

Annual Report 2010

# Our Work Worldwide



caritas

caritas **international**  
DAS HILFSWERK DER DEUTSCHEN CARITAS





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# A few words...



## Dear readers, dear friends and supporters of Caritas Germany,

The year 2010 will be remembered as the year of the great catastrophes. It started with the appalling earthquake in Haiti, which destroyed almost the entire country. In July and August, unbelievable quantities of water flooded large parts of Pakistan – 20 million people were directly affected. These two major catastrophes will continue to affect the lives of people in Haiti and Pakistan for many years.

Caritas Germany, the aid organisation of the German Caritas Association, will do all it can to support the victims in the work of reconstruction.

The suffering and the need of people in Haiti und Pakistan triggered charitable donations in Germany on a massive scale. In 2010 Caritas Germany alone was able to provide 19.1 million euros for the work in Haiti and 17.2 million for aid to Pakistan. We would like to thank you – our generous supporters – from the bottom of our hearts in the name of those affected by the catastrophes. We can assure you that your money is urgently needed, as reconstruction presents enormous

challenges both in Haiti and in Pakistan, and will continue to do so for years.

The two big disasters have once again made it clear that the crucial thing with emergency aid is to involve the victims of the crisis and partners at local level as early as possible. Though great suffering was involved in both cases and still is, the catastrophes were very different from one another, and so the approach to aid also had to be quite different. In Haiti at least 250,000 people died in just a few seconds, and the earthquake destroyed buildings, streets and the entire infrastructure over a small densely populated area. In Pakistan the massive floods destroyed whole tracts of land in the first instance, making eleven million people homeless – then the waters continued to cover an unmanageably vast area of 160,000 square kilometres, for weeks in some cases, desolating regions which had been good agricultural land in the past.

In the one case, then, we have the horror of a moment, after which nothing can ever be the same again; in the other, the creeping fear of a flood that gradually spreads over a period of weeks. In Haiti we see the spatial constraints of destruction – after the earthquake it was hardly possible for vehicles to negotiate



the rubble-strewn streets. In Pakistan on the other hand we see a practically infinite waste of waters, from which hardly anyone can escape.

In these very different but equally unmanageable situations, it is important to have reliable partners on the spot, who know their way around and can judge where aid can most usefully be supplied. And it is an advantage to be part of a worldwide movement, and so in a position to provide aid effectively and sustainably at any point on the face of the globe. Caritas has a partnership network of more than 160 national organisations. We would like to show you on the following pages how this works in practice.

The various chapters show examples of this global partnership, including reports about emergency relief and social reconstruction, accounts of forgotten catastrophes and of aid in war-torn and crisis-ridden areas. However urgent the task of providing rapid and effective aid for the victims of the Haiti quake and the floods in Pakistan, in fact it has been a year of major catastrophes all over the world. We mustn't forget those suffering from the earthquake in Chile and the war in Afghanistan or those enduring the persistent effects of poverty in Burundi. They too need our help for

a better future. And your support is the crucial foundation for this work. This makes you an important part of a worldwide solidarity movement, and we would like to take this opportunity of expressing our warmest thanks.



*Peter Neher*

Prelate Dr. Peter Neher  
President of the German  
Caritas Association

*Oliver Müller*

Dr. Oliver Müller  
Director International Department  
Caritas Germany

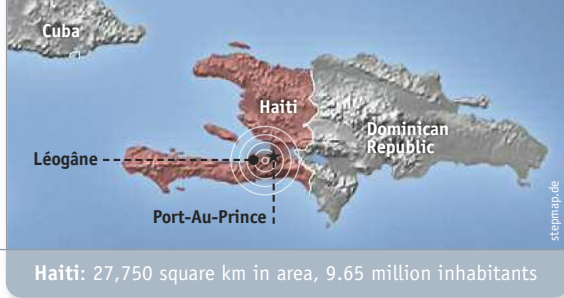


> **The scale of the catastrophe** Strength 7.3 earthquake | 250,000 dead | 300,000 seriously injured | 1.5 million people made homeless

## Start of a new era

Even before the quake, the country and most of its inhabitants were deeply impoverished. But the catastrophe took away all that they had. Giving them **hope and prospects for the future** – that is what Caritas Germany aims to do.



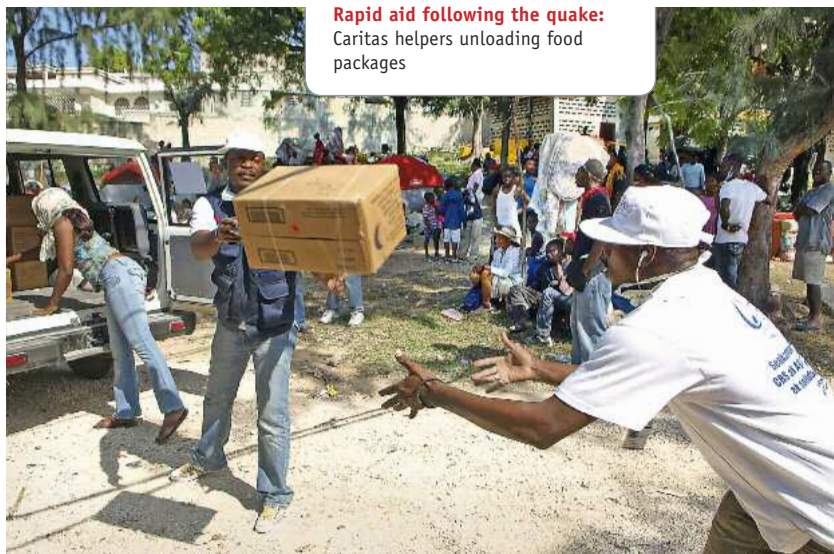


Just a few seconds – that was all the time it took for the earthquake to shatter Haiti on 12 January 2010 at around 5.00 pm local time. More than 250,000 human lives were claimed by the quake, some 300,000 people were injured and 1.3 million lost their homes. The earthquake destroyed practically everything – from the huts in the poor settlements to the presidential palace, as well as schools, hospitals and the cathedral of Port-au-Prince. Social inequalities in the small Caribbean country were temporarily suspended by the horror of the event. A sense of togetherness and solidarity could be felt, drawing on the shared plight and collective need of the population. Anyone who could help lent a hand. Impromptu rescue teams were formed on all sides to look for survivors, often with a minimum of resources. Once again it could be seen how rapid and effective, the aid provided by Caritas was. Right from the start the basic structures in parishes and church communities continued to function, even though many of the employees of Caritas Haiti had themselves been affected by the disaster.

As well as Caritas Haiti, aid workers from the United States and other countries were also on hand to supply help. The Caritas organisation of the Dominican Republic helped with the logistics, and Mexico sent experts with special training in rescue operations and searching for buried victims. As a result, many survivors were extricated from the ruins just days after the quake. A week after the disaster, when the search for survivors was on the point of being given up, Caritas rescue teams from Mexico and South Africa managed to save a 69 year old woman from the ruins of the cathedral of Port-au-Prince. Enu Zizi had been attending a church meeting. The head of the South African team, Ahmed Ham, was visibly overwhelmed. 'The rescue of Enu Zizi,' he said, 'was a wonderful experience for our team. It's the first time we have managed to find someone alive so long after an earthquake. This gives us fresh hope to carry on with the search.' The aid organisation of Caritas Germany joined the social ministry Disaster Aid to organise an emergency flight carrying tents, foodstuffs, water, blankets and tarpaulins. Further emergency relief was provided, along with medical care and a whole lot more. It was a race against time, in view of the fact that everything was in short supply. Some people had no drinking water, in other areas tents were a top priority, or there

was a shortage of doctors and medicines. Hygienic standards were low as well, and there was good reason to fear an epidemic. To begin with this worry proved to be without foundation. But months later – when medical services were up and running, with health centres having been set up throughout the country – cholera came to Haiti out of the blue. Since it broke out on 19 October 2010, 200,000 people have been infected. Tens of thousands are being treated in hospitals and outpatient centres.

Poor hygienic conditions were principally responsible for the outbreak. Waste water got into the drinking water supply, and spread the disease. Even today



there is no sign of the epidemic coming to an end. So Caritas Germany has been concentrating its efforts on the health sector. In Léogâne, the epicentre of the quake and at the same time the central focus of aid operations, a big health centre is being set up with the support of the Bayer Cares Foundation. This offers help to the weakest members of the population – street kids, people who have been living with a handicap since the disaster and those who have lost their families. The centre has its own medical laboratory, as well as a gynaecological ward and a neonatal sector.

Another major project at the centre is the training and further training of doctors and care personnel, as before October 2010 cholera was practically unknown in Haiti, and the medical expertise to deal >>



## Haiti



**Helping people to help themselves**  
In Léogâne a vocational college for craft workers is being set up

>> with it was lacking. 32-year-old Dorisca Papillon is one of two dozen health care assistants taken on by Caritas to help in the fight against cholera. She lives in Gressier, between Léogâne and Port-au-Prince. Every morning she drives for an hour and a half to reach Chatulet, where she starts work at eight o'clock. She told us about her daily routine: 'People are thirsty for knowledge. Just small tips on washing your hands, or how many water purification tablets you need to dissolve in how many litres of water – if you tell them things like this, they are going to put it

into practice.' Caritas Germany promotes this kind of medical and hygienic education. But it also finances such projects as the construction of toilets in the overpopulated refugee camps of the earthquake victims, with the aim of striking at the root of the problem – the prevailing low level of hygiene.

As well as physical effects, the quake also caused massive psychological damage. Children lost their parents, parents lost children – practically every member of the population has lost family or friends. And then too there is the ordeal that people have

### MANY PATHS – ONE GOAL

#### How donations to Caritas Germany reached Haiti

**ZDF Charity Gala** More than 20 million euros were raised by the ZDF charity gala on 19 January 2010.

Thomas Gottschalk and Steffen Seibert were moderators, and well-known celebrities – including Uschi Glas, Vitali Klitschko and Felix Magath – supported the gala by taking telephone donations. Musicians like Sarah Connor, Peter Maffay, Chris de Burgh and Silbermond sang to support the cause.

The money collected was divided between Caritas Germany, Disaster Aid, the German Red Cross, Welthungerhilfe and 'Bild hilft e.V. - Ein Herz für Kinder' ['BILD Helps – a Heart for Children'].

**Local fundraising campaigns** With homemade cakes, concerts, bazaars and sporting events all over Germany, there was no lack of active support.

The city of Singen hosted a 'Singen für Haiti' [Sing for Haiti] musical event, Bremen's top league football team made a donation, in Limburg 120 businesses took part in a fundraising campaign, students in Rostock organised a benefit concert, the Südbaden Hilft [South Baden Aid] organisation collected almost half a million euros as a result of various campaigns. Passau launched the slogan 'Double Keeps Better' to sell bread along with copies of the diocesan newspaper in a tandem package, while in Oberhausen, Fulda, Aachen and other places children, young people and adults collected many thousands of euros for Haiti.





been through – the terrible experiences, the fears and the anxieties, from which many continue to suffer even now the worst is over.

So Caritas Germany has also been setting up psychotherapeutic support centres for traumatised victims of the catastrophe. Caritas psychologists at these centres help traumatised people to connect with life once more.

