

Our Worldwide Work · Annual Report 2008

Disaster Aid
A World for the Aging and the Ill
A World for Children
A World for Disabled People



Caritas Germany
International Department



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Bosnia *In Bosnia, Caritas Germany supports the setting up and development of home care for the elderly and the ill. It is they who are suffering most from the effects of the war in former Yugoslavia.*

China *Caritas Germany provided extensive immediate relief for the victims of the earthquake in China. Together with "Jinde Charities", Caritas is helping to rebuild the infrastructure.*



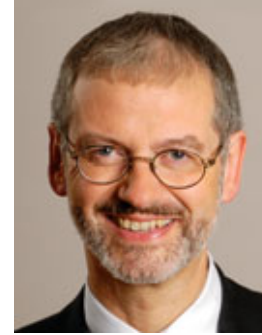
Egypt *The Caritas project SETI provides support for people with disabilities from an early stage, helping to integrate them into the working world.*



Burma *Caritas has been able to help over 200,000 victims of the destructive tropical storm. Caritas partners are still at work in Burma, under extremely difficult conditions, helping this traumatised country.*



Columbia *In Bogotá, Caritas Germany helps girls, young women and mothers to escape prostitution. The "Hermanas Adoratrices" training centre provides them with the opportunity to gain vocational training.*



Prelate Dr Peter Neher



Dr Oliver Müller

Dear readers, friends and supporters of Caritas Germany,

The international financial crisis is currently threatening all national economies. However, its impact is being felt most greatly in the poor countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Eastern Europe. At this time of need it is especially important that we do not ignore the plight of the people in the poorest regions of the world. Poverty is on the rise in developing countries. As richer countries feel the effects of the crisis, the financial support upon which developing countries depend is in danger of running out. For many governments, the top priority is rescuing banks and large companies. Aid projects are now more dependent on donations than ever before. The rapid rise of world market prices for basic foods such as rice, maize and wheat in recent years adds further fuel to the fire.

Global problems require global solutions. Caritas Germany has carried out successful aid work in countries across the world for many years. Caritas Germany's international department has worked closely with the over 160 national Caritas organisations around the world to provide aid to people in need. Our work empowers people to regain control over their own lives. We aim to secure an independent future for disaster victims. Caritas Germany stands for sustainable disaster aid with a truly lasting effect.

In 2008, as in previous years, aid was given with the aim of achieving a lasting improvement to the local situation. The earthquake in China and the destruction caused by the tropical storm in Burma have left people struggling to rebuild their lives while attempting to come to terms with their grief and trauma. Caritas Germany continues to support them fully. As well as providing emergency aid, Caritas Germany also supports social projects such as the SETI institute for the disabled in Egypt or the "Hermanas Adoratrices" vocational training centre in Columbia, which rescues young prostitutes from a life on the streets.

Thanks to your support, Caritas Germany is able to provide important and sustainable aid across all continents. This 2008 Annual Report introduces a number of example projects to give you an insight into our varied work.

We would like to express our sincerest thanks for your support!

Prelate Dr Peter Neher
President of the German
Caritas Association

Dr Oliver Müller
Director International
Department
Caritas Germany

Burma Help in the aftermath of the cyclone



On 3rd May 2008, the tropical storm "Nargis" brought devastation to the coastal regions of Burma (Myanmar). More than 140,000 people lost their lives and around 2.5 million inhabitants were directly affected by the disaster, struggling for survival for weeks after the event. The inhabitants of the Irrawaddy River Delta region, Burma's rice bowl, many of whom live in difficult-to-reach areas, are especially in need of extensive assistance. Along with the capital Rangoon, this densely populated region has felt the effects of flooding and storm devastation most severely.

The bare figures do not even begin to reflect the suffering caused by the storm. Satellite pictures show the extent of the material destruction in the country, but do not give an impression of the true pain and hardship faced by the Burmese people. Images of villages wiped out and refugees searching for food and shelter merely hint at the scale of the suffering in the region. The disaster has turned thousands of children into orphans who are now in need of care and support.

For people like eleven-year-old Ko Ko Aung, who survived for two days in a tree while his entire family drowned in the floods, it will take a long time to come to terms with what has happened. He narrowly escaped drowning in the rushing floodwaters by clinging to a treetop. His head, covered in cuts, bears witness to his fight for survival, in which he was repeatedly struck by passing tree trunks and thrown against the ruins of houses. Nothing remains of his village. Children like Ko Ko Aung now face the challenge of recovering from their trauma in drastically overcrowded orphanages.

The people of this region are still deeply traumatised today. For those who survived, the horrors of the disaster are far from forgotten.

Disaster Aid



Above: Child in the care of a nun.

Right: Girl in an evacuation camp.

Top right: Many children were left to fend for themselves after the disaster. Thousands lost their parents and now live in overcrowded orphanages. "The children are still haunted by the spectre of the cyclone," says the Archbishop of Rangoon, Charles Bo.



Burma needs long-term assistance



© Jost Bullenop

We are a grieving nation," said the Archbishop of Rangoon, Charles Bo. "Many of those who died in the disaster have still not been laid to rest."

There were many obstacles to overcome before help could be provided from the outside. The military government refused to cooperate with foreign aid organisations and denied entry to the country, which considerably restricted our activities in the affected areas. Nevertheless, in cooperation with local organisations and Malteser International, Caritas Germany was able to provide emergency aid. The aid organisations brought boats, medicines, water treatment equipment, bandages and medical equipment into the country. Aid workers set up evacuation camps and built emergency shelters, ensured the availability of general medical care, and repaired wells.

Left: Caritas Germany supports the many children for whom the orphanage has become a new home, providing school dinners, school uniforms, school equipment, etc., so that the children's education, at least, can be continued.

Top right: There is hope for these children, thanks to the love and support of the nuns at the orphanages.

In these difficult conditions, the aid workers were able to provide over 200,000 disaster victims with food, drinking water, hygiene packages and household articles. The local staff were also given medical training so as to prevent the spread of malaria, dengue fever and diarrhoea. Large sections of the affected region were under water for long periods of time, providing ideal breeding conditions for bacteria and mosquitoes.

The job of Caritas Germany's local partner organisations, as well as providing emergency aid for the victims, was to help people to rebuild their lives: In order to ensure a good yield from the coming harvest, Caritas not only supported the direct distribution of foodstuffs but also provided funding for 150 tonnes of rice seed and 20 utility tractors for cooperative agricultural use in the villages.

Today, many months after the catastrophe, aid organi-

sations are still working in the affected areas under difficult conditions. Their tasks include ensuring the supply of clean water and food, building further wells for drinking water, helping to rebuild the villages and providing psychological support for traumatised survivors. It will be a long time before Burma returns to normality, and until then the country will continue to need help.



In 2008, Caritas Germany provided a total of 1,164,655 euros in aid to Burma. A further 400,000 euros is planned for 2009.



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"I am hopeful, because the Church can contribute a great deal to reducing suffering. In this spirit, we should look to the future and work together to help those in need in the most efficient way possible."

