



Annual Report 2013

# Our Work Worldwide

Caritas Germany  
International Department





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

Major earthquakes in China and Pakistan, floods in Central Europe, in Mozambique and in India, the devastating typhoon in the Philippines with many thousands of deaths – a lot of destructive natural disasters brought hardship and despair to many parts of the world in the past year. Even in times of technical progress which is enabling us to predict the weather via satellite and earthquakes by seismic instruments, Man seems to be powerless against the forces of nature.

Yet it is precisely the major disasters of the past year which, once again, make it clear that nature is only one among many factors determining the extent and consequences of a disaster. Although the flood in Germany in early summer was the world's most expensive natural disaster of 2013, with a damage amounting to 11.7 billion Euros, fortunately it didn't claim any lives. The floods in Mozambique in early 2013, however, took the lives of 55 people; 150.000 became homeless. But the costs have never been identified because there was no insurance

## THE YEAR 2013 IN PICTURES

### Difficult help in Mali:

Nearly half a million people had to flee from the fighting between Islamists and the army in Northern Mali in 2012. As one of the first relief organisations, Caritas Germany helps the displaced people upon return.



### World Water Day calls for the right to drinking water:

For hundreds of millions of people clean water cannot be taken for granted. Caritas Germany is committed to improving the supply of drinking water, for example by well-building projects in Darfur, in Mali and Ethiopia.

January

March

February

### Return to civilian life:

On February 12th, the UN-Day against the use of child soldiers draws attention to the cruel fate of boys and girls being abused as soldiers. Caritas Germany helps the children to return back to a peaceful life.



to reimburse and no government having to cover them. Floods, anywhere, wreak havoc and terrify the people affected. However, in most cases it is poverty which turns a heavy thunders-torm into a lethal disaster.

The poorest are always the most affected ones in any disaster. Their houses do not withstand floods, storms or an earthquake; they lack the money to get over a period of drought or even a poor crop and they are far from being able to afford any insurance. That's why Caritas Germany aims at sustainable disaster relief in order to support the weakest, to protect them better from the effects of future disasters and to find, together with them, ways out of poverty. It is stipulated in the principles and guidelines of the aid organisation of the International Department of the German Caritas Association: "When we plan how to distribute aid most effectively, we focus only on the individual situations of the people affected." In this annual report we have a special focus on the very way we help. Because, as the title of this year's Caritas campaign implies, "Far away is closer than you think". Our mission to commit ourselves to solidarity and social justice in the world has its roots in our Christian conviction. >>



## April

### Major earthquake in China:

Together with the local partner "Jinde Charities", Caritas Germany helps the affected people in the Southwest of China – first by medical and psychological care for the disaster victims, later in the reconstruction.

### Exchanging views on Syria in Rome:

On June 4th, representatives of Catholic aid agencies meet at the invitation of the Vatican in order to discuss aid options for Syria. Pope Francis – in the picture with Dr. Oliver Mueller, head of the International Department of Caritas Germany – thanks Caritas for its work in the troubled region.

## May



## June

### Flood in Central Europe:

Germany, the Czech Republic and Austria, are in a state of emergency. Huge areas in Bavaria and Eastern Germany are affected. The relief organisation of the German Caritas Association coordinates the aid operations and gives advice to affected people.

Even those who, in their distress, seem to be far away are close to us as brothers and sisters, just like those in our immediate neighbourhood. And that includes the premise to provide assistance and protection to everyone, regardless of their ethnicity, religion, nationality or worldview. But how do the helpers during their operations in conflict zones - in Syria, Afghanistan or in Ukraine – make sure that their aid really reaches the needy ones? How can we prevent that aid is being instrumentalized by one of the parties of the conflict?

Due to its independence and neutrality, Caritas Germany, along with its local partner organisations abroad, consistently points out that the prime objective of its help are solely the people in need. That's, for example, wherever Syrian refugees are looking for help. In Jordan, Lebanon and other neighbouring countries of Syria the contact points of Caritas, the community centers and counseling centers, are open to everyone, regardless of their faith, whether Christian, Muslim or any other faith. And the Caritas in Ukraine recently organised a meeting between Ukrainian and Russian Caritas organizations to discuss possibilities of cooperation and peace work, beyond the political escalation.

## THE YEAR 2013 IN PICTURES



July

### Caritas helps flood victims in India:

While people in Germany still struggle with the consequences of the floods in their country, severe flooding also occurs in India. Especially remote mountain villages in the Ganges-Valley are affected. Caritas Germany helps.



August

### Floods also in Pakistan:

In the course of the summer more regions are affected by floods – now also China, Russia and Pakistan. The disasters reach far beyond the classical monsoon areas.



September

### Forgotten suffering of older refugees:

A study conducted by Caritas shows that the suffering of older refugees from Syria is hardly perceived. In the run-up to the "International Day of Older Persons" Caritas Germany reaffirms the demands for better medical care of elderly people.



For a little while the power of violence and weapons may sometimes be stronger than solidarity. However, in the long run it will never succeed and, thus, never be sustainable. Sustainable peace is only possible by dialogue and coexistence of people. According to this premise, we will - with your kind support, dear donors, supporters and friends of Caritas Germany - continue our activities and our help into the future. For your support in this, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts!



*Peter Neher*

Prelate Dr Peter Neher  
President of the German  
Caritas Association

*Oliver Müller*

Dr Oliver Müller  
Director of the International  
Department of Caritas Germany

#### Earthquake in Pakistan:

After a quake of magnitude 7.8 Caritas Germany is on site in the Southwest of Pakistan. In the extremely poor region Caritas staff provides the people with tents, food, water and medication.

October



November

#### Bishops visiting Syrian refugees:

The Chairman of the Council of the Evangelical Church, Nikolaus Schneider, and the Deputy Chairman of the German Bishops' Conference (DBK), Bishop Norbert Trelle, call for support of relief for refugees.

#### Commitment to peace in Ukraine:

Caritas Ukraine supports peaceful protests in Ukraine and helps victims of violence. In several interviews, Andrij Waskowycz, President of Caritas Ukraine (photo), condemns the increasing violence in the country.

