

# Our Worldwide Work · Annual Report 2006

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



Caritas Germany  
International Department





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© Susanne Steefs



**Russia** In 16 children's clubs across West Siberia, Caritas Russia supports children from families that count among the losers in today's Russia. The clubs aim to show children alternatives to the lives their parents lead.



**Lebanon** Caritas Lebanon provided comprehensive emergency aid to victims of the war in the summer of 2006. Over 90,000 received help.



© Christel Wasiek

**Cuba and Peru** Working with senior citizens is one of the core tasks of the Caritas associations in Latin America. Volunteers do a large part of the work. They are trained by Caritas professionals.



**Sudan** Caritas Germany runs relief programs for the hungry, the displaced and refugees in southern Sudan. Since the war officially ended, Caritas has also supported returning refugees.



**Indonesia** Caritas provides relief in Java for the victims of the May 2006 earthquake. The programs there support disabled people and reintegrate them into their village communities.

Dear Readers, Friends and Supporters of Caritas Germany,

Only a few dramatic images from Lebanon made it into our living rooms last summer – despite the over one million people who were forced to flee. They had to leave behind their belongings, squeeze into cars or climb onto horse-drawn carts and worry about the family members they left behind. Employees of a few local relief organizations risked their lives to at least alleviate the most urgent needs of the refugees. However, pictures of press conferences and meetings among politicians dominated the news. The humanitarian crisis took second place to the complex political conflict – a conflict in which the question of fault is not easy to answer. That is why the people watching could not always see the desperation and human tragedy.

As a relief organization we have a double role in such situations. We are called upon to help by our sense of Christian responsibility. At the same time, we try to build public awareness of human need - a task that is much more difficult in political conflicts than in natural disasters. Many donors reacted to our calls nonetheless.

Most aid organizations were not able to help on location because they could not send foreign staff members into the dangerous circumstances in Lebanon. We, on the other hand, were able to provide aid in this war becau-



Msgr. Dr. Peter Neher



Dr. Oliver Müller

se, over the past 20 years, we have established an active Caritas Lebanon. Local staff members could reach their fellow countrymen and provide extensive relief when it was barely possible to do so from the outside. Although this type of relief is not very media-compatible, we at Caritas Germany shall continue to pursue this course of giving high priority to building long-lasting structures with local personnel in countries hit by crisis and disaster. In times like the war in Lebanon, but also in civil wars such as those in Iraq or in the Congo, often only local organizations can reach the needy.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to all of you who supported our work in the past year.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Peter Neher".

Msgr. Dr. Peter Neher  
President of the German  
Caritas Association

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Oliver Müller".

Dr. Oliver Müller  
Director  
International Department  
Caritas Germany

## Lebanon Life After the War



Following the kidnapping of two Israeli soldiers by the Hizbollah, the Israeli army started a massive military offensive against Lebanon. In return, the Hizbollah launched ground missiles into northern Israel. The bombing between Lebanon and Israel brought endless suffering to hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians. Although the Hizbollah militia was the actual target of Israeli attacks, it was the civil population that suffered most from the conflict. The consequences are still felt today. Every fifth person in Lebanon had to flee. The balance after 34 days of war: over 1,200 civilian casualties and more than one million Lebanese refugees.

With its 200 staff members and approximately 1,500 volunteers, Caritas Lebanon is one of the largest relief organizations in the country. They operate a total of 36 field posts with medical projects, they run eight mobile clinics and nine health stations, as well as centres for guest workers and illegal immigrants. For many years now refugees and guest workers from developing countries, mostly from Sri Lanka, Somalia, Ethiopia and Bangladesh, have received assistance in these migration centres.

With support from the worldwide Caritas Association, Caritas Lebanon supplied extensive emergency aid to victims during the war of 2006. Caritas staff members distributed food and other goods to the sick and disabled as well as to mothers with small children. Refugees were taken care of in the health and social service centres of the Caritas and in schools. Caritas Lebanon organized a safe return home for innumerable migrants from developing countries. Over 90,000 people benefited from the work of Caritas. On the very first day of the war, Caritas Lebanon started giving relief to tens of thousands of people who had come to schools and Caritas social service centres seeking shelter. Most of them had lost their homes to bombing.



© Photos: CPFS/David Snyder

*Top: A small girl, whose face reflects the stress of war, and her cousin, only one week old, in an emergency shelter in Beirut.*

*Left: Caritas enabled more than 600 migrants to leave Lebanon each day.*

*Displaced women comfort a little child in their shelter in an underground garage in Beirut – the only place where they feel safe after fleeing from their homes before they were bombed.*

## Relief for “forgotten migrants”



*Another face of war in Lebanon: a young Muslim girl enjoys a rare moment of joy at a recreational event organized by volunteers of Caritas Lebanon.*

**F**or needy families and chronically ill people in the regions hardest hit by the war, Caritas Lebanon set up a special kind of assistance: in mobile clinics (vans furnished with basic medical equipment) doctors examine and treat people free of charge. About 18,000 people received medical assistance that way. The number of wounded had shot up dramatically due to bomb attacks.

