



Annual Report 2017

Our Work Worldwide

Caritas Germany
International Department





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Dear readers, friends and supporters
of Caritas **Germany**,

68.5 million – never before have so many people been forced to flee as in 2017. This figure, which the UN refugee agency reported on the occasion of World's Refugee Day on June 20th 2018, is just as worrying as the trend is. For the fifth time in a row the number of refugees climbed to a record high. One major reason is the seemingly never-ending war in Syria. Also in 2017, hundreds of thousands of Syrian people fled from terror and violence, a large part of meanwhile 6.3 million refugees lives in neighbouring countries – especially in Jordan, in Lebanon, in Turkey and Iraq.

But beyond the media attention Syria still gets, at least occasionally, there are millions of people in other war and conflict areas who had to leave their homes. In Somalia, Eritrea and in South Sudan as well as in many countries of Central Africa – the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic or the countries bordering the Lake Chad (see also page 18) - civil war, terror and poverty leave no other choice to the people than to flee within the borders of their own country or beyond that borders. The displacement of the Muslim minority of the Rohingya from Myanmar caused another new refugee crisis in mid-2017. Complete villages were burnt down, many Rohingya report of mass killings and rapes. About 700.000 people had to flee to Bangladesh within a short period of time. Most of them live there in the enormously huge refugee camp Kutupalong, close to the city of Cox's Bazar (see page 6).



Whereas – as it is the case in the Middle East and in Africa and now also in Bangladesh – many poor countries host the majority of the refugees from all over the world, Australia, the United States and also countries of the European Union have, partly to a massive extent, tightened their border- and entry checks. This culture of sealing off is countered by a “culture of encounters”, which Pope Francis encouraged when he launched the international Caritas campaign “Share the Journey” on September 27th 2017. This campaign wants to create empathy for those people who are on a journey at the risk of their lives and who need our solidarity. For the journey of the migrants and refugees is a journey out of poverty, war and distress – into an uncertain future and an unknown world.

The German Caritas Association and its international relief organization will continue to accompany this mostly involuntary escape of so many people from their homes, and will keep on rendering aid to refugees all over the world. For your support in this, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts!

Prelate Dr Peter Neher
President of the German
Caritas Association

Dr. Oliver Müller
Director of the International Department
of Caritas Germany



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January

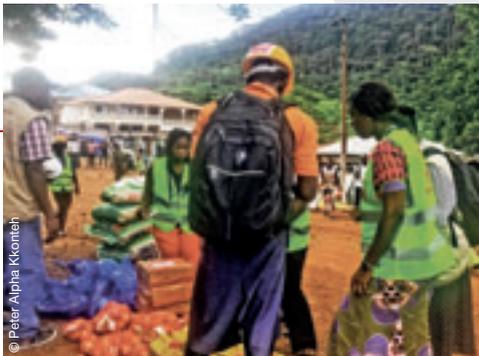
Severe forest fires in Chile
Within ten days nearly 4.000 square kilometres of the country are on fire, more than 1.000 houses are destroyed. Caritas Germany and its partners provide emergency shelters, water and food in the crises areas.



© Miaabih Smith/Trocaille

August

Emergency after mudslide in Sierra Leone
A mudslide, caused by severe thunderstorms, brings death to hundreds of people. Staff members and volunteers of Caritas join the rescue work and render first aid.



© Peter Alpha Kkonteh

Winter aid in Ukraine

Once again, new fightings between pro-Russian separatists and the Ukrainian army erupted in the east of Ukraine. In the city of Avdiijivka, Caritas offers a place to the suffering civilians where they can stay temporarily and warm up

February



© Caritas Ukraine

Prolonged drought in East Africa

On the occasion of World Water Day on March 22nd, Caritas recalls the longstanding misery in East Africa where, among other hardships, 20 million people are acutely threatened by hunger due to the long-lasting lack of rainfall.

March



© Peterik Wiegars/Hollandse Hoogte

July

Caritas searches for new ways for refugees

Several thousand refugees can neither go forward or back since the European borders were closed in Serbia and Greece. The German Caritas Association calls for political solutions for the people stranded on the Balkan route.

Severe storm damage in the Caribbean Islands:

The hurricane season in autumn 2017 is one of the most severe ones in living memory. Haiti, Cuba and Puerto Rico are most affected. The thunderstorms "Irma" and "Maria" destroyed numerous houses and fields on these islands.

September



© Karin Mathis/Caritas Schweiz

THE YEAR 2017 IN PICTURES

April

Help for refugees in North Iraq

After fightings between IS-militia and armed forces of the coalition, hundreds of thousands of people flee. In the mobile clinic of Caritas Germany's partner CAPNI the people receive medical treatment.



June

Floods in South Asia

Extreme monsoon rain-falls swamp vast areas in Sri Lanka and caused landslides. More than half a million people have to stay in temporary shelters. Caritas Germany is rendering emergency relief.



May

Hunger in North Korea

Peter Neher, President of Caritas Germany, visits aid projects in North Korea, where millions of people suffer from hunger. In the greenhouses run by Caritas, up to 30 tons of fruits and vegetables are harvested every year.



November

Commitment to climate justice

At the World Climate Conference in the German city of Bonn, an international Caritas delegation calls for more climate protection and more financial means for climate adaption measures.



October

Disaster aid after the earthquake in Mexico

After three earthquakes in September which claimed the lives of hundreds of people, Caritas Mexico renders emergency relief and starts reconstruction. Caritas Germany supports the partners, on a long-term basis, with the building of new houses.



December

Progress in reconstruction in Nepal

Good news from Nepal: There is much progress in the reconstruction after the devastating earthquake of April 2015. Until the end of the year 3.000 earthquake proof houses, inter alia, could be completed.

»Our village was burnt down«

Within only a couple of days the world's biggest refugee camp emerged in the South-East of Bangladesh when more than 700.000 Rohingya fled from military force in Myanmar into the neighbouring country since August 2017. Caritas renders emergency relief there and established a settlement inside of the camp, which makes the people's lives a little more bearable. The concept was praised by the UN as exemplary and is being extended.

Rajda Begum still looks shocked; she cradles her newborn baby. "The soldiers came on the 30th of August and started to shoot, especially at the young men and boys," she says. "We and our neighbours fled from the village as soon as we had an opportunity to do so. After we left, the village was burnt down. I hid in the forest for four days. Then we tried to reach the border. I was so full of terrible fear." On the fifth day of her flight Rajda Begum gave birth to her child – on a plastic tarpaulin in the middle of a rice field. "I was so happy," she says, "when I saw that the child was healthy. I thanked God." Here, close to Cox's Bazar, in the South-East of Bangladesh, the world's biggest refugee camp was

emerging rather than being established within a few weeks last year. Since August 700.000 Rohingya have fled from military force in Myanmar into the neighbouring country, more than half of them are children.

The conflict between the Buddhist majority of the population and the Muslim minority of the Rohingya in Myanmar has been swelling for a long time. The government doesn't accept the approximately one million Rohingya as an ethnic group of its own and doesn't grant them any citizenship rights; they are neither allowed to vote nor to move inside of the country freely. Large restrictions are imposed on them, even when they want to marry or work, and they hardly have access to



Fleeing from terror and violence: Several hundreds of thousands of Rohingya saved themselves to Bangladesh

education. When Rohingya rebels attacked police stations and military bases, the army responded with a “clean-up operation”, with Rohingya settlements burnt down deliberately.

The organization Human Rights Watch (HRW) published figures in February 2018 according to which at least 360 Rohingya villages had been destroyed partly or completely since August. Women, even pregnant ones, were raped, children were eye-witnesses of the cruelties. The UN Human Rights Council describe these actions as “ethnic cleansing” and called on the government of Myanmar to stop “the brutal army operations” and the discrimination.

At the end of November, Myanmar and Bangladesh concluded a repatriation agreement to return the Rohingya. Up to now nothing has happened. “From our point of view, a return is impossible,” says Peter Seidel, Caritas Germany’s desk officer in charge. “There is no place where these people could go. Their villages were burnt down.” Not recognised as refugees in Bangladesh, persecuted in Myanmar, the Rohingya live without any citizenship, without any rights, without any perspectives – and in still overcrowded refugee camps.

A model settlement in the refugee camp

Soon after they had entered the country, Caritas Bangladesh supplied the Rohingya with food, shelter materials, cooking items and hygiene articles. It supported the improvement of sanitary facilities, provided psychosocial care and made some offerings for children. Caritas established a model settlement of initially 182 bamboo huts in the refugee camp, with drinking water fountains, toilets and showers as well as space for the children. Thus, the housing conditions for the families living there has improved significantly. Alongside bigger alleys there are even solar lanterns meant to protect safety. The UN is so enthused about this model settlement that it recommended other aid organizations to implement settlements just like this, and assigned, jointly with the government, Caritas with the building of more huts. Overall, 4.335 huts have to be built for more than 20.000 refugees until July 2018. Approximately 1.700 people are working at the construction sites, most of them are refugees and can earn a small income by “cash for work”.

Due to this, the situation for the refugees has improved considerably. As long as there are no political solutions for a settling of the conflict and no prospects for the Rohingya, further support is necessary. In addition to the basic supply of the affected people, disaster preparedness is

Rohingya: A persecuted minority



Bangladesh Relief for expellees and victims of the conflict

Funds invested 2017 200.000 Euros, inter alia from donations of the Archdiocese of Munich and the diocese of Rottenburg-Stuttgart.

Measures and impact Emergency relief for 300.000 people with food, cooking utensils and other things; 130.000 Rohingya received blankets and clothes; building of shelters with water supply and sanitation facilities.

Perspective Continuation of the aid and the building of shelters is enabled by donations over 2.15 million Euros from 2017 and by public funds.

also an issue to be taken care of: shelters and alleys have to be protected against the heavy monsoon rain, and protection measures against the threat of cyclones have to be taken. And last but not least Caritas helps the people to cope with the cruel experiences of their expulsion by psychosocial support services.

In 2018, with their common campaign “To forget, is the biggest disaster”, Caritas Germany and “Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe” press for the concern of not losing sight of the fate of the Rohingya. For the need and indifference are still tremendous. ■

More: caritas-international.de/vergessene-krisen



Born while they were fleeing: Rajda Begum gave birth to her baby in a rice field.

© Aurelie Marier d'Unierville

Drought brings hardship, provision allows hope

Also last year, extreme dryness prevailed in North Kenya, Ethiopia and other East African countries. Climate adaption measures can help over a medium term period.

The emergency relief of Caritas Germany and its partner organization PACIDA reaches many people who are facing extreme hardship in the north of Kenya. Meanwhile, the drought has lasted for three years in some of the desertlike regions, the annual rainy seasons failed fully or partially. The people, nomads in most cases, suffer from hunger, many of their animals died of thirst.

The consequences of drought are affecting all areas of life. "When we don't have enough to eat, the children use to cry all night long," says Talasso Gufo, holding her two-year-old son in her arm. She already had to take her older children out of school because she doesn't have any money left.