December

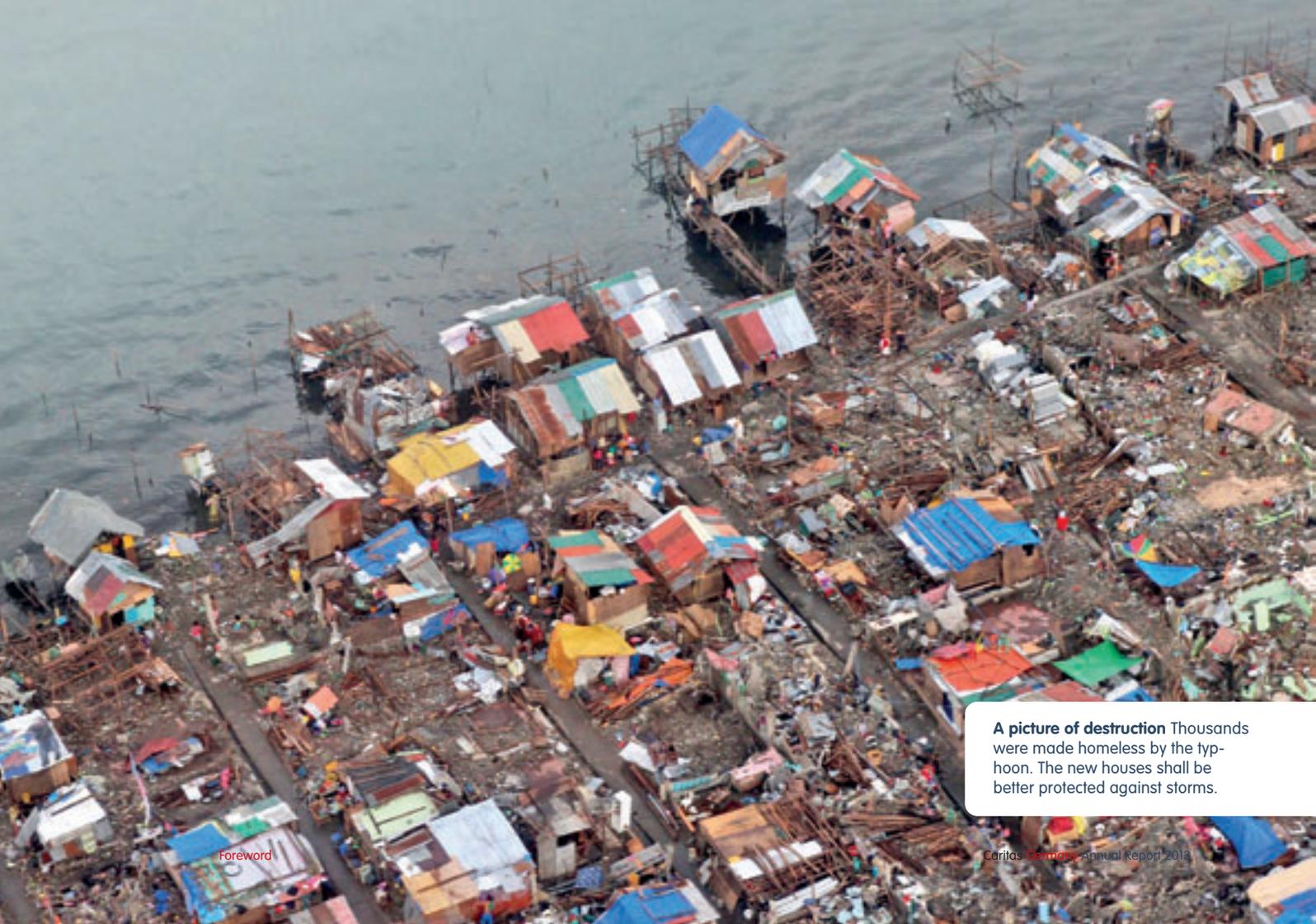


## A whole nation rolling up its sleeves

When Typhoon Haiyan swept across the Philippines on November 8th, it left behind a trail of total devastation. Thousands of people lost their lives. Hundreds of thousands became homeless. Many of the affected were left with nothing. All the more Caritas Germany's aid workers are impressed by the solidarity and team spirit of the people tackling the reconstruction.

**D**ark clouds are building up, the sky turns gloomy. Worried, Elizelda Roylon looks upwards: "If it just stopped raining that much," she sighs, hoping her makeshift shelter in which she - along with her five children - finds just enough space to sleep, will stay dry. The young woman built it all on her own, using the debris left behind in the wake of Typhoon Haiyan.

Her husband, who could have helped her, is not around; he works as a car varnisher in Saudi Arabia. For four days, he didn't even know if his family in the remote village of Daanbantayan - located in the North of the island of Cebu - survived the disaster. Elizelda Roylon had to drive one hour with her cousin's auto cycle to reach a working telephone line and calm



**A picture of destruction** Thousands were made homeless by the typhoon. The new houses shall be better protected against storms.

him. True, their house had been completely destroyed, but the family survived.

Typhoon Haiyan, which had swept across the Philippines on November 8th, took the lives of more than 6.300 people and plunged hundreds of thousands into existential distress. Guiuan, a city with 50.000 inhabitants, has largely been destroyed, along with numerous smaller villages. Until this day, many of the people affected by the disaster depend on outside help, because the storm did not just destroy quarters, but also coconut plantations, harbours, fishing boats, handicraft workshops and streets. Caritas Germany first of all provided relief, food, drinking water, kitchenware and hygiene articles as well as tarpaulins and tools needed for the building of emergency shelters in the disaster area. With the Philippine Caritas, "National Secretariat for Social Action" (NASSA), a local partner well experienced in disaster aid, already on site, quick support was possible. Only a few days after the tropical storm a team from Caritas Germany arrived in order to support the local aid workers and to coordinate the different humanitarian operations. Meanwhile Caritas Germany and the dioceses of Borongan and Calbayog entered a strong partnership on the island of Samar to support the relief and the medium to long-term reconstruction. Caritas aid workers from various countries – among them the USA, Australia, England and the Netherlands – are involved in other devastated areas. Via the international Caritas confederation, which is uniting 165 national Caritas associations, the organisations coordinated and shared the aid for different regions of the disaster affected areas. It was their close collaboration that could guarantee a quick and comprehensive care for the victims.