Charles Bo, Archbishop of Rangoon

China Help for earthquake victims



On 12th May 2008, an earthquake measuring 7.9 on the Richter scale destroyed several towns and villages near Chengdu, a city with a population of twelve million. Tall buildings and skyscrapers swayed 2,000 kilometres away in Peking and in Shanghai.

According to official figures, 70,000 people died, around 500,000 were seriously injured and over 18,000 are still missing. Five million people lost their homes.

Only when we hear the stories of individual victims do we gain an idea of the true nature of the disaster. Zhen Chuao Xiang, for instance, was on a pilgrimage and had retired for an early afternoon nap at a Buddhist temple. He awoke to find himself trapped beneath tonnes of rubble; the temple has collapsed around him. A monk found him after 31 hours and took him to hospital.

Even six weeks after the earthquake, many inhabitants of difficult-to-reach mountain areas were surviving on the bare essentials. 104-year-old Wang Zheng Ping was making tea when the earth suddenly began to shake. It took four days for help to reach her ruined mountain village. Fortunately, only a few people were injured. The inhabitants were evacuated and taken down into the valley, where emergency shelters and Caritas tents had already been set up. Her granddaughter, however, is very worried about her. Her joy over the successful rescue has been mitigated by seeing her grandmother in a severe state of shock. Before the earthquake, she was cheerful, talkative and full of laughter. She now sits motionless and silent, staring into space. Her granddaughter lovingly spreads a blanket over her to keep her warm.



Above: Youying Lee is pleased with the new Caritas tent. She was very moved by the help she received from abroad.

Right: Many school buildings collapsed, while surrounding buildings did not. In the mountain villages, Caritas Germany is rebuilding kindergartens, schools and a residential home for the elderly.



Surviving after the quake



"Sisters and volunteers have provided enormous help in the aftermath of the earthquake. The people were very grateful to be able to speak to the sisters and share their suffering and concerns."

Joseph Li Liangui, Bishop of the Bishoprpic of Xianxian and Vice President of the Caritas partner organisation "Jinde Charities"

Above: Two Catholic nuns in front of a medical tent. They are trained to provide medical care on behalf of the Caritas partner organisation Jinde Charities for people injured in the earthquake.

Top right: One of 7,600 tents provided by Caritas Germany.

The tasks of rescuing survivors from the rubble, retrieving the bodies of the deceased and preventing the spread of disease pushed those providing help in the affected areas to the brink of exhaustion. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that many schools in Sichuan were so poorly constructed that they simply collapsed when the earthquake struck, burying thousands of children under piles of stone and concrete. Around 10,000 children died and 16,000 were injured.

In China, Caritas Germany works together with the Catholic organisation "Jinde Charities". Immediately after the earthquake had struck, "Jinde Charities" organised for sisters to be sent into the stricken area to look after people like 73-year-old Youying Lee, whose leg was injured by falling stones. A bed, blankets and cooking pots were sufficient to ensure survival in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake. One of the many tents that Caritas had obtained in Pakistan provided them, at least temporarily, with a new home. The Chinese government had requested help after it became clear that China itself would be unable to produce sufficient tents in such a short time. The authorities even approved the distribution of the tents by foreign helpers. Youying is visibly moved: "It's amazing that people in far-off countries have given money so that I can have a roof over my head," she says, before her son carries her

on his back to her bed in the new waterproof tent.

Wang Zheng Ping and Youying Lee are just two of the many earthquake victims in remote mountain villages for whom Caritas Germany was able to provide immediate aid in the form of heatable winter tents.



Caritas Germany continues to provide medical care for the injured and psychosocial support for traumatised victims. Helping the traumatised come to terms with what they have experienced and providing relevant training for employees remain important elements of sustainable disaster aid. The extent of the disaster means the victims require long-term support.

In 2008, Caritas Germany provided 2,002,303 euros in aid, 581,150 of which was granted by the German government. Tents for around 7,600 families and 250 tonnes of foodstuffs were flown in and distributed, making it possible to provide direct and rapid assistance to around 43,000 people. A further 800,000 euros has been budgeted for further aid measures in 2009.

Bosnia Caritas among the ruins



It is the old and the ill who have suffered most from the effects of the war in former Yugoslavia. After the fighting was over, many were left to fend for themselves. The standard monthly pension is now around 100 euros, significantly less than in pre-war times. And the majority have no pension at all. Those who have no income at all receive a grant from the government amounting to less than 20 euros per month. This means that almost every pensioner without children willing to provide support is a welfare case. Without the assistance of Caritas, many old and ill people would be destitute.

It is 35 degrees in the shade. Nothing out of the ordinary for August in Mostar, once the pearl of Bosnia-Herzegovina. For a long time, war and destruction constituted the everyday reality of this city. Despite considerable reconstruction efforts, there are still bullethole-ridden, burnt-out and ruined buildings all over the city.

Mirjana Vlaho is the head of the Caritas Mostar home-help team for the ill and the elderly. Together with her four colleagues, she takes care of 160 elderly and ill people who would otherwise struggle to survive.

In the past, people relied upon their children and grandchildren to look after them. Why put money aside for your old age when your son or daughter will care for you when you can no longer look after yourself? But the sons and grandchildren died in the war, or have emigrated in search of a new life far from the spectres of destruction and violence. A generation of old, ill and lonely people has been left behind, often without the means to support themselves and now, having survived the horrors of the war, dependent on outside help.



© Caritas Bosnia-Herzegovina



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Left: Many elderly people in the Balkans have lived in abject poverty since the war. Caritas provides mobile care for the sick and the elderly in Bosnia-Herzegovina and takes care of around 1,000 people in the bishoprics of Sarajevo, Mostar and Banja Luka.

Above: Many houses in Bosnia-Herzegovina still lie in ruins.

Time to listen



Above: A Bosnian woman who receives medical care and psychological support from Caritas. Personal hygiene and help with household tasks are also taken care of by Caritas staff.

Top right: Project manager Mirjana Vlaho and nurse Lala in the Caritas Mostar office.

One such person is 86-year-old Vera (name changed). She is privileged in that she has her own apartment, albeit a mouldy one. But her grown-up sons live abroad and her deceased husband's meagre pension doesn't cover the many expensive medicines she urgently needs as a diabetes and asthma sufferer. During the war, her house happened to be right on the front line. It was destroyed and later rebuilt. Vera was able to move back into the house, but into a top-floor apartment rather than her old one on the ground floor. Vera cannot leave her apartment because she has impaired mobility.

Stories like Vera's are nothing new to Mirjana Vlaho and her team. Caritas workers in Mostar take the time to sit down and talk with the people they care for. "You need strong nerves to do this job," says Mirjana Vlaho, adding "You hear the same complaints over and over again and you need to take the time to listen to people." Elderly people like Vera tend to tell the same tales of woe every time the team visit. Nurse Lala knows Vera's story well, and strokes Vera's hair lovingly before administering her daily insulin injections, taking her blood pressure and changing a bandage. Vera had injured her wrist while trying to open the fridge. Mirjana Vlaho and her team are also supposed to travel to villages in the countryside outside Mostar, but at the moment their budget and time is too stretched.