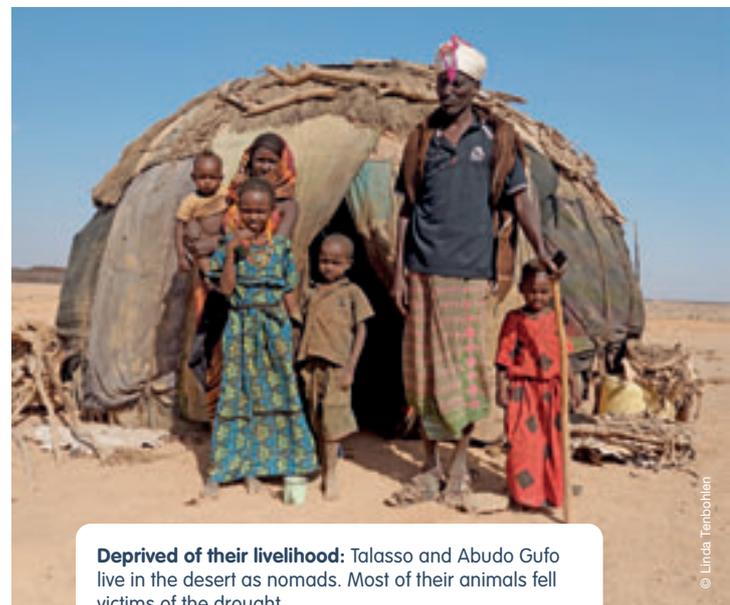
The food distributions of Caritas and PACIDA supply the people with flour, beans, edible oil, milk powder and special protein food. This ensures immediate survival; Tallaso Gufo, her husband Abudo, the five children and Abudo's blind mother also receive the vital packages. But the family is troubled by fear of the future: "Only 30 of the once 700 sheep and goats we had are left," explains Abudo Gufo. "We could sell some of them when it became apparent that the drought would continue, but most of them died, either of hunger or of thirst." The nomads in the north of Kenya live solely on their herds of cattle, on the milk and the meat of their



Help for self-help: It is less dry in the Highlands than in the plains, agriculture is possible. But also here sustainable water management is required.

animals and finance everything else by occasional sales of the animals, last but not least the education of their children. "Two months ago we had to spend our last savings for food," Gufo tells us, "since then we depend on food aid."

Caritas Germany and its partners follow a two-track-approach with their aid: Along with the vital emergency relief, the living conditions in the region shall be impro-



Deprived of their livelihood: Talasso and Abudo Gufo live in the desert as nomads. Most of their animals fell victims of the drought.



East Africa: Emergency relief and disaster aid



East Africa Emergency relief, transitional aid, preparedness

Funds invested 2017 Ethiopia: 1.8 million Euros
Kenya: 2.3 million Euros

Measures and impact Ethiopia: Emergency relief and disaster preparedness, cash-for-work-programme. In total, 347.000 people were reached with aid services.
Kenya: Emergency relief by provision of water and food; disaster preparedness projects; school assistance. More than 185.000 people were reached with aid services.

Perspective Continuation of aid is possible with donations of well over 6.4 million Euros and from public and church funds

© Bente Spachowste

ved by medium- and long-term disaster preparedness projects. It is, while doing so, crucial to make sure that water is longer available during the dry periods. "Together with the local people we excavate water retention basins, some with heavy equipment, some with hoes and shovels. During the rainy season the basins fill with rainfall and surface water, during the dry season they serve as a water reservoir for people and animals," Wario Guyo Adhe, the programme director of the partner organization PACIDA, describes the concept. "Furthermore, we build subterranean water cisterns which protect the water from evaporating. And we additionally equip diesel-driven deep wells with a solar system in order to run it more economical and ecological."

To make sure that these aid services are sustainable, so called water committees in the communities are being trained in water provision and in the maintenance of the system. And: For future dry periods, emergency plans are developed together with the affected people. For, as a result of climate change, the rainfalls might fail even more irregular and the droughts might last even longer in the future. "The most important goal is to develop strategies to live with the droughts and learn how to cope with it," says Wolfgang Fritz, Caritas Germany's desk officer in charge of East Africa.

"That's why we practise so called rangeland-management: In consultation with the local people we designa-

te, for a specified period of time, certain pastures as protected areas and are sowing grass seeds there. Controlled and equitable access to these areas is provided for the nomads and animals in case all the other pastures are exhausted during a dry period."

The strengthening of resilience, that is the increasing of the people's resistance and adapting them to the changed climatic conditions, is also an issue in Ethiopia and other East African countries. But this takes time. Time which often is lacking in our fast-moving media world, so that the affected regions quickly disappear from the news headlines. Caritas Germany and "Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe" bucked this trend with their common summer campaign of 2017, which is called "To forget, is the biggest disaster". This proved a success: The extensive projects are funded not only by Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation (BMZ) and the European Union, but also by many private donations and donations from the church. ■

*An interview on this (in German):
www.caritas-international.de/kenia*

Help against hunger

Committed local partners and the international network enable Caritas Germany to render urgently needed emergency relief in Yemen



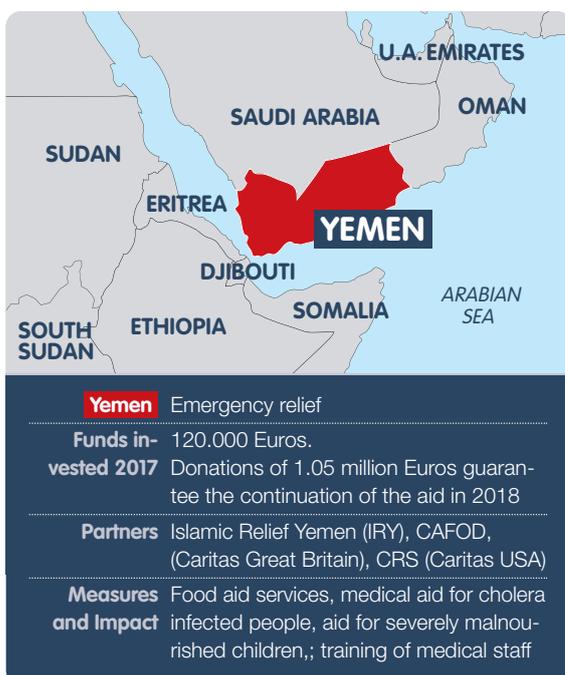
Help in most urgent need:
Hygiene packages shall prevent the spread of cholera

© Caritas Germany

In April 2017, the UN warned, in the context of the Donor Conference for Yemen, that Yemen might experience "the largest famine the world has seen for many decades". With the civil war going on for more than ten years and continuing terror the security situation worsened to such a degree that aid organizations can hardly operate. Due to reliable and well networking partners on-site, Caritas Germany is able to alleviate at least the most severe suffering.

The shortage of food and drinking water, the destruction of hospitals and bad hygienic conditions have led to a rapid spreading of epidemics. At the end of 2017, one million infections with cholera were reported, the Ministry of Health had to declare a state of emergency. Caritas Germany supports the relief services which were co-developed by Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the US Caritas organization, and were carried out by Islamic Relief Yemen (IRY) in the districts of Aden, Taiz and Sanaa. The Caritas partners ensured the provision of medical aid for the sick people and supplied health institutions with medication to treat cholera, mosquito nets and other relief items.

Another focus of the services is on emergency relief for children. For there were, according to UN figures from April 2017, half a million children at "imminent risk of death." In the districts of Abyan and Aden, Caritas Germany and CAFOD, its English counterpart, support a project for the relief of distressed children. In a first project phase, the largely malnourished children are supplied with so called "therapeutic convenience food", food which is very rich in calories and contains important additives, such as vitamins and minerals. Medical health centres provide the children with this food, treat them medically and supply families with food vouchers. Moreover, the medical staff is specially trained in the field of malnutrition. ■



Initial Aid for a Safer Life

Three years after the earthquake in Nepal there is progress in reconstruction. Caritas Germany puts a focus on better protection of people and buildings in cases of future disasters.

In the reconstruction phase after the severe earthquake of 2015, Caritas Germany aims at sustainable aid: Houses, schools and other buildings become more earthquake proof. By improved infrastructure, support in the start-up of small-scale farming and by vocational trainings many of the affected people gained new perspectives.

Our lives seemed to be ruined for good,” remembers 30-year-old family father Shihavari Pahari, as he recalls the day which has changed the lives of many people in Nepal for a long time. Nepal was, completely unprepared, hit by an earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 on the Richter scale. 9.000 people died within a short period of time, 22.000 were injured. 500.000 houses were destroyed completely, millions of Nepalese people became, in the wake of the quake, homeless.

Immediately after the earthquake the Caritas network started emergency relief. They distributed food, water purification pills and hygiene articles along with tents, tarpaulins and blankets. In the mountain area of Sindhu-palchok, which is difficult to access, Caritas could provide basic medical aid for 10.000 people over a period of three months.

Meanwhile, the focus is on reconstruction; Caritas Nepal hired 40 social workers to accompany the aid services in eight villages. But first, the streets had to be cleared of debris and stabilized, in order to be able to transport the essential materials to the highly perched villages. 141 kilometres were made accessible by the villagers themselves. Caritas paid them a salary for this work in “cash-for-work”-programmes in order to help them to make a living. Since qualified craftsmen were lacking in many of the villages, Caritas trained more than 2.400 inhabitants of the villages in carpentry and masonry skills. The training of skilled workers is especially important in these cases, as the new buildings should become more earthquake proof. Taking international building standards into account, schools are being built which withstand earthquakes which may be even larger than the one from April 2015. 2.888 residential houses were completed until the end of 2017, 4.400 are in the



A new start: Creating new perspectives, e.g. by chicken farming, is part of the reconstruction

second construction phase. In various districts Caritas Germany supported severely affected communities with the restoration of drinking water pipelines, watermills, bridges and roads.

In addition to such construction projects, Caritas carries out trainings for teachers, members of the district councils and co-workers to arm them better against disasters.



Nepal Reconstruction and disaster preparedness

Funds invested 2017 About 2.7 million Euros from Church funds and donations

Partners Caritas Nepal, „Child Nepal“ and others.

Measures and impact 178 masons were trained in earthquake proof construction methods, 25 water installations were restored, the building of 34 schools was co-financed, 3.000 small scale farmers received start-up support and more.



»Children are Syria's only hope for a better future«

Life in the midst of war:
The consequences of experiencing violence for years are immense – especially for children

War has been raging in Syria since spring 2011. It triggered the biggest refugee tragedy since World War II in the Middle East. Those who stayed in the country live in permanent fear of new bombings and combats. Children are suffering the most. Giving them perspectives for the future is an important goal for Caritas – in Syria as well as in the neighbouring refugee host countries.

Nobody knows what the long-term effects of the seemingly never-ending war in Syria will be for the people surviving it. Especially for the children. They suffer from war, violence and persecution. They can't avoid that their parents may be killed or injured, imprisoned or forced to flee.

And often they witness their parents' pain literally with their own eyes: Just like the children of Georgette Deeb (name changed), a staff member of Caritas Syria who tells us about the incident that befell her: "I had just returned by bus from a baptism ceremony in our village, when we were attacked by snipers.

I was just about to cover the children protectively with my body when I realized that I had been hit. The bullets of a sniper had pierced my hands and my chest and destroyed some vertebrae. Today I am paralysed. I can't feel anything beneath my chest."

Many people get caught between the fronts in Syria like 40-year-old Georgette Deeb and her children.

According to UN figures, approximately 13.1 million people are dependent on humanitarian aid in Syria, seven years after the beginning of the war.

They struggle for survival while the war with all its brutality does not come to an end. Caritas tries to assist the people as best as possible, even when the working conditions for the staff have become very difficult due to the deteriorating security situation. Nevertheless they were able to support about 220.000 people in eight project locations in 2017. About 41.000 people were supported with medical aid in the form of drugs, assistive devices such as wheelchairs or urgently required surgeries. In addition to

He works for the goal that children will again be able to experience a peaceful Syria:
Essa Tahhan, education coordinator of Caritas Aleppo

this, Caritas Germany's partners provide the affected people with food and hygiene kits. In wintertime the people receive blankets, mattresses and heating material. "Children are Syria's only hope for a better future," says Essa Tahhan, Caritas Aleppo's education coordinator, and adds that this generation has never known a peaceful Syria. It is them who suffer most from the war. For instance when they are forcibly separated from their parents like the siblings Mohamed (12), Hanna (10) and eight-year-old Ibrahim. When a barrel bomb hits their house they are sitting in the kitchen, together with their mother. All of them survive, but the feeling of relief does not last long because some time later their mother is being imprisoned for unknown reasons. The three children, now totally on their own, barricade themselves in the remains of their house and have to get along alone for several months – until a staff worker of Caritas finds them, fully exhausted and traumatized, and takes care of them.