Elizelda Roylon smiles as the Caritas truck turns onto the nearby church square. She receives a food package, too: two kilos of rice, sardines, noodles and water. Her ten-year-old son is already piling up firewood. "Life has to go on", she sighs. "My children give me the strength I need". Actually, Elizeldas husband wanted to return back home right after the phone call, she says, "but I said: Stay! At least one of us has to earn the bread and butter now." She used to have a manicure salon next to her house, but the storm blew it away – "and, anyway, manicure is the

**"Listen attentively and find out what the people really need."**

last thing people are thinking of right now", she says and smiles.

Having completed the relief phase after approximately three months, Caritas Germany and its partner organizations – foremost the Philippine Caritas – are starting the reconstruction of houses, involving the affected people. It is planned to build storm-proof quarters, adapted to the local ways of construction, which the affected people can build on their own, assisted by Caritas' shelter experts. Gernot Ritthaler, who, as relief-coordinator from Caritas Germany, gained an on-site impression, explains the priorities of reconstruction: "We have to listen well and find out what the people really need. There is no use in building houses in which nobody wants to live in because they don't come up to the cultural habits."

Architect Claus Hemker, who has already been working for Caritas Germany in countries like, >>



**The emphasis is on solidarity:** Many volunteers came from other parts of the country to help in the reconstruction.



#### Many fishermen

in the disaster area were deprived of their livelihood. Stable boats are the basis for a successful new start.

among others, Eastern Africa, Pakistan and Haiti, is helping to coordinate social and technical issues during the reconstruction. He accompanies a pilot project in the severely affected municipality of Balangiga. The former inhabitants of the houses now destroyed are involved in every step of the construction and in the process of reconstruction. In parts of the community districts which are completely destroyed, the reconstruction of private quarters is not the only thing that needs to be tackled, but also the complete infrastructure of the community, the school, public buildings, agriculture and fishing.

Caritas-staff is giving advice to the village committees in Balangiga because circumstances have fundamentally changed in many areas. Boatbuilding is one example. Traditionally, the fishing fleet consists of wooden boats. However the population of trees, thinned out in the Philippines anyway, decreased even more as a result of the typhoon. There is a lack of wood. To make sure that the fishermen could go to the sea again as soon as possible, boats made of fibreglass-reinforced plastic, produced by a manufactory on the island of Samar, were acquired. Meanwhile, the fibreglass-boats are being produced

## CARITAS NETWORK

### “They take the fate into their own hands”

Karin Uckrow, working for Caritas Germany as coordinator for disaster relief and securing livelihood on the Philippines, writes about her first impressions.

After our arrival on the Isle of Samar, we head for the project area of Caritas Germany - the place where we are going to live and work for the next two years. We are driving through Tacloban, one of the cities most affected by the typhoon. The degree of the devastation is

extreme. Haiyan was ripping off roofs and windows even of solidly built houses; lesser solid ones were destroyed completely. Seeing the full extent of the disaster through the car window, I try to imagine how it must feel to lose everything within a few hours – the house, the livelihood, all the belongings and means to earn a living, but I can't. It remains an attempt. Maybe it'll be easier for me when I will meet people who are going to tell me their personal story of the disaster.

The solidarity among the Philippine population is enormously great. Many Philippines from non-affected areas came just to roll up their sleeves as volunteers. Four



Disaster preparedness already in the reconstruction phase



**Clean up and start anew**  
The only concern at first was to have a roof over the head.

on-site. For this purpose, Caritas Germany is training special staff.

Disaster preparation plays a vital role during the reconstruction of houses to ensure a better resistance against storms and earthquakes in the future. A small and stable "basic house" is made of stone and provides protection for a whole family during emergency situations. According to their personal needs and wishes, the inhabitants may build additional rooms, workshops or stables around the core area. Inside technical innovation, outside local design.

**WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED**

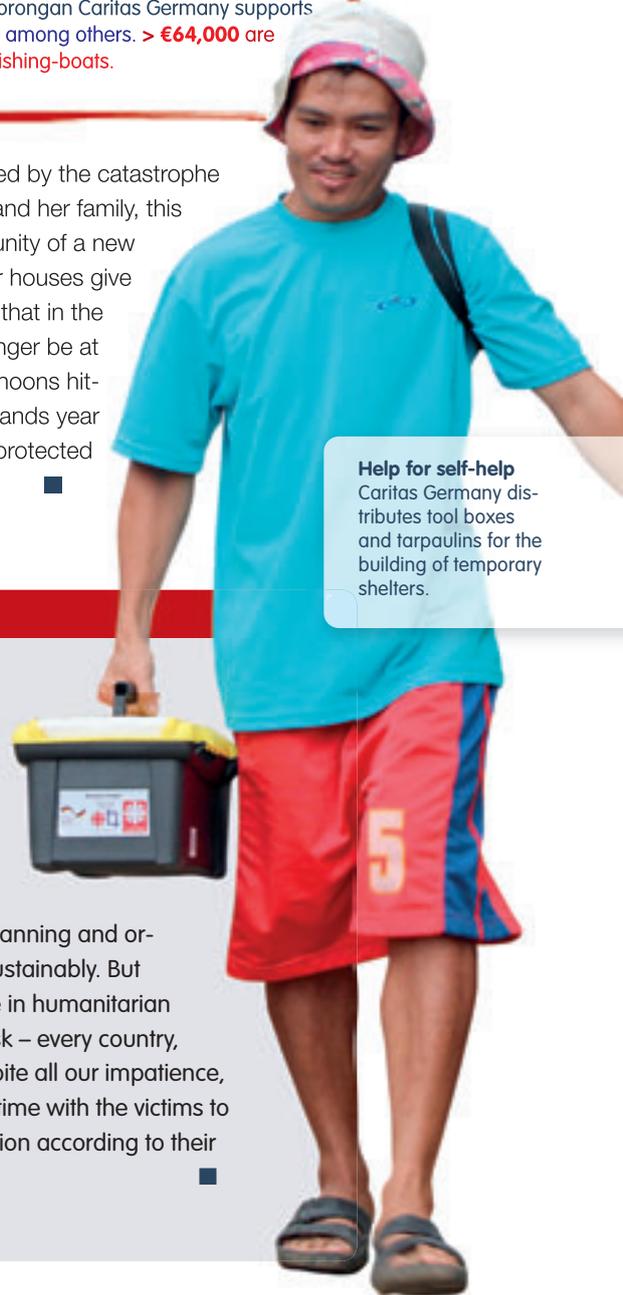
Thanks to your great support Caritas Germany could provide sustainable disaster relief on the Philippines. 14 Million Euros of donations are available for this purpose.