In view of still unresolved land ownership issues and the absence of effective administration, the rebuilding of destroyed dwellings is a tedious and difficult business. But it is now giving rise to concrete results. In places where bureaucratic restrictions are fewer – as at the St. Vincent de Paul Centre in the city of Léogâne – Caritas Germany has been able to make a speedy start with reconstruction. Today the SVDP Centre has practically finished rebuilding the old people's home and centre for the handicapped – people have a roof over their heads once more and are well looked after. Classes are given in the adjoining school, and further new buildings are being put up alongside. Here, on the periphery of Léogâne, it is generally all go. 400 children flock to the Centre's nursery school and primary school from all over the city.

Under the auspices of the international Caritas network, food has supplied for **1.5 million** people and tents for **100,000**; **350,000** patients have been treated at the health centres. **19.1 million** euros of donations were collected by the aid organisation of Caritas Germany for aid to Haiti. The main projects supported have been the rebuilding of the old people's home and centre for the handicapped together with the associated St. Vincent de Paul School, the establishment of a vocational training college and a health centre.



**Support and donations** Companies, organisations and foundations are funding reconstruction efforts in Haiti.

The charitable Hertie Foundation is supporting the reconstruction of the old people's home and centre for the handicapped, together with the adjacent St. Vincent de Paul Primary School; HUK Coburg tops up donations from its employees with an equivalent amount, and so is also doing its bit to support Caritas Germany in its reconstruction efforts.

The Bayer Cares Foundation is funding a new health centre in Léogâne with the help of donations from Bayer employees worldwide. Many Caritas organisations appealed for help at local, regional and diocesan level.

**Special collection** Passing round the hat – effective help that doesn't make a lot of noise

At the end of January 2010 the Catholic bishops in Germany called for a special collection for the earthquake victims in Haiti. The funds collected came to around nine million euros, and have been used to support the work of Caritas Germany and other Catholic aid organisations active in Haiti, like Adveniat, Misereor, Maltese International and Sternsinger.

The special collection has made it possible to provide aid for the long-term work of rebuilding the country.



## Haiti

**First aid amidst the ruins**  
Caritas doctor Joost Butenop  
at a health centre



Many have been traumatised by the *gouddou-gouddous* – that is what the Haitians call the earthquake in creole dialect. They may have lost family members, brothers and sisters or their homes. ‘These children really need a fixed structure in their lives, and that is what the daily school routine provides,’ says the head of the Centre, SVDP Sister Claudette.

Nine kindergarten teachers look after the nursery school children, aged from three to five. Singing and playing games helps them to forget about their daily trials for a while. The same number of teachers are responsible for classes in the primary school, where the children learn reading, writing, arithmetic and English.

For an older age group Caritas Germany is sponsoring the construction of a big vocational training centre in Léogâne – a gesture of faith in the future. Soon the first students will be able to start their training in craft skills.

And there is an urgent need of these, as trained specialists are in desperate demand in Haiti. So the project may well be said to illustrate one of the guiding principles of the Caritas organisation – sustainable aid leading to self-help. If this principle takes off, it could open up quite new prospects for the quake victims – reconstruction, training, personal and social progress. This would really be the start of a new era.

**‘In many places it is not just a matter of reconstruction but of making a completely new start from the ground up’**


**CARITAS NETWORK**

## Rescuers from Mexico, doctors from Europe, organisation from Rom

### First aid

On day 2 after the quake, Caritas rescue teams arrive in Haiti. Specialists from Mexico, trained to expect earthquakes in their own country, coordinate the emergency operations.

Caritas employees from South Africa, Austria and the USA join the team. Together they succeed in liberating hundreds of people trapped in the ruins.

### Help in need

Meanwhile other Caritas teams from all over the world are helping to set up emergency shelters, distributing foodstuffs, water and other relief supplies and providing medical care. Caritas Germany, the aid organisation of Caritas Germany, joins the social ministry Disaster Aid to organise an airlift of tents, blankets and medical equipment to Haiti. Caritas USA takes the lead in coordinating the distribution of relief supplies; Caritas Haiti provides the infrastructure and helps carry aid workers to the needy, often by way of hidden trails that have escaped destruction.

### Rebuilding the country

More than 60 national Caritas organisations have been or still are actively involved in Haiti. Caritas Germany, the Rome-based umbrella organisation of Caritas at international level, handles the communications and synchronisation. On location, its staff look after the concerted organisation of work all over the world. Caritas Canada and Caritas USA set up their support centres in the capital, Port-au-Prince, while Caritas Germany and its aid organisation Caritas Germany focus on the city of Léogâne, Caritas Switzerland on the region around Gressier and Caritas Poland on Jacmel in the south. So the international aid efforts supplied by Caritas are many-faceted, but still closely coordinated.



# ‘There’s a whole lot of enthusiasm’

The Caritas Germany team in Haiti is led by **Jean Bosco Mbom**. Born in Cameroon, he has had postings in the Congo, Burkina Faso, Germany and Chad. Now he can contribute his international experience to the Haiti disaster.

Where can you find a suitable plot? What is the position with official planning permission? Just where are the building materials, the machines and the qualified workers going to come from? When Jean Bosco Mbom started working in March 2010 as the Caritas Germany representative in Haiti, there were piles of rubble on the doorstep of his office – not to speak of the mountains of problems on his desk that held up the work of reconstruction.

There are now two Caritas offices in the capital, one in Port-au-Prince and the other in the worst affected city, Léogâne – as well as a powerful team of construction experts, social workers and medical staff, all involved in the realisation of highly ambitious projects. There’s the old people’s home and centre for the handicapped, with the attached St. Vincent de Paul primary school, which are being rebuilt in Léogâne. In the same city Caritas is setting up a health centre in partnership with the Mission Medical Institute of Würzburg, as well as joining with the German aid organisation Pro Haiti to found a vocational college where young men and women will be able to learn crafts and trades in future. In a country that practically needs to be rebuilt from the ground up, this is a project with future perspectives. And in fact Jean Bosco Mbom takes an optimistic view of the future: ‘There’s a whole lot of enthusiasm all round.’

In planning and coordinating these big projects, as well as a whole bunch of smaller projects and schemes, it is crucially important to stay closely in

touch with the authorities, government offices and NGOs. Mbom, who has a doctorate in agricultural engineering, is an expert in battling through the tangle created by bureaucracy and the subsistence economy. He has had several missions to Haiti in the past. ‘Thanks to that experience,’ he says, ‘I don’t have too much difficulty finding my feet.’

Besides the sectors of education, health care and help for the aged and handicapped, Caritas Germany is now focusing on two more major projects: disaster prevention, and reorganisation of the local Caritas structures. Here too the problems are considerable, and the work tedious and prolonged. But Mbom now takes that in his stride. ‘Every day,’ he says, ‘I meet people who are doing their utmost to create a better future. ■

**‘Things are moving in Haiti. Just that on its own is already a good sign.’**



## OUR MAN ON THE SPOT

Jean-Bosco Mbom, **Caritas representative** in Haiti, is an agricultural engineer with international experience.





> **The scale of the catastrophe** 160,000 square km flooded | 2000 dead | 11 million people made homeless | 43 billion dollars of damage

## A whole country to rebuild

The flood cut a swathe of destruction through Pakistan that was more than 1000 kilometres long. Now the urgent task is to restore houses and roads, fields and factories, schools and hospitals. Even for Caritas Germany, bringing help to the **ravaged country** is a difficult and long-drawn-out task.





Pakistan: 880,254 sq km in area, ca. 173 million inhabitants

**W**ith laborious efforts, a donkey pulls a rattling wooden cart along the street. Hawkers offer vegetables and clothes, building materials and drinks. One of them is heating his tea and baking bread on an open fire. Next to a camel, a large, hopelessly overloaded lorry honks its way across the asphalt road.

An everyday scene, perhaps? Months after the biggest flood disaster that Pakistan has ever experienced, the water may finally have receded – as here in Sindh, in the south of the country – but the consequences of the floods are still a fact of daily life. The waters deprived the generally landless farmers of their mud houses, their animals and their tools – as well as their stock of seed and fertiliser. Here in dusty Jacobabad, Caritas is now doing what it can to ameliorate the catastrophe that resulted from the catastrophe. Since the flood, everything has been in short supply – food above all. But even during the earliest aid efforts it was not just a matter of distributing water, bread and vegetables at short notice. The farmers need tools and machines, wheat and lentil seed, in order to replant their fields as soon as possible and bring in a crop.

**‘The important thing is that the landless farmers should be able to feed themselves again as soon as possible.’**

‘To prevent a famine, Caritas launched an agricultural project,’ says Fahat Khan, who works for Caritas Pakistan. The 30-year-old Pakistani explains the details of the scheme: ‘After giving people a means test, we issued vouchers for seed, fertiliser and pesticides to the poorest of the poor. They can obtain the goods they need from regional markets. We also pay for their tools and the hire of a tractor.’ Almost 100,000 people are receiving this kind of support, partly thanks to donations from Germany. ‘The important thing,’ Fahat Khan says, ‘is that the landless farmers should be able to feed themselves again as soon as possible.’

Three hours from Jacobabad by car is Kashmir, on the border of the federal state of Punjab. In the sweltering sun, 72-year-old Shah Muhammad is fashioning a roof structure of bamboo for his new temporary house. ‘I’m going to the city,’ he

says. ‘I’ll take any job going, to make quick money and send it to my family.’ But first of all he and his neighbours are working to build a future. They hammer, they saw – and they even laugh as they work. Their confidence is the result of a project which Caritas has initiated in Sindh, one of the poorest of the country’s federal states. 15,000 dwellings are being created here, winter-resistant, with a waterproof roof and side walls made of woven mats. Caritas staff first organised a workshop for the villagers, to show them how such temporary houses could be built in something like two days. Later on, when a few harvests have enabled them to scrape together some money, the inhabitants will be able to upgrade these shelters to proper houses.

Hundreds of kilometres further north is Utmanzai, in the district of Charsadda. Here too reconstruction is proceeding apace. >>



**First aid with mops and buckets**  
hygiene has been a matter of life and death, to forestall epidemics

## Pakistan



>> Together with its partner ICMC (the International Catholic Migration Commission), Caritas Germany is helping Afghan refugees to build new houses. Most of them have been living in this border region ever since 1979, when the Soviet Union occupied their country. But even today they have no civic rights in Pakistan – and government aid for flood victims leaves them empty-handed.

Even before the flood, many of the villagers were living in very primitive circumstances – most of them in mud huts they had made themselves, which were simply washed away by the floods.

But even the few stone houses were destroyed – trees and masts were knocked down, furniture, household goods and stores were carried off by the water. Working with its partner ICMC and with the help of the victims themselves, Caritas Germany set up 350 temporary shelters. And the aid organisation of Caritas Germany has been active in other areas as well – in health care, for example. A doctor, a nurse and a midwife are available to serve people's needs six days a week. In this remote region on the Afghan-Pakistani border, such services are by no means to be taken for granted.

'We take care,' ICMC member of staff Ayesha Shaukat emphasizes, 'not to supply aid and carry out reconstruction work over the heads of the populace. We stay in very close touch with the local inhabitants, and ask them about their plans and their needs.'