Education brings about stability and perspectives

The fate of the three siblings is not a single case.

That's why work for and with the children is a supporting pillar in project work. 5.000 children are comprehensively taken care of psychologically.

A structured daily life is important for them to regain stability. And so they get enabled to attend school, either by tutoring courses to prepare them for their re-entry to school or by the supply of school materials. Emergency relief is a huge part of the support programme in Syria. This is different in refugee host countries such as Jordan or Lebanon. In these countries Caritas creates long-term perspectives. In Lebanon, for instance, there are more than one million and in Jordan there are 600.000 Syrian refugees, according to UN figures. Most of them live in private homes or in subtenancy. The staff members visit the people in their homes and can take care of their individual needs. Ways of assistance like support with cash are being applied more and more. Being allowed to decide themselves what they are most in need of, is a piece of dignity for



Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and others: The support of Caritas



Syria and neighbouring states Emergency relief for displaced people and refugee aid

Funds invested 2017 Syria: 3.8 million Euros.
Lebanon: 3 million Euros.
Jordan: 5.2 million Euros.

Measures and Impact Humanitarian aid, medical services and education projects in Syria reach about 200.000 people. The Caritas support in Syria and the neighbouring countries has reached about one million people since 2011.

Perspective For the continuation of the aid altogether 11.4 million Euros are available from donations as well as from public and Church funds.

them. Furthermore, the people receive rent subsidies to be able to settle the costs for accommodation. Local people are involved in the humanitarian services in order to prevent social conflicts between the poorer part of the local population and the refugees.

Creating perspectives for children is an issue also in the host countries. That's why one focus of the relief services in Lebanon is on creating opportunities for school attendance. Caritas Germany finances school attendance for 300 children, who get lessons in English and Arabian language and learn to read and write, in Beirut for one year. There are many positive effects of this project because going to school also strengthens the psychic stability of children and adolescents. And in Jordan there are about 500 Syrian children who get, supported by Caritas, preschool education in the districts of Amman, Mafrq, Irbid, Zarqa and Madaba. They receive a snack between meals, learn to read and write, express their feelings and creativity by drawing and tinkering. ■

»Placing Trust in the Partners«

The involvement of local partners in humanitarian aid improves its quality. What is being discussed as "localization", is already enshrined in Caritas Germany's partnership guiding principles

Localization" of humanitarian aid is lively discussed among experts and is claimed especially from organizations of the South. Gernot Ritthaler, coordinator of Caritas Germany's disaster aid, and Ole Hengelbrock, desk officer for fundamental issues of humanitarian aid, explain in the interview what it is all about and to what extent Caritas Germany's principle of partnership is a variation of localization.

Localization of humanitarian aid was discussed already before the World Humanitarian Summit (WHS), but more intensively since then. What is at issue?

Gernot Ritthaler: First of all, localization in humanitarian aid means that local players gain influence, that there is a shift from the big international aid organizations to local organizations. This can imply that international aid organizations open a local office, but it can also lead to the fact that locally or regionally active partners take over the complete implementation of an aid project.

Ole Hengelbrock: It is also about a cultural change and the restructuring of bases of decisions. Up to now we have the situation that the big aid organizations regard themselves as the ones who decide on the distribution of money or the kinds of aid services. The thing about localization is to recognise that the local people know how to help themselves and what is required accordingly. There has to be a change in the mindset of the donor countries and also in the organizations.

Why and in which fields is a reform of humanitarian aid – in the sense of localization – advisable and necessary?

Hengelbrock: Again and again evaluations of humanitarian aid clearly indicate which measures are good and make sense and where the gaps are. Take, for instance, a look at the aid services after the tsunami of 2004 which were evaluated very comprehensively. It was interpreted as positive that many aid organizations helped rapidly and extensively. All over the world there was a huge willingness



"A process to venture more localization" – Gernot Ritthaler (left) and Ole Hengelbrock on new tendencies in humanitarian aid.

to donate and a lot of solidarity with the people affected. On the other hand the self-help approach of the local population was not considered sufficiently. Issues like prevalent neighbourhood assistance were not taken into account by the big organizations, neither were small local approaches. Aid is bound to fail when too many players from outside want to help without having local partners on the ground, without experience in the respective country and without the required sensitivity.

Ritthaler: Similar mistakes we made after the major earthquake in Haiti in the beginning of 2010 which claimed at least 250.000 lives. It is assumed that several thousand aid organizations sprang into action after the disaster. Critics deplored quite early the manner how foreign donors and aid workers acted, as if they had found the clue to the solution of all Haitian

problems. Many appeared without any local partner, uncoordinatedly brought relief items into the country and caused more chaos than they helped. True, Caritas Germany also had problems in implementing its reconstruction projects – not least because there was a lack of governmental structures, of experts and, to some extent, of competence within Caritas. But we cooperated closely with our partners on the ground, with Caritas, with the districts and with other organizations. We could discuss concretely what the gaps were and in which field the aid should be improved. This led to an enormous increase of quality.

So are local players the better aid workers? Or were there also difficulties in localization?

Hengelbrock: It just doesn't work without the principles of humanitarian aid – neutrality, impartiality and independence from aid services which have to be rendered according to the need, sustainably and in a spirit of partnership. Especially in civil wars and conflicts local players are not able or not willing to guarantee this. Some had promoted human rights or the rights of minorities and are put at risk themselves. Others are not accepted as neutral helpers due to their religious or ethnic affiliation. In situations like this it can make more sense to involve independent aid organizations from outside. But in general it is better to build aid on local structures.

But are the donors, i.e. the ministries, foundations and private donors, willing to relinquish part of their control of financial means and the type of aid?

Ritthaler: It is all about a process to venture more localization, not a sudden restructuring of humanitarian aid. How to get there is an issue which we are discussing with representatives of the ministries in charge. There is consensus on the fact that aid is improved when local partners, who know their way around and are better aware of the need of the people, are closely involved in the processes. So, for instance, the Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs) has been in place for a couple of years, a UN-instrument for member states to contribute to a fund which shall ensure swift help in cases of disasters. Up to now mainly international organizations have had access to these funds, now they shall be available also for local organizations. The difficulty is that many organizations of the South often don't have the means and the experience to obtain the aid funds.

How can that be changed?

Hengelbrock: By changing the structures on one hand, and by strengthening the partners on the other hand. An important part of Caritas Germany's strategy is the improvement of partner structures in the respective countries in order to perform disaster aid and disaster preparedness, to educate and train staff and to acquire aid funds on their own to some extent. This is apparent from the fact that the provision of partners has become part of the project budget, to ensure, for instance, that local staff can participate in national and international meetings and can be involved in plannings more closely.

So can Caritas Germany's partnership principle already be called a form of localization?

Ritthaler: We also have to deal with the issue of letting go and relinquish responsibility, also via financial means. But we are, in this respect, certainly ahead of many other players in humanitarian aid. Each of our projects is carried out with local partners, we have been collaborating closely with many of them for years. We place our trust in them; this is the basis of our common aid services. ■

More on this: www.caritas-international.de/transparenz

Reading tip: A book (in German language – translator's note) on the rising importance of humanitarian aid in view of the worldwide increase of natural disasters and of wars and violent conflicts which become more and more complex.

Martin Quack (2016): Herausforderung Humanitäre Hilfe. (The Challenge of Humanitarian Aid – translator's note)

Published by Caritas Germany, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and Ärzte ohne Grenzen (Doctors Without Borders).



The Complete Village Destroyed

Floods and landslides buried houses, schools and hospitals in early 2017.
After the completion of emergency relief, the key issue now is reconstruction



How to go on? Caritas aid-workers assess the most urgent need in discussions with the affected people

© Caritas Germany

Extraordinarily heavy rainfall led to floods and mudslides in large areas of Peru in March 2017. More than 100 people lost their lives, more than 1.1 million are affected by the disaster. More than 10.000 houses were completely destroyed, hospitals and schools as well.

Janina Mamaní Zevallos stands in the communal kitchen and stirs some food in a big pot. "Today we are going to have rice and, to mark the occasion, chicken," says the former inhabitant of Barbablanca. It is the birthday of one of the boys in the emergency camp. The scene is impressive – a blue sky spans over the high mountains which are covered in greenery after the rain; down in the valley the river roars. The province of Huarochirí, approximately a two-hours-drive away from Lima, is an area touristically quite popular for the inhabitants of the capital, the sun is shining here most of the year. Once the shore of the river was lined with camping sites and hostels.

But now they are destroyed. Two powerful mudslides went down the hill and buried the village underneath, in Barbablanca on March 16th 2017. Janina Mamaní Zevallos's house was destroyed completely. "Barbablanca was such a wonderful village," says the 36-year-old mother of two children. No people were harmed because they all could climb up the hill to save their lives, but the village has become uninhabitable. The people lost their houses and fields. The school, the health centre, the public toilets are stuck in the mud and the rubble, up to the height of their roofs. The approximately 70 affected families live in tents now. After the first bad days without a home and without food, helicopters landed to distribute care packages, Caritas distributed water, food and clothes. Now the key issue is to reconstruct buildings and houses on a safer place, because the weather phenomenon El Niño brings heavy rainfall every couple of years which, due to the climate change, subsequently might increase in strength and frequency. Thanks to a donation of the Archdiocese of the city of Freiburg/Germany in the amount of 241.900 Euros as well as to other donations Caritas Germany can support the reconstruction.



»Like a light in darkness«

Caritas Colombia played an important and mediatory role in the peace process, as it has, as a neutral party, always been there for the people also in the times of the civil war.

In spite of the peace treaty between the government and the rebels of Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia (FARC) there are occurrences of conflicts and violence in Colombia. Caritas Colombia wants to counteract and puts, in its projects, a focus on combating the social causes of the conflict.

Up to now, the peace treaty signed in November 2016 is mainly a rather bold promise to the people in the south of Colombia. “Hardly anything has changed in reality,” says Pablo Benitez (name changed) and sighs. The smallscale farmer lives in one of the difficult to reach villages in Caquetá, at the periphery of the Amazon area. It is the province which was once regarded as the heart of the FARC guerilla. A new era was promised to its inhabitants. But the withdrawal of the FARC has left a vacuum which now is at the risk of being filled with violence again. “Dissidents” stick to the military option or join criminal gangs which earn money with racketeering and drug dealing. So danger remains. “Eight people were killed in this area in only one week. One wrong word can be one too many,” says Benitez.

Caritas experts teach the communities how to protect themselves against the dangers of armed actors, and they support the communities in coming to terms with the injustice they had suffered, in finding out the truth, in reconciliation and play a mediating role in claiming compensation for the victims. It is due to the fact that Caritas has been present in Caquetá for many years that it can work in this dangerous area comparatively unmolested. “People know that we have always been here, and this gives them trust, consolation and hope,” says psychologist Gabriela Hurtado. “In addition to our accompanying the peace process we are also working in other fields, such as education projects, in projects to remove anti-personnel mines and in the support of socially disadvantaged groups. You could say, our work is something like light in darkness.” ■



Balloons instead of weapons:
Former FARC-rebels set clear signs for peace





Several conflicts lead to humanitarian crises in Africa

The conflicts in Congo, in the Central African Republic and in other countries of the region have triggered refugee crises. Caritas supports a new togetherness.