Many old people have no health insurance at all and even those who do cannot expect all the costs of medical care to be covered. As long as home help is not deemed reimbursable, the elderly have to pay for the care themselves - if they can afford it. Those who have no money come to Caritas for help. In Mostar, Caritas offers care for the sick and the elderly where it is most needed. This care primarily involves measuring blood pressure and blood sugar levels, treating wounds, providing assistance with personal hygiene and helping with household tasks.

Caritas Germany works without regard for conflict-related societal divisions. Care is provided to the sick and the elderly whatever ethnic or religious group they belong to, and is even integrated into a programme run in cooperation with the former enemy Serbia. This programme includes supranational training courses and exchange trips to Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Caritas Germany supports Caritas Bosnia in setting up and developing care in the home and contributed a total of 192,763 euros to the project in 2008. The same amount has been budgeted for 2009.



"We wash, cook and iron for elderly people who are no longer capable of doing household tasks themselves. We take care of administrative affairs, go for walks with them and also offer psychological and legal assistance."

Mirjana Vlaho, head of the Caritas Mostar home-help team for the ill and the elderly

Columbia A new life for young prostitutes



For many women living in Columbia's capital Bogotá, prostitution is the sole means of survival. Hundreds of thousands of people are forced from their villages into the capital as a result of the violent conflict that continues to grip the country. Most are destined for the slums; women and girls are frequently drawn into the sex trade. Many of the girls are between 14 and 17 years old; some are even younger. Caritas Germany supports them and offers them an alternative to a life on the streets.

Nelsy Angélica Leal was eleven years old when she was sold by her mother. When she was thirteen, her father died a violent death. Shortly after that she was raped and became pregnant with a baby boy; a year later she gave birth to a second son. Nelsy was living on the street. Finally, she was led into prostitution by her elder sister. Nelsy did not have a choice; it was a question of ensuring the survival of her two children.

Over the last few years around four million people have fled to the cities to escape violence in Columbia's rural areas. They are often systematically forced out by paramilitaries, guerrilla fighters or security forces. This flight and displacement frequently forces women into prostitution. Others flee to the city to escape oppressive family situations, end up on the streets and have to become prostitutes to survive. Many are also abducted by pimps, held captive in brothels and then sold in neighbouring states like Venezuela via international organised crime rings. The girls are exposed to violence, disease and drugs and have no means of protecting themselves. Due to insufficient education, many of the underage girls do not use contraception and may consequently become pregnant – like 17-year-old Nelsy. Without outside assistance, these girls would be condemned to a life of exploitation.



Left: Young girls who are forced to become prostitutes in order to ensure their own survival and that of their children find refuge with the "Sisters of Adoration" in Bogotá.

Above: Caritas Germany provides support for the girls' vocational training.

Learning changes lives



Left: The training programme also includes learning how to use a computer.

Right: The project also offers children the prospect of a new life. Young children are looked after by the sisters, while older children are given the opportunity to go to school.



"The biggest problem for women and girls is the lack of training opportunities and the consequent lack of career prospects beyond prostitution. Alongside the provision of vocational training, the development of a comprehensive 'life project' is a key element in our concept."

Sister María Rosaura Patino Pava, Director of the Adoratrices congregation training centre

In Columbia, Caritas Germany works together with the "Hermanas Adoratrices" ("Sisters of Adoration"), who have provided effective social assistance for 75 years. The educators, teachers and social workers know how the system works in Columbia and know how to gain access to the young women they wish to help. They offer them a school education and vocational training and take care of accommodation, meals and childcare.

Thanks to the training provided by the "Hermanas Adoratrices", young mothers in Bogotá can regain control of their lives and find a way out of prostitution. In 2008, Caritas Germany provided 34,800 euros in funding for this project; 50,000 euros have been budgeted for 2009.

Caritas currently helps 250 girls and young women in Bogotá, who were forced into prostitution due to their difficult circumstances. At the "Hermanas Adoratrices" training centre they can train in various occupations: baker, confectioner, tailor, beautician, hairdresser, nurse or care worker. Textile crafts and gastronomy are also taught to a high level. The training takes six months and is supplemented by training in business studies. Even girls who continue to prostitute themselves in order to earn a living are given the opportunity to train.

Nelsy Angélica has been training with the "Hermanas Adoratrices" for a year. "The sisters treat me and my children with a great deal of love and care," she says. "My courage has returned and I no longer take drugs." In the mornings, between seven and one o'clock, she works in a tailor's workshop. In the afternoons she attends a tailoring class which is funded by Caritas. In the evenings she goes to the primary school which her eldest son attends during the day. While his mother is at school, he looks after his younger brother, who is still at nursery school. "I am very happy here and I have learnt to appreciate my children," she explains. Her dream is to open a small shop.



Egypt A new approach to helping disabled people



In Egypt, disabled people and their families are confronted with a variety of taboos and prejudices. With the training centre SETI (Support, Education, Training for Inclusion), Caritas Egypt has developed a new, innovative model for supporting disabled people. SETI has gained international reputation as a training centre for professionals in the field.

In many developing countries, people with disabilities are hidden from view. They are seldom given support or integrated into society and they are often considered to be a disgrace to the family; a bad omen. Efforts to provide qualified support for the disabled are only just getting off the ground. The work of the training centre SETI, which was founded by Caritas Egypt, is therefore all the more remarkable. Its aim is to ensure that people with disabilities are cared for, educated, supported and integrated into society. Caritas Egypt believes the key to achieving this lies in the training of parents, siblings, teachers or neighbours of people with disabilities. Because of this emphasis on involving and training people with close social ties to disabled individuals, voluntary work has a very important role to play.

"There is practically no institutional help available for people with disabilities," explains SETI team member Madeleine Sabry Azmy from Cairo. "We have so little funding available that we can hardly afford to employ paid personnel." In these circumstances, it is clear that a community and family-oriented approach is the only hope of success. "As the people have no institution to come to, we have to go to their homes and work with and train members of their immediate social network – parents, siblings, friends, teachers," says Madeleine.

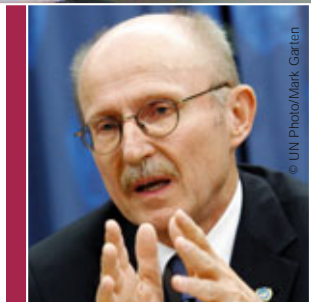


Above: Support for pre-school children at the day centre in Alexandria.

Right: The SETI project helps many children with developmental disorders to become more integrated into society.



Developing potential and getting more out of life



"Thanks in considerable part to Caritas Egypt, and SETI in particular, disabled people in Egypt are being integrated into society in many new and interesting ways. I have been especially fascinated by the commitment of the families and volunteer workers."