Immigrants from Africa and Asia, who already lived in the poorest of conditions before the war, were in particularly dire need of assistance. When the war broke out, a total of over 200,000 nannies, housekeepers and other guest workers were working in Lebanon. With support from Caritas Lebanon, more than 1,000 Asian immigrants were flown to Sri Lanka via Damascus. Caritas staff members successfully negotiated with authorities for the release of interned illegal aliens from detention camps in Beirut. They looked after the women from these camps and arranged for temporary accommodation for them outside of Beirut. During the war and in the weeks following, Caritas set up eight homeless shelters for migrants where over 4,000 women of various nationalities were taken in.

Just shortly after the ceasefire on August 14, more than 900,000 Lebanese returned to their homes – much faster than expected. Caritas Lebanon gave several thousand people on their way home a supply of water and food – one of many steps that showed the returnees they were not being left alone. 500 needy families get support in repairing their war-damaged homes. 4,000 needy families who returned to their homes in southern Lebanon have received food from Caritas social centres.

One of the most pressing tasks was the renovation of school buildings that had been turned into emergency shelters during the fighting. Many classrooms were simply too filthy to be used. The buildings themselves are also damaged and in need of repair. Schoolchildren whose parents became jobless after the war get school supplies and have tuition paid for by Caritas Lebanon.

4,000 farmers, 500 shop owners and 500 fishermen have received financial contributions and generous loans from Caritas Lebanon to enable them to start over. Many boats and fields have been destroyed. This monetary support is thus essential to give the economy a boost.

© Photos: CRS/David Snyder



“Helping illegal immigrants is an exhausting but equally rewarding job. It takes incredible amounts of energy to obtain a release, but when one does go through, you forget all the trouble and hard work involved.”  
Nalja Chahda, manager of the Caritas migration centre in Beirut

# Sudan Paths Away From the Disaster



For over 20 years war raged in southern Sudan between the government in Khartoum and the liberation army of the south. Four million people live in refugee camps in southern Sudan. Armed conflict was officially put to a stop with the peace treaty of 2005. Over 600,000 refugees have returned to their home regions. However, the people still have to fear violence, raids, plundering, and both random and well-aimed killings.

Conditions are extremely poor for southern Sudanese returning to their home regions. The infrastructure no longer exists. There is no health system, there are no schools, road conditions are awful, and public service facilities are hardly in operation. Of the ten million people living in southern Sudan, over two million of them are considered refugees.

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For more than 12 years, Caritas Germany, in cooperation with Caritas England (CAFOD), has been running relief programs for the hungry, the displaced and refugees in southern Sudan. Program activities include securing a supply of drinking water, constructing sanitary facilities, providing schooling and nutrition programs and occupational training.

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Caritas supports returnees in nine Sudanese dioceses. In some of those dioceses, the war goes on. It is there where refugees receive food and shelter. Other dioceses are located in transit zones where Caritas offers medical assistance and distributes food to people passing through. Wherever returnees see a chance to stay for the long term, Caritas staff members supply them with farming tools, household items and seed.



*Top: There is usually no longer any health care system in the returnee regions in southern Sudan: women in a village for lepers near Tonj.*

*Top right: Refugees passing through and people who have returned can receive medical assistance from Caritas: treating the open wound of a leper.*

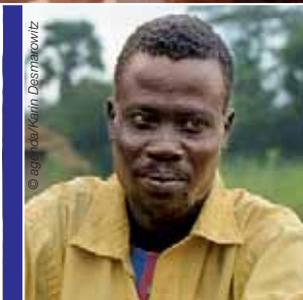
*Right: Schooling and nutrition programs are part of Caritas aid.*



Disaster Aid



# The Struggle For Water and Land



“I am responsible for the newcomers in Abarku: I allot them a spot where they can build their tukul, the traditional hut, distribute materials – bamboo wood and plastic tarp – and I help with building. I am glad to be able to support people who are in the same situation I was in at the beginning.”  
Zacharia Madit, staff member of Caritas in the Rumbek diocese

*The peace treaty of 2005 brought about the spontaneous return of about 600,000 displaced, abducted or enslaved people to their homes. The United Nations reckons with the return of four million in the next few years.*

**Z**acharia Madit works for Caritas in the diocese of Rumbek. He was one of the first who, in 2005 – before the civil war ended – returned to their hometown of Rumbek in southern Sudan. First the returnees built temporary huts out of palm leaves in a square in the middle of the town. There was a constant flow of returnees and the square became too small. “They could not stay there,” reports Benedict Mayumba, head of the Caritas returnee program in the Rumbek diocese.

After long talks, one clan chief offered a plot of land near Rumbek. Caritas supplied building materials and Benedict Mayumba persuaded international organizations to drill water holes for the two new villages of Abarku and Pulchum. The villagers were given seed, and Zacharia Madit and Benedict Mayumba taught them how to cultivate the plants and when to harvest them.

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**The entire program of the international Caritas association in southern Sudan amounts to 4.6 million euros. 1.3 million euros come from Caritas Germany, 550,000 of which are contributed by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation.**

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The returnees come back to their homes with great expectations. After the peace treaty was signed, the international community made pledges of generous reconstruction aid. Not much of that money has been seen to date. Things are different with relief organizations like Caritas Germany: they support returnee projects across the country such as those in Abarku and Pulchum.

Many of the returning refugees do not farm, but rather they belong to a variety of shepherding tribes that fight over scarce water and land resources. The shepherds have to drive their herds of cattle across increasingly larger areas in order to find pastures and water. The traditional possibilities for marketing their products and animals have been ruined by the war. Therefore, Caritas also supports the shepherds so they can keep their herds in smaller areas and avoid conflicts with their farming neighbours.