Crisis and conflicts in Central Africa and in the Sahel have forced millions of people to flee in recent years. The reasons are manifold: Civil wars, terror as well as droughts and other consequences of climate change. The reasons for escape are as different as is the misery of the people in the countries bordering the Lake Chad, in the Central African Republic and in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

Largely unnoticed by the world public, several conflicts in the region around the Lake Chad turned to become one of the most severe humanitarian crises in Africa. More than seven million people suffer from hunger and displacement. The Islamic group of Boko Haram terrorizes the civil population in all countries bordering the lake. The continuous fights lead, along with the immediate violence, to severe economic consequences: Fishermen cannot bring their catch to the markets any longer, farmers cannot till their fields. Hundreds of thousands fled from the fightings in the Central African Republic (CAR), which flare up again and again since the civil war of 2013, into Chad. The continuous drying up of the lake

intensifies the crisis for local people as well as for the refugees. Due to ongoing destruction of the environment and climate change, the lake has decreased to only ten percent of its original size within just over 50 years.

More than 180.000 people, displaced by the conflict in the Central African Republic, fled to the southern neighbour, the Democratic Republic of Congo. But the region of Equateur is also very poor, so the host population cannot guarantee supplies to the refugees. Furthermore, there are numerous conflict zones also in Congo. More than 70 armed groups are fighting for power and influence in ten of 26 provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Especially in the east of the country, Caritas supports internally displaced persons who depend on humanitarian aid, and former child soldiers who are reintegrated into civil life. Many people also flee from the Congo – 746.000 in 2017 alone.

The many conflicts in the region have transboundary effects. Caritas Germany and its partners try to counter the distress of the people affected by aid projects in the civil-war-stricken areas as well as in the places of refuge. An overview:

Congo: Agriculture for all

About 130.000 refugees from the Central African Republic live in the north-west of the Democratic Republic of Congo. But the food situation for them as well as for the host communities is bad. In the diocese of Molegbe, Caritas supports, with funds of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, about 8.500 families by helping them to grow food and to fish.

Caritas takes a similar approach in the east of the country, where Caritas Germany supports 27.500 people who are affected by the numerous violent conflicts. People who were displaced and return to their villages receive seeds to cultivate the land again. Local agricultural experts advise them on sustainable cultivation techniques and animal husbandry. The renovation of destroyed infrastructure like roads and bridges as well as the building of schools and health centres improves the people's situation also in other fields: They get access to education and health again, and the farmers can bring their goods to the markets again. This kind of aid is supported by the Federal Foreign Office of Germany.

Central Africa: Aid in the Crossfire

Aid workers in the Central African Republic are particularly at risk. Yet Caritas Germany and Caritas Central Africa are working also there and support especially pregnant women and infants in a mobile mobile clinic in the war zone. Moreover, refugees receive food, seeds and school fees to be able to continue their children's school education.

Lake Chad: Large solidarity

Also in Chad – at the Lake Chad and in the south – many people depend on humanitarian aid. Due to the partly cross-border conflicts streets were destroyed and there are many restrictions in public life. Trade, the fishing industry and agriculture have slackened. Also here Caritas Germany follows the approach of help for self-help, distributes seeds and agricultural equipment, builds wells and supports education. In the south of Chad, Caritas could even obtain 100 hectares of land for refugees from the Central African Republic who can grow food there. At the same time, working in common cooperatives strengthens the peaceful co-existence of the refugees and the local population. Many of the refugees are regarded as returnees, even

Chad till Congo: Refugee Aid of Caritas



Congo	Emergency relief and rehabilitation support
Lake Chad	Refugee aid, establishment of cooperatives
Funds invested 2017	The Federal Foreign Office of Germany funds the aid services in Congo with 3 million Euros.
Partners	Caritas Central Africa, national and regional Caritas organizations.
Measures and impact	Nearly 8.500 families in the diocese of Molegbe were supplied with fishing nets and seeds and are able to make a living. In East-Congo 27.000 people were reached with similar aid services. The aid services provided at the Lake Chad and in the Central African Republic reached 55.000 people.

if it was not them but their parents or grandparents who had left Chad 40 or 50 years ago to emigrate into the Central African Republic.

But also otherwise there is huge solidarity with the refugees in Chad. "We received land from the village leader to start a new life," says, for example, Moussa Mavo, a 60-year-old fisherman who had fled from the violence of the terror group Boko Haram in Nigeria and found a new home on the Chadian side of the lake. ■

The Impact of Aid

Each project of Caritas Germany is being accompanied intensively. Furthermore, external evaluators carry out a detailed examination of the impact of well over ten percent of all bigger projects.

It is always a big challenge for aid organizations like Caritas Germany to render good and effective relief in emergencies with often very limited means in terms of staff and of finance: How can we, for us and our work, but also for our donors, make sure that our efforts achieve the intended impact? How can we avoid undesirable side-effects? How can we perform good work in a difficult surrounding – in conflict areas with various violent actors, local authorities and hardly any access to independent information? How can we make sure that money will not be misappropriated or only special target groups will be favoured, but that the aid reaches those who need it most urgently?

We regularly monitor our project work in order to guarantee quality and effectiveness. In some evaluations “only” the numbers of people, who were supplied with water and food, or the number of visitors of a health centre are identified. But often it is more complex and difficult to assess the impact of sustainable aid. Interviews with the beneficiaries – e.g. in the case of the evaluations of the projects in Guatemala and Ukraine, described on this double-page – can deliver very detailed results. It is worth the sometimes high efforts: After all, the issue is to continuously monitor and scrutinize the work in order to improve it in concrete cases. Year after year, external reviewers carry out such extensive evaluations of ten percent of concrete large and medium-size projects.

An important part of quality management is the intensive exchanging of views with partners and other players of humanitarian aid in order to learn from experiences, mistakes and successes. For the most important aim of impact orientation is the continuous improvement of the quality of aid services – for the benefit of those who need it most urgently.

More: www.caritas-international.de/transparenz



Ukraine

Successful support in civil war stricken areas

Millions of people still suffer from the civil war which has been raging in Eastern Ukraine since 2014. Caritas Ukraine still is rendering aid services in the crisis area. It has, for instance, supplied 11.600 people with food and hygiene articles, distributed cash vouchers to 8.000 people in need, so that they can buy medical drugs, clothes or heating material. In addition to this, Caritas provides medical aid and psychological care. And it creates new perspectives by offering training courses.

In order to optimize the support, beneficiaries were interviewed on the quality of the aid services. 96 percent reported that they were either completely or nearly completely satisfied with the items distributed. 99 percent of the people receiving psychological care said they would feel better than before, due to the trauma therapies. And one third of them has found a job.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) has supported the aid services with **2.5 million Euros** in total.

Sierra Leone

Help for breastfeeding mothers and their children

The Kono-district is rich in diamonds, most people, however, are poor and the child mortality rate is high. Every sixth child dies before reaching the age of five. In two villages, 1.000 breastfeeding mothers who had severely malnourished babies participated in nutrition courses and received healthy food. An evaluation proved: The participation of all the women was a success, and the health conditions of the children could be improved significantly.

The project of support for breastfeeding mothers was funded by Caritas Germany with **157.400 Euros** from March 2016 till February 2018.



© Brigit Kemmerling



Indonesia

© Holger Vieh

Agricultural diversity, better nutrition

In the east of Indonesia droughts increasingly threaten people's food security. Therefore, Caritas Germany supports a project of the local Caritas organization and other partners to adapt to climate change. They planted trees and fruit shrubs, built water collection units and trained 800 farmers. An evaluation showed that due to the project people had a better varied diet and more income generation opportunities.

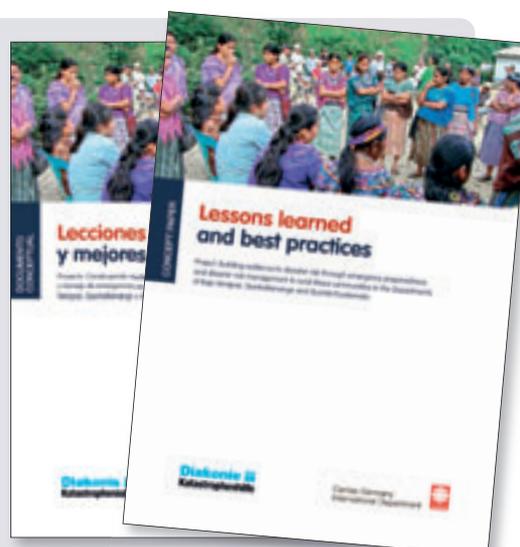
The project was supported, inter alia, by the German Federal Foreign Office with **360.000 Euro** from 2015 till 2017.

Guatemala

Disaster preparedness saves lives

Guatemala is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world – prone to tropical storms and droughts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Caritas Germany, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and their local partners carried out workshops for several Maya communities in rural areas to first weigh the biggest risks and then take appropriate protection measures. The results were later coordinated with the local emergency response authorities in charge.

The German Federal Foreign Office will fund this work until 2019 with **1.35 million Euros**, **135.000 Euros** come from donations.



Prevention as a Joint Effort

Climate adaption measures and disaster preparedness – many will regard this, first of all, as a technical issue. But also in this field Caritas Germany applies an approach of working with the people. For it is the affected ones who know best what is required to respond to persistent droughts, to expected storms and heavy rainfall or the next earthquake.



Cambodia

© Bente Stachowiske

New rice, clean water and stilt houses

Cambodia's agriculture has been marked by the change from rainy and dry seasons for centuries. But, with the climate changing, they are getting less reliable and their duration is harder to predict.

Caritas Germany supports 2.000 families in overall seven provinces which are especially affected by the climate change. Solar driven water pumps enable access to clean drinking water from the subsoil, even in times of severe floods; rain collection tanks serve the irrigation. Moreover, houses were built on stable concrete piles for the purpose of flood protection. Furthermore, many rice farmers could, supported by Caritas, switch to growing "floating rice" which can withstand high water levels, and thus increase their yields.

The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been supporting the project from 2013 till 2018 with **1.6 million Euros**.

Mongolia

Emergency relief and disaster preparedness in bitter cold

In early 2017, Mongolia was in the grip of a dzud, an extreme winter. At temperatures as low as - 40 °C and snow depths up to 90 centimetres, everyday life came, quite literally, to a standstill. Remote areas were isolated, cattle died, and the affected population - most of them nomadic herders and their families - were dependent on help from outside. In the six provinces of Khuvsgul, Uvs, Töv, Bayan-Ölgii, Bayankhongor and Dundgobi Caritas Mongolia distributed food, winter clothes, drinking water and candles to thousands of households. In addition to the supply of relief items, disaster prevention courses were held which shall enable the people to cope better with new weather extremes. For longstanding experiences prove that dzuds will occur in shorter intervals in the future.

Caritas Germany supported Caritas Mongolia's aid services with **56.000 Euros** in 2017.



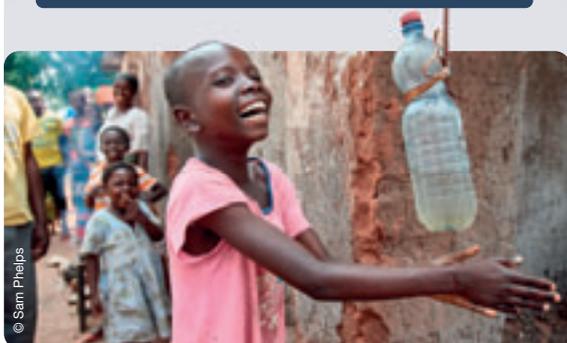
© Katie Orlinsky

Congo

The "Clean Village"

In Congo, 30 million people don't have access to clean drinking water and sufficient sanitary provision. That's why outbreaks of cholera occur time and again which can be life-threatening especially for children. The province of Tshopo is particularly affected. Caritas supports, together with the UN and governmental authorities, schools and municipalities in the improvement of their water and sanitation provision. Among other things it also provided information on the dangers of poor hygiene and helped with spring tapplings. Finally the certificate "Clean Village" is issued. Since the start of the programme cholera cases have decreased in the province.

