, which represented 1,500 sportsmen and women. The total amount raised was €625,000, an average contribution of more than €2,000 per team, higher than the €1,500 required to register. In addition, more than 300 companies took part in this solidarity challenge through sponsorship deals, donations or the direct participation of their employees on the trail.

Another way of supporting our programmes financially is the 'Oxfam Unwrapped' initiative, a donation instead of the symbolic gifts given at family celebrations (weddings, baptisms and birthdays), or as a business gift. The various donations represented around €214,000 of revenue and allowed 1,712 people or companies to collaborate. During the past year we also received donations from people, associations, businesses, schools and other groups with the aim of supporting the work of Oxfam Intermón. It is a different way of collaborating: fun, active and something that can be shared with friends, family and work colleagues.



FAIR TRADE CONSUMERS (NG08)

Our fair trade products have reached about 212,000 people who purchased them from our network of 38 outlets and the online store (around 78,000) or through other establishments and sales channels (134,000), especially supermarkets and other fair trade outlets. The number of companies buying fair trade products during the fiscal year reached 350, while 10 public bodies supported this option for cooperation. Companies and public bodies used fair trade products for gifts for their employees, shareholders or customers, especially at Christmas, or through the use of fair trade coffee in their office vending machines.

Food products represented 67% of our annual sales, while 27% were for handcrafted items. The rest were for other kinds of products we market through our outlets, such as the Natyr cosmetics line.

THE TOP 3 ITEMS SOLD



**COFFEE FROM
UGANDA**



**SUGAR FROM
PARAGUAY**



**QUITAPENAS DOLLS
FROM GUATEMALA**

THE 3 MAIN PRODUCTION GROUPS



UGANDA
ANKOLE (coffee)



PARAGUAY
MANDUVIRA (sugar)



TANZANIA
KAGERA (coffee)



More than 212,000 people have collaborated with the South producers acquiring its fair trade items.

NEW

VERALUNA ACCESSORIES

Last year we introduced a new range of Veraluna fair trade accessories. These include organic cotton bags made by the Indian organisation Rajlakshmi Cotton Mills, which produces and exports organic cotton goods, in other words fair trade goods produced without pesticides or insecticides. One of these bags was designed by the top model Judit Mascó, who wanted to make a contribution to the Spring-Summer 2013 Collection.



Judit Masco and the Veraluna collection designer, Luna Hussein, working in the bag designed by the supermodel.



A NEW RANGE OF CHOCOLATES

We have introduced eight varieties of chocolate into our outlets: black chocolate, milk chocolate, white chocolate, chocolate with almonds, with orange, with cocoa nibs, with caramel and with coffee. All these have a higher cocoa content, their production complies with fair trade criteria and they also have organic certification (i.e. they do not contain chemical products, additives, artificial flavourings or soya lecithin). The cocoa and sugar contained in the chocolate comes from various producer groups in Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, Peru and the Philippines.



Maribel Villar, 43 years old and mother of two children, runs her own cocoa plantation in the Dominican Republic.

ACTIVISTS

Over the past year there were about 36,884 activists in our country who signed up to the various campaigns we promoted, and this was possible thanks to the 48 teams of volunteers we had in various towns and cities. In addition, there were 2,283 volunteers who collaborated from time to time with office and committee work. The actions implemented as part of the GROW campaign had a particular effect; we used these to condemn the fact that although the world produces enough food to feed every single person on the planet, there are 870 million people (one in eight) who go hungry.

Through GROW we undertook to condemn and put a stop to the land-grabbing which excludes peasants and deprives them of their livelihoods. We condemned the situation in the Polochic Valley in Guatemala, where 769 families had been fighting for years to recover their lands.

Within the GROW campaign we also assessed the social and environmental impact of the ten big food and drink companies to make information on how these companies behave easier for consumers to access and to create lines of participation

and dialogue in order to generate change in unfair business policies. More than 113,000 people joined this campaign, 9,000 of them in Spain.

In addition to promoting campaigns, Oxfam Intermón has been working for years with the educational community. Last year our Connecting Worlds programme celebrated its tenth anniversary and we carried out a survey to assess it; we found that it had been really useful in substantially changing practices, beliefs and attitudes. Of those who took part in the survey, 60% said that it had increased their awareness of the problems associated with injustice and 40% had changed their way of relating to others and now considered themselves to be more willing to engage in dialogue, more empathetic and see diversity as a positive thing. The latest edition of the educational initiative was devoted to food justice and 11,742 schoolchildren in 351 schools took part. The Connecting Worlds programme and the actions we promoted in the educational framework were supported by 111 volunteer teachers.

10 YEARS OF CONNECTING WORLDS



1,792 schools

63% primary and 39% secondary



7 languages

Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, English, Galician, Catalan, Basque



41 countries



127,686 schoolchildren

Between 6 and 17 years old



'Connecting Worlds' invites students in different countries to think about injustice and inequality.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

INSTITUTIONAL FUNDING PARTNERS



Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia; Gobierno de Cantabria - Vicepresidencia - Consejería de empleo y bienestar social - Dirección General de Asuntos Europeos y Cooperación al desarrollo; Govern de les Illes Balears; AEXCID - Cooperación extremeña; Diputació de Barcelona; Diputació de Lleida; Diputación de Castellón; Diputación Provincial de Valencia; Diputación de Huelva; Diputación de Valladolid; Ajuntament de Girona; Ayuntamiento de Logroño; Ayuntamiento de Madrid - cooperación ciudad de Madrid; Ayuntamiento de Málaga; Ayuntamiento de Oviedo; Ayuntamiento de Sevilla - Cooperación al desarrollo; Ajuntament de Palma de Mallorca; Ajuntament de Sant Cugat del Vallés; Ajuntament de València; Ayuntamiento de Pamplona; Ayuntamiento de Vigo; Ayuntamiento de Guadalajara.

PRIVATE FUNDING PARTNERS



Fundación Canaria Naranjo Galván; Fundació Jaume Espona; Bon Preu SA; Corte Inglés; Lottusse SAU; Get it Done; Fundación Esade; Realtech System Consulting; Harley-Davidson España; Typsa estadísticas y Servicios; Fundación Felipe Rinaldi; Girnet Internacional; Mercabarna SA; Maninselec SL; Sotour SARL; DINERBAO SL; Fundación General de la Universidad de Valencia; Correos.