Immediately after the hitting of the typhoon, during the acute emergency assistance phase, Caritas Germany provided relief items such as food, tent tarpaulins and tool sets. > Caritas Germany raised more than €1.200.000 for this project.

In cooperation with the "Divine Word Missionaries", the reconstruction of 130 houses could be started in the areas of Tacloban, Ormoc/Leyte, Northern Cebu and Bohol and start-up support for small-scale entrepreneurs was granted. > Caritas Germany contributed €100.000 to these projects.

In the diocese of Borongan Caritas Germany supports affected fishermen among others. > €64,000 are available for new fishing-boats.

For people affected by the catastrophe like Elizelda Roylon and her family, this provides the opportunity of a new start. Also, the safer houses give them the assurance that in the future they will no longer be at the mercy of the typhoons hitting the Philippine islands year after year, not as unprotected as they used to be. ■



**Help for self-help**  
Caritas Germany distributes tool boxes and tarpaulins for the building of temporary shelters.

months after the typhoon we are facing a spirit of total optimism: houses and buildings are covered with tarpaulins to be protected against the rain. Repairing work, reconstruction or new construction is going on – a hustle and bustle anytime and everywhere. Children are going to school, with the lessons temporarily taking place in a tent next to the destroyed school building, and small shops in the neighbourhood offer a limited range of goods again.

I am impressed by my encounters with the people. They are all affected by the disaster, more or less. And yet we hardly hear them complain or regret their per-

sonal situation but we see people taking the fate in their own hands – whatever needs to be done is being done. And we want to help planning and organising the reconstruction sustainably. But even with years of experience in humanitarian aid, this remains a difficult task – every country, every culture is different. Despite all our impatience, we have to and want to take time with the victims to tackle the issue of reconstruction according to their needs. ■

Flood in Central Europe



## State of emergency in the heart of Europe

A period of long and extremely heavy rainfall caused **far-reaching floods** in Germany and other areas in Central Europe. In all areas affected by the flood, Caritas played an active role in rendering relief and giving advice. Caritas Germany was helping comprehensively also in the Czech Republic.

**B**arriers of sandbags along the river banks. Piles of bulky waste at the roadsides. The smell of mud is in the air. The otherwise so charming 800-souls-village of Fischerdorf/Bavaria resembles a battlefield, since one week ago the Danube had burst its banks, flooding houses, some of them up to the second floor. Some parts of the district can only be reached by boat. And everywhere you find people dressed in work-wear with rubber boots, equipped with buckets, shovels and high-pressure cleaners. The place is crowded with aid workers who are going to see every single affected house, every affected company building in order to remove damaged furniture and mud and to dry wet walls – and to console the inhabitants. Many of them just cannot realise that they have lost nearly everything.

Scenes like these can be seen not only in Bavaria but in large parts of Germany and its neighbouring countries in June 2013. In that very month 55 administrative districts of Germany are declared disaster areas. Parts of Austria, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary are also suffering from the floods. One thing becomes apparent: The term “Flood of the Century” for the flood of 2002 was chosen too readily. “But who could have ever imagined that something like this could happen again so soon?” one affected inhabitant of the city of Passau plaintively asks. His house is un-



**Masses of** water flooded complete cities – and left behind mud and debris (picture above).

der water, up to the first floor, just like eleven years ago. After heavy rainfall the rivers burst their banks and caused devastating damage. Disaster alarm was proclaimed. The damage in Germany is reckoned to be about 11.7 billion Euros according to an assessment of the reinsurance company “Münchener Rückversicherung”. This makes it the most costly natural disaster in the year of 2013. In the Czech Republic the total claims of losses reported to insurance companies amounted to 181 Million Euro. 2700 households were affected there, most of them in the area of Litoměřice. 22.704 persons had to be evacuated temporarily.

The affected population of Germany receives enormous help via the Diocesan Caritas Associations of Dresden-Meissen, Magdeburg, Munich-Freising, Passau and Regensburg. To a great extent, Caritas benefited from the experience made during the Elbe River Flood of 2002, especially as far as the coordination of help is concerned as well as the making use of the network of Caritas associations and institutions all over Germany. Caritas Germany, the relief organisation of the “German Caritas Association”, supports, like it already did in 2002, the aid operations in Germany and the Czech Republic, coordinates the calls for donations and support measures and also delegates experienced field experts.

The aid effected by Caritas can be divided into three phases: During the immediate relief phase Caritas staff and volunteers are providing temporary shelters, distribute food, drinks, clothes and hygiene kits. In many places evacuated people find shelter in Caritas institutions, provided these are not affected themselves. In addition to material support there is a focus on psychosocial care.