Willi Lemke, UN Special Adviser on Sport for Development and Peace

Top left: At a seminar, a SETI team member illustrates the developmental difficulties faced by vision-impaired children.

Above: At early support sessions for toddlers, families learn how physiotherapy can help children with disabilities.

Eglal Chenouda is a special needs teacher, speech therapist and trainer in Montessori teaching methods. She has worked with Caritas Egypt's SETI Institute since 1990. She teaches parents and educators using the principles of educational progressivism which she applies to the education and support of children with disabilities. Eglal Chenouda develops and supervises various SETI projects. Above all, her approach emphasises encouraging disabled people to discover independence. This means ensuring that children with congenital developmental disorders and disabilities receive adequate family-centred support and encouragement. Parents and siblings have an important role to play in this.

The community orientation of the work is partly down to the lack of funds available in Egypt to pay sufficient numbers of specialist personnel. However, what was born out of necessity is proving to be a sensible and vital element of the system of support for the disabled. Under the SETI model, participants help people with disabilities and mental illness, as far as possible, to lead a self-determined and independent life in society.

SETI works with disabled people of all ages. Its work includes early identification, early support, institutional support, vocational training and a job finding service for disabled people. Particular emphasis is placed on edu-

cating and training parents. In this spirit, the SETI team train the whole social network around the disabled person. This encourages people to overcome their reserve and prejudice, and enables people with disabilities, and their families, to be integrated into Egyptian society.

The modern pedagogical guidelines that SETI has developed have been adopted in numerous projects and even in other Middle Eastern countries. The demographic shift in Germany will mean that the SETI model will also gain greater significance here in the future.

The SETI project represents a new approach to supporting disabled people in Egypt and received 339,853 euros in funding from Caritas Germany in 2008. 251,800 euros are budgeted for 2009.



Agrofuels create worldwide hunger



The cultivation of rapeseed, maize and palm oil for the production of ethanol or biodiesel, a seemingly superb alternative to crude oil, has been profitable for a long time. This boom in agrofuels endangers the supply of basic foodstuffs to the poor in developing countries. Although declining oil prices have made the production of agrofuels less profitable recently, the expansion of this industry goes on.

In 2008 unrest in Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Haiti served to raise awareness of a previously unnoticed food crisis. People took to the streets to protest against food becoming unaffordable. The rapid increase in food prices brought about demonstrations in 33 countries, some of which turned violent. In Cameroon food prices had increased by two thirds within just two months; in Bangladesh they were up by about fifty per cent within a year. Throughout the developing world the price of imported foodstuffs had almost doubled. Millions of people are under acute threat of starvation.

These statistics are alarming, but their cause is clear: more and more farmland around the world is being used for the cultivation of agrofuels such as rapeseed, maize, sugarcane and palm oil. This – often subsidised – cultivation has become increasingly lucrative in the past few years and has squeezed out the production of foodstuffs. In other words, petrol is replacing bread. Wheat made into ethanol is more profitable than wheat used to make bread. The result is a shortage of provisions, which until recently caused food prices to rise at a breathtaking pace.

Disaster Aid

A World for the Aging and the Ill

A World for Children

A World for Disabled People



Left: In order to cash in on the boom in agrofuels, Indonesia is sacrificing its remaining rainforest for palm oil plantations. Palm oil plantations are being established throughout the world's equatorial regions, tempted by the huge profits available in the agrofuel market.

Below, left: The cultivation of cane sugar in Brazil is booming, destroying traditional agriculture. Before clearing, the sugar cane fields are set alight to remove dry leaves.

Below, right: Trucks full of coveted sugar cane trundle along continuously to the ethanol distilleries in Brazil.





In Germany agrofuels have been part of the petrol mixture since 2007. The European Union has set a target of a ten percent share to be reached by 2020. Being unable to cultivate sufficient rapeseed and other oilseeds themselves, EU countries are compelled to import. The substitution of traditional petrol by agrofuel is only possible with imports from the developing world. This has had a severe effect on living conditions in developing countries. Half of the food consumed in these countries is imported, and with the dramatic price increases people can no longer afford to buy foodstuffs. Prices have fallen again for the moment, but the problem has not been solved. Ethanol made from 200 kilograms of maize can provide fuel to drive 1000 kilometres in a small car. The same amount of maize will feed an adult for a whole year. It is obvious who the losers are.

Above: Many countries in Africa import foodstuffs, since domestic cultivation is not enough.

Caritas Germany brought attention to this alarming situation in August 2007 with its book "Volle Tanks – leere Teller" (Full Tanks, Empty Plates, publisher Lambertus Verlag), and was able to raise public awareness of the issue at the Bali World Climate Conference. Working together with other organisations, Caritas was able to influence EU policies. Following widespread protests in 2008 the EU dropped its plans to raise the proportion of biofuel in petrol. Caritas gained influence during the certification debate on agrofuels and was able to raise public awareness of the situation through its many publications and seminars.

A film dealing with the consequences of the expansion of agrofuels in Brazil was also made in 2008. The project support programme for groups critically assessing the extension of agrofuel production in the south of the country enabled Caritas to counteract the proliferation of this type of cultivation. It also aided people who felt

the lash of the industry in the form of eviction from their land, slave-like working conditions and labour migration.

Energy is threatening to become more important than foodstuffs. In 2008 the number of starving people increased by 150 million. It is expected that there will be 1.5 billion starving people in the world by 2015. The energy demand of industrialised nations must be reduced. To do this a change of lifestyle is necessary. Support for agricultural reform and small farmers in the global south is crucial. This is the only way to confront starvation in the world.



Far left: Children in Ethiopia are starving.

Left: The production of biodiesel comes at the expense of the many small farmers who have been displaced from their land.

Caritas around the world



Caritas Germany's international department is part of the international Caritas confederation. The confederation comprises 165 national Caritas organisations.

Caritas Germany's international department cooperates closely with 165 national Caritas organisations and is a member of the umbrella organisation Caritas Internationalis, headquartered in Rome. The 165 Caritas organisations provide disaster aid, development aid and funding for social projects around the world. Committed and expert local staff ensure the sustained success of the individual projects in each country. After all, they are best placed to understand the situation and requirements in their specific region. Caritas is active worldwide and works independently of religion and nationality.

The Rome-based umbrella organisation Caritas Internationalis serves as a central forum through which member organisations can share information and experiences, learn from each other and support each other. Caritas Internationalis is involved in anti-poverty lobbying, represents the interests of its members in the United Nations and other international organisations, and initiates international campaigns. The staff of Caritas Internationalis support the Caritas organisations worldwide in providing emergency and development aid.

The international Caritas organisation acts as a voice and a legal representative for the poor.

Partnerships and alliances

Disaster Aid
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Within Germany, Caritas Germany cooperates with various relief organisations. This creates positive synergy effects and enables the manifold tasks involved in relief work to be allocated sensibly.