OXFAM AFFILIATES WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO FINANCE OUR PROGRAMMES

Oxfam America (USA); Oxfam Australia; Oxfam Belgium; Oxfam Canada; Oxfam Great Britain; Oxfam Hong Kong; Oxfam Ireland; Oxfam Novib (the Netherlands); Oxfam-Quebec; Oxfam Italy; Oxfam Japan



We are present in 48 cities in Spain and Andorra where we promote active citizenship.

INSIDE OUR ORGANISATION

We are a private, independent, non-profit making foundation governed by a board of trustees, with headquarters in Spain and offices in 16 other countries. Our team is made up of 2,794 people, of which 59% are volunteers. We share commitments and obligations, but above all, the dream of being part of a global movement that wants to end poverty and injustice. (GRI 2.3, 2.6, 2.8)

OUR STRUCTURE (GRI 2.3)

IN THE WORLD

We have been a member of the Oxfam confederation since 1997. This international confederation consists of 17 organisations which work together in more than 90 countries as part of a global movement for change. We work together directly with communities at the same time as trying to exert influence on people in power, in order to ensure that people who live in poverty have the opportunity to improve their lives and means of subsistence, and to participate in the decisions that affect them. Oxfam Intermón has offices in 16 countries. (GRI 2.5)

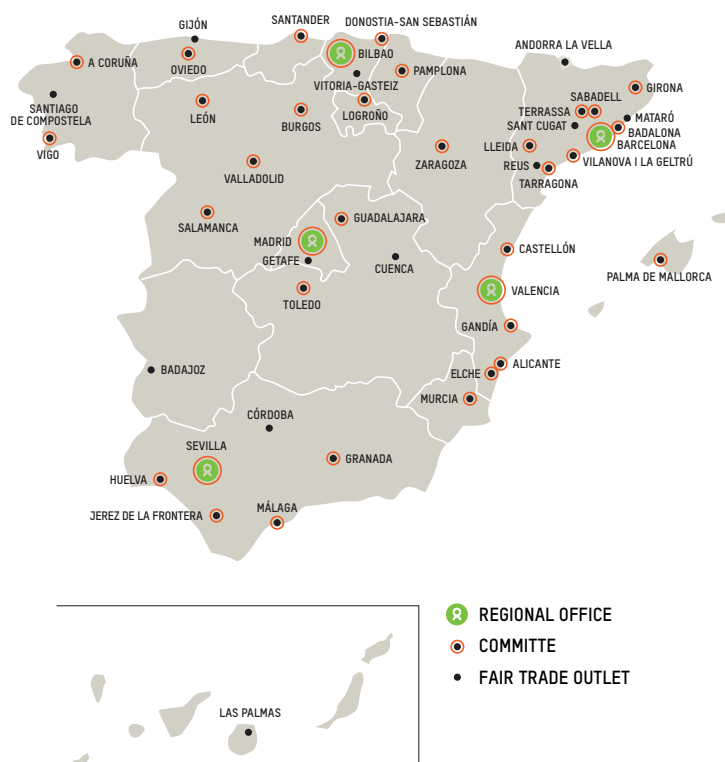



IN SPAIN

We are located in 48 towns and cities in Spain and Andorra, organised by a corporate headquarters in Barcelona, five regional offices (Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Seville and Valencia) and 43 committees. We also have 38 fair trade outlets throughout Spain. All of this makes us an organisation that is close to the people. A proximity that gives us strength, creates confidence, and allows us to go far. (GRI 2.4, 2.8)

In Spain, we promote mobilisation, awareness and education actions which contribute to our objective of building an active, critical and transformational citizenship conscious of the fact that it is part of a global world.

From here, and along with our country offices which are very close to the reality affecting them, we also specify the strategic lines of our activity in cooperation and humanitarian action. Likewise, Spain is a good base from which to look for resources to support our work, as well as to denounce injustice and influence national and international organisations in order to get them to act responsibly. The accuracy to carry out this awareness and advocacy task is given to us by our investigation team whose studies endorse our proposals.



 You will find our addresses on page 45

LEADING OUR ORGANISATION

The people who make up the Board of Trustees and the Board of Directors are in charge of leading the strategy that allows us to reach our goals in the long term. They are at the forefront of the management of our organisation so that both staff as well as volunteers may have the guidelines and assistance necessary to promote the social change we seek.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is made up of 13 professionals – one of whom holds the position of president – all of them linked to the worlds of academia, business and solidarity. Members work in a personal capacity and carry out their tasks completely voluntarily, driven by their commitment to the goals of Oxfam Intermón. They are selected for a period of four years (with the option to be re-elected) and are in charge of looking after strategy, the destination and control of resources and the the identity of the organisation.

The Board of Trustees has a permanent committee which was created in September 2012 and which consists of the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and two Members. This committee is responsible for planning the Board of Trustees' annual agenda, for coordinating the work of the other committees and for seeking and putting forward new trustees. There are in addition two other committees: the finance and audit committee, responsible for monitoring the annual budget and the profit and loss account, and the appointments committee, which supervises the selection of senior management professionals. It is also responsible for the appointment of the Executive Director. Their function is not of an executive nature. (GRI 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, N607)

The full Board of Trustees meets with General Management four times a year. Special meetings can be called whenever it is deemed necessary.



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

(As of 1st November 2013)

President: Xavier Torra

Businessman in the electrical equipment sector, linked to development cooperation and awareness projects.

Since October 2008

Vice-president: Ignasi Carreras

Director of the Social Innovation Institute of ESADE. He works with a number of not-for-profit organisations.

Since May 2011

Secretary: Oriol Tuñí, SJ

Professor and dean of the Faculty of Theology of Barcelona.

Since February 2003

Treasurer: Ramon Casals

Certified accountant with experience in auditing social agencies.

Since October 2006

Other members:

Luis Marteles, SJ

Coordinator of a social programme for minors in Alicante.

Since July 2002

Fernando Motas, SJ

Teacher and collaborator for organisations from areas of social exclusion.

Since February 2003

José María Tomás

Practicing judge. Chairman of the Foundation for Justice.

Since October 2004

Bartomeu Amat

Member of the Terrassa City Council Solidarity Committee (Barcelona).

Since April 2006

Cipriano Díaz, SJ

Chairman of the INCOLA network for the intervention with migrants in Valladolid.

Since December 2008

Cristina Manzanedo

Expert in legal matters. She works on issues concerning immigration law.

Since December 2008

Graciela Amo

Expert in marketing and communications and works closely with social organisations.