 CARITAS NETWORK

The network needs people to link it together – like Yasmine Joseph



**When the big flood came, Yasmine Joseph, the head of Caritas in the Pakistani diocese of Faisalabad, coordinated the emergency aid efforts. Since April 2011 she has been responsible for the country-wide partnership with Caritas Germany from Germany.**

In the diocese of Faisalabad, Caritas Germany has been supporting an educational project for working children for years. Here, at the heart of the cotton industry, many children cannot go to school but must work every day to contribute to the upkeep of their families. With a view to giving them and other needy individuals new prospects in life, Yasmine Joseph and her staff lay particular stress on projects that create income – those that promote animal farming and husbandry, for example. In addition, the 40-year-old aid worker has organised numerous courses and projects to guard against sickness – by introducing simple rules and procedures, like boiling water for drinking or setting up cooking areas that are adequately ventilated.

When the flood came to her region, Yasmine Joseph was suddenly faced with completely new challenges. And even her medical knowledge proved to be in demand. 'Health and hygiene are particularly important in a flood,' she says. 'When the water supply and the waste water system have been wiped out, you need to be particularly careful.' Caritas in Faisalabad gave people medical treatment at six mobile health units.

For the duration of the emergency, it also distributed hygiene packs, with soap and water decontamination tablets, as well as tents and blankets. Yasmine Joseph will be responsible in future for coordinating aid to Pakistan for Caritas Germany. She will provide an important new link in the Caritas network.





The principle of helping people to help themselves, which Caritas Germany and its partners follow, takes on quite definite form in this context. People not only design and build their own houses, they actually receive a wage for the work as well. This is a useful start-up opportunity for families who have lost everything.

This kind of reconstruction may take longer than it would have done if a building company had been given the job. But time is less important than the long-term advantages resulting from close cooperation with the victims of the disaster. The joint effort gives rise to a sense of new beginnings and social togetherness. And even elderly villagers who are unable to work themselves are given new accommodation through the support of their neighbours. This kind of solidarity cannot be overestimated, above all in a conflict-torn country like Pakistan.

**17.2 million** euros of donations went on aid to Pakistan in 2010. **1.07 million** euros went to emergency aid projects. **2.5 million people** were provided with tents or provisional accommodation. This aid effort was supported by the German Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation. Nearly one million euros have been estimated as the cost of reconstruction projects in 2010, with around **five million** euros for projects in the following year.

Pakistan's National Commission for Interreligious Dialogue and Ecumenism (NCIDE) is convinced that the cooperative work of reconstruction can also help to heal religious conflicts, which have always led to violent issues in Pakistan in the past. The organisation was founded in 1985 by the Pakistani Catholic Bishops' Conference, and is one of the partners of Caritas Germany. It brings Moslem, Christian and Hindu victims of the floods together in what are known as 'peace villages'. >>



**Treading a fine line**  
In places it took weeks for the floods to recede



## Pakistan

**An uncertain future**

Many people have lost everything, and are looking for new prospects in life.

>> Even before the flood disaster, Caritas and NCIDE had set up a peace project – one principally addressed to young people. In several schools in Hyderabad, Karachi and the Swat Valley, they have been learning about the features their different religions have in common. Younger children celebrate their religious festivals with those of another faith, while older ones study the sacred books of different religions.

NCIDE staff of different faiths give lectures and organise events in Christian, Moslem and Hindu villages, with the aim of obtaining the support of the community for the peace work. This can give rise to intensive and sometimes controversial discussions about the relationships between religions in Pakistan, or about quite specific partnership projects. 'When the young people learn to live with one another and to accept other forms of faith, it will be a change in the right direction,' says NCIDE director Javaid William, who coordinates the projects throughout the country. 'And we are already seeing changes. People sit down and celebrate together. This gives hope for the future.' A hope that extends further than just material reconstruction – a vision of peace and solidarity.

**'People sit down and celebrate together. This gives hope for the future.'**

**MANY PATHS – ONE GOAL**

## How Caritas aid to Pakistan is financed

The special ZDF broadcast 'Help for Pakistan' on 26 August 2010 collected nearly eight million euros, which went to the action coalition Disaster Aid (of which Caritas Germany is a member) and to Welthungerhilfe. RTL viewers were also able to support the work of Caritas Germany through the foundation 'RTL – Wir helfen Kindern e.V.' [RTL Children's Aid]. The emergency aid supplied by Caritas Germany was co-financed, with important contributions from the German Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. At the end of August 2010 the German bishops called for a collection for the flood victims in Pakistan. The aid organisation of Caritas Germany would like to thank all the people who responded to this call. The funds collected for Pakistani flood victims amounted to around 8.8 million euros, which went to Caritas Germany and other Catholic aid organisations active in the area.



# 'A catastrophe you could see coming'

Both the scale of the flood and the frequently precarious safety situation have presented obstacles to aid efforts in Pakistan. In this interview **Reinhard Würkner**, a Pakistan expert with Caritas Germany, describes the problems of emergency aid and prospects for future reconstruction.

*For many weeks the entire country was in a state of emergency. Why was the flood in Pakistan such an exceptionally severe catastrophe – from the point of view of aid workers as well?*

**Reinhard Würkner:** Well, it was a catastrophe you could see coming. When the floods washed right over the north of the country and obliterated whole districts, it was pretty clear that in a few days the south was going to be hit as well.

*In spite of this forecast, many of those affected were surprised by the scale of the disaster. Why was this?*

**Würkner:** Flooding along the major rivers is a common occurrence. So perhaps in some places people were slow to react. But the problem lay, as it still does, in the unimaginable scale of the catastrophe.

**'Aid must be rapid, but it needs to make sense in the long term'**

*That and the safety issue made it difficult for aid to be supplied.*

**Würkner:** Correct. The first mission by Caritas Germany was actually in the Swat Valley – the scene of violent confrontations between the army and Islamic groups just a year earlier.

*Why was this dangerous area chosen?*

**Würkner:** It wasn't a dangerous area for us, nor is it now. With our partner organisation ICMC, we helped victims of the 2005 earthquake rebuild their houses, and last year too we carried out a joint project in the Swat Valley. So we have good contacts in the region and get our information at first hand. If some conflict is about to develop, our partners give us due warning.

*You were in Rome recently, planning a future strategy together with other Caritas organisations. What are the main points of this?*

**Würkner:** What we discussed in Rome was the strategy of reconstruction for the next two years. The cost of this has been estimated at 28 million euros. The projects will be under the auspices of Caritas Pakistan, together with the American and Irish Caritas organisations. We have four main objectives: rebuilding houses, ensuring the basic means of existence, providing help with sanitation and hygiene, and health care.

*The time frame of two years seems rather optimistic, in view of the seriousness of the damage.*

**Würkner:** Caritas Pakistan is planning more than just two years ahead. And we too will probably be involved in the reconstruction effort for longer than that. Some of the projects we started after the 2005 earthquake are still continuing today. The important thing for us is not just to respond speedily, but to provide long-term help for people where it is needed. ■

## OUR MAN IN PAKISTAN

Dr. Reinhard Würkner, **head of the Asian Department of Caritas Germany** has known the country and its people for many years.



# The last hope



## > THE EARTHQUAKE AND TSUNAMI IN CHILE

Many of the victims of the Chilean earthquake and tsunami felt abandoned by their government. Thanks to international Caritas aid, they have acquired fresh perspectives.

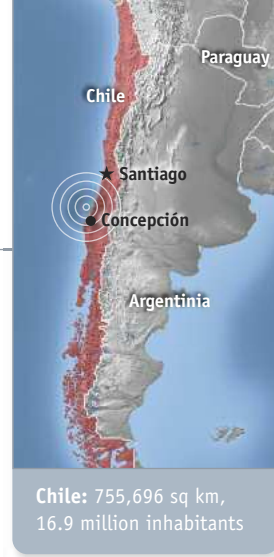
**L**uis Perrez Macaya is a fisherman in the Chilean coastal village of Coliumo. He sadly points to a heap of junk in front of his house. 'That,' he says, 'is all that is left of my boat and my equipment. The tsunami destroyed it completely.' This was the tsunami that hit long stretches of the coastline in the Chilean region of Maule and Bío-Bío – the one triggered by the earthquake of 27 February 2010. With a strength of 8.8 on the Richter scale, it is the worst Chile has experienced in half a century. The hinterland too suffered enormous damage, by which – as Caritas Chile stated after the catastrophe – at least two million people have been affected.

Since the severe quake of 1960, new houses built in Chile have been largely earthquake-proof. So the number of **fatalities (486) was relatively low**. The injuries and damage to property were, however, on an enormous scale. The catastrophe resulted in around **12,000 persons injured, and more than 700,000 people lost their homes** and had to take refuge in temporary emergency shelters. The quake caused damage to property to a value of **more than 20 billion euros**. More than **80,000 houses** were destroyed, and more than **100,000** badly damaged, as well as **1000 schools and 130 hospitals**. 27 bays and harbours were destroyed by the tsunami, so that 27,000 fishermen endured massive losses.

The 'quiet quake' is what they call it in Bío-Bío and Maule. Not because it was overshadowed by the disaster in Haiti which occurred just five weeks earlier, and so was practically ignored by the media, but because the Chilean government has done nothing to help many of the victims. At least, it seems only to pay any attention to them when it has hopes of raising its media profile. In the city of Concepción, for example. But not in the poverty-







**United we stand:** many voluntary helpers joined Caritas Chile, including schoolchildren, to put together aid packages for the victims of the catastrophe.



**Keeping off the cold:** in the region of Maule, which had suffered widespread destruction, Caritas has built wooden emergency accommodation for more than 3000 families who had lost their homes, enabling them to shelter from the cold.

stricken surrounding region. If it had not been for Caritas Chile, with the support of the social ministry Disaster Aid, people would have been left entirely to their own resources after the quake.

Caritas was on the spot the moment the catastrophe struck. With international backup, local Caritas workers set up emergency shelters and distributed food, while doctors provided medical treatment for the victims. Caritas will continue to be involved as long as it takes for the victims to re-establish the basic means of existence.

Take the fisherman Perrez Macaya, for example. Along with many others on the stricken coastline, he has received an income from Caritas for his work in contributing to the reconstruction. Following the instructions of experienced boat builders, moreover, he was able to build himself a new boat immediately. Caritas is running numerous social aid schemes in parallel – one helps women of the affected areas with small grants of credit to set up businesses. Most of them are selling seaweed and shrimps. And because many people are severely

traumatised as a result of the disaster, as was the case with the Asian seaquake in 2004, Caritas Chile is also giving the victims psychological support.

Giving people help to help themselves is a fundamental principle for Caritas – and so it is also helping people in the areas most neglected by the public authorities to make their voice heard by the government. Regular community meetings are held for this purpose. ‘People shouldn’t just sit around wringing their hands,’ says Piedro Adrians of Caritas Chile. ‘They should be helped to recover prospects for the future.’

**The church in Chile as a partner:** Alejandro Goic, President of the Conference of Chilean Bishops, made a personal commitment to ensure that the Caritas relief supplies should be delivered as quickly as possible with the help of diocesan and parish networks.





## Afghanistan

**Treading new paths:**

By means of aid projects that create income, like road-building for instance, Caritas is improving the infrastructure as well as helping individuals.

## Beyond war and opium

War, poverty and lack of prospects are forcing more and more people from the country to the cities. In ten years, Kabul has grown from 900,000 to a population in excess of four million. This is a development which brings **many social problems** in its train.