The project was supported with **570.000 Euros** by the United Nations.



© Sam Phepels



Caribbean Islands

After "Irma": Food and New Roofs

In September 2017, the hurricane "Irma" hit numerous Caribbean islands with wind speeds of up to 260 km/h and left behind a trail of devastation. The tropical cyclone caused heavy damage especially in the Cuban provinces of Santa Clara, Guantanamo, Holguin and Ciego de Àvila. After the disaster, Caritas Cuba helped more than hundred families to improve their living conditions again. In a first phase, emergency aid packages were distributed and roofs were repaired.

Caritas Germany supported the project with funds from the Archdiocese of Freiburg and the Archdiocese of Cologne with **95.000 Euros**.

South Sudan

Seeds for a better future

Together with the partner organisation "Society of Daughters of Mary Immaculate" Caritas Germany carries out a project which is termed for several years and shall improve the food situation in 20 villages around the South Sudanese capital Juba. Small-scale farmer clubs were established and agricultural model fields were created. Seeds, tools and small livestock are distributed to people who are particularly affected by the civil war. Trainings and workshops allow the people, on a long-term basis, much more productive agriculture and the reduction of hunger and poverty.

The Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) will continue its support for this project till 2021 with **1.5 million Euros**.



© David Mutua

We strengthen the weakest

It is often the children who suffer most from wars, conflicts and disasters, but also from poverty and economic hardships in everyday life. Often they have to work at too young an age, are abused and exploited. In numerous projects worldwide Caritas Germany and its partners are seeking ways to improve the life situation of children and adolescents and to give them perspectives.



Israel

Integration by language and pastime activities

The Israeli aid organization Jaffa Institute takes care of 400 children in deprived areas. The children come mainly from the poorest population groups: Asylum seekers, migrant workers with partly illegal status and single parents. Social workers and volunteering students of the Jaffa Institute want to strengthen the children's self-confidence by diverse programmes of education and recreational programmes and, thus, make their integration into the Israeli society easier. The main focus is on the acquisition of the Hebrew language because only solid language skills help to improve learning performances. Language lessons are often given in a playful way and are combined with song lyrics, storytelling, singing, art or physical activities. Experts offer individual support to children with learning difficulties and behavioural disorders.

The organization "Kinderhilfe Bethlehem", the Caritas association of Fulda and the initiative "Ecumenical Sacrifice" supported the project in 2017 with **80.000 Euros** in total.

Armenia

Refuge and perspectives for "little princes"

In Gyumri, in the north of Armenia, the poorest area of an already extremely poor country, half of the population is unemployed, and just as many people are living below the poverty line. Children and adolescents don't have any perspectives in the former industrial city. That's why Caritas opened centres for disadvantaged children and adolescents in Gyumri and three other locations. In these "Little-Princes-Centres" children receive warm meals, medical care and support in school education. Last but not least the centres are places of refuge for the children, most of them also need psychological support. Vocational trainings, for instance training in hairdressing or tailoring, shall help adolescents in their efforts to get into the job market – and thus create perspectives for the future.

Caritas Germany supports four centres, two of them by funds of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with **722.000 Euros** (from 2012 till 2018).



© Birgit Winterhalter

Benin

Finding Ways Out of Poverty and Child Labour

Many children from poor families in Benin work in the fields of street vending, in markets or as household assistants. All over the country Caritas Germany, together with Caritas Benin, supports 1.200 children from seven till 16 years of age. Psychologists and social workers accompany the children and talk with the families to identify the best possible ways of support. In addition to psychosocial care the children receive support to attend school, get tutor lessons and later the opportunity of vocational training. Homeless children can be accommodated in a residence provided by Caritas. Caritas is also doing advocacy work in Benin in order to improve the situation on a long-term basis. Two specially trained senior staff workers of the project participate in round table discussions on children rights in Benin and even in front of the United Nations in Geneva.

The project was supported with **141.000 Euros** in total from donations in 2017.



© Philipp Spaalek



© Daniel Apolinarski

Philippines

Protection for street-children and from trafficking

More than 1.000 street-children live in Tacloban, a city with 220.000 inhabitants on the island of Leyte. Many of them are aged only seven to twelve. The congregation of the Religious Sisters of Mercy (RSM) takes care of 80 street children and their families in a new centre where the children can stay overnight, receive meals, medical aid and get advice in a model project which is supported by Caritas Germany.

In another project the partner organization Fellowship for Organizing Endeavors (FORGE) is about to establish contact points and counselling centres in the region Central Visayas. These institutions are meant especially for children and women who are victims of trafficking which is increasing in the Philippines. Awareness raising and public relations work, targeting the tourism-sector and the authorities, is part of the organization's fight against prostitution, child labour and illegal work to decrease trafficking.

The street children project in Tacloban was supported by Caritas Germany with **180.000 Euros** between 2016 and 2017.

For the trafficking protection project there are **83.000 Euros** available till 2018. Both of the projects are funded by donations.



Help for the poorest and window to the world

Peter Neher, President of Caritas Germany, and Oliver Müller, director of Caritas Germany's International Department, visited aid projects in **North Korea**.

For more than 20 years Caritas Germany has been working in North Korea. And yet the journey on which Peter Neher, President of Caritas Germany, and Oliver Müller, director of Caritas Germany's International Department, embarked in May 2017, was a journey to a country widely unknown. For North Korea still seals itself off hermetically from the rest of the world. In recent years, Caritas Germany supported vaccinations for 3.8 million children against the hepatitis B virus, for 3.1 million against Japanese encephalitis and for 2.4 million against measles and rubella. After having visited Caritas projects in Pyongyang and Hamhung, Caritas-President Neher saw this work endorsed: "It is our aim as Caritas, to strengthen the weakest all over the world, independent of the regime under which they have to live. I don't have any doubts that many children, the sick and the elderly people in North Korea are in need of our support. After our visit I am convinced, more than ever, that the needy benefit from this support." Caritas Germany also supported the building of 84 huge greenhouses where vegetables are grown – especially for tuberculosis and hepatitis patients. With financial means from the Federal Foreign Office of Germany Caritas also builds and establishes homes for elderly people. These aid projects have, as Neher emphasizes, an important function beyond the humanitarian impact, as windows to the world in a country which is otherwise sealed off. ■

"We Do Belong" – a touring exhibition

People with a disability are affected by poverty and exclusion in **Tajikistan**, but they know how to help themselves.

With the exhibition "We do belong!" Caritas Germany draws attention to the situation of disabled people in Tajikistan, it communicates its daily work, the challenges and the successes. The touring exhibition consists of 20 photo boards, one roll up and a film of the journalist Jutta Müller. Until today Tajikistan is regarded as one of the poorest countries in the world. After the collapse of the Soviet Union the country underwent a major civil war. Today it is faced with extreme challenges: The social sector and health system are deficient,



the unemployment rate is very high. Many of the men work permanently in Russia, the family ties are becoming fragile. Against this backdrop, people with a disability are particularly affected by poverty and exclusion and have only limited access to social or public institutions. Therefore, Caritas Germany, the relief organization of the German Caritas association, supports comprehensive services for people with disabilities. The exhibition is communicating this impressive work and is available on loan at Caritas Germany. ■



Signs of Encounter and of Hope

Staff members of Caritas Lebanon's **Department of Assistance to Refugees** visited institutions in Germany in order to exchange views.

Ramzi Abou Zeid, coordinator of services for refugees at Caritas Lebanon, and Rana Rahal, head of that department, participated in the solidarity event "One million Stars" in November 2017, by which 80 Caritas associations, institutions and parishes all over Germany set luminous signs for a fairer world. The event, which picked up the motto of this year's campaign of the German Caritas Association, "Home is us together", broached the issue of the coexistence of local people, refugees and migrants. The donations raised from this nationwide solidarity event are for the benefit of local aid projects and for a school-project of Caritas Lebanon, which is supported by Caritas Germany.

The staff members of Caritas Lebanon and her colleague Myrna Chamie, head of the local school project, participated in a tour, which has been arranged by Caritas Germany for years and has the intention of enabling encounters and exchanging of views between national and international Caritas institutions. Caritas Lebanon supports, among other social services it performs, children and adolescents with school subsidies, homework support and after-school care. The exchange of expertise with the associations visited resulted, also this year, in insights from which both parties can benefit, said Dieter Homann, head of Caritas Ahaus's department for integration and migration. ■

Delegation of the Archdiocese of Freiburg in Jordan

A group, led by Archbishop Stephan Burger, visited some of Caritas Germany's **refugee aid** projects which it is also supports financially.

In September, a delegation of the Archdiocese of Freiburg, composed of Archbishop Stephan Burger, auxiliary bishop Peter Birkhofer and Katharina Ebner of the World Church Department of the Ordinariate, as well as Oliver Müller, director of the International Department of Caritas Germany, visited several of Caritas refugee aid projects in Jordan. The country with ten million inhabitants borders Syria and Iraq and has hosted a huge number of refugees from these two civil war stricken countries: around 1.3 million people from Syria and 200.000 from Iraq.



"The helpfulness of the people in Jordan is impressive and exemplifies that also we as Europeans must and should be more committed," said the Archbishop of Freiburg. Birkhofer, the auxiliary bishop, emphasized that he regards the Caritas projects as a commitment to the future of the people. One of these projects is the Caritas run social centre in Ammann, in which sick refugees receive medical treatment, children have a place to play and learn and mothers are counselled. The Archdiocese of Freiburg has generously supported Caritas Germany's services for refugees with overall four million Euros over the last years. ■



© Stefano Schirato

Pope launches world-wide Caritas-campaign

The international Caritas network encourages the promotion of encounters between the local population and immigrants by the campaign "Share the Journey".

Pope Francis launched the international Caritas-campaign "Share the Journey" on September 27th. The journey to which the campaign is alluding is the journey of many millions of refugees and migrants, who are forced to flee, due to poverty, war and distress, from their homes. During the launching of the campaign the Pope recalled that there are always two parties meeting on this journey: those who leave their home, searching for a better life for themselves and for their families and those who host them." With a view to Caritas and all people showing commitment to refugees and migrants, the Pope said they would practice what Christ taught: To accept people in need of help and strangers with open arms. Open arms are the symbol of the campaign. Caritas responds to the Pope's appeal with its two-year campaign to create a "culture of encounters" between migrants, refugees and those who host them. The Caritas associations want to raise awareness for the problems of refugees and migrants by numerous activities and promote a climate of open-mindedness. It is intended, as a highlight of the campaign, to present the experiences and results at the UN led summit "Global Compact" in New York in September 2018.

Caritas calls for political solutions for refugees

Peter Neher, President of the German Caritas Association, visited projects in Serbia and called the desperate situation of the "stranded" refugees to mind.

The German Caritas Association called for political solutions for the refugees stranded on the Balkan route. "Several thousand of refugees and migrants are stuck in Serbia, they can neither move forward or backward and are getting more and more desperate due to this hopeless situation. We cannot abandon these people to their fate," said the President of the German Caritas Association, Peter Neher, after returning from an information trip to Serbia in August 2017.