Since September 2012

José Antonio Sanahuja

Researcher in political sciences, institutional relationships and international cooperation.

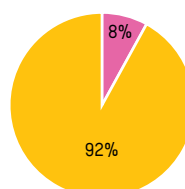
Since September 2012

Frederic Borràs

Expert in economics and finance, researcher and university teacher.

Since November 2012

AGE (LA13)



■ <30 years
■ 30-50 years
■ >50 years

From left to right and top to bottom:

José Antonio Sanahuja, Bartomeu Amat, Graciela Amo, Fernando Motas, Cipriano Díaz, Esther Colmenarejo, Frederic Borràs, Ramon Casals, Oriol Tuñí, Xavier Torra and Ignasi Carreras.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

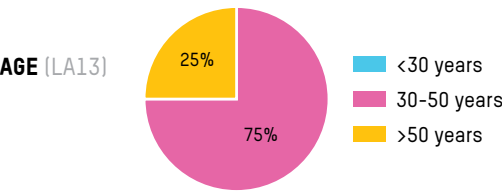
The Board of Directors is the executive body of Oxfam Intermón. It consists of the Executive Director and the people in charge of the six departments that make up our organisation: Campaigns and Citizenship, International Cooperation, Finance, Personnel and Organisation, Marketing and Commercial Development and Communications. [GRI 2.3]

The restructuring that has lived the institution during the last year has also changed the structure of the Board of Directors, as departments have been reorganized. These changes reflect a desire to increase the efficiency of the organization, greater orientation towards our visible presence in the Spanish society and ensure good governance of the organization complying with legal requirements and those established by our auditors and our own Board. [GRI 2.9]

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(As of 1st November 2013)

-
- José María Vera**, Executive Director
- Jaime Atienza**, Director of Campaigns and Citizenship
- Pilar Orenes**, Director of People and Organisation
- Xavier Palau**, Director of International Cooperation
- Marc Pintor**, Director of Finance
- Lucila Rodríguez-Alarcón**, Director of Communications
- Rafael Sanchís**, Director of Marketing and Commercial Development
- Ana Sentís**, Manager of the Area of Good Governance and Organisational Development



From left to right: José María Vera, Rafael Sanchís, Marc Pintor, Lucila Rodríguez-Alarcón, Pilar Orenes, Jaime Atienza and Xavier Palau.

OUR TEAM

Our staff and volunteers are our most important asset in fighting against poverty and injustice. Therefore, we strive to invest in our people so that they can develop their full potential and contribute in a unique way to our objective of a fairer world.

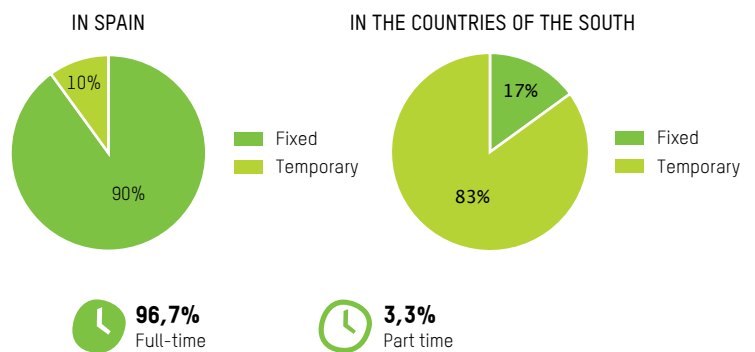
THE STAFF

Our staff consists of 1,134 people: 325 of which are located in Spain (265 at our central headquarters) and 809 in the countries where we work, of which 563 were hired from time to time in order to respond to humanitarian emergencies such as the one in the Sahel. We are looking for responsible, talented, versatile professionals with initiative, who can demonstrate a good commitment to the mission and values of Oxfam Intermón, to work with us in our organisation. (GRI 2.8)

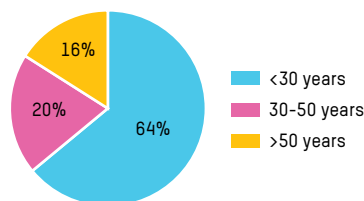
In accordance with our principles, we give preference to contracting local personnel, with a few exceptions: when we are unable to find anyone with the necessary technical profile in the country; when it is preferable for the post to be held by a foreigner for security reasons; or when due to the context of the country, our position requires it in terms of political representation. In this fiscal year, only 121 people working in the field were expatriates. (EC7)

In the period 2012-13, six people with disabilities were working in the organisation.

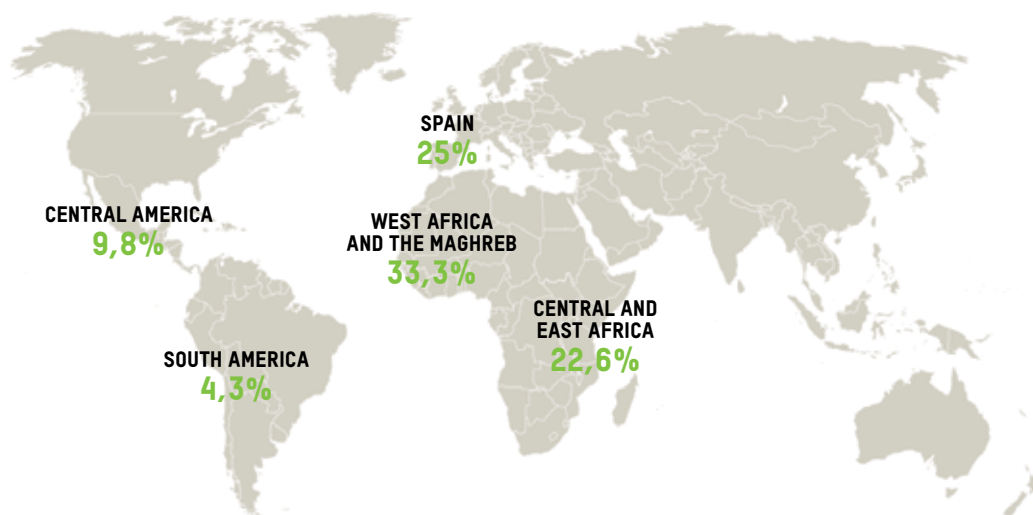
TYPE OF CONTRACT (LA1)



AGE (LA13)