**W**here do you start? This is a question that often suggests itself in countries where a large percentage of the population lives below the poverty line. But in Afghanistan the effects of poverty have been exacerbated by the war, which has been going on for over 40 years – from the invasion of the Soviets in 1979 to the civil war and the fall of the Taliban in 2001 – and there is still no sign of its coming to an end. War and poverty give rise to a great many other problems: a black economy, where trade in drugs flourishes above all, a high rate of unemployment, and a mode of daily life in which domestic violence and social deprivation are all too common. One could continue this list.

In spite of all this, Caritas Germany's work in Afghanistan has been successful in many departments. The aid organisation of Caritas Germany and its partners not only help with the reconstruction of the widely devastated infrastructure, as in building roads or setting up schools – at the same time they bring social, psychosocial and medical help to the victims of war brutality and drug addicts, to traumatised people and women affected by domestic violence.

In Kabul the number of people with a drug problem has increased dramatically in recent years. Official statistics put it as high as 250,000 drug addicts,







but the real figure could be very much higher. In Islamic Afghanistan drug addiction carries a severe social stigma. Sufferers are marginalised and ostracised from society. So one programme managed by Caritas Germany in partnership with the NGO Nejat in Kabul is not just based on weaning addicts from drugs, but also focuses on their social reintegration. Drug addicts and their family members can take a course of professional training, in a garage perhaps, or in a sewing or embroidery workshop.

The 'Windows for Life' programme likewise follows an approach which takes social and psychological aspects equally into account. Traumatized people, of whom there are a great many in Afghanistan after decades of oppression and violence, suffer from depression, anxiety, compulsive behaviour and various physical illnesses. Fifteen consulting centres have been set up to date, where they can find both psychological counselling and social support. 34 therapists are now being trained in Kabul – and their services are needed. Since 2008 the project has been extended to the provinces of Herat, Mazar, Kunduz, Bamyan and Jalalabad, with a total of ten further consulting centres.

With this kind of holistic approach Caritas Germany hopes to be able to help sufferers to find a foothold once more in their environment, which continues to be dominated by violence. Staff need a lot of patience and must often be prepared to sacrifice a lot of time to the project. There is hardly any other country where Caritas so much needs to think in the long term. After 40 years of war in Afghanistan, there are not going to be any instant solutions.

#### > CARITAS IN AFGHANISTAN

One major focus of the work of Caritas Germany has been on the **mountainous region of Hazarajat**. Since 2004 Caritas has helped with the drilling of more than a thousand wells, and **seven schools and five hospitals** have been set up. Caritas Germany's projects in the Hazarajat region are receiving financial support from the **Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, the German Foreign Office, the European Commission DG for Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and other international Caritas organisations.**

#### AID MUST REMAIN INDEPENDENT

Caritas Germany avoids getting involved with the civilian and military authorities



People in Afghanistan need wells and roads, schools and hospitals. When the German government announced that it would increase the funds allotted for civil reconstruction in Afghanistan step by step, from an annual amount of 250 million euros to 430 million by 2013, Caritas Germany at first welcomed this step.

But when the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development wanted to link the additional ten million euros it planned to give the NGOs supplying aid to the fulfilment of political conditions, it became crystal clear that the aid organisation of Caritas Germany must not and will not consent to loss of its independence and cannot call on the funds made available on these terms.

In the view of the Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, NGOs should commit themselves to the 'networked security concept'. This is a matter of ensuring that civilian and non-civilian players coordinate their activities. 'Based on our obligations as a humanitarian aid organisation,' said the President of Caritas Germany, Prelate Dr. Peter Neher, 'and also because of the idea we have of ourselves as a Christian institution, we can never allow matters of security policy to become the criterion that determines our actions.' This was his explanation for Caritas' refusal of the funds.



## Burundi



## Living again

Female patients at the Centre are given foodstuffs like cereal and oil, so that they will be able to cook nourishing meals.

Thanks to help from the Centre Nouvelle Espérance in Burundi, **AIDS sufferers** can once again get a grip on their lives.

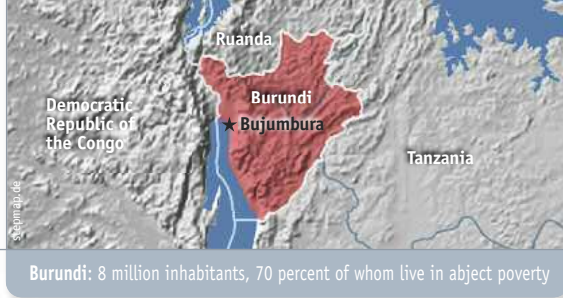
**N**ouvelle Espérance means New Hope. This beautifully named centre in Burundi's capital, Bujumbura, gives hope to many AIDS sufferers. Take Fabién, for example, the father of a family. The centre treats him with lifesaving antiretroviral drugs (ARV), which transform AIDS from a fatal to a chronic disease. Fabién lives with his three children in a poor quarter on the periphery of Bujumbura. His eldest daughter is also being given ARV drugs. Employees of the Centre Nouvelle Espérance visit the family on a regular basis to examine them medically

and give them support in facing day-to-day problems.

In the Central African country of Burundi, one of the poorest countries in the world, immune deficiency disease is one of the most frequent causes of death. Poverty and the lack of education contribute to the spread of the HIV virus. Poor nutrition makes many of the population so weak that AIDS has an easy time of it.

The Centre Nouvelle Espérance, set up by missionaries in 2004, has been supported by Caritas Germany since 2007. The 70 co-workers give AIDS





sufferers medical treatment and help them to get a grip on their lives once more. The patients are among the poorest of the poor. They live in settlements on the outskirts of the city, where they have cobbled together huts made of corrugated metal and cardboard.

So many people visit the centre every day that they have to queue up outside the red brick building complex. It's worth the wait, as here they can receive a comprehensive range of services based on a coordinated strategy. This extends from education in AIDS prophylaxis to HIV tests, as well as providing patients with medical and nursing care and the food they need to survive. The centre has a laboratory and a pharmacy, various workshops, a small shop and a big kitchen. This is where cooking courses are held, in which patients learn to prepare a diet compatible with ARV therapy. Teams of doctors, nurses and social workers also visit patients like Fabién and his family at home. The centre also carries on lobbying for HIV-positive people, who are stigmatised and ostracised in Burundi, as in many other countries.

When patients have reached a stable state of health with the help of ARV therapy, they have the opportunity of taking craft courses or making themselves independent with the help of small loans. Fabién for example has taken a course in the rearing of commercial animals. As start-up capital, he was gi-

ven a nanny goat. When the goat gave birth for the first time, he gave a kid back to the centre, enabling another patient to set up in business. Fabién's goat has now had numerous offspring.

Another patient, André, took a course in bicycle and motorbike mechanics and has set up a small workshop in the district of Bujumbura where he lives. He has now opened a branch on the market in the city centre, where his cousin can also earn a bit of money.

**Many of the patients have moved from the outlying regions to the poor settlements of Bujumbura, as they have no chance of finding medical treatment in the country.**

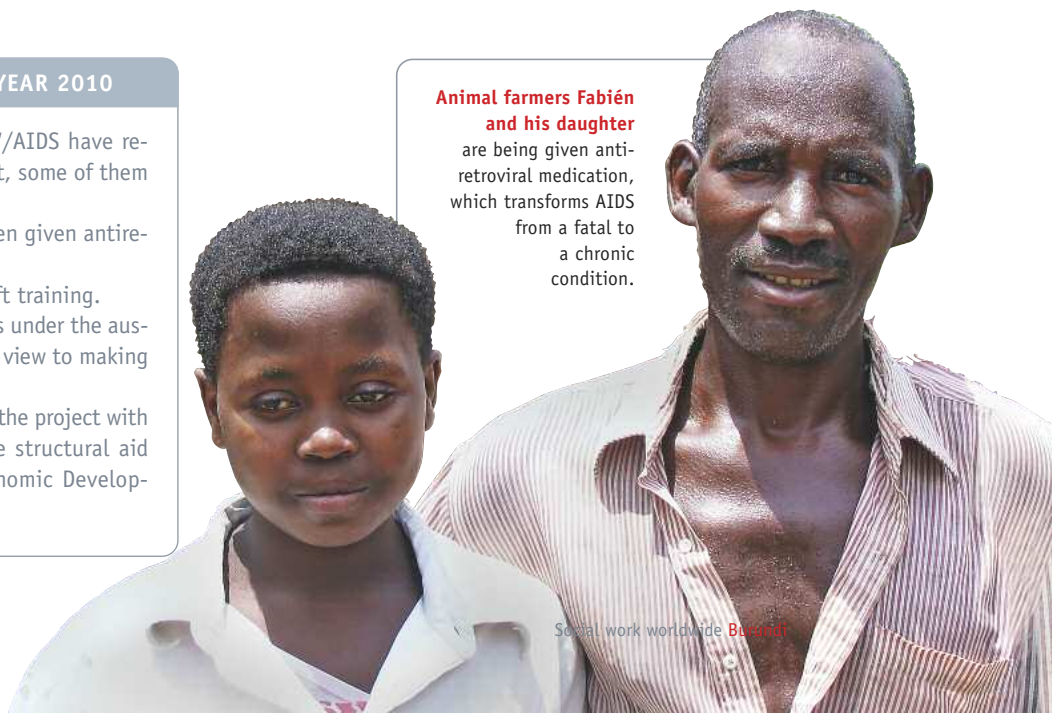
Hannes Stegemann, Caritas Germany's Burundi expert, is full of admiration for the project. 'Nouvelle Espérance has managed to offer an increasingly professional range of services,' he says. 'Its employees have developed outstanding expertise over the years in

looking after AIDS patients.' In future Caritas Germany aims to focus more on the families of AIDS sufferers, and to open the project to poor and needy people who are not infected with AIDS as yet. 'What we have in mind is a comprehensive approach to the fight against poverty,' Stegemann explains. 'Sickness and poverty go hand in hand in many cases, so we need to fight on two fronts simultaneously.'

> NOUVELLE ESPÉRANCE IN THE YEAR 2010

- > **More than 4000 people** with HIV/AIDS have received medical and nursing treatment, some of them on the basis of home visits.
- > **More than 1500 patients** have been given antiretroviral therapy.
- > **20 patients** have completed a craft training.
- > **52 people** have been given animals under the auspices of a small loans scheme, with a view to making themselves financially independent.
- > In 2010 Caritas Germany supported the project with **more than 128,000 euros** from the structural aid fund of the Federal Ministry of Economic Development and Cooperation.

**Animal farmers Fabién and his daughter** are being given anti-retroviral medication, which transforms AIDS from a fatal to a chronic condition.



## Getting out of a vicious circle

In the impoverished Armenian city of Vanadzor, Caritas gets **young people who have got on the wrong side of the law** off the streets. The families are closely involved in the support the young people receive.



**Training for prospects of a career:** young people from the Caritas project in Vanadzor

**T**o begin with she was just sticking up for a friend. But it developed into a teenage scrap, and 15-year-old Susanna ended up being arrested. She didn't feel she was entirely innocent – she was aware of her tendencies to irascible and aggressive behaviour, about which her family had complained for some time. But this mishap turned out luckily for Susanna, who was referred by the police to a centre for young people in trouble with the law in the North Armenian city of Vanadzor, run by Caritas Armenia in conjunction with the NGO Crossing Roads.