© Caritas Germany

The European governments should not turn a blind eye to the fate of these people. Neher pointed out that the Serbian Minister for Social Affairs had, in a conversation with him, indicated his wish to search for solutions together with the other European states. "The possibilities to improve the humanitarian situation of the affected ranges from family reunions to the granting of asylum in Serbia. The German Caritas Association calls for common political solutions for the benefit of the affected people," said the Caritas-President. At the moment there are an estimated 4.000 refugees and migrants in Serbia.



© Tobias Friedrich/below-surface.com

Social Award for a Caritas-project in Colombia

A **prize**, awarded by an initiative in Freiburg, is presented to a project which is helping women to withdraw from prostitution and which is generating alternative income opportunities for them.

The Mundologia Social Award, which carries 4.000 Euros, was presented to a project in Colombia which has been supported by Caritas Germany for many years and which helps women to withdraw from prostitution. The prize was awarded within the framework of Mundologia, an annual photo- and reportage-festival in the city of Freiburg. Sr. Maria Rosaura from the congregation of "Hermanas Adoratrices", who received the prize, is head of the project in Colombia's capital Bogotá, in which, for already 40 years, women have been enabled to quit prostitution on the streets and get perpetual income alternatives. 10.000 women had, according to figures from the project, been supported up to now. The tailor Amparo Chanbo joined the visit to Freiburg. She had lived in poverty in the wake of the decade-long civil war and was forced into prostitution. She had to endure violence, rape and unwanted pregnancies. For 20 years now she has been working in the tailoring unit "Miquelina", run by "Hermanas Adoratrices". "During this time I could raise five children as a single mother and I am proud that they all study at schools or universities!" she says. By the way, the "Hermanas" want to spend the prize money for toys. For there is also a kindergarten along with the tailoring unit, where the women's children are taken care of while their mothers work.

»A Heart for Children« supports projects in Kenya

In advance of the broadcast of the **ZDF Charity Gala** its host, Johannes B. Kerner, visited Caritas projects in the drought-affected north of the country

On December 9th the charity gala "A Heart for Children" was broadcast on the TV channel ZDF. Part of the donations generated by the gala was for the benefit of aid projects of the "Aktionsbündnis Katastrophenhilfe" (Disaster Aid Action Alliance) which is joined by the International Department of Caritas Germany together with the German Red Cross, UNICEF and "Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe". Johannes B. Kerner visited, in preparation of the TV-programme, aid projects in North Kenya. People in the village of Yaa Sharbana, for instance, can only manage to



© Thomas Henkel/Jan Herzig/Kinder

survive because PACIDA, a partner organization of Caritas Germany, supplies them with water and food regularly. On a medium-term basis, water retention basins and cisterns shall help the people to withstand the droughts much better. Johannes B. Kerner was apparently impressed from his visit to the "Kalachia Nomadic Girls' School" which is attended by nearly 500 children. "You only have to look into the faces of these girls and you will see the difference," said Kerner. "Life in this village without any well is a matter of pure survival. Here they gain new courage to face life. They look just like children of that age should look like: happy."

Increasing Aid Requires Increasing Support

An overview over Caritas Germany's communication and fundraising strategy.

Humanitarian crises have increased over the last years, in terms of frequency and in terms of intensity. In order to meet the increasing need, Caritas Germany targeted in its strategy, laid down in 2016, a significant extension of its aid services. And it walked the talk: Last year Caritas Germany was able to provide more effective aid services than ever before, with a project volume of, overall, approximately 79.5 million Euros in 82 countries.

The strategy of increasing aid can only bear fruit if it is based on a strategy of growing support. The financial backbone of the aid projects are, in addition to grants of the Federal German Government, the EU and the Church, mainly private donations. Donations ensure our independence and our capacities to act, they can be used for the development of innovative projects and are often a compulsory prerequisite to apply for government funds at all. Therefore, our aid considerably rests on our donors' solidarity and loyalty. The primary objective of our communication and fundraising strategy (2017-2020), derived from the overall strategy described above (see also page 42), is the sustainable increase of the basis of our support. Thus, the number of people who donated to Caritas Germany over one year, could be increased from 56.000 to 100.000 between 2012 and 2017.

Postal mails are still the ideal way of entering into dialogue with our donors. The majority still prefers the established tangible medium of a letter. In this respect, we attach importance to meeting ecological standards (Blue Angel certificate) and uphold the goal of cost efficiency (one fundraising letter costs 60 cents including postage). We are raising nearly half of the donations this way. At the same time electronic communication is gaining increasing importance. In addition to an infor-

mative website, with a safe and simple opportunity to make donations, Caritas Germany offers the chance of communicating in social media to a circle of interested people which is growing more and more. Our online newsletter provides fast and immediate information on humanitarian emergencies and the progress of our aid projects.

A solid and well balanced funding base also requires a broad network of institutional supporters. More than 670 companies and 68 foundations have supported the work of Caritas Germany in 2017. In addition to this, parishes, dioceses, religious orders and Caritas divisions contributed more than 5.6 million Euros to the total donations. Each of these institutions has a right to expect that we process their offers of support rapidly and in a competent way, that we present suitable offers of project support and that we accompany them closely as partners. To this end, we have increased the capacities required to assist our supporters significantly over the last years.

In 2017, the more than 100.000 private donors, municipalities, institutions, companies and foundations have supported Caritas Germany's work with 34 million Euros in total, over seven million Euros more than the previous year. A look at the promotional costs clearly shows that the intensification of public relations work and communication with donors does not have to be at the expense of efficiency. The proportion of promotional costs to total expenditure remained nearly constant at 5.7 percent (previous year: 5.3 percent). Adding 2.6 percent administration costs, the public relation and administration costs of Caritas Germany account for 8.3 percent of the total expenditures (see page 39).

The colleagues of Caritas Germany's public relations department will also in the future make every effort to enthuse more people, groups and institutions about our concerns. Behind it all is the objective of effectively helping, together with our supporters, more people in urgent need. ■



Michael Brücker is in charge of public relations and donor communications at Caritas Germany's International Department.



“Impressing how the women take their life into their own hands” Johanna Klumpp at a project visit in north India

How inheritance can help

One last will for the benefit of Caritas Germany had the supplementary annotation “Against hunger”. A project in North India puts this request, on a long-term basis and from bottom-up, into practice.

At the bottom of the sheet of his last will Mr. S. made one remark: “Against hunger” - and had thus put Caritas Germany in charge of pursuing this purpose. In North India the relief organization of the German Caritas Association has implemented a food security project which would not have been possible without the funds of this last will. The background is depressing: There is no place where so many people suffer from hunger than the Indian subcontinent, in the federal state of Bihar the situation is particularly dramatic. The society is still marked by the caste system. The casteless Dalits are not permitted to work, many of them live below the poverty line, nearly half of them are malnourished. Caritas India supports, together with Caritas Germany, the people in making use of their rights. Although there is also support from the government, many Dalits cannot claim it because of the high illiteracy rate and of their marginalized situation. Now women in village communities discuss in

committees which ways of support are needed and how the situation can be improved in a joint effort. Social workers of Caritas who are familiar with ways of support for school meals or for the building of wells or toilets, help the women to write the respective applications. True, this kind of support takes time, but it changes the situation of the people sustainably because they learn how to help themselves. A new kind of self-confidence is apparent when the women speak about their successes in front of the entire village community, for instance when they tell that now there is such a thing as school meals in the school close by. And that, due to this, the children finally can go to school and learn, instead of having to work. As a result of the work of the whole village community the people now have sufficient food, an improved access to drinking water and education opportunities for their children. So the heritage of Mr. S. continues to have an effect and gives prospects. Far beyond death. ■



In spring 2018 the revised edition of the brochure „Bewahren, was wichtig ist“ (“Preserve what is important”) was published, which you can order for free, just like the “Guidelines for my inheritance” giving information on inheritance law and last will.

Your contact person for all questions on last will and legacy at Caritas Germany is:

Johanna Klumpp, Desk Officer in charge of Personal Donor Relations
Caritas International, Karlstr. 40, 79104 Freiburg,
Phone: +49-(0)761/200-295; E-Mail: johanna.klumpp@caritas.de



Commitment for People in Need

Also last year, sporting, cultural or music events provided opportunities to communicate the aid Caritas Germany is rendering all over the world. Caritas associations, municipalities, clubs and initiatives did more than just give information, they also contributed to the financing of the projects. We thank all those who showed active commitment and all donors, also in the name of the beneficiaries who benefited from their support.



Charity Concert for Earthquake Victims

Mexico was hit by three earthquakes in 2017. In order to help, the Caritas association of the district Emmendingen organized two concerts with the Mexican band "Mariachillis". The approximately 2.000 visitors didn't have to pay entrance fees but were asked for donations instead. The proceeds plus the money generated from the selling of drinks and from money transfers to an account for donations amounted to 2.800 Euros.

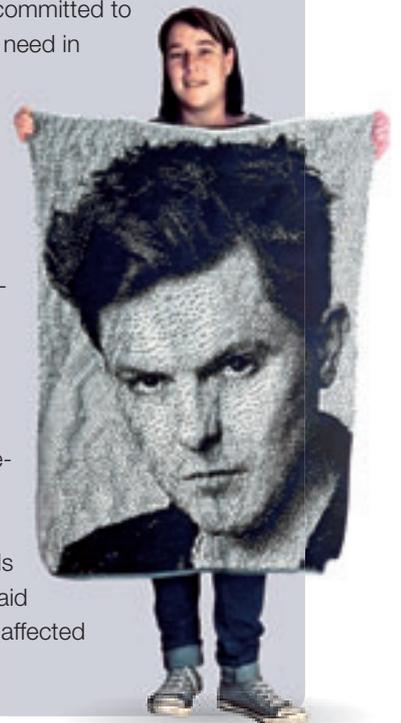
Crêpes at the Tour de France

When the Tour de France started in the city of Düsseldorf at the beginning of July, staff members of Caritas were baking fresh crêpes next to the racing course. The proceeds and the collecting of the donations raised 1.035 Euros, which the Caritas association of Düsseldorf topped up to 2.000 Euros for the benefit of Caritas Germany's East Africa aid. Moreover, staff members of the Caritas association Düsseldorf use to donate parts of their salaries regularly to the rehabilitation project "Huduma ya Walemavu" for disabled children and adolescents in Tanzania.



Crocheted Support

Caritas Ambassador Michael Patrick Kelly has been committed to supporting people in need in Ethiopia now already for about six years. His loyal fans support his charitable activities. Yvonne Geilfuß, who had already crocheted a tapestry last year and sold it for the benefit of Caritas Germany, offered her recent piece of art at a Facebook auction in November 2017. She donated the proceeds of 600 Euros for the aid in Ethiopia's drought affected areas.





In case you would like to announce a fundraising event or get some information about a special project or about formal things like, for instance, donation receipts, the members of our donor relations team will always be there for you and find answers to your questions. Don't hesitate to give them a ring or get in touch with them by email.

*Karin Anderer, Katrin Zeh, Cosima Reichert,
Martina Stephan and Nicole Leistler-Neuhof.*
Phone: +49-(0)761-200-288
Email: spenderbetreuung@caritas.de



Help for Street Children thanks to "Undertaking Hope".

The initiative "Donations instead of presents" creates an opportunity for companies and their staff and business partners to become the "Undertaking Hope". The company Zach-Elektroanlagen GmbH (Zach Electric Appliances Ltd.) from the Bavarian municipality of Tachertingen illustrates the success of "Undertaking Hope" as one example of many companies which participated. "We renounce sending Christmas gifts to our customers and partners. Instead we join the initiative 'Undertaking Hope' and donate the budget, which we previously had used for the spending of gifts, to Caritas Germany," explains Marianne Zach. "The feedback we get is positive throughout, everyone is fascinated that our gift enables 250 street children in Bangladesh to receive a healthy diet for one year."