LOCATION

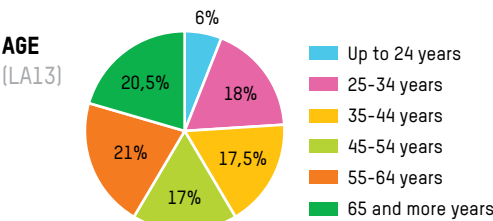


THE VOLUNTEERS

59% of our team is made up of volunteers who are committed to our mission, vision and values. They are responsible, committed and motivated. This year, 1,660 people worked with Oxfam Intermón, mainly in the regional offices, committees and fair trade outlets. They offer their experience and dedication to spread the word about our work and keep in contact with administrations, NGOs and local media. They also organise actions to raise funds and spread fair trade across the country. Their reflections and opinions add value to our activity and how we operate. (LA1)

Their addition to the different teams always goes hand in hand with the performance of a specific activity and they are given appropriate training for them to be able to do a good job and contribute to our mission. (GRI 4.15)

Our volunteers dedicate an average of 8 hours a week (according to government regulations they cannot do more than 15 hours) and they are an example of the responsible citizenship we help to build.



ACTIVIDADES

Fair trade outlets	61%
Social mobilisation	20,7%
Administrative	9,9%
Fundraising	0,9%
Communication	3,6%
Research	0,3%
Translations	0,2%
Others	3,3%



A volunteer dynamizing an action for climate change awareness in a Spanish city.

OUR COMMITMENTS

We want to comply with the same standards that we demand of governments and businesses. For that reason, we are responsible socially, occupationally and environmentally.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

At Oxfam Intermón, we are regulated by an Organisational Social Responsibility Policy which reflects our commitment to efficiency, rigour, control and optimisation in the management of our resources, following social responsibility criteria with respect to the impact our activity has on environmental, social and occupational matters. At the same time, The Board of Trustees obeys a Good Governance Code which determines the basic rules of its organisation, its operation and the regulations for its members' conduct. (GRI 4.1, 4.3)

During the year we harmonised our Code of Conduct with Oxfam to have one in common with all the other affiliates. We are now in the process of distributing the new code and obtaining the signature of everyone on the team.

During the past year the Board of Trade also approved a policy for the delegation of authority to be added to the policies and tools Oxfam Intermón is putting in place to move towards a more efficient and rigorous management system. This policy is accompanied by a delegation matrix which goes into detail about the levels of delegated responsibility for the different job positions in Oxfam Intermón's different intervention sectors.

We also carried out internal audits in the offices of the countries where we work. In the period 2012-13 five audits were carried out in Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Mauritania and Morocco. These were used to draw up action plans to improve internal controls in the areas at which the audit mission was aimed. (S03)

Similarly, as part of ethical framework, we are in the process of reviewing our communication and relationship channels which could become more adapted to the possibilities and requirements of the different groups we have relationships with. (GRI 4.4)



YOU CAN CHECK OUT ALL THESE DOCUMENTS HERE (IN SPANISH OR CATALAN):
www.OxfamIntermon.org/es/quienes-somos/cuentas-claras

WE ARE GREEN

We do evaluations every two years in order to assess the emissions of greenhouse gases, both direct and indirect, caused by our activity in Spain (including our regional offices, committees and fair trade outlets). During 2012-12 the footprint decreased in size compared to the last year measured. In 2011-12, the total emissions were 1,503,233 kg of CO₂eq and, in 2012-13 they were 1,418,256 kg of CO₂eq.

Most of these emissions were the result of the plane journeys we make, and these decreased this year. The effort to reduce our environmental impact is shared with Oxfam and in this sense it is important to point out that some of the meetings of Oxfam working groups have changed to virtual, instead of in person. (EN16, EN18)

In addition, we continue with the efforts that we implemented in the previous year of promoting good practice in our team regarding electricity consumption, air conditioning, use of paper, switching off computers and monitors, and waste management, etc.

PROGRESS TOWARDS EQUALITY (LA13)

Our values are based on equal opportunities between men and women and are an integral part of our organisational culture and a key point in our cooperation work now and in the future. Internally we have an equality plan to promote changes and improvements in gender equity. This plan was approved in 2011 and is valid for four years.

IN THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

15,3% WOMEN



84,7% MEN

IN THE MANAGEMENT TEAMS

56% WOMEN



44% MEN

IN THE STAFF

39% WOMEN



61% MEN

IN THE VOLUNTEERS

77% WOMEN



23% MEN



The training of our team is a key element to achieve our goals change.

COMMITTED TO TRAINING

At Oxfam Intermón we look at training as a strategic tool that contributes to achieving the objectives of the organisation and the development of people. Its goal is to accompany the changes we carry out, increase the level of competence of our team, contribute to the transmission of our values and encourage the development of internal talent. For that reason, it is directed at all the people who make up the institution, regardless of their position, location or type of collaboration.

Every two years all our staff carry out an evaluation of their performance, highlighting the training needs of each person, with reviews every six months with their direct manager. Throughout 2012-2013 a total of 311 people, 236 in Spain and 75 in countries, took part in various group and individual training activities carried out by internal or external professionals. Training activities connected with language learning, office equipment, team leadership skills and prevention of risks in the workplace were carried out, with the financial support of the Tripartite Foundation. In addition, internal

training sessions were promoted on social networks, team motivation, individual and group coaching and emotional intelligence workshops. (LA10, LA12)

To support the restructuring process which continued throughout the year, workshops were also carried out for both managers and team members on how to manage emotions, conflict, change, stress, loss and communication. These workshops were run voluntarily by team members to support their colleagues in the times of uncertainty caused by organisational change.

Although the majority of training sessions are carried out face-to-face, we also have an e-learning platform (which allows greater independence and time flexibility and which facilitates the training of our more distant and dispersed colleagues); new training programmes adapted to the needs of different groups and a new long-term focus on the development of people within Oxfam Intermón.



Fair trade cocoa in the Dominican Republic obtains more profit than conventional trade.

ECONOMIC REPORT

In the financial area, and given the context of crisis and cuts in official development aid, we have opted for a prudent management of our funds, which is why the figures we are presenting show a surplus. In addition, we have made a very big effort, which is obvious from the figures, to allocate more funds directly to our mission activities.

OUR FIGURES, IN DETAIL (GRI 2.9, NG07, NG08)

The 2012-13 accounting results were positive, reaching €2.3m. We set aside €571,000 of this to rebuild the foundation's reserves, which had been eroded by previous years' deficits. The rest we devoted to those cooperation and fundraising activities that we were already committed to but had been obliged to put off until 2013-14 for the sake of prudence in the use of our funds.

