



The “Know what you’re pumping” campaign was launched at a well publicised event in downtown Helsinki on 14.5.2008.

Filling bellies or petrol tanks?

Biofuel cultivation is now competing for arable farmland with food crops. Filling up the tank of a large SUV (sports utility vehicle) with biofuel produced from food crops uses up the equivalent of one person’s nutrition for a whole year. The “Know what you’re pumping” campaign was organised by the Globbarit global issues lobbying network in 2008 to confront the impacts of biofuel production on poverty. The example of palm oil production in Nicaragua was spotlighted in the campaign, which also drew attention to poor working conditions and the extremely low wages on these plantations.

The “Know what you’re pumping” biofuel campaign was designed to make Members of Parliament sit up and take notice of problems related to biofuels in developing countries. Biofuel production must not be allowed to develop into a new poverty generating structure endangering the food security of developing countries, under the pretence of curbing climate change.

The Globbarit network played an important role both in proclaiming that citizens all around the country are concerned about the problem, and in getting the message through to the MPs. The Globbarit network called on Parliament to put pressure on the EU to abandon its objective to increase the proportion of biofuels used in transportation to 5.75% of total transportation fuels by 2010, and 10% by 2020.

This EU target is a policy that has greatly contributed to the increase in biofuel production. In future, the EU must ensure that fuels do not compete for resources with food production, and that production in developing countries supports local development. Also, the overall impacts of biofuels must be more environmentally friendly than those of fossil fuels.

Our cover photo shows a petrol pump chasing a corn cob at the launching of the “Know what you’re pumping” campaign in Helsinki. (Photo: KEPA/Veikko Somerpuro)

2008 – A year of crises



PASI NOKELAINEN

TIMO LAPPALAINEN

Executive Director

The year 2008 will be remembered for the outbreak of the food crisis and the financial crisis. Together with climate change they form a triple crisis affecting all of the world's 6.8 billion inhabitants.

Unstable weather conditions, the rich countries' enthusiasm for biofuels and speculation in food markets all increased hunger among the world's poor. Some claim that the food crisis has now disproven the idea that there is enough food in the world, and that the problem is only its unequal distribution. The effects of the financial crisis that has spread like a tsunami from Wall Street have been felt most severely in poor countries. These countries have no protective cushions, reserves of savings or even adequate administrative structures that could alleviate the havoc.

These crises have now conclusively shown that peoples, communities and nations are bound together by a complex network of economic, political, social and cultural relations and agreements. But our realisation of this also provides a great opportunity for creating a fairer global political system.

Aid donor countries and aid recipient countries met last September in the Ghanaian capital Accra to assess the effectiveness of development aid. The meeting recognised that civil society movements are valuable partners and significant actors in development cooperation. Nearly a hundred representatives from various civil society movements and organisations also initiated their own effectiveness process. One important aim is to work out how citizens' movements can conduct political dialogue with international institutions such as the OECD and the UN. KEPA was chosen as the Nordic+ country group's representative on the steering group for the new process.

In 2008 KEPA spotlighted issues including the downside of the biofuels boom, the structural origins of the food crisis, and the consequences of the economic crisis for developing countries. KEPA also campaigned together with fair trade organisations in the run-up to Finland's municipal elections Finland to call for municipalities to initiate ethical purchasing practices.

Our training services for development organisations have performed well. KEPA's training and advice clearly improves the prospects for non-governmental organisations to obtain support for their work from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Our training sessions on lobbying and campaigning have also been very popular.

A membership questionnaire survey conducted in spring 2008 revealed that our member organisations are satisfied with our services. The results seem to show that they regard us as competent but not very inspirational – so there is still work for us to do.

We hope that you will gain some inspiration from this report. You might even discover suitable ways to work with us to create a fairer world!



SINI KUVAJA

KNOW WHAT YOU'RE PUMPING

This campaign, run by KEPA and the Globbarit global issues lobbying network, stoked the debate on the relationship between biofuels and the food crisis. The campaign called on Finland and the EU to abandon their biofuel targets.

Food crisis punishes the poor

The severe increase in food prices led to a worldwide crisis in 2008. Tens of millions of people fell into poverty. KEPA called for bio-fuel targets to be scrapped and trade policies revised in order to avoid future food crises.