The supported street children receive also medical care in the Caritas centres and they have a safe refuge there, which is also culturally inspiring, and learn to read, write and calculate and to get to know their own individual needs, strengths and weaknesses. Caritas Germany will carry out the charity initiative "Donations instead of Presents – Undertaking Hope" also in 2018.
www.caritas-international.de/unternehmen-hoffnung



Baking Waffles for Disaster Aid

84 kilograms of flour, about 1.000 eggs and 18 committed helpers contributed to the success of the waffle baking event of the Caritas-conferences St. Severinus Wenden. The proceeds of the event, 6.000 Euros, are for the benefit of victims of disasters. The baking team was supported by Sven Flottmann, store manager of the supermarket "Hit", who donated 250 Euros from sales and provided electric power and a sales area. Thank you for this great commitment!

The German Caritas Association...

The National Centre of the German Caritas Association



President: Prelate Dr. Peter Neher

Head of General Social Policy and Professional Policy
Eva M. Welskop-Deffaa

Social and Professional Policy

Social and Health Issues

Social Policy and Media

Management of Association
Development of Associations
International Responsibility

International Department

Basic Theological and Organizational Principles

Secretary General, Head of Finance and HR:
Hans Jörg Millies

Finances, Personnel and Corporate Issues

Central Support Services

Employment Law and Social Economy

The Supervisory Bodies of the German Caritas Association

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

President and Secretary General by virtue of office

12 chairpersons and directors from the DiCV

7 representatives from the specialist organizations and societies

2 representatives from religious orders

5 local level representatives

1 chairperson of the Finance Commission

elects the **Secretary General, the Head of Finance and HR, 7 members of the Finance Commission and 7 members of the Staff Committee**

The Assembly of Delegates (max. 199 members)

The Board (3) and Vice Presidents (3)

Members by virtue of office

Chairpersons and Directors from the 27 DiCV, plus LCV Oldenburg

2 representatives from each specialist organisation

1 representative from each society

Members are sent

6 representatives from the religious orders (through the DOK)

3 representatives each from local level of each DiCV

Elected in the dioceses

Up to 7 additional members

Elected by the DV

elects the **President of the German Caritas Association, 3 Vice Presidents and the Caritas Council**

DiCV: Diocesan Caritas Association; **LCV:** Federal State Caritas Association; **DV:** Assembly of Delegates; **DOK:** German Conference of Major Superiors

... with its relief organization, The International Department of Caritas Germany

COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF CARITAS GERMANY

The International Department of Caritas Germany is the relief organization of the German Caritas Association (Deutscher Caritasverband e. V. – DCV) and is integrated into the Association’s organisational structure. As a department in the DCV headquarters, at its registered address in Freiburg, it reports to the President’s full-time Board. The International Department of Caritas Germany is made up of six departments.



Director of the International Department: Dr. Oliver Müller



Department Middle East and North Africa
Director: Christoph Klitsch-Ott

Department Africa
Director: Volker Gerdemesmeier

Department Europe and Latin America
Director: Claudio Moser

Department Asia
Director: Julia Gietmann

Department Quality Management & Auditing
Director: Philippe Artner

Department Disaster Aid Coordination
Director: Dr. Oliver Müller

Department Public Relations
Director: Michael Brücker

The four regionally defined departments and the local partners plan, organise and implement projects in the areas of disaster aid and social work. During 2017, Caritas Germany delivered a total of 681 projects in 82 countries.

Develops fundamental principles of sustainable aid and evaluates them critically.

Organizes immediate-response disaster aid and develops methodology.

Publicises the concerns of the poorest, is in charge of the acquisition of donations

Cooperation partners and Alliances of The International Department

The worldwide Caritas network

The German Caritas Association with its international department and relief organization is part of the worldwide umbrella association of Caritas Internationalis, based in Rome. More than 160 national Caritas organizations are active in this international network which are committed to disaster aid, development cooperation and social projects in nearly 200 countries and regions. More: caritas.org

Cooperation with other aid organizations of the Church

The International Department of the German Caritas Association closely cooperates, within the framework of the consortium MARMICK, with the Catholic aid organizations Adveniat, Misereor, Missio Munich and Missio Aachen, Renovabis and the childrens’ missionary organization “Die Sternsinger e.V.”, with Misereor, in addition to this, also in the fields of support of programmes and partners. The partnership with the aid organisation of Germany’s Protestant churches, “Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe”, comprises project- and media work.

The Disaster Aid Action Alliance

In 2001, the International Department of Caritas Germany, the German Red Cross, the organization of “Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe” and UNICEF united in the alliance “Aktionsbündnis Katastrophenhilfe” (Disaster Aid Action Alliance). Along with their cooperation partner ZDF they address, in cases of disaster, the media and the public in order to mobilize support. More information on this: aktionsbueundnis-katastrophenhilfe.de

Worldwide Aid

Caritas Germany's commitment in the year 2016 embraced 622 projects in 78 countries. Universal result: **the aid reached those in need of it.**

AFRICA

Africa (general) / 3 projects	80.007,20 Euros
Egypt / 10 projects	1.617.943,42 Euros
Ethiopia / 20 projects	1.803.308,87 Euros
Algeria / 1 project	57.500,00 Euros
Benin / 3 projects	297.763,22 Euros
Burundi / 1 project	267.696,14 Euros
Eritrea / 2 projects	167.210,00 Euros
Guinea-Bissau / 3 projects	211.895,87 Euros
Cameroon / 1 project	170.000,00 Euros
Kenya / 28 projects	2.293.232,79 Euros
Dem. Rep. Congo / 22 projects	5.017.658,19 Euros
Liberia / 4 projects	462.457,02 Euros
Mali / 12 projects	2.121.154,20 Euros
Morocco / 4 projects	824.769,11 Euros
Mozambique / 6 projects	473.627,95 Euros
Nigeria / 4 projects	559.200,00 Euros
Senegal / 3 projects	390.144,52 Euros
Sierra Leone / 8 projects	445.782,70 Euros
Somalia / 5 projects	397.977,43 Euros
Sudan / 2 projects	2.048.327,34 Euros
South Africa / 8 projects	673.168,96 Euros
South Sudan / 17 projects	2.115.920,28 Euros
Tanzania / 9 projects	545.630,48 Euros
Togo / 2 projects	77.000,00 Euros
Chad / 4 projects	350.000,00 Euros
Uganda / 6 projects	875.789,73 Euros
Centr. African Rep. / 3 projects	144.500,00 Euros

Africa total / 191 projects 24.489.665,42 Euros

EUROPE

Europa (general) / 9 projects	214.245,12 Euros
Albania / 3 projects	199.482,00 Euros
Armenia / 5 projects	357.139,49 Euros
Germany / 10 projects	758.452,23 Euros
Georgia / 7 projects	250.900,96 Euros
Greece / 9 projects	2.034.309,77 Euros
Italy / 1 project	440.000,00 Euros
Kosovo / 1 project	76.771,10 Euros
Croatia / 1 project	34.382,00 Euros
Macedonia / 1 project	20.000,00 Euros
Montenegro / 1 project	1.603,77 Euros
Poland / 1 project	21.000,00 Euros
Russia / 10 projects	765.730,74 Euros
Serbia / 6 projects	686.842,76 Euros
Turkey / 1 project	75.755,54 Euros
Ukraine / 18 projects	5.008.872,12 Euros
Hungary / 1 project	198.000,00 Euros

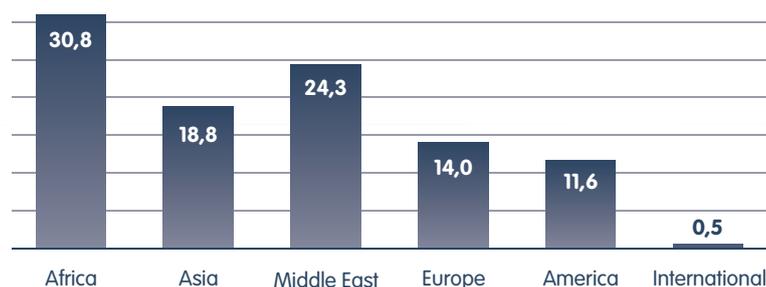
Europe total / 85 projects 11.143.487,60 Euros

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Near/Middle East (general) / 3 projects	163.181,71 Euros
Iran / 1 project	27.000,00 Euros
Iraq / 26 projects	5.441.120,19 Euros
Israel and Palestine / 16 projects	1.517.730,82 Euros
Yemen / 1 project	120.000,00 Euros
Jordan / 10 projects	5.207.394,21 Euros
Lebanon / 15 projects	3.021.630,69 Euros
Syria / 20 projects	3.835.180,12 Euros

**Near and Middle East total
92 projects 19.333.237,74 Euros**

RELATIVE AID WEIGHTING IN PERCENT



ASIA AND OCEANIA

Asia (general) / 8 projects	88.659,79 Euros
Afghanistan / 16 projects	3.527.723,46 Euros
Bangladesh / 11 projects	1.071.797,09 Euros
China / 4 projects	98.088,84 Euros
India / 30 projects	1.500.142,19 Euros
Indonesia / 10 projects	722.958,25 Euros
Japan / 1 project	113.500,00 Euros
Cambodia / 3 projects	415.000,00 Euros
Kirgisien / 1 project	18.120,00 Euros
Mongolia / 2 projects	56.000,00 Euros
Myanmar / 1 project	30.231,00 Euros
Nepal / 20 projects	2.728.505,06 Euros
North Korea / 3 projects	693.488,92 Euros
Pakistan / 12 projects	1.075.303,94 Euros
Philippines / 16 projects	1.473.456,99 Euros
Sri Lanka / 5 projects	211.201,30 Euros
Tajikistan / 9 projects	633.169,09 Euros
Thailand / 5 projects	170.692,07 Euros
Vietnam / 9 projects	278.323,15 Euros

Asia and Oceania total
175 projects

14.906.361,10 Euros

LATIN AMERICA

America (general) / 8 projects	110.261,93 Euros
Argentina / 1 project	43.457,94 Euros
Bolivia / 8 projects	1.039.879,53 Euros
Brazil / 22 projects	1.034.557,96 Euros
Chile / 6 projects	282.628,49 Euros
Ecuador / 3 projects	212.750,00 Euros
El Salvador / 5 projects	374.158,98 Euros
Guatemala / 11 projects	523.953,37 Euros
Haiti / 9 projects	612.116,58 Euros
Honduras / 1 project	40.000,00 Euros
Lesser Antilles / 1 project	20.755,00 Euros
Colombia / 30 projects	3.456.346,19 Euros
Cuba / 3 projects	163.596,49 Euros
Mexico / 4 projects	167.500,00 Euros
Peru / 13 projects	1.151.228,75 Euros
Venezuela / 2 projects	25.000,00 Euros

America total / 127 projects **9.258.191,21 Euros**

INTERNATIONAL

International / 11 projects **368.936,60 Euros**

Note

1. The figures in this overview do not tally completely with the donation receipts and grants total for the year 2017. For there are many projects with a time-frame over several years which are being financed gradually. Reconstruction following disasters, such as the one after the earthquake in Nepal 2015, will often continue for years to come. Funds at Caritas Germany's disposal will accordingly be expended over the long term, with a view to the future. This approach is essential, as responsibly managed disaster aid will necessarily extend to rebuilding social structures and taking steps to improve disaster preparedness.

2. The projects listed in the category "International" comprise especially projects of the international Caritas network (Caritas Internationalis) as well as member fees for this worldwide Caritas-network and for Caritas Europe. Cross-border projects within one continent are being summarized in the respective categories as "general" ("Africa general", "Asia general" etc.)