# Cuba and Peru Aging With Dignity



In the report of the United Nations, worldwide aging has been described as the societal challenge of the 21st century. In Latin America 45 million people are currently age 60 and older. Their numbers shall increase fourfold by the year 2050. Up to 70 percent of all senior citizens live in poverty, 10 percent in extreme poverty. Only about one-third of the older population receives retirement payments or state support, which is barely enough to survive on anyway.

A survey done by Caritas Cuba shows what elderly people hope for most: understanding and support in their psychosocial difficulties. Caritas has designed its programs to meet this request. They help the elderly organize groups to maintain their social networks. They provide rooms for spirituality, reflection and leisure activities and they help take care of the ill and others in need of care. Many senior citizens in Cuba need very practical help besides. For them, parishes provide breakfast and lunch as well as household assistance and body care. The primarily volunteer staff members in senior citizen care in the eleven dioceses of Cuba carry out their tasks in a highly professional manner. A national Caritas team is responsible for training all volunteers.

“What we need most of all is qualified staff,” says José Ignacio García, Caritas director of the bishopric of Santa Clara. That is why, in 2004, Caritas Cuba started an apprenticeship program in community work for 33 volunteers from the eleven dioceses. The apprenticeship is a two-year program that includes the volunteers’ daily practical activities. The participants are obliged to pass on the knowledge they acquire to other volunteers in their respective dioceses. Thus approximately 430 volunteers profit from one two-year program.



World for the Aging and the Ill



*Working with senior citizens is one of the core tasks of Caritas Cuba. Volunteers do a large part of the work. Caritas Cuba professionals have trained more than two thousand volunteers in their parishes over the past few years.*

© Photos: Christel Wasek

# Senior Citizen Clubs to Ward Off Loneliness



© Anna Weise

*Conditions of extreme poverty often lead to the abuse of elderly people in the home. The work of Caritas volunteers has made life worth living again for many of them.*



“We volunteers do not see our work as a way to maintain the elderly. We help them to become successful at mastering and enjoying this phase of their lives.”

Lucida Morales, volunteer in the senior citizen club of Caritas in Cayma, the slums of Arequipa, Peru.

Caritas Germany has sponsored senior citizen projects in Latin America for over 30 years. In 2004 activities of this kind were consolidated within the regional program “Social Senior Work”. The program includes senior citizen activities of Caritas Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Peru, as well as the virtual “Latin American Gerontology Network” with a platform on the Internet ([www.gerontologia.org](http://www.gerontologia.org)). The issues are social security, abuse of the elderly, human rights, personal organization, integration into society, health, multi-generational relationships and preparing for old age. The common goal of all projects is to improve the quality of life for senior citizens who are poor or living alone.

In June of 2001 a major earthquake shook the southern part of Peru. Poor areas were hit hardest. Among the victims were many senior citizens faced with the rubble of their homes. Caritas Germany started up a reconstruction program for them. On the basis of that program, the Peruvian Caritas Association and the diocesan Caritas associations of Tacna, Cmana and Arequipa established a close-knit network of many people. The network moved the associations to think about new concepts for their work with senior citizens. Caritas Germany supported the process with workshops and consulting opportunities. The associations sponsored senior citizen work in the parishes and offered volunteers the opportunity to get training. Additional projects

foster exchange among generations or motivate the elderly to take charge of their own preventative health care. The Caritas associations also encourage stronger networking: public services such as municipal administrative offices and health authorities now work more closely with non-profit organizations such as Caritas and various self-help groups.



© Christel Wasiek

For example, up to 350 older people participate regularly in the meetings of the new senior citizen clubs in the archdiocese of Arequipa in southern Peru. Most of them get no retirement pay and live in conditions of extreme poverty. They often suffer from social ostracism and a lack of self-esteem. Caritas staff members report that, when the senior citizen clubs were founded six years ago, some of the elderly who came could hardly pick up their feet. They had literally dragged themselves in. Today they hardly recognize them.

# Russia Playing and Learning



16 kids' clubs in villages and cities across Western Siberia, spread over an area almost as large as North America – that is the program of Caritas Germany to support children from families that are all, without exception, among the losers in today's Russia. The goal: to show children alternatives to the lives their parents lead, lives characterized by alcohol, poverty and violence. Three of the kids' clubs are financed by funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation.

Sometimes a jelly sandwich tells it all. One hour ago Kolya seemed to be a normal six-year-old. He practiced somersaults, tried to do a headstand, fell over, threw a plastic ball against a wall, just played. He is one of twenty children in the kids' club "Constellation" in Novosibirsk, Siberia. Then it is time to eat. Kolya stops talking, he stuffs his mouth, he eats everything he can get. Today's menu: mashed potatoes and cabbage with bits of meat. A spoonful of that, then a bite of a jelly sandwich, then some more cabbage. While he's chewing he hides the next jelly sandwich between his plate and his arm. Tiny Kolya eats like a construction worker. Even after half a year in the kids' club, he still cannot believe that there will be another meal later in the day.

Other children behave like Kolya, too. When the first of today's 16 clubs in the villages and cities of Western Siberia opened two years ago, many children lined up outside the cafeteria again as soon as they had finished lunch. They were waiting for supper. Kolya and about 600 other children who come to the clubs on a regular basis all have families that count among the losers in Russian society.