ARTICLES IN KEPA'S MAGAZINE "KUMPPANI"

"The World's Pictorial Magazine – Kumppani" described in its article "Are fields growing food, feed or fuel" (5/08) how food price increases lead to the destruction of forests in Brazil and problems for small businesses in Indonesia.

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, August 2008: People are eating mud to fill their stomachs. They simply cannot afford anything else.

The same pattern is being repeated around the world. Basic foodstuffs suddenly became so expensive that they were out of reach for many. People took to the streets, with food riots occurring in Haiti, Ivory Coast and Bangladesh.

The increase in food prices was rapid and dramatic. According to the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) the prices of basic foodstuffs were 53% more expensive during the first four months of 2008 than a year previously. Food prices were higher than at any time in the last 30 years.

The world's poorest have been hardest hit by price increases. According to World Bank estimates, the poor use

THE FOOD CRISIS REPORT

In November KEPA published the report "Solutions to the food crisis: What should Finland do?" A number of MPs made use of this report in parliamentary plenary sessions held at the end of November on Finland's response to the food crisis.

on average half of their income on food – so the drastic rises in food prices affect them most seriously. According to the UN's World Food Programme (WFP), the food crisis threatened to push as many as a hundred million people into poverty.

KEPA fears that the food crisis might cancel out the previous decade's efforts to end poverty.

MANY CULPRITS

The food crisis was the culmination of a number of factors. Drought was one reason, resulting in crop failures in Australia. Another was that oil prices reached a peak in 2008 increasing the costs of transportation and fertilisers, in turn reflected in food prices.

One of the most significant reasons for the drastic increase in food prices was the rise of biofuels. It has been hoped that biofuels made from cultivated plants could provide a more environmentally friendly alternative to fossil fuels such as oil.

However, the production of biofuels eats up resources needed for food production when fields are used to grow crops for fuel, not food. According to a World Bank estimate, the price of food went up by as much as 75% due to increased biofuel production.

The United States and the EU have set targets for the increased use of biofuels, and are supporting biofuel production with tax cuts. KEPA and the Globbarit network are demanding that Finland and the EU abandon their biofuel targets.

AGRICULTURAL TRADE REPORT

There has been plenty of talk about revamping agricultural trade, but from the perspective of the developing countries changes have so far been mainly cosmetic, according to a report published by KEPA in spring 2008. The main changes since 1995 have been reductions in export subsidies, but overall the agricultural subsidies paid by industrialised countries to their farmers have even risen, while import tariffs have remained at the same levels.

KEPA CALLS FOR STRUCTURAL REMODELLING

The drastic increase in prices has had drastic effects. Tens of millions of people have fallen below the poverty line.

The food crisis has also hindered food relief programmes such as the UN's WFP. Since their budgets could no longer buy as much food on world markets, the organisations could not offer as much food aid to people in need. This added to the poverty caused by the food crisis.

KEPA is calling for structural reforms so that food crises could be avoided in the future. KEPA's key demands concern: reforms in agricultural subsidies and trade policies, increased efforts in development coordination, the abandonment of biofuel targets, an end to speculation on foodstuffs, and greater efforts to mitigate climate change.

VIEWPOINT



According to the latest statistics there are as many as 967 million undernourished people in the world.

The causes of the food crisis include: discrimination against rural areas and agriculture both in the internal politics of developing countries and in development cooperation; speculation in raw materials derivative markets; the production of biofuels; and the unsustainable consumption of natural resources.

Trade policies must be changed to improve food security. Developing countries need the right to protect their small-scale producers against dumping and sudden fluctuations in world markets. Targets set to increase the use of biofuels must be reconsidered. Speculation on foodstuffs derivative markets must be curbed now, at this opportune time when financial markets are being addressed in response to the global economic crisis.

It is imperative to mitigate climate change in order to ensure food security. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) estimates that if the atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations double, famine may become a reality for an additional 60-350 million people.

Matti Ylönen
Advocacy Officer



KEPA's Bio Game spotlights problems related to biofuels

The Globbarit network's biofuel campaign gained further publicity through the internet Bio Game, which helped to increase awareness of biofuel issues among people who are not easily reached by conventional NGO campaigns.