The social workers not only worked intensively with Susanna, they also involved her family in the therapy. 'I

used to think that everyone was against me,' Susanna recalls. 'But then I sensed how attentively and lovingly the social workers related to me. I began to take more responsibility for my behaviour. I found new friends. Now it makes me happy that my family members as well see me in a better light.'

This kind of success story is quite frequent with Caritas – because Caritas works holistically, and makes sure that the young person's environment is closely involved. The centre is a desperately needed institution in this impoverished former industrial city. Since the start of the project in 2006, the Caritas centre has looked after more than 400 children and young

### > THE PROJECT IN VANADZOR

offers young people who have got on the wrong side of the law or are drug addicts social and psychological support, along with their parents. They also have opportunities of acquiring a professional training. Since the year 2006 more than 400 young people have passed through the Centre.

**Caritas Germany's sponsorship** of this project has been running since 2006 and has been approved until the end of 2012. In the year 2010 its funding came to **70,000** euros – for personnel, equipment and the training and further training of project staff.





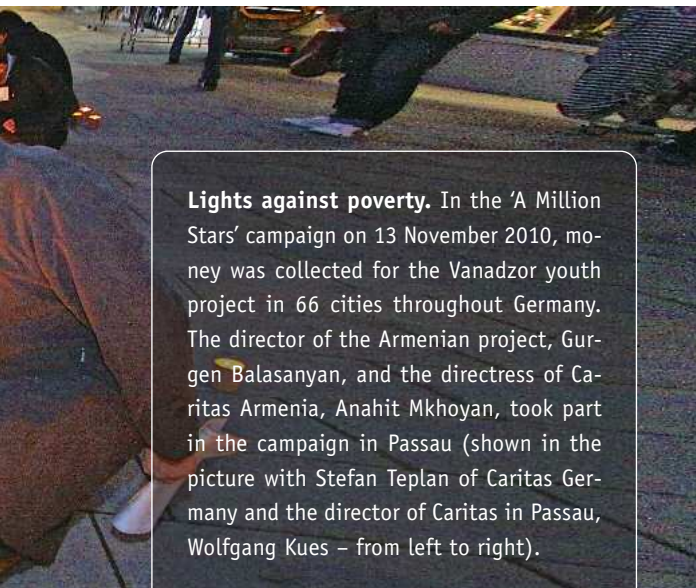


people like Susanna. The background to this situation is that many Armenian fathers and mothers move abroad in order to look for work, leaving their children with relatives or older siblings.

Estimates from the youth welfare office suggest that one child out of five in Vanadzor does not attend school. 'Many of our clients between 12 and 22 have just been left on their own,' explains project director Gurgen Balasanyan. 'They go on the streets, take drugs, get into criminal activities. In the last resort it is the economic conditions that are responsible for their being neglected and sliding down the social ladder.'

At the first point of contact psychologists work with the young people and their families, giving them individual and group therapy. The second step is to give the young people practical skills which will open up to them prospects of a career. They may take training modules in journalism, handwork courses or cookery lessons. Younger children are allocated a 'big brother' or 'big sister' from the project, to give them support and act as a role model.

Susanna herself is now a member of this leadership group at the Centre. 'The young people not only need professional prospects, which we can offer them with the training courses – they also long for emotional warmth and affection,' project director Balasanyan says. 'Only in this way can they slowly redevelop social skills.'



**Lights against poverty.** In the 'A Million Stars' campaign on 13 November 2010, money was collected for the Vanadzor youth project in 66 cities throughout Germany. The director of the Armenian project, Gurgen Balasanyan, and the directress of Caritas Armenia, Anahit Mkhoyan, took part in the campaign in Passau (shown in the picture with Stefan Teplan of Caritas Germany and the director of Caritas in Passau, Wolfgang Kues – from left to right).

CARITAS NETWORK

A project that brings hope

**Alfred Hovestädt of the Diocesan Caritas Association of Cologne visited the Caritas projects in Armenia in November 2010, as part of a trip organised by Caritas Germany. Now he has an idea for creating a concrete network to support the work of Caritas.**

*Armenia is one of the poorest countries of Europe. Did you see any grounds for hope on your recent visit?*

**Hovestädt:** Thank God, yes, I did see some glimmers of hope. When Caritas there acts to help old people in the domics, for instance – these are temporary containers, put up after the 1988 earthquake, where people are still living to this day, in pretty miserable conditions. Or when the Armenian Caritas staff do their utmost for children and young people, so as to give them real prospects of a future.

*Here in Germany you contributed to a project in which young people from the Cologne region rehearsed and performed the anti-violence musical 'Street-light'. What was the idea behind this?*

**Hovestädt:** The central message of this violence prevention project is that you can be strong without being violent. The project makes it possible for the strengths that every child and adolescent has to become evident. The schoolchildren who are involved learn acceptance and tolerance, and take on responsibility with a common object in view – the shared performance of the musical.

*And now, we hear, they are thinking of performing this musical in Armenia as well...*

**Hovestädt:** I am convinced that the Caritas 'Strength Without Violence' project could have a big impact in Armenia. It could motivate people to take on social responsibility and show their commitment. The optimism and hope that radiates from this project would have a good effect on Armenian young people – not least by strengthening their self-confidence.

**Traveller to Armenia**  
and ambassador for Caritas international:  
Alfred Hovestädt





**Early learning:** a mother practising with her child the method of pictorial communication she has learned from the SETI Institute

## Visits from the orient

Specialist exchanges with Caritas Egypt

**'We learned a lot in Germany for our work with the handicapped in Egypt.'**

For the second time in three years, in April 2010 institutions for the handicapped of the German Caritas Association were visited by colleagues from Egypt: professionals from the SETI Institute (Support, Education and Training for Inclusion), the specialist division for working with the handicapped of Caritas Egypt, explained some aspects of their work. SETI provides support for children with special needs and takes care to involve the parents, siblings, neighbours and teachers. This is unusual in the Near East, where handicapped children are often hidden from the eyes of society. SETI's approach is widely regarded as exemplary, and enjoys a high international reputation. SETI also has a top-quality training centre, with doctors and remedial teachers who are in frequent demand as trainers in many other countries.

Caritas Germany has been working with SETI for years. It has organised professional visits by Egyptian colleagues and has also set up a project partnership between SETI and a college for the blind in Baidt, Baden-Württemberg. German and Egyptian specialists exchange visits in annual rotation, organise joint workshops and exchange ideas on their area of expertise. In 2010 SETI employees were again welcomed to Baidt for a visit lasting a week. 'Both sides benefit from these exchanges,' explains Georgette Naguib, a doctor with SETI. 'We learned

a lot in Germany, especially as regards non-verbal communication and basal stimulation – an educational approach which activates the perception of individuals whose capacity for communication is severely limited. The German participants stated in turn that they had found our kind of community-oriented work a very enriching experience – especially the way we work with the siblings of handicapped children.'

However different the approaches of SETI and its international partners may be, they always share a single common goal – to liberate children and young people with special needs from their social marginalisation and give them an active involvement in the life of the community. ■



**Close links:** the Egyptian specialists Jocelyne Wahba (2nd from right) and Georgette Naguib (3rd from right) with their German Caritas colleagues – seen here on a visit to the Inclusive Café of Caritas Augsburg





**Professional exchanges:** Elisabeth Kludas, Chair of the Caritas-Fachverband für Behindertenhilfe und Psychiatrie (CBP) [Caritas Special Association for Handicapped Care and Psychiatry], at a care centre for the handicapped in Vietnam

# Communal rehabilitation

## Training and further training in work with the handicapped

**D**welve-year-old Nhan has been mentally handicapped from birth. In addition, she can only see with one eye. She is one of 5.4 million people with a handicap in Vietnam. That adds up to around 6.3 percent of the population. But Nhan is one of the lucky ones: close to her home there is a day centre run by nuns and supported by Caritas. Her parents can bring her here for support and advice. A sister also makes frequent home visits to explain to Nhan's parents and siblings how best to understand Nhan's needs, and meet them so far as is practically possible. In professional parlance this is known as 'community-based rehabilitation'. This approach gives families, schools, employers and voluntary helpers support and instruction in the best ways of encouraging people with a handicap and involving them in the web of society. More and more institutions for the handicapped in Vietnam are now working with the entire social background of the handicapped individual. This has improved the situation of the handicapped in the country. 'In the past many of them were more or less hidden away in their families, or stuck in hopelessly overcrowded state institutions,' says Christine Wegner-Schneider, Caritas Germany's Vietnam expert.

When the President of the German Caritas Association, Prelate Dr. Peter Neher, visited Caritas Vietnam in June 2010, he was able to look back on many years of successful cooperation between the Vietnamese government and Caritas in looking after the handicapped. 'This started,' Dr. Neher explained in an address given in Vietnam, '14 years

ago, when we were asked by Ms Hang, the Minister for Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, to open a dialogue on the question of how to cooperate in the most effective way possible, and in harmony with conditions in Vietnam, to promote the rehabilitation of people with handicaps.' Since then a whole lot has happened. Caritas Germany and the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs now train state-recognised special needs carers and teachers. These specialists have made it possible for the first time to work with tried and tested methods throughout the country and to create multipliers in the community. As a result, Nhan and millions of other people with special needs have the best possible chance of taking an active part in social life.

**'In Vietnam, people with special needs are often hidden away in their families.'**



**Grateful acknowledgement:** On a visit to Vietnam Prelate Dr. Peter Neher, President of the German Caritas Association, praises the excellent international teamwork



## Working areas

## WOLFGANG FRITZ, AFRICA / NEAR EAST DEPARTMENT



*'Project visits are an important part of my work. In this way I strengthen our links with our partners and can convince myself that the funding is being used appropriately. When I see what challenges our partners are having to face, problems back in Germany often seem very small by comparison.'*

**At the Africa Department** 18 members of staff look after something like 250 projects in 32 African states. Countries to which Caritas is particularly committed include Sierra Leone, Burundi, Iraq and Israel/Palestine. As well as aid to regions hit by crisis and catastrophe, helping children – including street children and former child soldiers – is a major focus of activity.