World for Children



*Here they can be children; chaos awaits them at home: for most of the approximately 600 children, the club is the only place where they experience affection and warmth. And, most importantly, a place with regular meals.*

© Susanne Straets

© Christina Holzner

# The ABCs of Living Together



*Large picture: In the kids' club "Constellation" in Novosibirsk, children help out with everything: they cook, they go shopping, or they help repair a banister. The pedagogical concept behind it all: reinforcing self-confidence.*

*Top: Daniel lives with his mother in Barnaul. He takes medication for his aggressive outbursts and now receives it in the kids' club. His mother always forgot to administer it.*



*Below: Anya, Kolya's mother, grew up in an orphanage. When she started having children, it was too much for her to handle. She was still almost a child herself.*



"Due to the poverty and neglect of their parents, an entire generation of children is growing up left completely to their own devices from little on. When they come to the kids' clubs, most of the children feel a sense of warmth or security there for the first time. It is in the clubs where they learn that there are other ways to solve problems besides alcohol or violence."

Tatiana Michailovna, Coordinator of the Caritas Kids' Clubs

These children grow up in one-room apartments where six to eight people from three generations live together. They often have to share a toilet with 18 other families, or at least 100 other people, in their apartment building. Poverty, domestic violence, alcoholism and drug consumption by their parents are all a part of their reality, a reality marked by stress. Symptomatic for their lifestyle: chronic ulcers – an unusual diagnosis for children.

Eight hours, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Monday through Saturday, the kids' clubs are open. The youngest who come are six, the oldest 16. They spend ten years in the clubs at the most. Ten years' time for the teachers to show them alternatives to the lives their parents lead. To guide them through everyday life – cooking together or eating together – or to arrange for medical care: that is only one part of the concept. The other part is to support the children in their psychological and emotional development. First come the ABCs of living together: playing together, doing sports, listening to each other. Then come learning how to master small tasks, homework assistance and computer lessons. In its most intense form, the program provides individual psychological counselling. In short, the goal is to build the children's self-confidence, to enable them to make their own decisions - decisions that go beyond lining up in front of the cafeteria to wait for the next meal. And,

primarily, to show them there are other forms of life besides those of their parents.

Most of the teachers and psychologists working in the kids' clubs know what they are talking about. Poverty, in particular social poverty, usually combined with alcoholism, is a mass phenomenon in Russia. "My father drinks. My mother drinks. Yesterday they tried to strangle each other again." These are sentences one hears not only from the children but also from the adults working in the clubs.

After two years in a kids' club, success or failure can be measured by the development of each individual child. Some just disappear at some point and cannot be found despite regular home visits by teachers. Others start bringing their little brothers and sisters along. Or, and this has happened often lately, they stay on even when they have reached the maximum age of 16 years – as volunteers.

© Photos: Susanne Steels



# Indonesia A New Future



6,000 people died, over 40,000 were wounded, 300,000 homes were destroyed – that is the balance of the earthquake with a force of 5.9 that shook the region around Jog Jakarta on the Indonesian island of Java on May 27, 2006.

**J**og Jakarta is located just a five-hour flight from the Aceh region of Sumatra, which was hit harder by the tsunami in 2004 than any other area in Southeast Asia. Two major disasters in two years and – apart from the tremendous degree of destruction – two completely different challenges to be met by the staff of Caritas Germany’s international department.

The difference lies in the type of natural disaster: tsunamis leave more people dead than wounded. Earthquakes usually do just the opposite: many people – trapped in their own homes – are wounded by falling beams, collapsing walls and/or toppling furniture.

Like 53-year-old Sutini who lives in a village in the district of Klaten south of Jog Jakarta. She was able to send her two grandchildren out of the house in time. But she couldn’t make it out herself and was buried under a collapsed wall. Her son-in-law died. She survived with serious injuries. Her left ankle had multiple fractures. Even now, many months after the quake, she is still bound to her bed and cannot move without help. All the same, Sutini is lucky: she will be able to walk again in half a year at the latest.



World for Disabled People



*Top: Samianto used to work as an auto mechanic. Then the earthquake came and buried him under a wall. His diagnosis: paraplegia. Nonetheless, he says, "Life must go on." Samianto would like to open a shop where he can repair wheelchairs.*

*Left: A part of society: public meetings for wheelchair people sensitise others to their problems and show the wheelchair-bound that they are not alone with their worries.*

## Back into the community



*It will take half a year, the doctors say, before Sutini will be able to walk without assistance. At least until then she will depend on the Caritas staff who look in on her twice a day to change her bandages.*

*A centre not only for the wheelchair-bound: communities intentionally try to use health centres for general village activities as well.*

**53**-year-old Samianto from the neighbouring village was not so lucky. The auto mechanic will have to spend the rest of his life in a wheelchair. It was a falling beam that turned him into a paraplegic. He is one of many. In the district of Klaten alone 1,200 people now live with a long-term disability resulting from the quake. About 640 of them have been diagnosed with paraplegia.

It is people like Samianto or Sutini who the mobile health team of Caritas Jog Jakarta, headed by Dr. Nugie Nugroho, goes to every day in their villages. The team changes bandages and provides physical therapy. Most importantly, they train others: on the one hand, how to do simple medical tasks – for example, how to change a catheter or how to avoid bruises from lying for a long time – on the other hand, they build social awareness. That is especially important here. Before the quake, there were no disabled people in Jog Jakarta – officially. And if there were any, they were hidden. It is no longer possible to hide them. The people who are now disabled used to be important members at the centre of life in their communities. It is the goal of the Caritas Germany program to help those people return to their lives – with their disabilities. Aid in the villages is organized from the perspective of the disabled.