The game graphically and dramatically illustrated the impacts of biofuels on poverty – aiming to make people think about the consequences of their own choices. Players found themselves using a petrol pump to destroy rainforests and fields of crops – and ultimately the whole planet. The game was specially planned to illustrate the drastic impacts of biofuels. After the game, players were encouraged to leave messages for parliamentarians on the Globbarit website's notice board, calling for biofuel targets to be dropped.

The game appeared on the Globbarit website, and was played by a total of more than 7,000 players. The game was also promoted at the World Village and Markets of Possibilities events.



An oil palm plantation at Kukra Hill, Nicaragua.

VIEWPOINT



The "Know what you're pumping!" campaign hit the mark. The food crisis brought into focus the whole issue of biofuels, creating intense debate. Greenpeace also campaigned visibly in their orang utan suits. The campaigns were mutually supportive, with KEPA particularly spotlighting the impacts of biofuel production on food security and poverty.

Thematically, the campaign also encompassed the discourse on investments directed to developing countries and corporate responsibility.

Even though the campaign's goal – that Finland and the EU should give up their ambitious biofuel targets – has not yet been reached, it is due to KEPA's efforts that the topic

of food security secured its place in the Finnish discourse on biofuels.

Any active citizen can take part in future campaigns run by the Globbarit network. Start by subscribing to the network's newsletter, at www.globbarit.fi

Outi Hannula
Campaign Coordinator



Voting for municipal fair play

KEPA and the Globbarit network campaigned during Finland's municipal elections to increase awareness of global matters among Finnish municipalities. Purchases made by municipalities can affect the well-being and production circumstances of developing countries. Municipalities could work to improve global education and also cooperate with municipalities in the South. The campaign was conducted in cooperation with Fairtrade Finland and Pro Fairtrade Finland.

Finnish municipalities buy various products and services for a total of 3.22 billion euros annually. More and more of these are acquired from developing countries, which may be using child or forced labour. As many as 84% of Finns are of the opinion that municipalities should not buy products produced by child labour or in unacceptable working conditions, as shown by a survey conducted by the Finnish market research firm Taloustutkimus Oy.

For instance most of the paving stones in Finnish municipalities come from China. There are serious deficiencies concerning both health and work safety regulations in Chinese quarries. Furthermore, Finnish municipalities serve tens of millions cups of coffee at various events every year. By switching to fair trade coffee, municipalities could help millions of coffee farmers around the world to escape from poverty. Around half of the families of coffee farmers live in absolute poverty, i.e. on less than one US dollar a day.

The Globbarit campaign encouraged municipalities to cooperate more with municipalities in the South. For instance the cooperation between Vantaa (Finland's fourth largest municipality) and the city of Windhoek in Namibia has yielded positive experiences. The Globbarit network urges municipalities to place special emphasis on global education and to cooperate more with NGOs.

KEPA's campaign during the municipal election campaign has borne fruit: 250 candidates publicly announced that they supported KEPA's campaign themes, and 60 of these candidates were duly elected.





RAMI AAPASUO

Värttinä

World Village festival breaks records again

The World Village festival attracted around 90,000 people to Helsinki's Kaisaniemi Park and Railway Station Square to enjoy music and informative events, and in the process became acquainted with the work of dozens of different organisations. The festival was blessed with sunny weather. About a third of the visitors were attending the annual World Village festival for the first time.

This popular festival enables people from all walks of life to become more familiar with different cultures and increases their awareness of global issues and cooperation. This was the ninth occasion on which the festival was held.

Barbara Hendricks, the festival's leading performer, attracted an audience of 15,000 on the Sunday. Hendricks is an opera singer and an Honorary Ambassador for the Life for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Other popular acts included the Finnish bands Suurlähettiläät and Värttinä, and the Malian-French artists Mamani Keita & Nicolas Repac.

The festival's information programme featured issues including cooperation between organisations and companies. The programme included an interview with Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Paavo Väyrynen, who stated that KEPA's "Know what you're pumping!" campaign hit bang on the target. The campaign enjoyed a high profile during the festival. Also over a thousand festival visitors sent greetings to their MPs calling for actions including scrapping the EU's biofuel targets.

The festival brought a lot of visibility to KEPA's member organisations. During the spring dozens of organisations participated in the planning of the festival, coordinating elements including special "villages" spotlighting world trade, nature conservation, the United Nations, and human rights issues.

Over half of the visitors familiarised themselves with the information stands of various organisations. Some 350 organisations and market-sellers were present at the festival.