## JULIA GIETMANN, ASIA DEPARTMENT



*'I spent seven years living in Afghanistan and know how difficult things are in the country. Today, as a country representative, I try to build bridges between Germany and our local partners. I help them in their work with women and children, for example, and help them to apply for public funding.'*

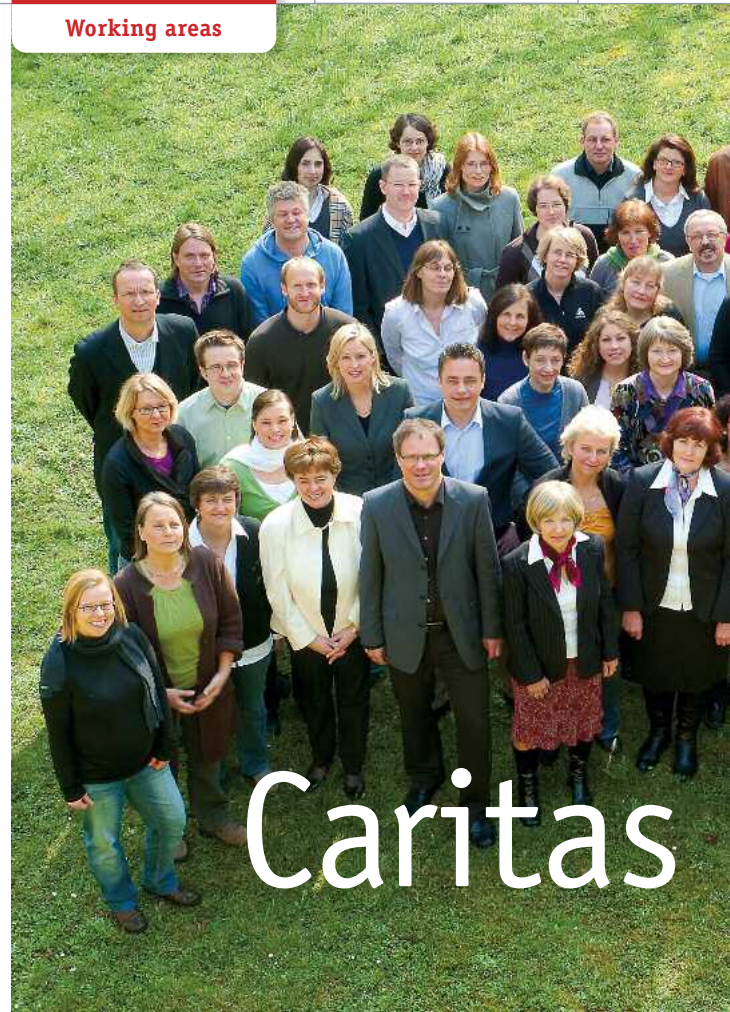
**The Asia Department** has 15 members of staff, who handle 224 projects in 15 countries – including India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Asia is frequently the theatre of serious natural disasters like earthquakes and cyclones. So the work here is principally focused on disaster aid and prophylaxis.

## PHILIPP LANG, LATIN AMERICA / EUROPE DEPARTMENT

*'Support, advice, encouragement – that is how I would describe my work with our partners in Colombia, Chile, Peru and Ecuador. Their massive personal commitment to the weakest members of society has made a deep impression on me. Likewise their willingness to take risks for the sake of giving support.'*



21 people work in the **Latin America / Europe Department**. They handle 314 projects in 39 countries, covering a broad spectrum of activities – from peace work in Colombia to reconstruction in Haiti, from helping street children in Armenia to care of the sick and elderly at home in the Ukraine.







KARIN ANDERER, PR DEPARTMENT

*'Answering questions, drafting information documents, organising events: my concern is to ensure that people who give us money are well informed about the work of Caritas Germany, and find out where and how their donations are being put to good use.'*



**The PR Department** has twelve members of staff, who keep the public informed about the situation of people in countries where Caritas has projects and about the activities of Caritas Germany – on the website, in newspapers or on the radio. In addition they encourage private donations, which are what makes the project work possible in the first place.

ISABELA BUCHHOLZER, STANDARDS AND CONCEPTS



*'Sometimes our partners need support on the spot, as in Haiti in 2010 for example. Then we send in a team of specialists to back them up. It's my business to organise the legal side. Always keeping two things in mind – adhering to correct bureaucratic procedures, but not forgetting the need to act urgently.'*

**The Standards and Concepts Office** has just four members of staff. They work out guidelines for project work and support foreign personnel. In addition, the Standards and Concepts team plans and controls the finance and ensures that funds are used in a legitimate way and that adequate reports are written.

GERNOT RITTHALER, DISASTER AID COORDINATION

*'Telephoning, organising, putting together relief teams, almost doing without sleep – that is what comes to mind when I think of the year 2010. When catastrophes occur, it's my responsibility to get help to the countries affected as rapidly as possible. I work with competent local partners who provide emergency relief and can also take on the task of reconstruction.'*



**The Disaster Aid Coordination** department consists of six members of staff. In case of a catastrophe, they work with local partners to organise the speedy distribution of relief supplies, like tents and foodstuffs, and launch projects for subsequent reconstruction. If there is no acute emergency situation, they work on disaster preparedness.



# 'We don't want to create white elephants'



**Church representatives** are important partners for Caritas Germany. In South Sudan, for example, they play an important part in the peace process and in the creation of an infrastructure.

Projects supported by Caritas Germany must match the perceived need, must be solid and transparent and must help the beneficiaries in the long term. Jürgen Lieser explains **how Caritas ensures the quality of the services it provides and prevents corruption.**

*By what criteria does Caritas Germany select its partners for aid projects?*

**Jürgen Lieser:** We have known most of the organisations we work with for years. We know that they not only work to a high professional standard, they also manage project funds properly. When we start working with a new partner, we give them a very thorough vetting. We look into their business management and financial transparency, and their internal and external control mechanisms. For example, is their accounting correct? Do they have an annual statement? Who controls their executive board? Are their finances audited by an independent authority? Are they in a position to handle large sums in an appropriate way and control expenses? Are there internal control systems to prevent abuse? We also ask other NGOs who have worked with this partner before what their experience has been like.

*What quality conditions apply to projects that receive support?*

**Lieser:** First of all, the persons the project is designed to help must be involved themselves – both in determining the need and in the execution of the project. Secondly, we check that the designated partner has the staff and the professional skills that are needed for the undertaking. Thirdly, the schedule must be realistic, and the project must be coordinated with other organisations working in the same area. For example, if we are planning an advisory service on drugs, this must be discussed with the health ministry of the country in question. And fourthly, the sustainability of the project is another important factor. That means we need to be sure that our local partners will be able to carry on after funding has come to an end. Otherwise you are only creating white elephants, which will just collapse in a heap when funding runs out.



PERSONAL DETAILS

**Jürgen Lieser** is head of the Standards and Concepts office at Caritas Germany. Amongst other things, he is responsible for quality assurance. He is Chairman of the Verband Entwicklungspolitik deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen (VENRO) [Association of German Development NGOs].



*How do you keep tabs on partner organisations?*

**Lieser:** If we have decided to finance a project, we conclude a project agreement with the partner who is going to be responsible. The partner must adhere to a budget and provide regular reports on the use of funds and the progress of the project. And don't forget that our country representatives make regular project visits. They're going to notice if things are not as they should be.

*How does Caritas Germany prevent corruption?*

**Lieser:** We have guidelines for the prevention of corruption, which are issued to our partners. For example, the four eyes principle is a fundamental criterion. This means that all expenses must be signed off by two individuals. Social control is another important element. The more people in the target group know about the project, the less chance there is of shady dealings. For example, if villagers know

**'The people the project is designed to help must be involved.'**

that Caritas Germany has supplied funds for the building of 50 houses, then they are going to insist that 50 houses must be built – they won't stand for the money's being diverted elsewhere. And we also have an ombudsperson to respond to whistleblowers – people, that is, who report an abuse or misdemeanour anonymously.

*Can Caritas Germany guarantee that there is no abuse of funding in any of its projects?*

**Lieser:** That would be a rather naive assertion. We do our best, with the help of our control procedures, to minimise the risk – but we cannot be absolutely certain of excluding all abuse. If it does occur – if our control mechanisms fail, that is – we assess the situation and learn from the experience.

VENRO

Association of German Development NGOs

VENRO is the umbrella organisation of NGOs working for development in Germany. The organisation was founded in 1995. Around 120 organisations belong to VENRO, one of them being Caritas Germany. Member organisations have a background in private and church-based development work, humanitarian aid, or educational and publicity work and lobbying in the interest of development policy. By way of the One World networks, something like 2000 local developmental initiatives and NGOs are members of VENRO.

The principal objective of VENRO is the fair planning of globalisation – especially with a view to overcoming poverty worldwide. The organisation is committed to the realisation of human rights and preservation of the natural means needed to support existence.

VENRO is the body that represents the interests of NGOs to the German federal government. It represents the entire range of organisations concerned with development policy, and acts as a forum where they can formulate their position and express their opinions. VENRO engages in lobbying work, at German and European level, and comments on government policy for the benefit of developing countries. As an umbrella organisation, VENRO is in much demand as a dialogue partner for decision-makers in politics and society as well as for representatives of the press and the media.

# Achieving more together!

**W**hen a catastrophe occurs anywhere in the world, we are called on as an aid organisation. In order to be able to help, we need two things: professional helpers on the spot, and people in Germany who show solidarity and are ready to support the work of the helpers with a donation. In the year of catastrophes that was 2010, this readiness was overwhelming. 49 million euros went to Caritas Germany and were passed on to

suffering people in Haiti and Pakistan and other countries less in the public eye. Helping can be fun – as is can be seen from the numerous creative campaigns by school classes, private individuals, churches, companies, Caritas institutions, charitable foundations and media partners. We can only present a few of these here. But we would like to say to all of you – **Thank you very much!**



*'Our team worked really well in 2009 and so had earned an extra day of leave. Employees came to the spontaneous decision to donate the extra day to victims of the earthquake in Haiti. So we were able to collect a total of 3750 euros!'*

Managing Director of the Zentrum für ambulante Diagnostik und Chirurgie [Centre for Outpatient Diagnostics and Surgery] in Freiburg

### Companies can get involved as well:

employees can donate the remaining cent amounts of their salary, voluntarily forego a day of leave or organise a tombola at the next office party. Or the company might dispense with its usual Christmas gifts to customers and business partners, and give money to people in need instead.

*'My coffee aid party was a complete success! My visitors got some delicious cake and had the opportunity of contributing to a good cause, and I had the nice feeling of having actually made something happen.'*



Veronika Schwarz, Hausen

A **'coffee aid party'** is a good way of combining fun with collecting money for a good cause. You just invite your family, friends and acquaintance to coffee, pick a Caritas Germany project and ask your visitors to give something – for poor coffee farmers in Bolivia, for example. The nesting cups, sugar sachets and invitation cards that you need can be ordered at [www.carikauf.de](http://www.carikauf.de).





*'I liked the idea of sports for a good cause. So I cycled with my colleagues to the top of Schauinsland – a height of 1300 metres. We raised 2000 euros from our sponsors, which we contributed to a project for disaster preparedness in India.'*

Wolfgang Gehring,  
Controller with Caritas Germany

**Helping people in need through sports:**

just inspire your friends, colleagues and acquaintances to take part and look for sponsors who will commit themselves to paying a set amount for every kilometre you run or cycle. You can do the same thing with a handball or volleyball tournament – every goal scored results in a small donation to Caritas Germany!

> YOUR CONTRIBUTION...

**CHILDREN**  
FINDING A WAY OUT  
OF POVERTY



As a 'travelling companion' you can support children living in abject poverty anywhere in the world. With a donation of 240 euros a year, you can give them the **chance of a better future** – with regular meals, medical care and access to school and professional training. More information may be found online at [www.caritas-international.de/wegbegleiter](http://www.caritas-international.de/wegbegleiter).

*'All the children in the school were able to take part in our sponsored run for Haiti. It was great to see how the kids and young people threw themselves into it. The reward was 5000 euros in donations – and the fantastic feeling of having been able to help!'*

Malte Herms,  
Teacher



**Shared commitment to a good cause –**

this is something that many children and young people are looking for. They can do this by organising a benefit concert by the school choir or orchestra to raise money for a Caritas Germany project, or by selling cakes, waffles and drinks at the next school event.