The disabled are the first for whom new houses are built – with the help of other villagers, of course, who are paid accordingly. The desired side effect: direct confrontation with disability is inevitable. How wide do the doors have to be for a wheelchair to fit through? Why do you need a ramp? What tasks can the disabled do or help with themselves?

It is a beginning that sets processes in motion, processes that may reach far beyond just working with the disabled. One example: what is the use of a wheelchair ramp into a house if a wheelchair cannot make it down the bumpy village street anyway? That means: the street, the infrastructure of the village, needs to be improved. And that, in turn, benefits the entire village community. But such processes do not start on their own. The first step is to sensitise the village community to the problems of the people who have been paralysed since the big quake. From there the path leads to build-

ing small health centres that can also be used for community events.

That is just one example of how the work of Caritas Germany spreads throughout the community. The initial plan – the point of access – is to care for the disabled. The first visible success: nobody hides their disabled family members anymore. The disabled are becoming a part of the community again.



**“In the past the disabled hardly had access to health facilities. Their exclusion from society led to poverty and low levels of education. The risk of disabilities in following generations also rose. Our work aims to break this vicious cycle. We want to give the disabled opportunities to return to their lives in society.”**  
Dr. Nugie Nugroho, Head of the mobile clinic of Caritas Jog Jakarta

# The German Caritas Association, reg., and its Statutory Branches

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**T**he **President**, who is the public representative of Caritas Germany, holds the status of an Association Branch and is the chairperson of all branches. The vice presidents support and advise him. The Board, comprised of fully employed staff, carries out the executive duties. The Board has a temporary mandate. In addition to the President and the Secretary General, there may be two to three further board members.

The **Caritas Council** with its 31 voting members decides on Association-related, political, and significant specialist issues, and supervises the board. The Finance Commission supports the Caritas Council in its supervisory duty.

The **Assembly of Delegates**, with its 201 members, has the sovereign power of Caritas Germany. It is constituted for six years at a time. All member groups are represented within the Assembly. The Assembly of Delegates has all the rights and obligations of a general assembly. The Assembly decides on basic Caritas issues and elects the President, among others.

## BRANCHES OF CARITAS GERMANY ACCORDING TO THE STATUTES OF 2003



# Compassion Requires Quality

Why sustainable aid takes time.

For example, the tsunami: following the catastrophe Caritas Germany was, thanks to many donations, able to provide many thousands of people with immediate relief. After that and for some time to come, the reconstruction and creation of a new basis for life has been and shall be in the foreground: new houses, boats and nets, the desalination of fields and seed, psychological counselling for victims and their families, the battle against child prostitution and much more. This constitutes encompassing, effective aid, and the reactions of relief organizations to the tsunami have even made the impression that the consequences of the quake could be put right rather quickly. However, it is not enough to measure aid by this quantitative aspect alone.

In the development work of Caritas Germany it is the quality and not the quantity that makes the difference. Charitable deeds without a socio-political problem-solving approach is absurd. Contrary to general assumptions, relief following a catastrophe usually comes not much too slowly, but rather much too quickly. Relief has to be organized in such a way, that the victims are supported in making a new start and not disempowered or perhaps even overrun by well-intended help. In many countries it has become apparent that reconstruction programs planned from behind a desk and carried out in short order are not accepted by the local population.



Therefore, Caritas Germany takes a different path and requires the local population to participate in reconstruction. Project groups and village committees are formed in which the individual needs of villagers can be established. For example, villagers are asked to describe or draw their “dream village”. Representatives of village committees take part in all meetings between Caritas architects and the local authorities so they can contribute their ideas. That is grassroots city planning, a democratic aid that engages the people rather than making them passive recipients.

It is exactly this time of approach that requires a lot of time. Dry, warm, enough to eat – that is essential but enough. The greater the demands on quality development aid, the more prolonged the relief process will be in individual cases. High quality relief takes time. Only aid organizations that have been working on location for a long time and have established structures can gain the trust of people scarred by disaster and help them really effectively. Only organizations that have become familiar with the local political and social situation through years of work there are in the position to master the difficult tasks in the months and years following a catastrophe: enabling victims to express their needs themselves in political debate, giving them a voice so that the poor do not vegetate away in emergency shelters, only to end up moving to the slums. Victims have

to organize themselves into self-help teams to avoid being short-changed, for example, when it comes to public legal issues such as property rights. This approach of not deciding for the people but rather enabling them to represent themselves is often arduous. But, the end result – as proven by experience with other disasters such as Hurricane Mitch in Latin America in 1998 – is greater success in the long run.

Ideally, sustainable, high-quality aid is an ongoing process that works for generations. That is the vision that Caritas Germany wants to use as its yardstick – in all countries stricken by disaster.