The revenues we received during the fiscal year were up in comparison to the previous year basically because of resources coming from the European Union, multilateral bodies, and Oxfam affiliates. However, funding from the Spanish government and autonomous and local administrations was substantially down, following the trend in official development aid over the last two years. Private funds, however, were maintained at forecast levels.

We allocated more funds to our mission activities than in the previous year especially to our humanitarian response and we reduced our administrative costs. However, the crisis situation which persists in Spain means we have forecast a negative result in the fiscal year 2013-14, owing to a projected drop in revenue and the end of the salary bill adjustment measures approved two years ago. Given that we want to devote most of our funds to our end activities – our mission activities – we have been obliged to put new measures in place to reduce salary costs; these are necessary to ensure the solvency and viability of Oxfam Intermón in the medium term and achieve the greatest impact possible in our mission.

Marc Pintor
Finance Director

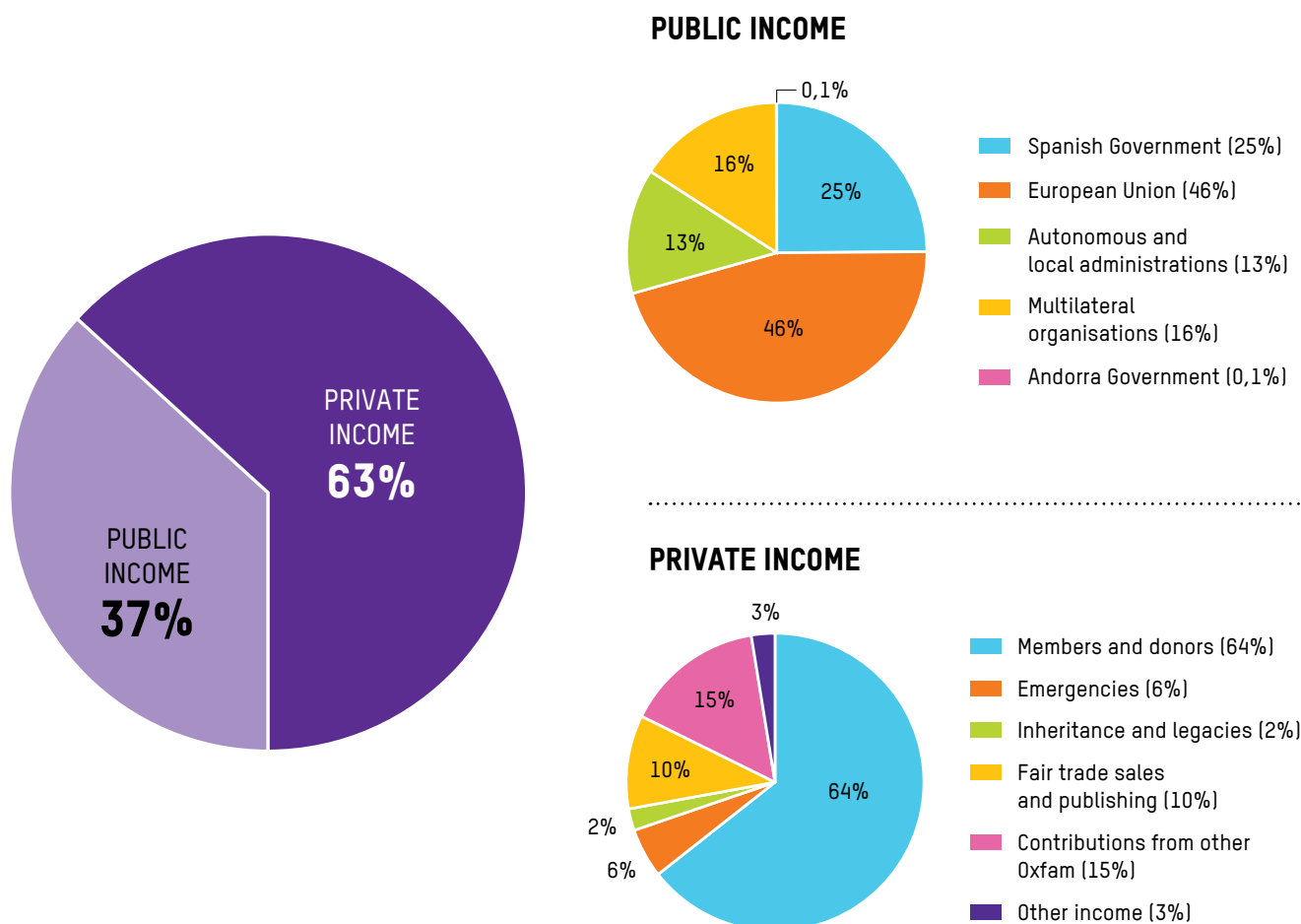
OUR FINANCES

FISCAL YEAR 2012-2013

INCOME		EXPENSES	
PRIVATE INCOME	€52,485,239	INTERVENTION PROGRAMMES	€69,557,499
Members and donors (individuals and institutions)	€33,788,243	International cooperation	€57,148,423
Emergencies	€2,825,422	- Development	€30,293,137
Inheritance and legacies	€1,241,677	- Humanitarian action	€26,855,285
Fair trade sales and publishing	€5,342,357	Awareness and education campaigns	€7,173,758
Contributions from other Oxfam affiliates	€7,944,000	Fair trade and publishing	€5,235,319
Other income	€1,343,541		
PUBLIC INCOME	€30,507,505	ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDRAISING	€11,410,622
Spanish Government	€7,592,065	Administration	€4,314,993
European Union	€13,953,122	Fundraising	€7,237,514
Autonomous and local administrations	€4,114,580		
Multilateral organisations	€4,831,458	PROVISION FOR NON-PAYMENT	-€482,780
Andorra Government	€16,280		
TOTAL INCOME	€82,992,744	TOTAL EXPENSES	€80,627,226
RESULT			€2,365,518

The fiscal year 2012-13 comprises a period from the 1st April 2012 to the 31st March 2013.