WWW.WORLDVILLAGE.FI



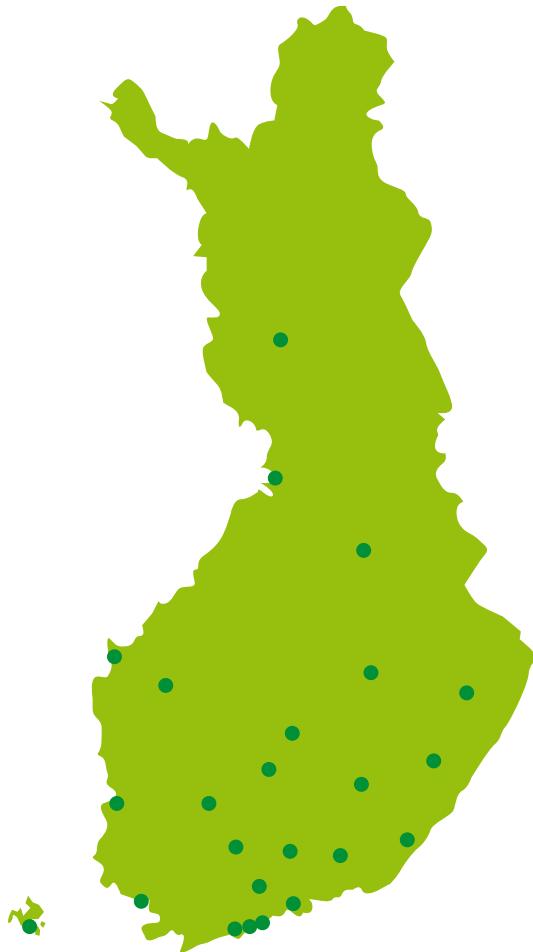
A Namibian deaf theatre group



Barbara Hendricks



RAMI AAPASUO



MARKETS IN 2008

Espoo	Karjaa	Pori
Helsinki	Kouvola	Porvoo
Hyvinkää	Kuopio	Rovaniemi
Hämeenlinna	Lahti	Savonlinna
Joensuu	Lappeenranta	Seinäjoki
Jyväskylä	Maarianhamina	Tampere
Jämsä	Mikkeli	Turku
Kajaani	Oulu	Vaasa

Trade in focus at Markets of Possibilities

KEPA's coordinated Markets of Possibilities events had a common theme in 2008: Trade. Different organisations offered their own perspectives. All in all, the issue of trade garnered tremendous publicity – the number of local media newspaper articles covering these Markets of Possibilities events doubled from the previous year.

In 2008 events were held at 22 localities including Turku, Tampere and Oulu. One new locality was Espoo, where the city's first Market of Possibilities event attracted 1,500 visitors.

These events allow people across the country to become acquainted with global matters, development cooperation and the activities of organisations involved in this area. For KEPA's member organisations the Markets of Possibilities are an opportunity to make their activities better known and recruit new members.

In 2008, 660 different representatives from organisations and municipalities together with local EU counsellors put in an appearance at these events. There were over 130 more people working at stands than in the previous year. Also the number of visitors increased considerably. Altogether 25,000 people attended these events, a fifth more than in 2007.

As in 2007, many visitors made pledges to do something concrete and thereby contribute to making the world a better place. By way of a card campaign, organisations challenged people to commit themselves to goals they considered important. These pledges, such as a promise to favour fair trade products, were made by filling in a pennant shaped card. The cards were then tied together to form colourful strings of pennants.

Charity Musamba, a Zambian NGO worker visited the Market of Possibilities event in Mikkeli in June. Musamba told the market audience how Zambia has experienced a lot of positive developments, especially thanks to debt relief. She encouraged people to get involved in development cooperation organisations, stressing that their work can make a real difference in developing countries.

WWW.MAHDOLLISUUKSIENTORI.FI



Market at Vaasa



Tuovi Tolonen from KEPA and Charity Musamba



Pledge cards

Fruitful training in Finland and in the South

KEPA's training covered a vast array of topics ranging from everyday life in the South to trade policy, from project planning to project reporting, and from gender analysis to the basics of lobbying. Basically, KEPA offers two types of courses – courses that are open to everyone and courses tailored to individual organisations. In 2008 almost 600 people attended the open courses and 100 people attended tailored courses organised in Finland.