# How you can help



*The strategy of Caritas Germany is "effectively helping others help themselves". The goal of our work with the disabled is to strengthen the powers and skills they already have – and, at the same time, to open society to them: work with the disabled in Peru.*

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

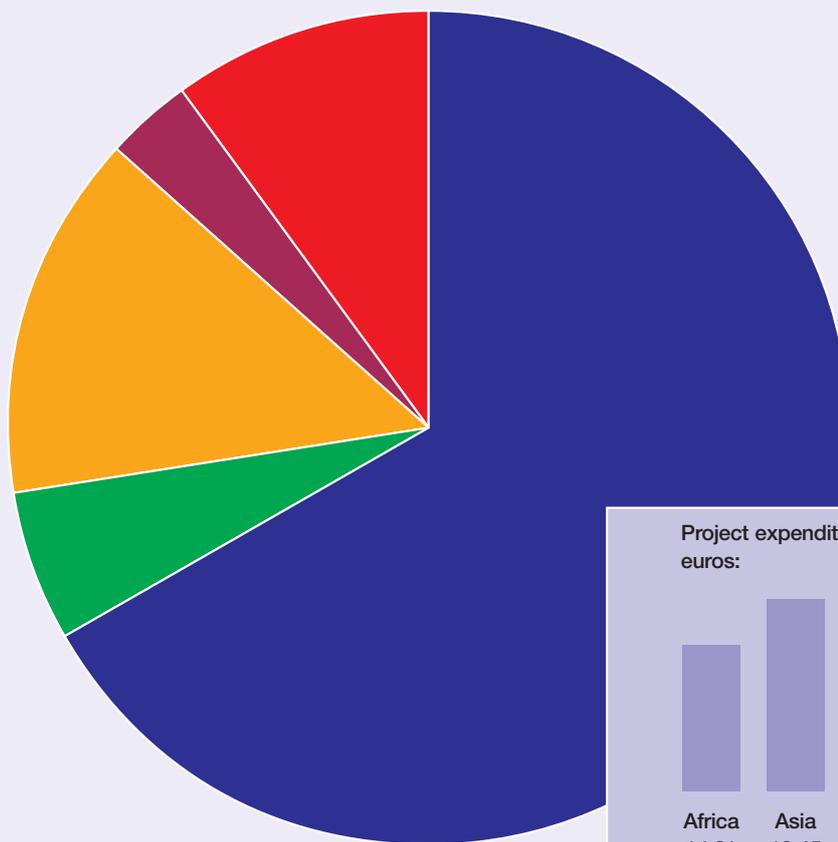
In order to provide lasting aid, Caritas Germany remains dependent on your donations in the future as well. When you donate, you can choose from a wide spectrum of aid projects and target your support to a project you deem important. We guarantee that your donation reaches the destination you have selected.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