In the context of the repair work to be done, Caritas Germany produces a “Flood Brochure” containing useful information on the most important steps to be taken after the flood, and supports the Diocesan Caritas Associations in equipping damaged houses and flats with technical devices needed for cleaning and drying. Furthermore, Caritas, in view of the long-term reconstruction phase, is giving advice to the affected with regard to the claiming of government aid or negotiations with insurances; Caritas also provides financial support, wherever necessary, needed for the fixing of da-

## THE WAY WE HAVE HELPED

**The Diocesan Caritas Associations of Dresden-Meissen, Munich-Freising, Passau and Regensburg spent € 9.26 Million of private donations, offertories and funds out of church taxes for the support of flood victims. Caritas Germany supports the aid operations of the Czech Caritas with € 1.000.000.**

People in the disaster areas received **material** (tools rental, disinfectants, hygiene kits, wall-dryer rental, high pressure rental etc.) and **financial support** (immediate emergency aid right after the flood; also means-tested financial help). Moreover, the help of Caritas Germany included **subsidies for energy costs, social and psychosocial care, construction consultancy, socio-spatial projects (cafés for affected people) and recreation activities** for flood victims.

> Social and psychosocial care is sponsored by the Deutsche Bank Foundation and Daimler AG, among others.

> Due to the great need Caritas will continue its help in Eastern Germany and parts of Bavaria beyond the year of 2014.

amaged buildings, for the replacing of furniture and household goods. Most severely affected families are given the chance to recover in Caritas rehabilitation centres. The Czech Caritas is rendering similar help. Its director Lukáš Curylo reports that, thanks to financial support from the Czech Republic and from abroad, he is able

to render long-term support for the affected people. While the worst damages have been fixed quite fast, Caritas will remain on-site. For, as Curylo emphasizes, there is one special aid that will be “necessary well beyond the year of 2013: psychosocial care”.

Wounds of the soul cannot be healed as fast as cracks in the walls. ■



“High-pressure -support”: Just like the author of this report, Caritas-staff-member Stefan Teplan, hundreds of volunteers spontaneously provided assistance during and after the flood in Bavaria and Eastern Germany.

## On the run in their own country

For more than three years, **civil war** has been raging in **Syria**. Millions of people are on the run as internally displaced persons. They suffer from the fighting, from hunger and poverty. And those who fled to neighboring countries are losing hope of returning to their homes in the near future.

**A**dibe is a simple peasant woman. Her hands show signs of hard work in the fields. At home, in the Syrian province of Daraa, she and her husband used to have a small house and a piece of land. Now their house is in ruins, bombed out during the Syrian Civil War. Her husband is dead – killed by Bashar al-Assad's Militias. Adibe now bears the sole responsibility for her extended family. She's 55, but looks ten years older. "We were on the run," she starts to tell. She was hiding in a shelter with other Syrian refugees. There, Syrian soldiers tracked them down. "They took away the men and stabbed them with their bayonets," she says, not able to hold back her tears. "Then they knocked them down with their vehicles". The women and children managed to cross the border to Jordan.

Many people from Syria suffer a similar fate as Adibe's family. They hold out as long as possible, they try to evade the fighting and maintain a civilized life. At some point, it gets too dangerous and they move to relatives or friends in less embattled cities and areas in Syria. They become refugees in their own country - internally displaced people. Whereas in Jordan and Lebanon the refugees can register with the UN and thus gain an official status, the internally displaced remain hidden. Quite often, they have to make it on their own, without any outside assistance.

In spite of the war, Caritas Germany succeeded in extending humanitarian aid operations within Syria. Especially in the greater metropolitan area of Damascus and the border region near Lebanon people are

**"The selfless commitment of the aid workers is giving hope to the people."**



provided with food and blankets. Medical aid is provided wherever possible; Caritas Germany is involved particularly in the coastal areas and the Northeastern part of the country. The need is great. "Doctors have to amputate when they treat war injuries, because hospitals are short of medicine and equipment," says Vera Jeschke who coordinates Caritas Germany's aid for Syrian refugees. "Many children have lost their arms or legs, too".

Caritas Germany is urging for better protection of the internally displaced persons. In Syria, as well as in Mali or Southern Sudan, where Caritas Germany provides aid for internally displaced persons, the affected people have no refugee status and, therefore, almost no rights to rely on. As long as the actual goal, the process of pacification, is not in sight, free access for relief organisations is crucial within the Syrian conflict in order to supply the population with vital goods and medical aid.

In contrast to Syria, this at least is possible in neighbouring countries like Jordan. The basic needs are met also for farmer Adibe and her family. Accompanied by her daughter Ghofram (31) and her niece Fatma (37), she arrived at the Caritas distribution centre in Madaba, a city south of Amman. Like many other Syrian refugees, they receive toothbrushes, toothpaste, towels, shower gel and soap, tampons and shampoo. Furthermore, mattresses and blankets are being distributed. The refugees are supplied with food and drinking water; they get legal advice and psychosocial care. Summarizing the projects already realized and the projects still ongoing, Caritas Germany was able to reach 100.000 people only in Jordan.

Its local partner, Caritas Jordan, is not working in the big refugee camps, but it is rendering decentralized help. It supports refugees in finding accommodation at their relatives or in apartments to rent. "We're looking for direct access to the families, our help is community-based," Vera Jeschke says. Thus, people can benefit from social structures like church parishes and voluntary work. The staff is in close touch with the families and cares for them psychologically.

"The selfless involvement and devoted commitment of the aid-workers is admirable," Jeschke says. "What they give to the refugees is more than only help and charity, it is hope." Many of the aid-workers are exhausted; therefore, Caritas Germany now also helps them and organises psycho-social care and times off for them. For one thing's for sure: They will need a lot of strength to continue their work. ■

Syria: Three years of civil war – more than 160.000 people killed



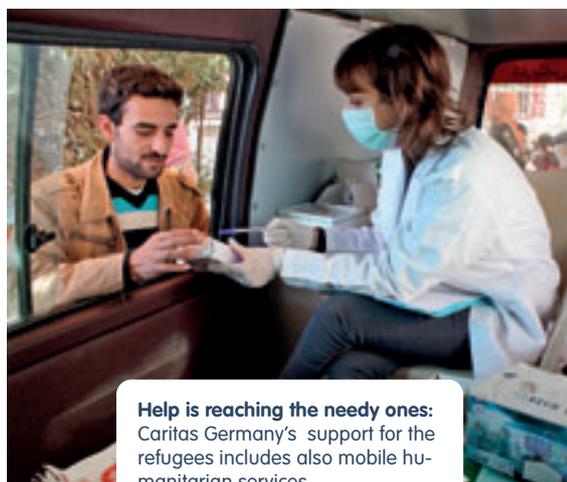
## THE WAY WE HELP

The Caritas relief for victims of the Syrian civil war is possible due to the support of many donors, the grants of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany as well as the generous support of our foundation partners. For instance:

Aid operations for Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Syria were supported by the **Peter Osypka Foundation** with the amount of **€ 426.000**.