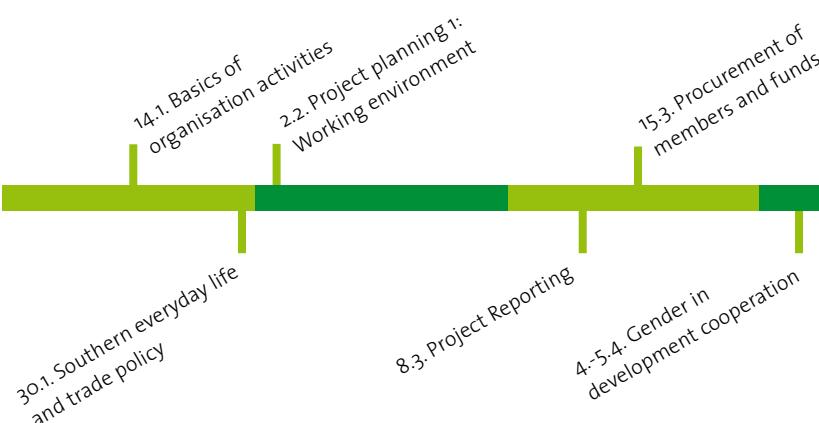
The training courses are especially designed for small and medium member organisations. For example, KEPA organised financial administration courses, which are much in demand. In addition to the training courses, KEPA also produced other materials to support the work of organisations including cooperation agreement examples in different languages.

Training sessions were also run throughout the year at KEPA's offices in Nicaragua and Mozambique, for KEPA's own local partners and the partners of KEPA's mem-

ber organisations. In Tanzania, where many of KEPA's members are active, training was particularly planned to benefit member organisations' partners, whose training needs were analysed in detail in connection with the wider planning of training and advice services. During 2008 such training was arranged for eight local Tanzanian partners of Finnish NGOs.

The consequent analyses provided organisations with valuable opportunities for learning, and inspired them to enhance their activities. Approaches based on training and advice plans have been fruitful in KEPA's offices in the South, particularly in terms of benefits for local organisations.

KEPA's training and project advice are complementary. "Kehyavain" courses form a good basis for organisations engaged in cooperation projects, for which KEPA also offers more in-depth advice.



Examples of training organised by KEPA in Finland. In 2008 KEPA organised 32 open courses in addition to 10 training courses tailored to meet specific organisations' needs.

VIEWPOINT



KEPA's courses offer participants opportunities to learn through practical examples, exercises, by sharing experiences and by reflecting on and processing things together. The effectiveness of this training becomes apparent from feedback statements such as: "The training directly supported the making of our material" and reports that

training prompted "feelings of inspiration and ambition".

In marketing training, KEPA increasingly attempts to direct information about different courses to the specific organisations most likely to benefit from them. This can include organisations receiving project funding for the first time.

It is rewarding to note that more and more organisations are becoming committed to more long-term training, and are participating in training programmes as often as possible.

Matti Cantell,
Global Education
Training Planner

KEPA supports NGOs' projects in the South

About a hundred NGOs use KEPA's project advice services every year. Some are planning to start development cooperation and others already have projects under way. Project advice was provided last year on about 300 occasions in all.

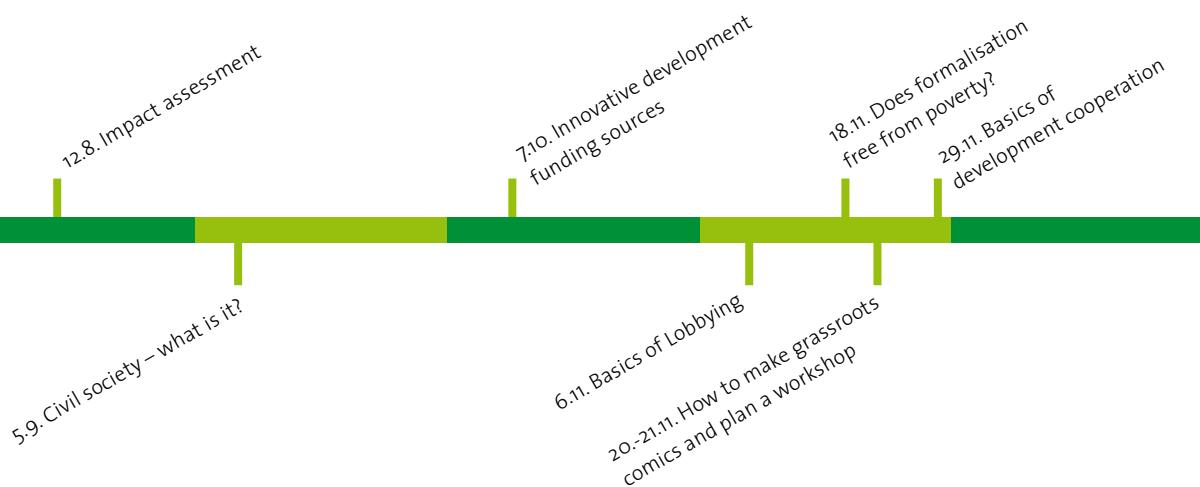
KEPA advises organisations on project planning, project realisation, reporting and acquiring funding. KEPA provides advice throughout the year, and particularly comments on project plans in advance of dates when application must be submitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for project support and communications and development education grants.