Aktionsbündnis Katastrophenhilfe

(Alliance for Disaster Aid)

The large relief organisations Caritas Germany, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz (German Red Cross) and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe work together in the "Aktionsbündnis Katastrophenhilfe" (Alliance for Disaster Aid). Together with their cooperation partner, the German television station ZDF, they appeal to the media and the public in order to mobilise relief efforts when disaster strikes.

Misereor

Caritas Germany cooperates closely with the episcopal relief organisation Misereor. The two organisations share information, support joint programmes and carry out joint public relations work in certain areas. This cooperation also includes over two million euros per year being transferred from Misereor to Caritas. In long-term projects following on from disaster aid, both organisations take a wider view of the situation of people in the affected areas and are therefore able to ensure that emergency aid develops into sustainable development.

"For a successful future of international church relief work in Germany"

This project was initiated in autumn 2006 by the German Conference of Catholic Bishops together with the bishoprics and the Catholic relief organisations Adveniat, Caritas Germany, Kindermissionswerk "Die Sternsinger", Misereor, Missio Aachen and Munich, and Renovabis. The project focuses primarily on promoting communication and understanding between relief organisations and other organisations active in world church relief work, such as the bishoprics. The project aims to improve cooperation and the distribution of work between the relief organisations, bishoprics and congregations, to develop new visions for the Church's international relief work, and to adapt educational work to new learning methods and lifestyles. A further aim is to boost the effect of lobbying, e.g. in the form of joint campaigns. The project has developed against the backdrop of profound changes in the Church and in society in recent years, brought about by decreasing financial and human resources.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

Caritas Germany has worked in close partnership with the disaster relief organisation Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe for many years. The organisations cooperate in various areas. Their work involves providing disaster relief and also public relations work.

The statutory branches of the German Caritas Association

Caritas Germany's international department is the relief organisation of the German Caritas Association (Deutscher Caritasverband e. V. – DCV) and is integrated into the Association's organisational structure. As a department of the DCV headquarters, at its registered address in Freiburg, it reports to the President of the full-time Board. For further information on the branches of the DCV, visit www.caritas.de.

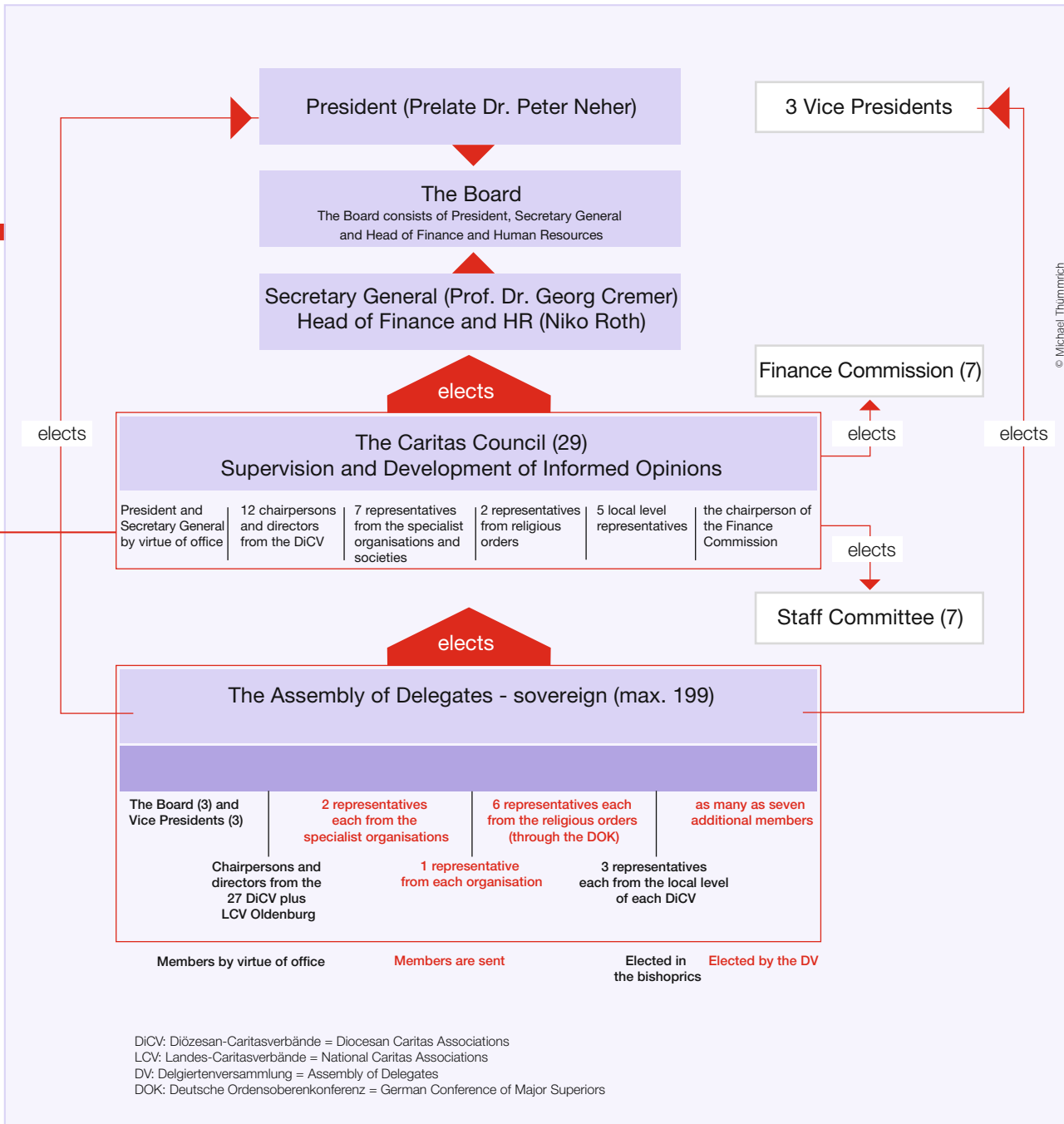
Members of the Caritas Council:

Prelate Dr. Peter Neher, President of the DCV e.V., Chairman
Dr. Matthias Berger, Chairman of the Finance Commission
Prof. Dr. Georg Cremer, Secretary General of the DCV e.V.
Egon Engler, Chairman of the DCV Freiburg Stadt e. V.
Provost Prelate Dr. h. c. Norbert Feldhoff, Vice President of the DCV e. V.
Franz-Heinrich Fischler, Director of the DiCV Berlin e. V.
Hartmut Fritz, Director of the CV Frankfurt e. V.
Father Josef Grüner, Provincial, Provincialate of the Salesians (SDB)
Johannes Heeremann von Zuydtwyck, Executive President of the Malteser Hilfsdienst e. V.
Capitular Bruno Heller, Director of the DiCV Erfurt e. V.
Heinz-Josef Kessmann, Director of the DiCV Münster e. V.
Dr. Elisabeth Kludas, Chair of the CBP e. V.
Hans-Jürgen Kocar, Director of the CV Duisburg e. V.
Dr. Birgit Kugel, Director of the DiCV Trier e. V.
Prelate Hans Lindenberger, Director of the DiCV München und Freising e. V.
Rolf Lodde, Secretary General of the SKM e. V.