Project Expenditure

Total expenditure: **79.499.882,71 Euros**

BY TARGET GROUP S

The categorisation in this overview is intended for general guidance only. Many social projects are designed with more than one target group in mind, for instance where aid is intended for disabled children or for victims of an earthquake.

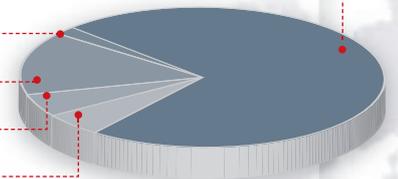
72,99% Sustainable post-disaster relief provision; support during crises and conflicts

1,82% Health, care, addiction

14,68% Children's rights

5,29% Participation of disabled people

5,22% Chances for the chanceless¹⁾



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

BY FUNDING SOURCE

The diagram shows the funds allocated to projects in 2016. The amount of aid is not identical with the year's donation income and public grants, because many of the programmes run over several years and are financed successively.

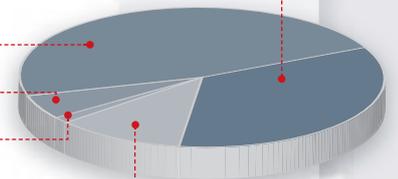
32,80% Private donations

48,42% German government

5,57% Other funding sources¹⁾

2,24% European Union

10,97% Church Funds²⁾



1) Funds from Misereor, other Caritas associations, etc. 2) Funds from the Association of German Dioceses as well as grants from the dioceses of Freiburg, Cologne and Rottenburg-Stuttgart.

PUBLIC FUNDING

German government total **37.569.964 Euros**

thereof: Federal Ministry for Economic

Cooperation and Development 14.054.000 Euros

thereof: Federal Foreign Office 23.515.964 Euros

Church Funds total **8.978.908 Euros**

thereof: Association of

German Dioceses 3.654.244 Euros

of which: Dioceses of Freiburg,

Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart 5.324.664 Euros

European Union total*

1.083.572 Euros

Emergency aid Ethiopia



360.059 Euros

Social projects Afghanistan



44.328 Euros

Social projects Ethiopia

414.888 Euros

Social projects Tajikistan

264.297 Euros

* The EU grants come from the European Commission Humanitarian Aid fund (ECHO) and from resources of the European Development Cooperation.

Administrative 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), administrative and advertising costs exceeding 30% of total expendi-

ture 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 2017, the share of administrative and advertising costs for Caritas Germany was 8.3 percent.

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS CALCULATION PURSUANT TO DZI GUIDELINES

Project promotion ¹⁾	80.531.873,83 Euros	86,3 %
(thereof personnel costs)	(365.843,57 Euros)	
Project assistance	4.289.052,91 Euros	4,6 %
(of which personnel costs)	(3.731.727,42 Euros)	
Statute-compliant campaigns, educational and awareness-raising work	749.261,26 Euros	0,8 %
(of which personnel costs)	(349.417,51 Euros)	
Total project expenditure	85.570.188,00 Euros	91,7 %
Administration	2.432.486,98 Euros	2,6 %
(thereof personnel costs)	(1.194.324,43 Euros)	
Advertising and PR work	5.276.957,46 Euros	5,7 %
(of which personnel costs)	(967.929,62 Euros)	
Total administrative and advertising	7.709.444,44 Euros	8,3 %
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	93.279.632,44 Euros	100 %

¹⁾ 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 International Department of Caritas Germany is the relief organization of the German Caritas Association (DCV). The division statement of results for the donation-relevant international division (Caritas Germany, International Department) is derived from Caritas Germany's Annual Report 2017. The annual accounts and situation report were audited by Ebner & Stolz GmbH & Co. KG auditing company based in Stuttgart.²⁾

The auditing company has given an unrestricted audit certificate and established that after its examination no objections need to be raised, that the situation report conveys a true picture of the status of the association and that potential opportunities and risks are accurately assessed. On the basis of the tasks of the German Caritas Association e.V., proper preparation of the annual accounts and of the situation report in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) were examined. Moreover, the audit guidelines of the Association of German Dioceses (VDD) were taken into account within the framework of auditing of the annual accounts. These guidelines demand an additional management review and an in-depth presentation of the financial situation of the association. Within the association, the annual accounts and the situation report are assessed by a financial committee.

As an extension of the annual audit, we requested our auditors to examine 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. The annual auditor reported to the board that the audit did not lead to any objections. Moreover, the annual auditor was asked to check adherence to the Voluntary Guidelines and Implementation Rules for Non-profit, National and Donation-Collecting Organisations set up by the DZI (DZI Guidelines) in the version dated 17 September 2010. 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.³⁾

²⁾ The 2017 annual and business reports for Caritas Germany are published at www.caritas.de.

³⁾ Additional information about the DZI Guidelines 2010/a document on transparency are also available at www.caritas.de/glossare/transparenz.

Statement of Account

The aid programmes of **Caritas Germany** are funded by Church and state grants, and private and institutional donations.

INCOME	2016	2017
Public and Church grants		
German government	33.566.357,72 Euros	40.218.119,00 Euros
Church funds	7.298.411,48 Euros	10.509.795,69 Euros
European Union	1.749.222,94 Euros	1.682.263,08 Euros
Other public and Church grants:	4.818.219,53 Euros	4.654.226,15 Euros
Total	47.432.211,67 Euros	57.064.403,92 Euros
Donations and other charitable contributions		
Project donations	23.269.315,47 Euros	30.396.761,65 Euros
Trust fund monies and corporate cooperations	3.509.727,00 Euros	3.574.207,56 Euros
Total	26.779.042,47 Euros	33.972.969,21 Euros
Legacies and other income		
Proceeds from assets and interest income	2.289.977,03 Euros	2.097.505,67 Euros
Inheritances, legacies	947.639,18 Euros	2.969.702,07 Euros
Other	120.600,77 Euros	138.449,96 Euros
Total	3.358.216,98 Euros	5.205.657,70 Euros
TOTAL INCOME	77.569.471,12 Euros	96.241.030,83 Euros

Notes

Church funds: Funds from the Association of German Dioceses as well as from the dioceses of Freiburg, Cologne und Rottenburg-Stuttgart.

Other public and Church grants: Funds from Misereor, other national Caritas associations etc.: Caritas Germany cooperates closely with the episcopal aid organization **Misereor**. The two aid organisations exchange professional expertise, cooperate in programme support and pursue part of their public relations activities on a shared basis. The cooperation also embraces the forwarding of over two million Euros annually to Caritas Germany by Misereor. With regard to the programmes that will continue after the disaster aid, both organisations are focusing on the overall situation of people on the ground and thus paving the way for disaster aid to evolve into long-term development. To find out more about our partners and collaborative work, please visit: www.caritas-international.de/ueberuns

Project donations: Donations from private individuals, congregations etc. and Church collections.

Trust fund monies: Includes grants from media trusts such as the BR "Sternstunden" fund (599.977 Euros), Bild hilft e.V. „Ein Herz für Kinder“ (250.000 Euro) and "RTL-Foundation" (156.904 Euro) as well as the Unicef/Dr. Rau-Foundation (247.997 Euro).

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.

COSTS	2016	2017
Project expenditure		
Sustainable disaster aid; aid in crises and conflicts; health, care, aid for addicts; children's rights; participation for people with disabilities; chances for those without a chance		
Project expenditure total	67.493.722,19 Euros	79.499.882,71 Euros
Personnel, materials and amortisation		
1. Personnel expenses:		
wages and salaries, social benefits, retirement funds (thereof directly allocable to projects)	6.022.067,45 Euros (4.104.310,64 Euros)	6.609.242,55 Euros (4.446.988,50 Euros)
2. Cost of materials:		
project work, educational and PR work, fundraising (thereof directly allocable to projects)	5.393.697,43 Euros (1.782.705,84 Euros)	6.281.669,25 Euros (1.623.316,79 Euros)
3. Levies:		
service charges (e.g. data processing)	791.583,83 Euros	840.548,75 Euros
4. Depreciation/Amortisation	23.664,53 Euros	48.289,18 Euros
TOTAL COSTS	79.724.735,43 Euros	93.279.632,44 Euros
RESULT FOR THE DIVISION	-2.155.264,31 Euros	2.961.398,39 Euros

Notes

Project expenditure: Expenditure comprises contributions to 681 ongoing aid projects

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

Result for the division: The result shown is withdrawn from the trust funds or paid into them as the case may be. As of December 31st 2017, the funds amounted to 122.911.460,98 Euros, against 119.950.062,59 Euros in the previous year (see above note on interest income).

The Goals of the Aid Services in Africa

Caritas Germany's strategy defines focuses of work and goals till the year 2020. They are being implemented in the projects and together with the local partners.

In its strategy for the years 2016 until 2020, Caritas Germany targets an increase of the quantity and quality of the aid services to perform. In order to implement this on the basis of concrete measures, project departments of the relief organization of the German Caritas association have designed a concrete overall strategy for their issues, and formulated their own strategic approaches. The strategy of the Africa department exemplifies how Caritas Germany and its partners can respond to the increase of crises and humanitarian emergencies in various regions of the continent.

Starting point: humanitarian crises

Sub-Saharan Africa is the poorest and most under-developed region in the world with the lowest average life expectancy, the lowest education and the lowest income per capita. After the Middle East the region is affected by the sharpest armed conflicts and the biggest refugee movements worldwide. About 15 million people are on the run in Africa, more than one million within the borders of their home countries. The five biggest refugee crises on the continent are Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia, Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Droughts, partly in combination with floods and often exacerbated by armed conflicts, most affect the North-East of the continent (Somalia, Ethiopia, South Sudan and North Kenya). Furthermore, poverty, lack of water, bad hygienic conditions and lack of education opportunities again and again lead to the spread of epidemics like cholera or Ebola in Congo or West Africa. The most lethal disease still is HIV/Aids, especially in the South of the continent.

The aid services of Caritas

Caritas Germany has set the target of being able to render effective humanitarian aid in all big humanitarian crises on the continent. For quite some time this has been possible and practised in many crises regions such as Sudan, South Sudan, Congo, Ethiopia or Kenya. Caritas Germany is following various approaches

to be able to pursue this goal also in areas where the network of local partners is not so close or the security situation is difficult: In Somalia, for instance, a close cooperation with the organization of "Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe" has developed. In the Lake Chad area and the Central African Republic, where major humanitarian crises occurred in recent years, Caritas Germany has meanwhile established a network of local partners and has continuously increased its emergency programmes. Moreover, in both of these areas, it makes use of cooperation opportunities via the international Caritas network, e.g. with the French or US Caritas.

Focusing by new structures

In order to adapt to the increased demands and needs, new resources were created. One big department was divided into two independent departments (Middle East/North Africa and Africa (south of the Sahara) – to meet the challenges of the humanitarian crises in both regions. Now larger projects with more partners can be carried out with better capacities. The extension of disaster preparedness and the strengthening of local partners are other strategic goals.

Ensure food security, obviate droughts

More intensive than ever, Caritas Germany puts a focus on multi-year-projects in rural areas also in Africa because projects in the fields of agriculture, water management, the processing of agricultural products or alternative income generation reduce the danger of hunger crises, for example in the case of long-standing droughts. ■

Detailed information about the principles and guidelines of Caritas Germany, the principles of humanitarian aid, the principle of partnership as well as composition and structure of the aid organization can be found at: www.caritas-international.de/ueberuns

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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 elderly, the ill and the disabled. Caritas Germany helps independently of religion and nationality and works with more than 160 national Caritas organisations around the world.
www.caritas-international.de