HOW WE OBTAIN OUR INCOME (NGO8)



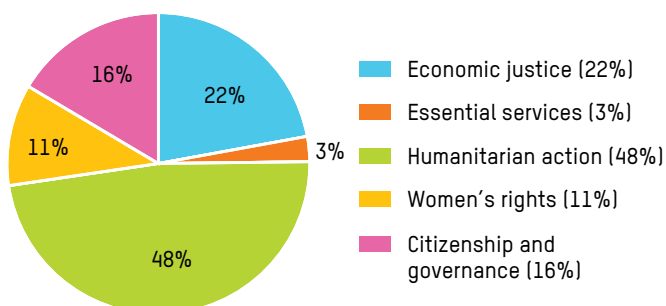
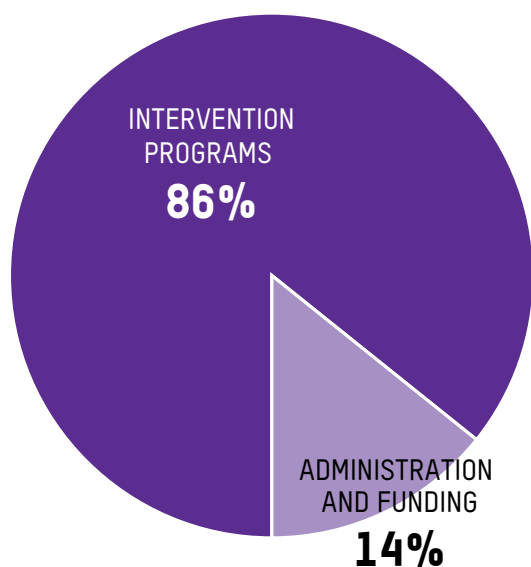
LARGE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 2012-13

(in thousands of euros)

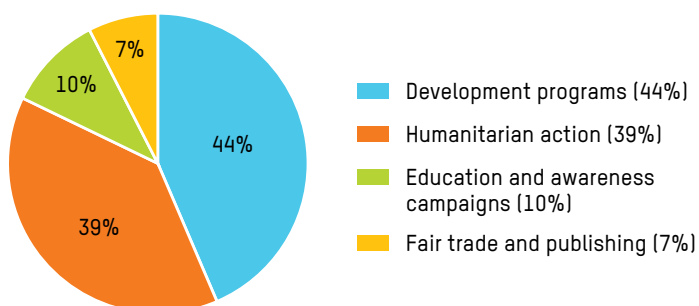
1	European Comission, EuropaAid	11.400
2	Spanish Agency for International Cooperation for Development (includes the 3rd year of the 2010 agreement)	6.561
3	Basque Government (Vice ministry of Housing and Social Affairs)	3.595
4	Norwegian Embassy (Guatemala)	2.018
5	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	1.787
6	Bill Gates Foundation	1.653

HOW WE DISTRIBUTE OUR FUNDS

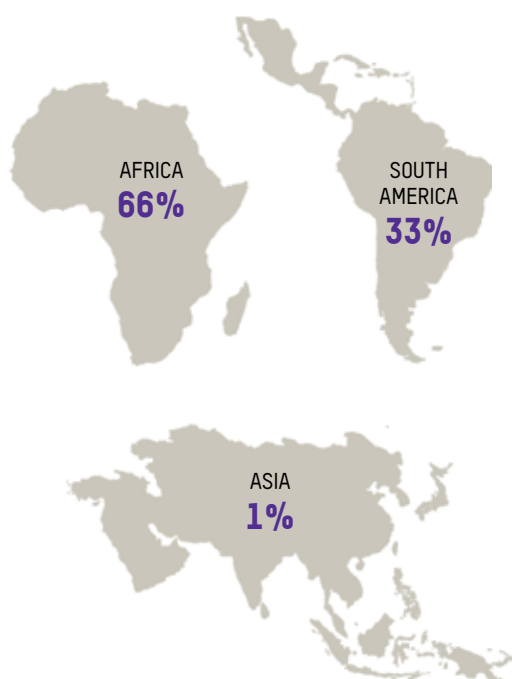
BY COURSES OF ACTION



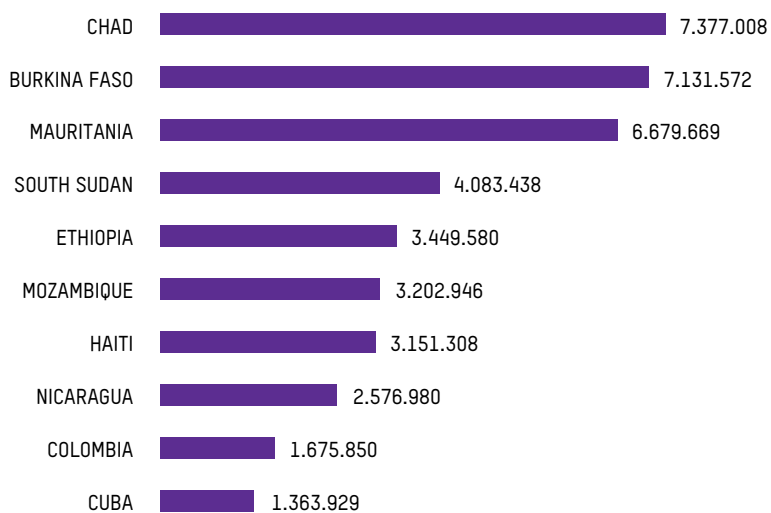
BY CHANGE GOALS



BY CONTINENTS



BY COUNTRIES - TOP 10



GUARANTEES OF TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD PRACTICE

At Oxfam Intermón we want to be transparent about our policies, interventions and our budgets. Therefore, we submit ourselves to different control tools and endorse codes that require us to work effectively and efficiently to reach our goal, offer transparent accounting and make the greatest impact so that all people may fully exercise their rights and enjoy a decent life.

Our work is subject to regular controls. To begin with, as a foundation with headquarters in Barcelona, we render accounts before the Foundation Protectorate of the Generalitat de Catalunya. Moreover, we submit ourselves to a yearly external audit, conducted by Alcain y Riba Auditors (the first page of which is published here; the whole document can be consulted on our web site).

In addition, as recipients of public funds, we are subject to the grants law and the control of the national and international public administrations that grant aid. Therefore, for example, we have undergone audits by the European Union as well as by the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation. Likewise, the main private donors, such as the large savings banks, periodically request the rendering of accounts and, in some cases, request to directly investigate the projects.