Capitular Bernhard Piendl, Director of the DiCV Regensburg e. V.
Maria Loers, Vice President of the DCV e. V., CKD e. V.
Sister Edith-Maria Magar, Vice President of the DCV e. V.
Dr. Hejo Manderscheid, Director of the DiCV Limburg e. V.
Dr. Hans-Jürgen Marcus, Director of the DiCV Hildesheim e. V.
Martin Pfriem, Director of the DiCV Würzburg e. V.
Irene Reddmann, Director of the CV Rheine e. V.
Andreas Rölle, President of the CV Zwickau e. V.
Father Clemens Schliermann SDB, Deputy Chairman of the BVKe e. V.
Burkard Schröders, Director of the DiCV Aachen e. V.
Maria Elisabeth Thoma, Federal Chair of the SKF e. V.
Hans-Joachim Thömmes, Deputy Chairman of the KKVD e. V.
Msgr. Wolfgang Tripp, Director of the DiCV Rottenburg-Stuttgart e. V.

Consultant members:

Mario Junglas, Head of the Berlin office of the DCV e. V.
Niko Roth, Head of Finance and Human Resources at the DCV e. V.
Prelate Karl-Heinz Zerrle, Head of the Munich office of the DCV e. V.



DiCV: Diözesan-Caritasverbände = Diocesan Caritas Associations
 LCV: Landes-Caritasverbände = National Caritas Associations
 DV: Delgiertenversammlung = Assembly of Delegates
 DOK: Deutsche Ordensoberenkonferenz = German Conference of Major Superiors

How You Can Help



It is your support that enables us to work where people are dependent on the help and solidarity of others. Your trust confirms our belief that our strategy – effective help so others can help themselves – is the right strategy everywhere in the world.

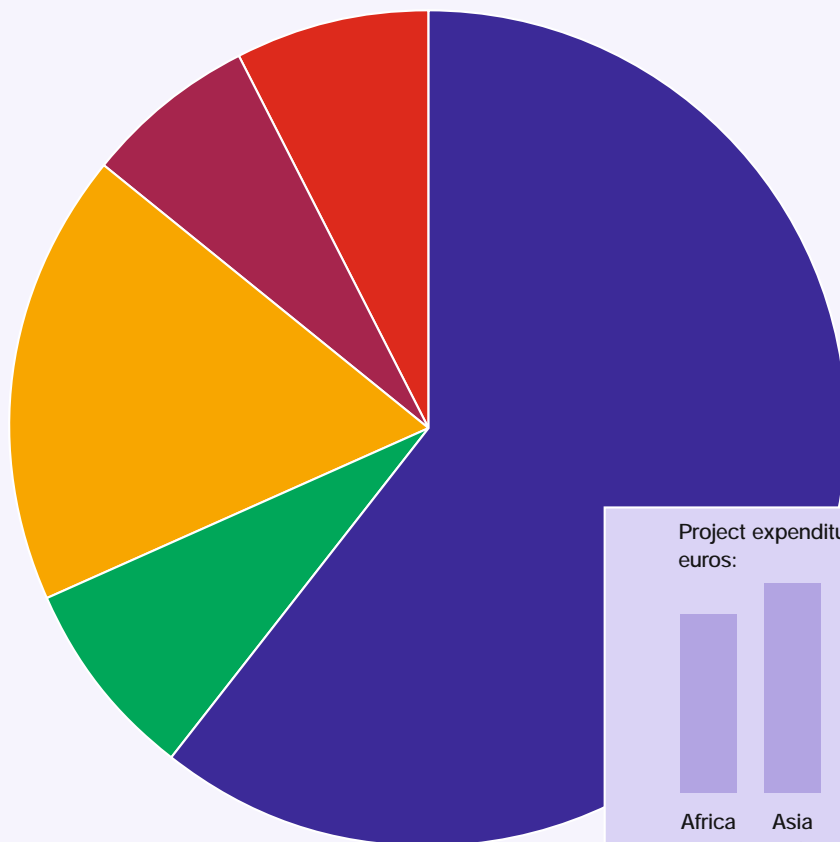
In order to provide lasting aid, Caritas Germany remains dependent on your donations in the future as well. When you donate, you can choose from a wide spectrum of aid projects and target your support to a project you deem important. We guarantee that your donation reaches the destination you have selected. Each and every step from the receipt of your donation to its practical application is documented. If you choose not to tag your donation we will employ your money where it is most needed. Thus, we are able to give disaster aid even when a disaster gets little public attention and to help people who might otherwise be forgotten.

You can transfer your donation to our account, number 202 at the Bank für Sozialwirtschaft in Karlsruhe, bank code 660 205 00. Pre-printed transfer slips are also available at banks and building societies. You can find out more about our projects and make an online donation at www.caritas-international.de. Or give us a call on ++49 (0)761 200-288 and we will gladly advise you in person.