Bavarian Television's benefit campaign "**Sternstunden e.V.**" is supporting Caritas Germany in the development and implementation of an education concept for pre-school children in five different locations in Jordan. Sternstunden e.V. makes these projects possible by granting **€432.000** for providing families in need with medication, food and hygiene products.

In total, **more than €10.000.000** were available for Caritas Germany to help the refugees – last but not least by the funds of the Federal Foreign Office of Germany.



Help is reaching the needy ones: Caritas Germany's support for the refugees includes also mobile humanitarian services.



**Sustainable water management:** Wells and detention basins supply water for agriculture even in the dry seasons.

## "We regulate the **water**"

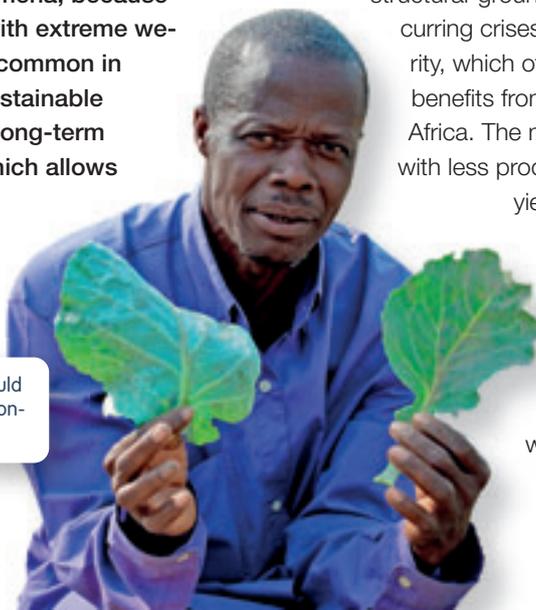
From 2011 to 2012 parts of Sahel were hit by a long period of drought which affected more than eight million people. Caritas Germany provided emergency support, as it did the next year, when heavy rain led to severe flooding. Sustainable disaster aid responds to the climatic changes with sophisticated water management.

The aid programmes for Western Sahel are just as different as the diverse crises hitting the region during the past years are. During the drought periods, the main objective is to provide the affected people with drinking water and food. When the flood period sets in, they have to be brought into safety and emergency shelters have to be provided. Long-term disaster aid, however, considers both phenomena, because climatic fluctuations with extreme weather phenomena are common in this region. Caritas' sustainable programmes aim at a long-term water management which allows better responses to droughts and floods.

**After years of drought** first harvests could be reaped again. The Caritas-projects contribute to food-security.

The Western African Sahel frequently is an area of operations for aid-workers of Caritas Germany. In 2006, 2011 and 2012 droughts alternated with floods in 2007, 2009 and 2013 nearly year by year. In some parts of the Sahel region, people face food shortage and poverty even aside from the times of disaster, which is why they permanently need outside help. The reasons for that can be found more in structural-grounded poverty than in the regularly recurring crises and disasters. Only a small minority, which often exhausts the best arable land, benefits from the export industry of Western Africa. The major part of the population is left with less productive areas from which they hardly yield enough harvest for their own demand or for sale on local markets.

But even during the periods of crisis, there is enough food in stock. The problem is of different nature: Most people can't afford it. That's why aid-workers, when they distribute food-items –





**Flooding in the drought region:**  
Heavy rainfall caused the Niger to burst its banks.

something which Caritas is doing only when no other help is possible - , make sure that they are really local. Thus, disaster aid also strengthens local markets.

The long-term-goal is, however, to respond to the climatic changes with a sophisticated water management. One way to achieve this are "cash-for-work"-programmes involving, for instance, affected people in Mali into disaster prevention operations and thus giving them a chance to generate an income. The water retention pools, dikes and irrigation systems built this way, improve the agricultural productivity permanently. These projects serve as long-term-protection against droughts and floods and also help to counteract poverty. "With the money earned, families can buy food-items which they urgently need", says Hannes Stegemann, Caritas' desk-officer in charge of the area, "at the same time the people can make use of the rain more effectively, thanks to the newly built canals and dams." For more than 20 years, Caritas Germany has been collaborating with the local partner organization ENDA in Mali. According to the local needs, the projects are being augmented by a system of grain storage in the villages. By this sustainable approach Caritas Germany helps to improve the living conditions of the people permanently.

**"The construction of canals and dams allows for better utilization of rain."**

The experiences gained in Mali benefit a sizeable pilot project in the region bordering Guinea Bissau and Senegal, which are, like all countries in the Sahel-countries, affected by drought, erosion and desertification. The climate has always been characterized by a large natural variety, with alternating drier and more humid phases. These cycles shifted during the past years, leading to crop losses. The climatic shifts have effects on the water reserves, vegetation and the quality of soil. There is the danger of increasing small- and medium-sized disasters.

"In our disaster preparedness programmes we consider the shifts from droughts to floods," says Stegemann, "most of all it is a matter of better water regulation." In order to involve the affected people into the different actions to be taken, Caritas Germany will hold more than 250 training courses in preventive health care and rural production. The different water management measures include the building of some 2.500 meters of dike systems, 21 wells and 13 boreholes. Thus, with the help of three local partners and financial support of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (in Germany abbreviated as BMZ), sustainable disaster prevention shall be implemented within six years in Casamance/Senegal and the adjacent Northern region of Guinea-Bissau. ■

## “To make the aid bear fruit”

Disaster relief and –preparedness will work if helpers, partners and affected people pull together. Caritas Germany is guided by strict **principles and guidelines**.