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

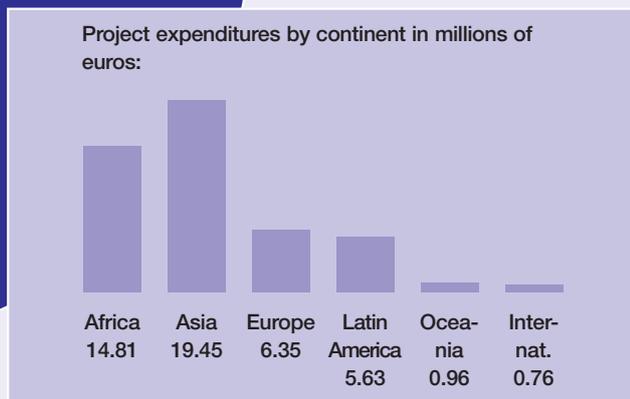
# Project Expenditures by Target Group

Finances

Total expenditures:  
47.96 million euros

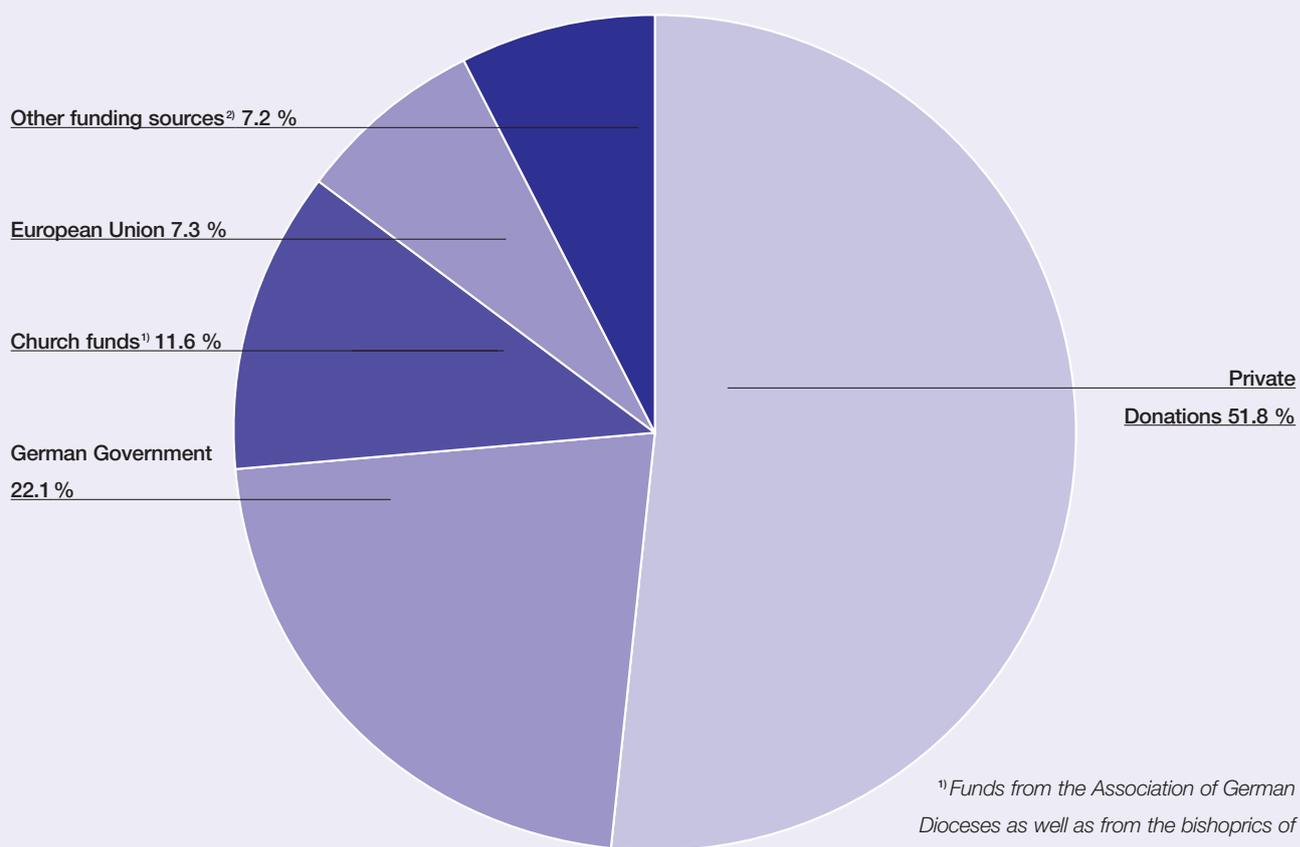


- Disaster aid and prevention, reconstruction 66.9 %
- World for the Aging and the Ill 5.7 %
- World for Children and Adolescents 14.2 %
- World for Disabled People 3.5 %
- Other (Migration, establishment of Caritas organizations worldwide, etc.) 9.7 %



## Project Expenditures by Funding Source

The diagram shows the funds allocated to projects in 2006. The amount of aid is not identical with the donation income and public grants of the year 2006. Some programs run for several years and are financed successively.



<sup>1)</sup>Funds from the Association of German Dioceses as well as from the bishoprics of Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart, Freiburg, Limburg

<sup>2)</sup>Funds from Misereor, other Caritas associations and others

# Public Funding

Finances

## Caritas Germany International Project Expenditures

### German Government (total) 10,580,959.11 EUR

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation	8,727,795.38 EUR
Foreign Ministry	1,853,163.73 EUR

### Church Funds (total) 5,565,274.13 EUR

Association of German Dioceses	5,061,382.63 EUR
Bishoprics of Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart, Freiburg and Limburg	503,891.50 EUR

### European Union (total) 3,512,435.58 EUR

Humanitarian Aid for		
Burundi		1,092,790.98 EUR
India		692,240.18 EUR
Uganda		584,897.34 EUR
Afghanistan		357,378.20 EUR
Ethiopia		258,481.76 EUR
Guinea-Bissau		246,000.00 EUR
Europe (general)		11,614.16 EUR
Social Projects for		
South Africa		127,450.00 EUR
Ukraine		100,946.20 EUR
Latin America (general)		26,392.17 EUR
Brazil		14,244.59 EUR

## Country Overview<sup>1)</sup>

### Africa

Africa (general)	378,264.24 EUR
Egypt	435,298.34 EUR
Angola	232,680.07 EUR
Ethiopia	875,378.75 EUR
Benin	86,004.73 EUR
Burundi	1,500,262.05 EUR
Guinea	30,000.00 EUR
Guinea-Bissau	284,067.14 EUR
Kenya	336,029.99 EUR
Democratic Republic of Congo	3,754,013.76 EUR
Liberia	397,172.55 EUR
Mali	345,414.85 EUR
Mauretania	141,000.00 EUR
Mozambique	535,355.02 EUR
Niger	951,830.15 EUR
Rwanda	154,410.87 EUR
Senegal	86,645.00 EUR
Sierra Leone	669,455.52 EUR
Somalia	325,000.00 EUR
South Africa	565,645.79 EUR
Sudan	713,300.34 EUR
Tanzania	550,536.69 EUR
Togo	229,610.90 EUR
Uganda	1,230,965.94 EUR

### Asia

Asia (general) <sup>2)</sup>	11,695,772.17 EUR
Afghanistan	1,863,856.65 EUR
Bangladesh	218,566.34 EUR
China	133,000.00 EUR
India	1,373,870.14 EUR
Iraq	222,154.96 EUR
Iran	262,500.00 EUR
Israel und Palestine	1,093,006.64 EUR
Jordan	81,000.00 EUR
Cambodia	33,504.00 EUR
Lebanon	547,880.92 EUR
Nepal	76,000.00 EUR
Pakistan	1,327,282.81 EUR
Sri Lanka	150,000.00 EUR
Tajikistan	77,265.20 EUR
Thailand	116,558.97 EUR
Vietnam	168,099.72 EUR

### Europe

Europe (general)	486,594.97 EUR
Albania	136,115.04 EUR
Armenia	146,762.91 EUR
Bosnia-Herzegovina	675,455.66 EUR
Bulgaria	337,700.90 EUR
Germany <sup>3)</sup>	398,739.29 EUR
Georgia	36,309.98 EUR
Croatia	33,662.81 EUR
Moldavia	304,793.38 EUR
Poland	76,198.00 EUR
Romania	1,263,306.56 EUR
Russia	1,103,489.98 EUR
Serbia/Montenegro	304,314.66 EUR
Czech Republic	80,000.00 EUR
Turkey	324,402.88 EUR
Ukraine	601,987.30 EUR