To these measures should be added our involvement in the design and implementation of the new CONGDE (Spanish Coordinator of NGDOs) tool – Indicators for Transparency and Good Governance – which all NGO members of the Coordinator must comply with. The results of our audit processes can be consulted on webtransparencia.coordinadoraongd.org/. Finally, we submit ourselves to an activity analysis by the *Fundación Lealtad*, which carries out an audit every two years. This can be consulted on www.fundacionlealtad.org.



INTERNAL PROCESSES OF FINANCIAL CONTROL

The budget is drawn up on an annual basis in accordance with the priorities established in our multiannual strategic plan. The Board of Directors submits its proposal, which is then reviewed by the Economic and Audit Commission of the Board of Trustees and approved by the Board. We analyse economic and financial information constantly and monitor and evaluate the correct use of resources, whilst at the same time taking the necessary corrective measures. In addition, more than four years ago we brought in an internal audit function with the objective of evaluating and improving the efficiency of the risk management processes, control and governance, and which is accountable to the Board of Trustees.

Apart from these measures, we have drawn up a policy for the delegation of authority establishing the responsibilities of the Board of Trustees, in accordance with the law of foundations and the Oxfam Intermón articles of association, together with the responsibilities that the Board of Trustees may delegate to others, with the limits and levels of responsibility demanded by the accountability processes.

Furthermore, we maintain a set of policies governing the authorisation of expenditure (including authorisation limits for procuring goods and services) as well as policies on allowance expenses. These policies apply to all jurisdictions where we operate and are made available to all staff through our intranet. We also have a risk management policy, which allows us to predict and quantify the risks that can have an influence on the attainment of objectives or the implementation of activities, and which establishes how we should act in each case. We also have a reserves policy (both cash and book reserves) that establishes a framework for action, together with the indicators and limits needed to ensure the balance, solvency and viability of the asset and financial structure as well as the treasury structure and liquid assets.

Finally, Oxfam Intermón has taken into account the Oxfam Financial Standards which provide the minimum standards required of all affiliates to ensure adequate internal financial control. Compliance with, and improvement of, these standards is monitored through a regular evaluation system. (NG07)

CONTACT US (GRI 2.3, 2.4)

902 330 331 / 933 780 165

info@OxfamIntermon.org

IN SPAIN

HEADQUARTERS

BARCELONA

Executive Director:
José María Vera
Roger de Llúria, 15 – 08010

REGIONAL OFFICES

BARCELONA

Director: Francesc Mateu
Roger de Llúria, 15 – 08010

BILBAO

Director: Nerea Basterra
Alameda de Urquijo, 11, 5º C – 48008

MADRID

Director: Nerea Basterra
Alberto Aguilera, 15 – 28015

SEVILLA

Director: Valentín Vilanova
Méndez Núñez, 1, 1º,
oficina 6 – 41001

VALENCIA

Director: Fernando Contreras
Marqués de Dos Aguas, 5 – 46002

OUTLETS AND COMMITTEES

ANDALUCÍA

Granada. Cruz, 44
Huelva. Béjar, 7
Jerez de la Frontera. Armas, 9
Málaga. Nosquera, 2
Seville. Muñoz Olivé, 5

ARAGÓN

Zaragoza.
León XIII, 24

ASTURIAS

Oviedo. Río San Pedro, 11

BALEARIC ISLANDS

Palma de Mallorca. Argenteria, 28

BASQUE COUNTRY

Bilbao. Alameda de Urquijo, 11
Donostia-San Sebastián.
San Francisco, 22

CANTABRIA

Santander. Santa Lucía, 33

CASTILE-LA MANCHA

Guadalajara.
Virgen de la Antigua, 2 local 11
Pl. Capitán Boixareu Rivera, 68
Toledo. Plaza Amador de los
Ríos, 4

CASTILE-LEÓN

Burgos. Almirante Antonio
Valdés y Bazán, 1
León. Varillas, 2,3
Cervantes, 12
Salamanca. Ancha, 6
Valladolid. Teresa Gil, 17

CATALONIA

Badalona. Sant Miquel, 53 bajos
Barcelona. Roger de Llúria, 15

Gran de Gràcia, 156
Viladomat, 43
Provença, 478
Girona. Rutlla, 22 dcho. 10
Pont de Pedra, 3
Lleida. Comptes d'Urgell, 1
Sabadell. Sant Pere, 51
Tarragona. Sant Francesc, 6
bajos
Terrassa. Pg. Comte D'Egara, 2-4
Vilanova i la Geltrú. Plaça
Cotxes, 3

GALICIA

A Coruña.
Sta. Catalina, 16-20 local B
Estrecha de San Andrés, 12
Vigo. Triunfo, 4

LA RIOJA

Logroño. Calvo Sotelo, 24, bajos

MADRID

Alberto Aguilera, 15

MURCIA

Murcia. Echeagaray, 4

NAVARRRE

Pamplona.
Grupo Rinaldi, 15b
Paulino Caballero, 25

VALENCIAN COMMUNITY

Alicante. Segura, 13
Castellón. Guitarrista Tárrega, 20
Elche. Vicente Blasco Ibáñez, 35
Gandía. Torreta, 10
Valencia. Marqués de Dos
Aguas, 5
San Vicente, 106

COMITTEES

ANDORRA, ANDORRA LA VELLA.

Ciutat de Valls, 27, 1º 2ª

BADAJOS. Adv. Alcaraz y Alenda,
local 9 B

CÓRDOBA. Claudio Marcelo, 7, 2

CUENCA. Plaza Edificio del
Mercado, 3º, despacho 12

GETAFE. Galería Comercial
Getafe II, local 65 B

GIJÓN. Francisco Martínez
Marina, 2

**LAS PALMAS DE GRAN
CANARIAS.** Centro Loyola.
Doctor Chil, 15

MATARÓ. Casal de l'Aliança
Mataronina. Bonaire, 25

REUS. Pubill Oriol, 25

SANT CUGAT. Orient, 31

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.
Rua do Horreo, 37, local 5

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Comercial El Boulevard.
Zaramaga, 1

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Ahmat
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ECUADOR

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Rue Bailly/ DELMAS 95
Petion Ville
PUERTO PRÍNCIPE
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STRATEGY AND ANALYSIS

- 1.1 Statement from the most senior decision-maker of the organisation.
Page 3

ORGANISATIONAL PROFILE

- 2.1 Name of the organisation.
Pages 6
- 2.2 Primary activities, brands, products, and/or services.
Pages 6, 7
- 2.3 Operational structure of the organisation, including national offices, sections, branches, field offices, main divisions, operating companies, subsidiaries, and joint ventures
Pages 32, 33, 45
- 2.4 Location of organisation's headquarters.
Pages 2, 33, 45
- 2.5 Number of countries where the organisation operates.
Pages 24, 25, 33
- 2.6 Nature of ownership and legal form.
Page 34 : Oxfam Intermón is a private, independent, not-for-profit organisation subject to the legislation of the Generalitat of Catalonia
- 2.7 Target audience and affected stakeholders.
Page 8
- 2.8 Scale of the reporting organisation.
Pages 4, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 20, 27, 32, 33, 36
- 2.9 Significant changes during the reporting period regarding size, structure and ownership.
Pages 3, 11, 35, 41 : In 2012-13 we completed the process of creating a single structure in all countries where Oxfam Intermón is working.
- 2.10 Awards received during the reporting period.
No awards or citations have been received during the year.