It is stipulated in the principles and guidelines of the International Department of Caritas Germany: “The individual situation of an affected person is the only thing mattering if a decision has to be made about who should benefit from relief first.” In an interview Gernot Ritthaler, Caritas Germany’s coordinator of disaster relief, explains how the principles, illustrated in the lower part of the following pages, are being applied into practice, which problems might arise and why it is important to stick to them nevertheless.

*„Sustainable disaster relief – help beyond the crisis” is the title of the strategic concept in which you formulated the key points of Caritas Germany’s work. What does “sustainable” mean in the context of disaster relief?*

It is Caritas Germany’s specific aspiration to think and act beyond the crisis. And it is already the immediate relief work that should include starting points for further long-term structural help, wherever possible. Therefore it is necessary to link Caritas Germany’s core field of work – which is disaster aid – with the classical collaboration in development aid and disaster preparedness. This requires a close cooperation

### The way we help – pivotal excerpts from Caritas Germany’s principles and guidelines



#### Help for people in need

“Caritas Germany provides assistance and protection to everyone, regardless of their race, religion, nationality or political persuasion. When we plan how to distribute aid most effectively, we focus only on the individual situations of the people affected.”

> This principle, which has its roots in the biblical message of a philanthropic God, marks the very core of Caritas Germany’s work. Not least in crisis regions and civil war torn countries like Syria, Southern Sudan or Afghanistan (photograph) it is the independency of help that prevents the taking over of conflicting parties.



#### Taking Sides with the Affected

“Caritas Germany stands up for the victims of violent clashes, conflicts and natural disasters. We fight for those who are poor and marginalized. Regardless of what political interests are at stake, we look for ways that lead to justice, peace, reconciliation and dialogue.”

> Refugees and expellees are looking for help and protection. Hoping to return back home, they persevere – like the Syrian family in our picture – for months or years. And yet it is them who are giving hope for reconciliation and a peaceful new reconstruction. Thus, the principle of the work of Caritas “We strengthen the weakest” also stands for the goals of democratization and social justice.

with other players during the reconstruction phase and the long-term support for the affected people.

*Right after the horrible disaster caused by Typhoon Haiyan, you visited the Philippines. What are the hallmarks of sustainable help there?*

Immediately after the disaster had struck, the staff of the Philippinian Caritas started its relief-work, e.g. by life-saving activities or by providing makeshift shelters for people who lost their houses. We know the local colleagues and have been collaborating with them for years. They are the most important players in the reconstruction and long-term support for the affected.

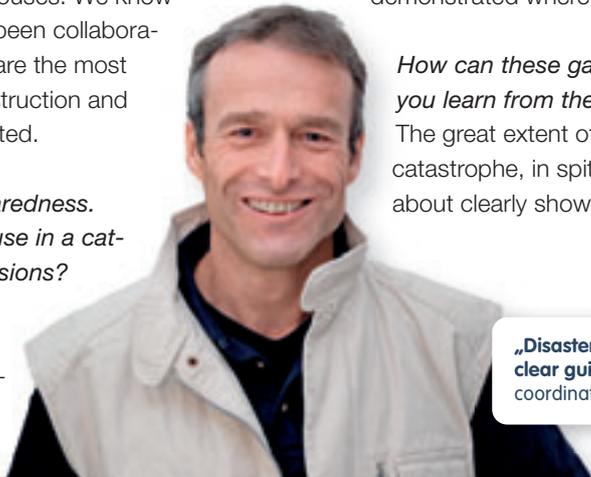
*You mentioned disaster preparedness. Can preparedness be of any use in a catastrophe with such big dimensions?*

We cannot prevent a catastrophe, no doubt about it. However, exactly on the affected Philippine Islands it was plain to

see, how the measures taken by Caritas as well as by other aid organisations and, last but not least, the Philippine state, succeeded. The early warning system worked quite well in many places; a lot of people could escape from the direct coastal areas and get to safety in the hinterland. Houses which were meeting the specific requirements of disaster preparedness were less destroyed than the simple ones, which stood close to the coast anyway. This also clearly demonstrated where the gaps are.

*How can these gaps be filled, how can you learn from the catastrophe?*

The great extent of destruction which the catastrophe, in spite of all efforts, brought about clearly shows where >>



**„Disaster preparedness needs clear guidelines“:** Gernot Ritthaler, coordinator of disaster relief.



## Respecting and protecting human dignity

“Caritas Germany encourages people to help themselves and does not try to deprive them of their right to make their own decisions. We actively work to protect human rights and we integrate those affected in the organization and development of relief projects as much as possible. In our view, their strengths and skills hold the key to their being able of overcoming a difficult situation.”

> Caritas Germany takes a stand for help for self-help. A prerequisite of sustainable aid is the inclusion of victims affected by crises and catastrophes into reconstruction. Only thus it will become an individual new start.

## Confidence in our partners

“Caritas Germany works to empower those in need so they can shape their own future. This is why cooperating with local Caritas staff is vital. They are familiar with the local conditions, they have emotional and familial ties to the area, and they are trusted by their fellow citizens. They follow the principle of providing aid effectively so people can help themselves.”

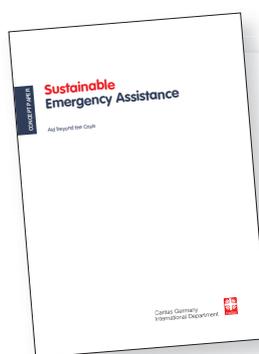
> In most cases local staff is doing relief work after a catastrophe, just like the Caritas team on the Philippines as seen on the picture. Even in the reconstruction phase Caritas draws upon the competence of local partners. And on the cooperation of 165 Caritas-organizations worldwide.

the gaps in the field of preparedness are. As often in cases of disaster, the main victims are the poorest ones. Together with them we are building storm-proof houses with an adequate distance to the coast. And with the help of our partners on-site we create new sources of income, setting up boat workshops or planting new agricultural products.