# The statutory branches of the German Caritas Association

## STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONSIBLE BODIES



**President** (Prelate Dr. Peter Neher)

**Secretary General** Prof. Dr. Georg Cremer  
**Head of Finance and HR** Niko Roth

The three of them together make up the **Management Board**

**The Caritas Council** (29 members): Supervision and Development of Informed Opinions

President and Secretary General by virtue of office	12 chairpersons and directors from the DiCV	7 representatives from the specialist organisations and societies	2 representatives from religious orders	5 local level representatives	the chairperson of the Finance Commission
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elects the **General Secretary**, the **Managing Directors responsible for Finance and Personnel**, the seven members of the Finance Commission and the seven members of the Personnel Committee

**The Assembly of Delegates** sovereign (max. 199)

The Board (3) and Vice Presidents (3)  <i>Members by virtue of office</i>	Chairpersons and directors from the 27 DiCV plus LCV Oldenburg	2 representatives each from the specialist organisations	1 representative from each organisation  <i>Members are sent</i>	6 representatives each from the religious orders (through the DOK)	3 representatives each from the local level of each DiCV  <i>Elected in the bishoprics</i>	as many as seven additional members  <i>Elected by the DV</i>
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elects the **President** and **three Vice-Presidents** of the Association, as well as the Caritas **Council**

DiCV: Diocesan Caritas Associations; LCV: National Caritas Associations; DV: Assembly of Delegates; DOK: German Conference of Major Superiors



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](http://www.caritas.de).

### Members of the Caritas Council:

Prelate **Dr. Peter Neher**, President of DCV e.V., Chairman; Brother **Peter Berg**, General Director and Chairman of the Management Board of Barmherzige Brüder Trier; **Dr Matthias Berger**, Chairman of the Finance Commission; **Prof. Georg Cremer**, General Secretary of DCV e.V.; **Egon Engler**, Chairman of CV Freiburg Stadt e.V.; **Franz-Heinrich Fischler**, Director of DiCV Berlin e.V.; **Hartmut Fritz**, Director of CV Frankfurt e.V.; **Gaby Hagmans**, Federal Manager of SkF e.V.; **Bruno Heller**, Director of DiCV Erfurt e.V.; **Dr Frank Johannes Hensel**, Director of DiCV Köln e.V.; **Heinz-Josef Kessmann**, Director of DiCV Münster e.V.; **Dr Elisabeth Kludas**, Chair of CBP e.V.; **Dr Birgit Kugel**, Director of DiCV Trier e.V.; **Hans-Georg Liegener**, Managing Director of CV for the Krefeld Region e.V.; Fr **Hans Lindenberger**, Director of DiCV München und Freising e.V.; **Rolf Lodde**, General Secretary of SKM e.V.; **Maria Loers**, Federal Chair of CKD e.V.; **Franz Loth**, Director of DiCV Osnabrück e.V.; Sister

**Edith-Maria Magar**, Vice-President of DCV e.V.; **Dr Hejo Manderscheid**, Director of DiCV Limburg e.V.; **Martin Pfriem**, Director of DiCV Würzburg e.V.; Mgr Canon **Bernhard Piendl**, Director of DiCV Regensburg e.V.; **Irene Reddmann**, Director of CV Rheine e.V.; **Andreas Rölle**, Managing Director of CV Zwickau e.V.; **Fr Clemens Schliermann** SDB, Deputy Chairman of BVKE e.V.; **Burkard Schröders**, Director of DiCV Aachen e.V.; **Irme Stetter-Karp**, Vice-President of DCV e.V.; Mgr **Wolfgang Tripp**, Director of DiCV Rottenburg-Stuttgart e.V.; **Thomas Vortkamp**, Managing Director of KKVD e.V.

Consultant members:

**Mario Junglas**, Director of the Berlin Office of DCV e.V.; **Niko Roth**, Managing Director for Finance and Personnel of DCV e.V.; **Fr Karl-Heinz Zerrle**, Director of the Munich Principal Agency of DCV e.V.

### Visitor to the General Assembly 2010

Among those attending the **General Assembly 2010** in Trier was Cardinal Rodriguez, President of Caritas Germanyis, the worldwide association that counts more than 160 Caritas organisations among its members. In his address, he discussed the original tasks of Caritas and those it faces at the present day. 'Caritas – both here in Germany and in the world at large – is more than just a supplier of "first aid". The work it does shows plainly that the organisation exists to serve the needs of entire person, and takes a holistic view of humanity. (...) Above all in times of crisis, the important thing is look up in order to create new

perspectives, or to recover old ones. Caritas as the received love of God needs your hands, your hearts and your understanding in order to come through the times of crisis and open the possibility of turning points for new life. We believe in the liberation of human beings from suffering and need, because our view of Christ and our faith in God, our Creator and Redeemer, has taught us: Ubi caritas et amor, Deus ibi est – Where there is charity and love, God is there too.'



## We say *thank you*

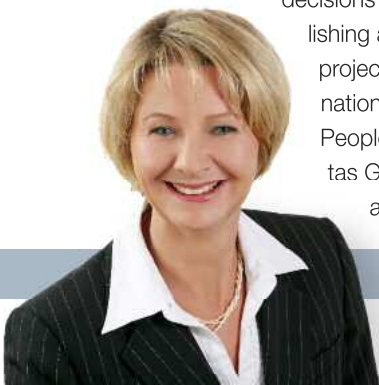
**Y**ou, our many supporters, have demonstrated your confidence in Caritas Germany in the past year through your donations. You have made it possible for Caritas to provide relief for the catastrophes in Haiti and Pakistan, as well as in many long-term projects which improve the lives of disadvantaged children and sick, elderly and handicapped persons. We would like to thank you all from the heart for your solidarity with the poor and disadvantaged. We thank all school classes, groups, churches, Caritas organisations, institutions, companies, foundations and our media partners for their support, their commitment and their fundraising campaigns. We assure you that we have used the funds we received for the purpose for which they were intended. With your support, we will continue to stand by the disadvantaged of this world with the aim of making it possible for them to enjoy a self-defining life in keeping with human dignity.

### Individual advice on how to make a difference

Many people are grateful for what they have achieved in their lives. Some have experienced special support from their family or neighbours. The post-war generation has been particularly noted for its international solidarity and aid efforts, as a result of which the German population was able to recover, morally and economically, in the aftermath of the war. Many of them would like to give something back. Caritas Germany advises potential donors who are interested in finding a long-term strategy for their commitment. We help them to make the right decisions – by setting up a charitable loan, establishing a foundation or making a donation to a project, in whatever way best suits their inclination and their individual circumstances. People who are thinking of remembering Caritas Germany in their wills can count on our advice, help and support.

#### FOUNDATIONS AND WILLS

Contact person **Dorothea Bergler**  
Tel.: +49 (0)761/200-388



#### LEGACIES

'After my death I'm going to build a hospital in Africa'



Last year we were privileged to receive a major legacy, which came with the proviso that it should be used to help the sick in Africa. Rudolf Wilhelm Klaus had no children. His wife had died ten years earlier, and his brothers and sisters had predeceased her. Caritas Germany decided to use his legacy in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

This is because the Congo is one of the three countries of the world where the quality of life has declined most drastically in recent decades. Only 1.2% of the low GDP is allocated to health care by the government. For purposes of comparison, Germany invests seven times that amount. So our colleagues at Caritas Congo were correspondingly delighted to receive the news that they could renovate one church health centre and build another one. 'Medical care is available only to a very limited extent,' reports Dr Bruno Miteyo, General Secretary of Caritas Congo. 'Catholic institutions have also suffered from the confusion of war, and have been plundered in some cases.' Dr Miteyo and his staff have already started to plan the project in the dioceses of Popokabaka and Mbuj Mayi, in the southwest of the country. The formal opening of the health centres is scheduled for October 2012. We are happy to comply with the last wish of Mr Klaus that the institutions should be named after his wife Dorothea.

**We remember in prayer our donors and supporters who have passed away, and those who have left money to Caritas Germany in their wills.**



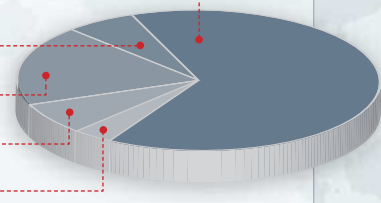
# Aid supplied

Total aid: 47,846,102 euros

## BY WORKING AREA

The classifications shown in this overview are only a guideline. In many cases social projects are aimed at several target groups simultaneously – for example, when aid is supplied to handicapped children or the victims of an earthquake.

- 64,3 % Disaster Aid and Reconstruction
- 6,5 % A World for the Sick and Elderly
- 18,6 % A World for Children and Young People
- 7,0 % A World for Handicapped Persons
- 3,6 % Other projects<sup>1)</sup>

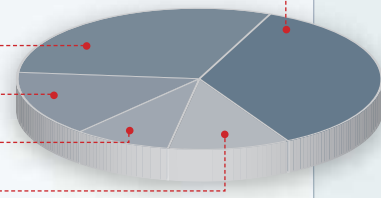


1) Migration projects, establishment of Caritas organisations worldwide etc.

## BY SPONSOR

This overview shows the funds used for projects in the year 2010. The figures are not identical with the amounts of donations received and public subsidies for the year. This is because many programmes run for several years and are successively financed.

- 35,4 % Donations
- 30,1 % Federal government
- 14,8 % Other sources of finance<sup>1)</sup>
- 8,7 % European Union
- 11,0 % Church budget funds<sup>2)</sup>



1) Funds from Misereor, other Caritas associations etc. 2) Funds from the Association of German Dioceses and subsidies from the Ordinariates of Freiburg, Cologne and Rottenburg-Stuttgart.

## PUBLIC SOURCES OF FINANCE

### Federal government overall 14.767.036 euros

consisting in: Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development	11.775.392 euros
consisting in: Foreign Office	2.991.644 euros

### Church supporters overall 5.261.914 euros

consisting in: the Association of German Dioceses	4.894.612 euros
consisting in: the Ordinariates of Freiburg, Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart	367.302 euros

### European Union overall\* 4.173.588 euros

Emergency aid to Afghanistan	360.215 euros
Emergency aid to Burundi	1.152.634 euros
Emergency aid to Colombia	79.000 euros
Emergency aid to Ethiopia	971.097 euros
Emergency aid to India	125.955 euros
Emergency aid to Pakistan	491.993 euros
Emergency aid to Uganda	72.954 euros
Social projects in Afghanistan	280.821 euros
Social projects in Brazil	162.031 euros
Social projects in Colombia	271.240 euros
Social projects in Serbia	55.420 euros
Social projects in South Africa	150.228 euros



\* EU subsidies come from the Humanitarian Aid office of the European Commission (ECHO) and from funds earmarked for European development cooperation

# Aid worldwide

Caritas Germany's commitment in the year 2010 amounts to 796 projects in 86 countries. In all cases, **effective aid arrives where it is needed.**