Project Expenditures by Target Group

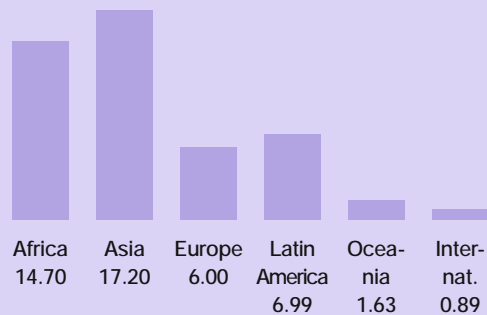
Finances

Total expenditures:
47.4 million euros



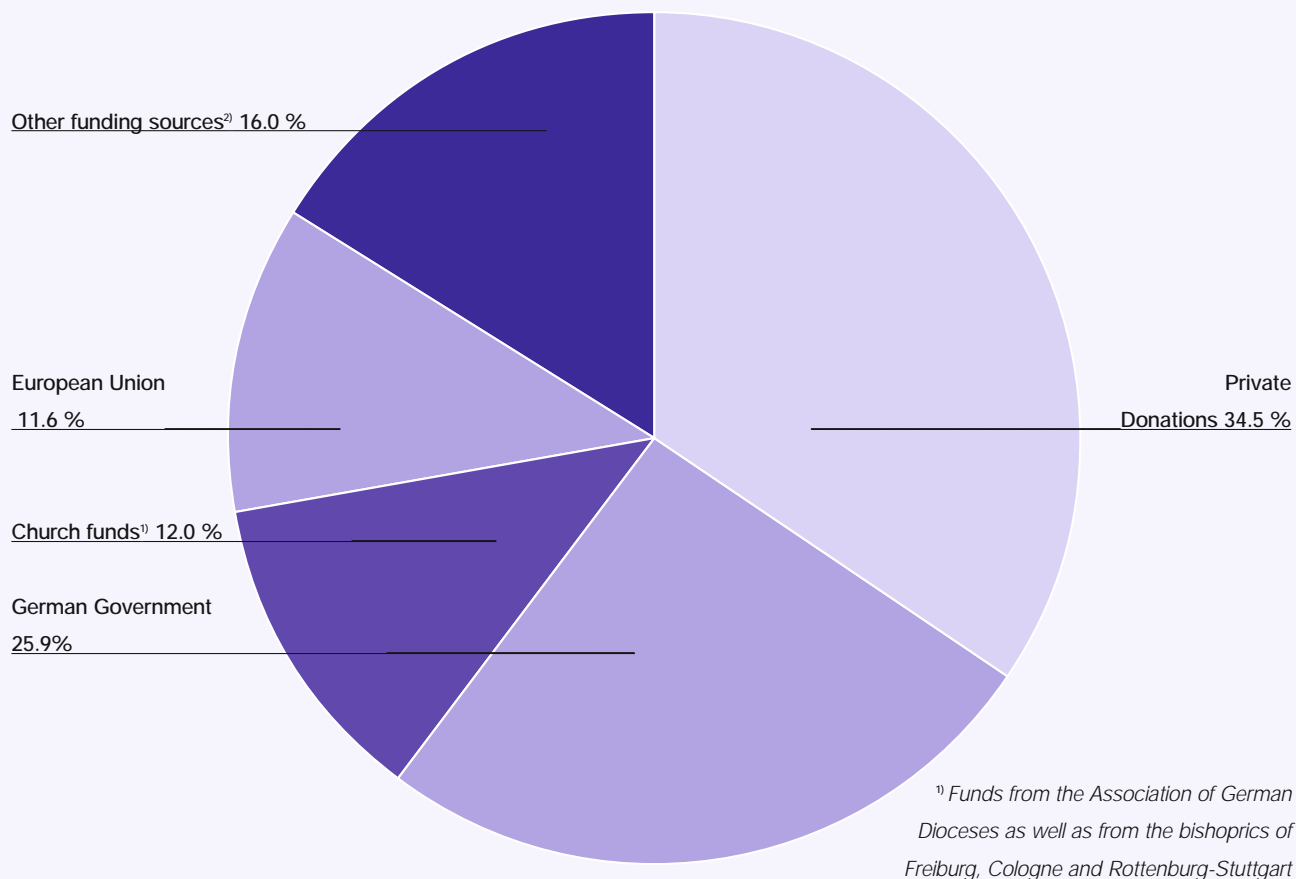
- Disaster aid and prevention, reconstruction 60.6 %
- A World for the Aging and the Ill 7.9 %
- A World for Children and Adolescents 17.5 %
- A World for Disabled People 6.6 %
- Other (Migration, establishment of Caritas organisations worldwide, etc.) 7.4 %

Project expenditures by continent in millions of euros:



Project Expenditures by Funding Source

The diagram shows the funds allocated to projects in 2008. The amount of aid is not identical with the donation income and public grants of the year 2008. Some programs run for several years and are financed successively.



Public Funding

Finances

Caritas Germany International Project Expenditures

German Government (total) 12,253,275.34 EUR


Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation	8,653,959.86 EUR
Foreign Ministry	3,599,315.48 EUR

Church Funds (total) 5,677,604.54 EUR

Association of German Dioceses	5,240,231.10 EUR
Bishoprics of Freiburg, Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart	437,373.44 EUR

European Union (total) 5,492,972.66 EUR

Humanitarian Aid for		
Burundi		1,349,702.18 EUR
Uganda		808,470.68 EUR
India		735,520.66 EUR
Ecuador		515,201.00 EUR
Bangladesh		382,224.00 EUR
Afghanistan		324,177.90 EUR
Ethiopia		255,226.00 EUR
Europe (general)		1,400.00 EUR

Social Projects for		
Tajikistan		336,271.00 EUR
Columbia		272,398.69 EUR
Serbia		204,810.61 EUR
South Africa		128,632.86 EUR
Afghanistan		85,000.00 EUR
Ukraine		81,024.50 EUR
Benin		12,912.58 EUR

Country Overview¹⁾

Africa

Africa (general)/12 Projects	86,171.24 EUR
Egypt/12 Projects	529,912.29 EUR
Angola/2 Projects	127,000.00 EUR
Ethiopia/11 Projects	1,278,616.74 EUR
Benin/2 Projects	128,409.26 EUR
Burundi/6 Projects	1,735,724.66 EUR
Guinea/1 Project	42,511.72 EUR
Kenya/11 Projects	432,262.58 EUR
Dem. Rep. of Congo/34 Projects	4,115,434.18 EUR
Liberia/5 Projects	627,803.53 EUR
Mali/11 Projects	399,499.17 EUR
Morocco/3 Projects	62,700.00 EUR
Mauretania/2 Projects	115,000.00 EUR
Mozambique/10 Projects	423,570.58 EUR
Niger/9 Projects	314,521.71 EUR
Rwanda/7 Projects	206,169.03 EUR
Senegal/1 Project	156,817.10 EUR
Sierra Leone/10 Projects	477,761.59 EUR
Somalia/4 Projects	434,454.52 EUR
Sudan/4 Projects	548,205.73 EUR
South Africa/10 Projects	625,733.10 EUR
Tanzania/15 Projects	539,091.45 EUR
Togo/9 Projects	255,131.84 EUR
Chad/2 Projects	33,919.88 EUR
Uganda/7 Projects	973,339.23 EUR

Asia

Asia (general)/9 Projects	596,680.10 EUR
Afghanistan/26 Projects	3,267,955.24 EUR
Bangladesh/9 Projects	879,749.38 EUR
Burma (Myanmar)/9 Projects	1,164,664.93 EUR
Mongolia/2 Projects	25,000.00 EUR
China/9 Projects	2,002,303.91 EUR
India/41 Projects	2,353,002.50 EUR
Iraq/13 Projects	464,000.00 EUR
Israel and Palestine/14 Projects	818,268.93 EUR
Jordan/5 Projects	366,442.98 EUR
Cambodia/2 Projects	47,880.30 EUR
Korea (North Korea)/3 Projects	202,154.28 EUR
Lebanon/2 Projects	69,500.00 EUR
Nepal/6 Projects	196,400.00 EUR
Pakistan/18 Projects	1,425,463.82 EUR
Sri Lanka/15 Projects	1,509,003.92 EUR
Tajikistan/17 Projects	886,882.88 EUR
Thailand/9 Projects	401,904.42 EUR
Vietnam/16 Projects	523,789.80 EUR

Europe

Europe (general)/18 Projects	417,797.55 EUR
Albania/3 Projects	103,592.00 EUR
Armenia/7 Projects	289,940.52 EUR
Bosnia and Herzegovina/5 Projects	290,715.94 EUR
Bulgaria/8 Projects	308,543.44 EUR
Germany/5 Projects	163,389.24 EUR
Georgia/6 Projects	333,993.94 EUR
Moldova/8 Projects	264,379.89 EUR
Montenegro/3 Projects	77,000.00 EUR
Poland/1 Project	68,000.00 EUR
Romania/8 Projects	526,932.29 EUR
Russia/24 Projects	1,516,629.75 EUR
Serbia/8 Projects	521,666.20 EUR
Turkey/3 Projects	37,835.27 EUR
Ukraine/12 Projects	1,044,341.04 EUR