In May KEPA organised its "Crazy Project Days", during which it assessed project funding applications and

offered useful tips to organisations on how to proceed. Nearly 40 organisations made use of this opportunity.

KEPA also organised project advice in the South. This was done along the lines of training and advice plans drawn up in cooperation between the project advisors of Finnish NGOs and their Southern partners, KEPA's Helsinki Office and KEPA's Country offices.

These plans aim to strengthen partnerships between Finnish NGOs and Southern NGOs, to improve the quality of development cooperation and to improve the prospects for NGOs to work effectively in the longer term.



A COMPASS FOR PARTNERS

In 2008 KEPA's training and advice worker network published a new "Compass for Partners". This tool has been designed to strengthen partnerships between Southern and Northern organisations. The organisations enthusiastically welcomed the new compass.

Partnership is all too often an empty term. The Compass for

Partners aims to make partnerships genuine by providing NGOs with concrete means to reinforce their relationships. The compass focuses on four aspects of cooperation: values, the principles of cooperation, common functions and genuine interaction.

The Compass for Partners has been developed in cooperation

between Finnish, Tanzanian, Zambian, Mozambican and Nicaraguan organisations. It has been published in English, Spanish and Portuguese, and can be ordered from info@kepa.fi.



Finnish volunteer worker Linda Kaseva spent six months with the NGO Casa de Panchita in Peru.



Sharad Sharma of World Comics India enjoyed the opportunity to work with his Finnish counterpart Leif Packalén.

ETVO (The Finnish Volunteer Programme) gets down to grassroots level

In 2008, 15 of KEPA's member organisations and 18 of their partner organisations in the South took part in the Finnish Volunteer Programme's (ETVO) application process for volunteers. Altogether 28 volunteers worked in more than ten different countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

ETVO gives Finns the opportunity to familiarise themselves with and participate in the everyday life of developing countries. The volunteers in the South work for instance with environmental conservation or to promote children's rights.

Volunteers' tasks ranged from publicising Zambia's legal system to teaching English to workers at fair trade banana cooperatives in Ecuador. Many volunteers also got involved in global education and publicity work, for instance by writing blogs.

ETVO deepens Finnish organisations' understanding of the challenges and possibilities facing organisations in the

South, while also giving Southern organisations a better understanding of how Finnish organisations really work.

In 2008 for the first time a volunteer worker came north to Finland through ETVO. Sharad Sharma of World Comics India worked with his employer's Finnish sister organisation for five weeks. These organisations work to promote the use of comic strips in development communications. Sharma's work included producing training materials and running training sessions for Finnish NGOs.

In 2008 KEPA organised two ETVO forums. These afforded the opportunity to exchange ideas and facilitate networking between organisations. The Finnish organisations' representatives used the forum to discuss their partnerships with Southern organisations and orientation for those about to take up volunteer work.

Applications for ETVO volunteer posts are sought each autumn. Volunteer postings typically last 6-12 months.

WWW.ETVO.FI

GLOBAL EDUCATION WEBSITE UPDATED



In 2008 KEPA published an updated version of its global education webpages (www.kansainvalisyyskasvatus.net). This website offers background material on global education, an event calendar and a tips bank that includes various organisations' global education material and global education methods and training services.