PROFILE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

- 3.1 Reporting period for information provided.
1/4/2012 to 31/3/2013
- 3.2 Date of most recent previous report.
1/4/2011 to 31/3/2012

- 3.3 Reporting cycle.
Annual.

- 3.4 Contact point for questions regarding the report or its contents.
info@OxfamIntermon.org / 902 330 331 / 933 780 165

SCOPE AND COVERAGE OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

- 3.5 Process of defining report content.
The institution has incorporated the culture of accountability in the process of planning and evaluation, facilitating the visibility of performance indicators (NGO).
- 3.6 Boundary of the report: countries, divisions, subsidiaries, leased facilities, joint ventures, suppliers.
This annual report relates to the work of Oxfam Intermón and does not include information on the other members of Oxfam or on Oxfam International.
- 3.7 State any limitations on the scope or boundary of the annual report.
There are no specific limitations.
- 3.8 Basis for reporting on joint ventures, subsidiaries, leased facilities, outsourced operations and other entities that can significantly affect comparability from period to period and/or between organisations.
See GRI 2.9
- 3.10 Explanation of the effect of any restatements of information provided in earlier reports, and the reasons for such re-statement (e.g., mergers/acquisitions, changes of base years/periods, nature of business, measurement methods).
There has been no restatement of information.
- 3.11 Significant changes from previous reporting periods in the scope, boundary, or measurement methods applied in the report.
We have included the GRI indicators.
- 3.12 Table identifying the location of the Standard Disclosures in the report.
Pages 46, 47

GOVERNANCE, COMMITMENTS AND ENGAGEMENT

- 4.1 Governance structure of the organisation, including committees under the highest governance body responsible for specific tasks, such as setting strategy or organisational oversight.
Pages 34, 38
- 4.2 Indicate whether the Chair of the highest governance body is also an executive officer.
Pages 34

4.3	For organisations that have a unitary board structure, state the number of members of the highest governance body that are independent and/or non-executive members.	Pages 34, 38
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4.4	Mechanisms for internal stakeholders (e.g., members), shareholders and employees to provide recommendations or direction to the highest governance body.	Pages 11, 38
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PARTICIPATION OF STAKEHOLDER GROUPS

4.14	List of stakeholder groups engaged by the organisation.	Page 8
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4.15	Basis for identification and selection of stakeholders with whom to engage.	Pages 9, 37 : We have established 7 criteria which guide our relationship with the business sector (www.Oxfam-Intermon.org/es/que-puedeshacer-tu/empresas/codigo-etico)
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GRI PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

NG01	Process for involvement of affected stakeholder groups in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes.	Pages 9, 13, 18
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NG02	Mechanisms for feedback and complaints in relation to programmes and policies and for determining actions to take in response to breaches in policies.	Page 9
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NG03	System for programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (including measuring programme effectiveness and impact), resulting changes to programmes, and how they are communicated.	Pages 9, 16, 19, 21
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NG04	Measures to integrate gender and diversity into programme design, implementation, and the monitoring, evaluation and learning cycle (MEL).	Pages 9, 14, 16, 19, 20
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NG05	Processes to formulate, communicate, implement, and change advocacy positions and public awareness campaigns.	Pages 9, 15, 21
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NG06	Processes to take into account and coordinate with the activities of other actors.	Pages 10, 15, 16, 23
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NG07	Resource allocation.	Pages 34, 41, 44
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NG08	Sources of funding by category and five largest donors and monetary value of their contribution.	Pages 41, 42 : For further information, see our annual audit of accounts at www.OxfamIntermon.org
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EC7	Procedures for local hiring and proportion of senior management hired from the local community at significant locations of operation.	Pages 36
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EN16	Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.	Page 38
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EN18	Initiatives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reductions achieved.	Page 38
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LA1	Total workforce, including volunteer, by employment type, employment contract, and region.	Page 36
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LA10	Average hours of training per year per employee, by employment category.	Page 39
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LA12	Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews.	Page 39
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LA13	Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity.	Pages 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
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S01	Nature, scope and effectiveness of any programmes and practices that assess and manage the impacts of operations on communities, including entering, operating and exiting.	Pages 9, 14, 20, 23
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S03	Percentage of employees trained in the organisation's anti-corruption policies and procedures.	Page 38
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PR6	Programmes for adherence to laws, standards and voluntary codes related to fundraising and marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship.	Page 10 : For the fiscal year 2012-13, we have not received any complaints with regard to breaches of standards.
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HOW TO HELP

Become a member

www.OxfamIntermon.org/socio

Make a donation

www.OxfamIntermon.org/donativo

Promote our campaigns

www.OxfamIntermon.org/campanas

Become a volunteer

www.OxfamIntermon.org/voluntariado

Buy fair trade from our outlets or on

www.tiendaOxfamIntermon.org

Fund a project

www.OxfamIntermon.org/financiaunproyecto

Collaborate as a company

www.OxfamIntermon.org/empresas

Discover the world around you with our studies

www.OxfamIntermon.org/estudios

Find out about our educational proposals

www.OxfamIntermon.org/educacion

Join the teachers' network

www.ciudadaniaglobal.org

Sign up to the new edition of Trailwalker

www.OxfamIntermon.org/trailwalker

Give Oxfam Unwrapped

www.OxfamIntermon.org/algomasqueunregalo

Create a solidarity initiative

www.OxfamIntermon.org/iniciativas

Leave a legacy

www.OxfamIntermon.org/legados

Follow us on Facebook

www.facebook.com/OxfamIntermonfan

and Twitter

www.twitter.com/OxfamIntermon

Participate, give your opinion or debate on

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