Latin America

Latin America (general)/22 Projects	438,584.64 EUR
Argentina/4 Projects	277,335.61 EUR
Bolivia/12 Projects	558,228.82 EUR
Brazil/29 Projects	1,223,112.06 EUR
Chile/5 Projects	117,589.26 EUR
Costa Rica/1 Project	30,000.00 EUR

Ecuador/5 Projects	654,749.57 EUR
El Salvador/3 Projects	97,019.82 EUR
Guatemala/5 Projects	75,002.61 EUR
Haiti/4 Projects	76,800.00 EUR
Honduras/3 Projects	86,218.78 EUR
Colombia/23 Projects	1,781,482.13 EUR
Cuba/5 Projects	341,417.71 EUR
Mexico/9 Projekte	119,555.81 EUR
Nicaragua/4 Projects	117,102.75 EUR
Panama/3 Projects	87,090.00 EUR
Peru/10 Projects	909,047.78 EUR

Oceania

Indonesia/21 Projects	1,556,763.10 EUR
Philippines/2 Projects	70,000.00 EUR

International

International/7 Projects	890,745.48 EUR
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¹⁾ Countries that have received EUR 25,000 or more.

Statement of Account (January 1 to December 31, 2008)

Notes:

Church grants: Funds from the Association of German Dioceses as well as from the bishoprics of Freiburg, Cologne and Rottenburg-Stuttgart.

Other grants: Funds from Misereor, other Caritas organizations and other sources.

Interest income: Proceeds from temporarily invested trust funds. Trust funds are funds that have been reserved for and tagged to projects and purposes but could not yet be forwarded to those responsible for implementation. In the case of proceeds from assets and interest income, corresponding expenditures (realised losses due to market fluctuations and book value depreciation of financial investments) have been balanced. As a result of the financial crisis we were unable to generate a surplus from short-term investments of donations in

Income in euros	2008	2007
Grants		
German government	13,225,711.84	10,909,898.54
Church funds	5,208,624.98	5,090,418.35
European Union	6,254,342.11	4,298,611.38
Other grants	7,705,120.22	6,196,809.97
Total grants	32,393,799.15	26,495,738.24
Donations, inheritances and other charitable contributions		
Project donations	15,859,472.74	14,684,187.87
Proceeds from assets and interest income	6,395.73	2,649,089.94
Inheritances, legacies	168,181.06	11,030.94
Other	141,211.36	79,406.50
Total donations, inheritances and other charitable contributions	16,175,260.89	17,423,715.25
Total income	48,569,060.04	43,919,453.49

2008. Following a decision taken by the board for the 2008 business year, no funds were debited from donations due to the crisis in the financial market. Caritas Germany is able to provide every donor with the guarantee that his

or her donation, less an appropriate administration fee, will be used solely for the intended purpose.

Finances

Project expenditures:

Expenditures comprise contributions to more than 700 aid projects.

Personnel, materials, and amortisation:

This item includes all expenses incurred for proper and efficient project implementation. It includes the costs of processing applications for aid, controlling fund allocation and accounting, as well as providing accountability towards donors.

Result for the Division: The result shown is withdrawn from the trust funds. On December 31, 2008, the funds amounted to EUR 93,371,498.01. The amount from the previous year was EUR 99,768,503.17 (see above note on interest income).

Costs in euros	2008	2007
I. Project expenditures	47,401,125.50	41,680,178.65
Emergency and disaster aid / Reconstruction / Social work for children and adolescents, the elderly, the ill and the disabled / Other projects		
II. Personnel, materials, and amortisation		
1. Personnel expenses:		
wages and salaries, social benefits, retirement funds	3,943,034.44	3,762,297.13
(thereof directly allocable to projects)	(2,666,967.31)	(2,605,936.39)
2. Cost of materials:		
project work, educational and PR work, fundraising	3,639,719.70	4,087,297.60
(thereof directly allocable to projects)	(1,830,322.55)	(2,094,382.29)
3. Levies		
service charges etc.	741,518.95	705,977.30
4. Depreciation/amortisation	83,795.21	33,182.23
Total costs	55,809,193.80	50,268,932.91
Result for the Division	-7,240,133.76	-6,349,479.42

Administrative and advertising costs

Administrative and advertising costs are all those expenses which, in view of their contents, cannot be directly allocated to the tax-relieved purposes stated in the Association Statutes. Pursuant to the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Affairs, Work Area Donation Seals of Quality), advertising and administrative expenses exceeding 35 % of total expenses are not tenable. As a guideline, the DZI applies the following grading: administrative and advertising costs of up to 35 % are deemed tenable. Less than 20 % is deemed reasonable. **Less than 10 % is regarded as low. In 2008 the administrative and advertising costs of Caritas Germany, International Department were 7.01 %.**

Administrative costs calculation pursuant to DZI guidelines¹⁾:

Project promotion	48,734,212.11 EUR	87.32 %
Project assistance	2,765,015.01 EUR	4.95 %
Campaigns and educational work	399,188.24 EUR	0.72 %
Total project expenditures	51,898,415.36 EUR	92.99 %
Administration	3,263,363.52 EUR	5.85 %
Advertising and PR Work	647,414.93 EUR	1.16 %
Total administrative and advertising expenditures	3,910,778.45 EUR	7.01 %
Total expenditures	55,809,193.81 EUR	100 %

¹⁾ The figures contain expenditure for the international offices of Caritas Germany, which is allocated to the funding of projects in accordance with the DZI.

Auditor's report on the division result

The division statement of results for the donation-relevant international division (Caritas Germany, International Department) is derived from the Caritas Germany's Annual Report 2008 audited by **PricewaterhouseCoopers AG Auditing Company**.²⁾

As an extension of the annual audit we requested our auditors to control the divisional results relevant to donations. The results of the international division were audited (as derived from the book-keeping upon which the annual financial statement is based) as well as expenditures from and income to cost centres.

Moreover, the annual auditor was asked to check adherence to the "Voluntary Guidelines and Implementation Rules for Non-profit, National and Donation-Collecting Organizations" (DZI Guidelines) in the version from September 15, 2006. The DZI guidelines require, among other things, an intended purpose and effective application of funds, commensurability of compensation, true, clear and accurate fundraising, as well as a proper financial statement.

The annual auditor reported to the board that their findings lead to no objections.

²⁾ The 2008 annual and business reports for Caritas Germany are published under www.caritas.de.



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The International Department of Caritas Germany, the relief organisation of the German Caritas Association, provides disaster aid worldwide and sponsors social projects for children, for the elderly, the ill and the disabled. Caritas Germany helps independently of religion and nationality and works with 160 national Caritas organisations around the world.

www.caritas-international.de