### Latin America

Latin America (general) <sup>3)</sup>	861,205.52 EUR
Argentina	542,724.30 EUR
Bolivia	374,550.20 EUR
Brazil	1,004,995.35 EUR
Chile	68,053.56 EUR

Ecuador	149,519.47 EUR
El Salvador	100,096.33 EUR
Guatemala	200,000.00 EUR
Honduras	248,280.98 EUR
Colombia	1,254,939.41 EUR
Cuba	69,315.78 EUR
Mexico	274,324.03 EUR
Nicaragua	68,181.43 EUR
Peru	406,758.13 EUR

### Oceania

Indonesia	867,327.62 EUR
Philippines	63,900.00 EUR
East Timor	30,000.00 EUR

### International

International	756,451.33 EUR
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<sup>1)</sup> Countries that have received EUR 25,000 or more.

<sup>2)</sup> Most of the aid for India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka after the sea-quake of December 26, 2004 is totalled together here.

<sup>3)</sup> Extended programs following the flood relief of 2002.

## Statement of Account (January 1 through December 31, 2006)

### Notes:

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

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

**Interest income:** Proceeds from temporarily invested trust funds. Trust funds are funds that have been reserved for and tagged to projects and purposes but could not yet be forwarded to those responsible for implementation. Some projects run for a term of several years and funds for them are paid out pro rata and/or as needed.

Income in euros	2006	2005
<b>Grants</b>		
German government	11,090,072.84	11,949,904.15
Church funds	4,734,641.03	6,774,694.09
European Union	3,726,204.67	3,505,232.30
Other grants	3,148,410.52	4,238,044.75
<b>Total grants</b>	<b>22,699,329.06</b>	<b>26,467,875.29</b>
<b>Donations, inheritances and other charitable contributions</b>		
Project donations	16,202,169.20	76,155,933.69
Proceeds from property and interest income	2,816,036.17	2,741,127.82
Inheritances, Legacies	138,387.89	645,545.22
Other	28,939.00	151,667.63
<b>Total donations, inheritances and other charitable contributions</b>	<b>19,185,532.26</b>	<b>79,694,274.36</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>41,884,861.32</b>	<b>106,162,149.65</b>

## Finances

**Project Costs:** Expenditures comprise contributions to more than 1,000 aid projects.

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

**Result for the Division:** The reported result is put into the trust funds. On December 31, 2006, the funds amounted to EUR 106,961,111.19. The amount from the previous year was EUR 118,989,016.96 (see above note on interest income).

Costs in euros	2006	2005
<b>I. Project expenditures</b>	<b>47,959,739.33</b>	<b>55,015,865.20</b>
Emergency and disaster aid / Reconstruction / Social work for children and adolescents, the elderly and the ill, as well as the disabled / Other projects		
<b>II. Personnel, materials, and amortization</b>		
<b>1. Personnel expenses:</b>		
wages and salaries, social benefits, retirement funds	3,387,697.58	3,115,149.62
(thereof directly allocable to projects)	(2,237,953.83)	(1,348,093.75)
<b>2. Cost of materials:</b>		
project work, educational and PR work, fundraising	2,637,515.37	2,538,333.55
(thereof directly allocable to projects)	(954,594.64)	(668,380.11)
<b>3. Levies</b>		
service charges etc.	746,093.59	1,217,806.77
<b>4. Depreciation/amortization</b>	<b>27,422.18</b>	<b>19,649.15</b>
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>54,758,468.05</b>	<b>61,906,804.29</b>
<b>Result for the Division</b>	<b>-12,873,606.73</b>	<b>44,255,345.36</b>

### **Administrative and advertising costs**

Administrative and advertising costs are all those expenses which, in view of their contents, cannot be directly allocated to the tax-relieved purposes stated in the Association Statutes. Pursuant to the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Affairs, Work Area Donation Seals of Quality), advertising and administrative expenses exceeding 35 % of total expenses are not tenable. As a guideline, DZI applies the following grading: administrative and advertising costs of up to 35 % are deemed tenable. Less than 20 % is deemed reasonable. Less than 10 % is regarded low. In 2006 the administrative and advertising costs of Caritas Germany, International Department were 6.44 %.

### **Auditor's report on the division result**

The division statement of results for the donation-relevant international division (Caritas Germany, International Department) is derived from the Annual Report 2006 of Caritas Germany audited by

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**PricewaterhouseCoopers AG Auditing Company.**

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

Moreover, the annual auditor was asked to check adherence to the "Voluntary Guidelines and Implementation Rules for Non-profit, National, Donation-Collecting Organizations" (DZI Guidelines) in the version from September 15, 2006.

The DZI guidelines require, among other things, an intended purpose and effective application of funds, commensurability of compensation, true, clear and accurate fundraising, as well as a proper financial statement.

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

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### Donations

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The International Department of Caritas Germany, the relief organization of the German Caritas Association, provides disaster aid worldwide and sponsors social projects for children, for the aging and the ill, as well as for the disabled. Caritas Germany helps independent of religion and nationality and works with 160 national Caritas organizations around the world.  
**[www.caritas-international.de](http://www.caritas-international.de)**