## AFRICA

Africa (general) / 5 Projects	25.175 euros
Mauretania / 1 Project	35.000 euros
Chad / 2 Projects	34.169 euros
Marocco / 1 Project	43.000 euros
Niger / 12 Projects	255.861 euros
Mali / 7 Projects	451.914 euros
Senegal / 1 Project	181.652 euros
Togo / 6 Projects	125.567 euros
Benin / 5 Projects	433.639 euros
Guinea Bissau / 3 Projects	414.558 euros
Sierra Leone / 10 Projects	767.675 euros
Liberia / 1 Project	252.772 euros
Egypt / 13 Projects	601.772 euros
Sudan / 7 Projects	922.772 euros
Ethiopia / 14 Projects	1.861.449 euros
Somalia / 1 Project	250.000 euros
Rwanda / 11 Projects	163.333 euros
Uganda / 3 Projects	164.454 euros
Kenya / 14 Projects	183.928 euros
Tanzania / 11 Projects	454.689 euros
Zimbabwe / 4 Projects	376.849 euros
Angola / 2 Projects	68.372 euros
Mozambique / 7 Projects	565.252 euros
Dem. Rep. of Congo / 46 Projects	3.584.434 euros
Burundi / 8 Projects	1.750.270 euros
South Africa / 13 Projects	784.525 euros
Eritrea / 1 Project	50.000 euros

**Total Africa / 209 Projects 14.803.081 euros**

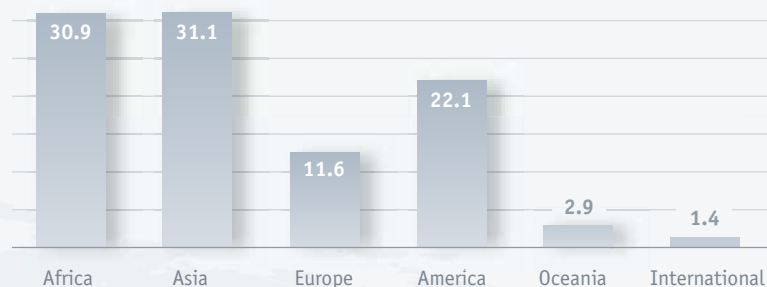
## ASIA

Asia (general) / 8 Projects	880 euros
Azerbaijan / 1 Project	10.000 euros
Bangladesh / 11 Projects	547.500 euros
Afghanistan / 21 Projects	2.234.261 euros
Iraq / 12 Projects	299.900 euros
Israel / 17 Projects	1.262.279 euros
Lebanon / 4 Projects	97.442 euros
Syria / 1 Project	25.000 euros
Jordan / 5 Projects	153.171 euros
Iran / 1 Project	18.000 euros
Pakistan / 25 Projects	3.636.706 euros
India / 34 Projects	1.932.779 euros
Sri Lanka / 25 Projects	1.016.459 euros
Nepal / 7 Projects	143.067 euros
Myanmar / 5 Projects	373.296 euros
Vietnam / 11 Projects	527.667 euros
Cambodia / 7 Projects	170.424 euros
Thailand / 12 Projects	348.746 euros
Korea / 6 Projects	738.120 euros
China / 8 Projects	812.199 euros
Mongolia / 2 Projects	25.000 euros
Kirghizia / 1 Project	150.000 euros
Tajikistan / 19 Projects	362.124 euros

**Total Asia / 243 Projects 14.885.020 euros**



## BREAKDOWN OF AID SUPPLIED IN PERCENT



## EUROPE

Europe (general) / 17 Projects	456.712 euros
Germany / 4 Projects	196.368 euros
Italy / 1 Project	40.000 euros
Greece / 1 Project	15.000 euros
Poland / 2 Projects	105.000 euros
Albania / 8 Projects	312.444 euros
Romania / 3 Projects	43.506 euros
Bulgaria / 4 Projects	138.653 euros
Lithuania / 1 Project	1.619 euros
Ukraine / 9 Projects	497.527 euros
Russia / 32 Projects	1.130.031 euros
Moldova / 5 Projects	322.650 euros
Serbia / 6 Projects	302.550 euros
Montenegro / 3 Projects	35.629 euros
Bosnia a. Herzegovina / 7 Projects	443.728 euros
Czech Republic / 1 Project	125.000 euros
Kosovo / 4 Projects	180.506 euros
Armenia / 8 Projects	473.396 euros
Georgia / 5 Projects	551.292 euros
Turkey / 5 Projects	152.971 euros

**Total Europe / 125 Projects 5.524.582 euros**

## INTERNATIONAL

**International / 10 Projects 669.504 euros**

## LATIN AMERICA

America (general) / 12 Projects	580.254 euros
Mexico / 5 Projects	187.830 euros
Guatemala / 7 Projects	183.651 euros
Honduras / 2 Projects	55.000 euros
El Salvador / 5 Projects	135.113 euros
Nicaragua / 5 Projects	75.879 euros
Costa Rica / 1 Project	20.000 euros
Panama / 4 Projects	100.035 euros
Cuba / 4 Projects	45.697 euros
Haiti / 16 Projects	2.842.416 euros
Colombia / 28 Projects	2.494.795 euros
Ecuador / 3 Projects	185.000 euros
Peru / 8 Projects	811.659 euros
Brazil / 42 Projects	1.265.723 euros
Bolivia / 13 Projects	683.146 euros
Chile / 7 Projects	771.040 euros
Argentina / 5 Projects	139.793 euros

**Total America / 167 Projects 10.577.031 euros**

## OCEANIA

Philippines / 1 Project	40.000 euros
Indonesia / 41 Projects	1.346.884 euros

**Total Oceania / 42 Projects 1.386.884 euros**

## Note

The figures given in this overview do not correspond to the donations and subsidies received in the year 2010. This is because the work of reconstruction in countries like Haiti and Pakistan, which were hit by **major catastrophes** last year, will continue for years to come. Consequently the funds made available to Caritas Germany will be used in the long term and in a far-sighted way. Responsible disaster aid is not going to work without the rebuilding of social structures and introduction of disaster preparedness schemes.

# Cost and revenue accounts

Caritas Germany's aid projects are financed by church and government subsidies as well as by private and institutional donations.

REVENUES	2010	2009
<b>Subsidies</b>		
Federal government	15.637.026,42 euros	12.973.492,60 euros
Church budget funds	5.386.618,05 euros	4.432.377,79 euros
European Union	5.213.594,65 euros	4.178.554,23 euros
Other subsidies	6.680.119,34 euros	7.076.488,86 euros
<b>Total subsidies</b>	<b>32.917.358,46 euros</b>	<b>28.660.913,48 euros</b>
<b>Donation, legacies and other contributions</b>		
Project donations	49.511.954,98 euros	11.192.763,15 euros
Revenue from assets and interest yields	3.387.992,65 euros	3.103.314,92 euros
Legacies and wills	828.594,44 euros	101.887,59 euros
Other	44.357,55 euros	171.776,58 euros
<b>Total of donations, legacies and other contributions</b>	<b>53.772.899,62 euros</b>	<b>14.569.742,24 euros</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>86.690.258,08 euros</b>	<b>43.230.655,72 euros</b>

## Explanations

**Church budget funds:** funds from the Association of German Dioceses and the Ordinariates of Freiburg, Cologne and Rottenburg-Stuttgart

**Other subsidies:** funds from Misereor, other national Caritas associations etc.

Caritas Germany works in close partnership with the episcopal aid organisation **Misereor**. The two aid organisations share professional expertise, work together to promote joint schemes and cooperate to some extent in publicity work. Their partnership involves Misereor's annual contribution of more than two million euros to Caritas funds. In their ongoing disaster aid projects, both organisations are increasingly taking the overall situation of the victims into account, and so encouraging long-term development as a way out of the catastrophe.

**Project donations:** consisting in donations from private individuals, foundations, firms, monasteries, convents and church collections.

**Interest yields:** from temporarily invested trustee funds. These are funds which have already been earmarked for specific projects and purposes, but have not yet been passed on to those responsible for the project. In the case of receipts from assets and interest yields, the corresponding expenditure amounts (realised foreign exchange losses and book value write-offs on financial investments) have been included in the balance.



COSTS	2010	2009
<b>Project expenses</b>		
Disaster aid and reconstruction, social projects for children and young people, sick, elderly and handicapped persons, other projects		
<b>Total project expenses</b>	<b>47.846.102,28 euros</b>	<b>41.617.707,25 euros</b>
<b>Personnel and material costs, write-offs</b>		
1. Personnel costs:		
wages and salaries, social security payments, pensions (including sums directly allocated to projects)	4.460.256,20 euros (2.941.917,41 euros)	4.313.247,64 euros (2.887.274,11 euros)
2. Material expenses:		
project work, educational and publicity work, procurement of funds (including sums directly allocated to projects)	4.001.045,01 euros (1.962.720,94 euros)	3.806.756,64 euros (1.837.821,67 euros)
3. Allocated charges:		
Services (e.g. EDP)	715.285,51 euros	727.639,30 euros
4. Write-offs	156.077,49 euros	72.749,98 euros
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>57.178.766,49 euros</b>	<b>50.538.100,81 euros</b>
<b>SECTIONAL RESULTS</b>	<b>29.511.491,59 euros</b>	<b>-7.307.445,09 euros</b>

## Explanations

**Project expenses:** these expenses consist in services supplied in connection with some 800 current aid projects.

**Personnel and material costs, write-offs:** these include all expenses which are necessary for the appropriate and efficient execution of the project. Among these are the cost of processing applications, checking to ensure that funds are used appropriately, accounting operations and the rendering of accounts to our supporters.

**Sectional results:** The result shown in each case has been taken from and/or added to the trustee funds. As at 31.12.2010 the funds amounted to 115,575,544.51 euros, as against 86,064,052.92 euros in the previous year (see explanation of interest yields).

# Administration and Advertising Costs

Administrative and advertising costs are all those expenses which, in view of their content, cannot be directly allocated to the tax-deductible purposes stated in the Association Statutes. According to the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Affairs), advertising and administrative costs exceeding 35% of total expenditure are not tenable.

The DZI deems administrative and advertising costs of below 20% to be reasonable. Administrative and advertising costs of below 10% are regarded as low.

**In 2009, the share of advertising and administrative expenditure for Caritas Germany was 7.7%.**

## ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS CALCULATION PURSUANT TO DZI GUIDELINES

Project promotion <sup>1)</sup>	49.388.021,64 euros	86,4 %
(of this, personnel costs)	(408.605,80 euros)	
Project assistance	2.874.966,59 euros	5,0 %
(of this, personnel costs)	(2.392.202,68 euros)	
Campaigns and educational work	487.752,40 euros	0,9 %
(of this, personnel costs)	(141.108,93 euros)	
<b>Total project expenditures</b>	<b>52.750.740,63 euros</b>	<b>92,3 %</b>
Administration	2.177.926,63 euros	3,8 %
(of this, personnel costs)	(1.074.763,23 euros)	
Advertising and PR work	2.250.099,24 euros	3,9 %
(of this, personnel costs)	(443.575,56 euros)	
<b>Total administrative and advertising expenditure</b>	<b>4.428.025,87 euros</b>	<b>7,7 %</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>57.178.766,50 euros</b>	<b>100,0 %</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The figures contain expenditure for the international department 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 Caritas Germany's Annual Report 2010 audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AG Auditing Company.<sup>2)</sup> 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 bookkeeping 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 Organisations" (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.

<sup>2)</sup> The 2010 annual and business reports for Caritas Germany are published under [www.caritas.de](http://www.caritas.de).



## PUBLISHING DETAILS

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Deutsches  
Zentralinstitut  
für soziale  
Fragen/DZI



DZI Spenden-Siegel:  
Geprüft • Empfohlen

**Account for donations:**

account 202  
Bank für Sozialwirtschaft  
Karlsruhe, BLZ 660 205 00  
or [www.caritas-international.de](http://www.caritas-international.de)

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](http://www.caritas-international.de)**