In updating the pages, more emphasis was placed on the pages becoming more interactive. Organisations themselves can now add current global education topics to the pages, and information onto the event calendar. A new blog covers the work of organisation and current themes related to global education.

KEPA's "Kumppani" magazine stands out from the mainstream

Published by KEPA 11 times a year, "The World's Pictorial Magazine – *Kumppani* (Partner)" gives extensive and critical coverage to topics relating to KEPA's activities – development cooperation, human rights, and environmental and cultural issues. The magazine serves to inform Finnish readers about global issues neglected by the mainstream media.

In 2008, 11 issues of the magazine came out, including one double issue. Themes included development cooperation, boundaries, toilets, urban housing and the symbolism of doors.

Issues neglected by the mainstream media that received wider coverage in *Kumppani* included the situation in Zimbabwe following the elections (pictorial feature 11/08), and on-the-spot reports from the disputed Western Sahara region (Hengenvaarallinen hiekkaleikki – a Lethal Game in the Sand, 8/08).

Kumppani's network of contributors in developing countries is unique in Finland. This enables the magazine to let readers hear voices from grassroots level in the South. *Kumppani*'s articles also concretely portray how KEPA's themes such as trade policy or impoverishment affect the lives of ordinary people in the South.

WWW.KUMPPANI.FI



VIEWPOINT



A questionnaire survey conducted in spring 2008 showed that satisfaction levels among *Kumppani*'s readers had further increased since 2006.

General reader satisfaction with the magazine is, according to the study, exceptionally high. If "fairly satisfied" readers are added to "extremely satis-

fied" readers the overall rate of satisfaction adds up to 99%.

Readers regard *Kumppani* as a humane and well-informed publication. The very considerable free-form feedback emphasized the differing perspective from the mainstream media and a humane approach to current global events. Feed-

back on the magazine's appearance and illustrations was also very positive. In the spring 2008, *Kumppani* realised a visually new ad campaign, which reached its climax at the World Village Festival.

Heta Muurinen
Chief Editor



TIMO KURONEN

Numerous people depend on the Mekong River for their livelihoods.

Supporting civil society in the Mekong region

In 2008, KEPA opened a new Southern Office in Bangkok, Thailand, which will cover operations in the entire Mekong region – Thailand, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam.

In 2008 KEPA began supporting the region's civil society by, for instance, funding a conference on Mekong's dams. A conference held in November in Bangkok had 300 participants, including local NGOs, researchers and reporters. Jeremy Bird, the chairperson of the regional intergovernmental Mekong River Commission also attended the

conference, which enabled KEPA to create vital contacts with civil society in the Mekong region.

The new Mekong office will further KEPA's trade policy objectives by, for example, supporting the Thai FTA Watch organisation, which is worried by possible free trade agreements between the EU and the ASEAN countries. KEPA also supports Vietnamese NGOs concerned with the environmental consequences of large development projects.

VIEWPOINT



KEPA's resources are limited, but we can support local campaigns by, for example, donating small amounts of money to fund conferences organised by NGOs. A small contribution might have a large impact on people getting their voices heard.

It doesn't necessarily require large development interventions to make a difference – at

the end of the day it's the local people that make change happen.

Small Finnish organisations working in the region had called for KEPA to establish a regional presence. This location also enables KEPA to monitor the actions of the Finnish backed Asian Development Bank. There is also a desire for KEPA to act as

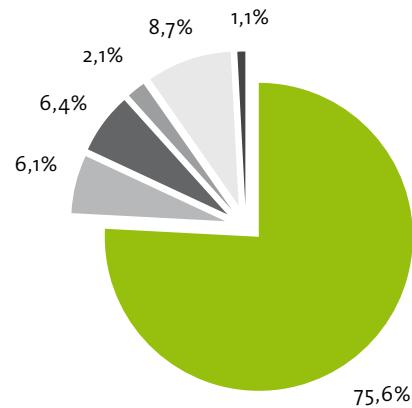
a watchdog on large development programmes so that the best interests of local people can be realised. In Vietnam, for instance, social and environmental impact analyses are rarely conducted.

Masud Hossain
Regional Coordinator

KEPA channels funds to ensure organisations can work effectively

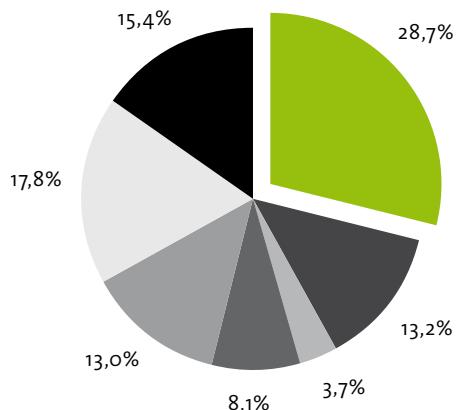
2008 was the middle year within KEPA's three-year programme period. An increasing proportion of our funds are channeled into work related to KEPA's primary objectives. Activities related to the first main objective, safeguarding suitable conditions for our member organisations to work effectively, received almost 20% more funding than in 2007. Funding also rose by 23% for activities related to our second main objective, to increase understanding of global issues among civil society.

KEPA had a considerable budget surplus of approximately 350,000 euros in 2008, which has been carried over to 2009. The closure of our field office in Zambia has progressed as planned, and our expenditure in the South has consequently fallen compared to 2007. The establishment of a new field office in Bangkok has not yet compensated for this decrease in the use of funds. Certain budgeted activities were not realised during 2008, adding to the budget surplus for the year.



USAGE OF BUDGETED FUNDS BY REGION

Thailand	53 975 (1,1%)
Mozambique	430 096 (8,7 %)
Zambia	105 911 (2,1%)
Tanzania	315 837 (6,4%)
Nicaragua	299 552 (6,1%)
Finland	3 741 547 (75,6%)
Total	4 946 917



USAGE OF BUDGETED FUNDS BY ACTIVITY

Ensuring favourable conditions for member organisations	763 756 (15,4%)
Helping civil society better understand global issues	882 565 (17,8%)
Lobbying and influencing development policies	645 423 (13,0%)
Communications and publicity	402 859 (8,1%)
Programme development	182 008 (3,7%)
Management	651 390 (13,2%)
Administration	1 418 917 (28,7%)
Total	4 946 917

KEPA ON THE WEB

KEPA produces many websites. Sites updated in 2008 included: globbarit.fi, maailmakylassa.fi, kansainvalisyyskasvatus.fi and etvo.fi

WWW.KEPA.FI/INTERNATIONAL

KEPA's main webpage, which offers a comprehensive introduction to KEPA as well as fresh news and events, updated daily.

WWW.GLOBBARIT.FI

The Globbarit network's campaign web-

page, through which people can join the network or take part in events organised to further global justice.

WWW.WORLDVILLAGE.FI

The webpage for the annual World Village festival.

WWW.MAHDOLLISUUKSIENTORI.FI

The webpage for the Markets of Possibilities events held throughout Finland.

WWW.KANSAINVALISYYSKASVATUS.NET

The webpage for the global education net-

work, which includes background material on issues relevant to global education.

WWW.ETVO.FI

The webpage for the Finnish Volunteer Programme, which includes information on exchanges with developing countries.

In addition to these pages, KEPA has two partly public webpages published for member organisations: EXTRANET.KEPA.FI and the virtual learning centre WEBCOURSES.KEPA.FI.

MEMBER ORGANISATIONS: "Äs-snäabil" arabialaisen kulttuurin yhdistys ry • Aarambh Association • Abilis-säätiö • Adoptioperheet ry • ADRA Finland • AEDA Aide à l'Enfance Défavorisée d'Afrique ry • Afra-kodin kummit ry • Africans and African-Europeans' Association ry • AIESEC-Suomi ry • Alternative Initiative for Bangladesh AIBD ry • Arabikansojen ystävysseura • Association Des Femmes Chretiennes en Finland – AFECFI DORCAS ry • ASSOFE ry Avokaya Southern Sudan Organization in Finland-Europe • Attac ry • Autismi- ja Aspergerliitto ry • Better Life World Wide – BLWW ry • Cameroon Cultural and Development Association in Finland • CRASH – Coalition for Research and Action for Social Justice and Human Dignity • David Livingstone -seura ry – The Finnish Society for International Health • Devaid ry • DODO ry • Dofin ry • Elinpiiri Ry • Elämäntapaliitto ry • Emmaus Aurinkotehdas ry • Emmaus Helsinki/Emmaus Helsingfors • Emmaus Jokioinen ry • Emmaus Kuopio-Siilinjärvi ry • Engineers without 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