*This may make sense after natural disasters. But how can sustainable help look like in the case of crises and conflicts when you run the risk that every construction-work will be immediately destroyed again?*

It all comes down to tailored aid; that is aid appropriate to the respective situation. During a conflict it is, first of all, crucial to save lives, provide refugees with the absolute essentials and to provide safe shelters for them. True, many Syrian refugees don't wish anything more than returning back to their homeland and a peaceful future. Yet, as long as this is not possible we do all we

can to improve their living conditions. Psychosocial care, helping to cope with violence and flight traumatization, can contribute a lot to reach sustainability. Another example is peace building work; effected by, for instance, joint activities of different population groups or by including the population of Jordan and Lebanon in aid efforts for Syrian refugees. Even in difficult situations like this Caritas Germany sticks to its principles and codes of conduct. For we are deeply convinced that only thus our help will bear fruit and only in collaboration with the affected people. ■



### Sustainable Emergency Assistance

Aid beyond the crisis  
Strategic concept of the International Department of Caritas Germany

Ordering address: ++49 761 7 200-288  
contact@caritas-international.de or  
download from [www.caritas-international.de](http://www.caritas-international.de)

## The way we help – pivotal excerpts from Caritas Germany's principles and guidelines



### Action based on need

"Caritas Germany's humanitarian projects are organized according to people's cultures and customs. They consider local possibilities and resources. Therefore, Caritas Germany buys relief items locally or within the region and thus deliberately supports regional economic cycles. The help of Caritas takes the local social context into account, in order to avoid that the help granted creates new ways of injustice and conflicts."

- > Cash-for-Work-Programmes as practiced in the case of building wells or water retention basins do not only help to improve the infrastructure and disaster preparedness, they also generate work and income for the people.



### Sustainable Support

"Caritas Germany takes care that help does not lead to a long-term dependency. It is therefore only in exceptional cases that we support relief programmes which require a long-term financial commitment from abroad. The relief organisation of the German Caritas Association supports sustainable perspectives in development by mid-term reconstruction projects."

- > Caritas Germany provides sustainable support also after the typhoon hit the Philippines, just like it did after the tsunami in the Indian Ocean in 2004 (photograph) – for instance by the replacement of boats to enable the fishermen to be self-sufficient again. Aid organisations and the government coordinate their activities in order to avoid an overfishing of the oceans.

## Tender plants, first harvests

New seeds, better cultivation techniques and modern irrigation – these are the methods by which Caritas Germany and its local partners are to provide sustainable help against starvation in the Afghan highlands.

The Afghan highlands are barren land. It's hard to find a tree or a bush lining the reddish-brown paths. Together with the population Caritas Germany works here, in the county of Sangtakht, 300 kilometers west of the capital of Kabul, for a better future since the Taliban regime has fallen. People call the area the “forgotten province” because, due to their ethnicity and their faith, they could never expect anything else but oppression from those in power in Kabul. They call themselves Hazara, their ancestors came from Mongolia.

The summers here are too dry and too hot, the winters too cold and too long. The yields on the fields are so poor that, in average, the harvest is sufficient only for seven or eight months a year. People have to starve during the other months. Families only manage to survive by sending young men, who actually are needed for the work on their own fields, to work to Kabul or Tehran. In order to stop the hunger and the rural exodus, Caritas Germany and its Afghan partners, with the support of the European Union, now have started great nutrition projects, which - by introducing new seeds, improved cultivation techniques and new water channels - will increase the yields permanently to such a degree that people can really live on them.

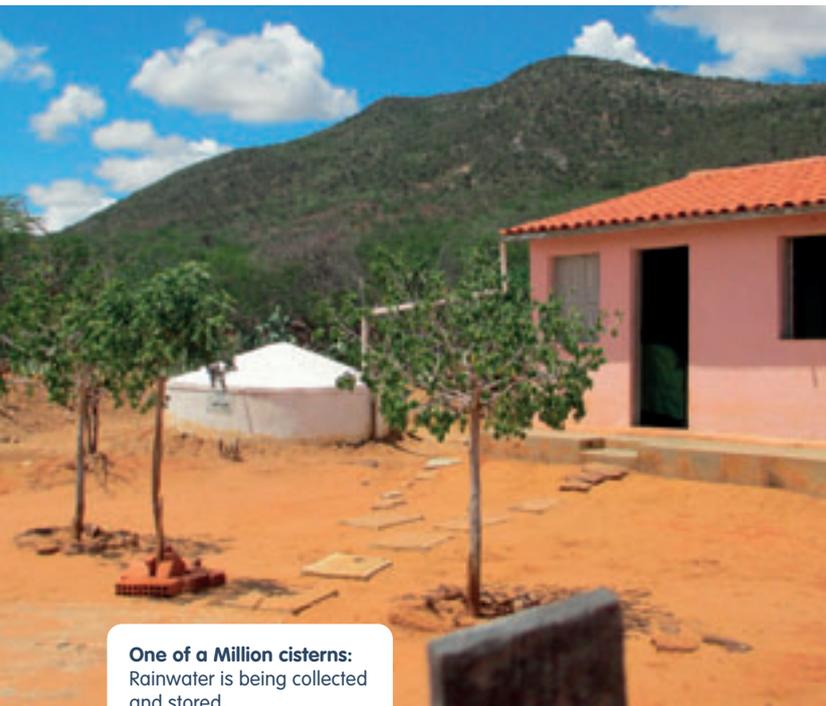
Whoever takes a look over the fields and in the storerooms, can already observe the first successful results: The yield has, as asserted by farmers, tripled within the first year. Even vitamin-packed pumpkins, radishes and cucumbers have been grown in experimental gardens. In the very sense of the word these are delicate little plants that thrive here. Much work still has to be done. The poor soil of Afghanistan's Highlands is not made for rapid success. But people here, this is what they convey in every conversation, have all the patience and tenacity required. ■



**Rich harvest:** In spite of poor soil even vitamin-packed pumpkins grow in Afghanistan's Highlands.

# The Water Managers

Search, drill, store, irrigate –in **North-Eastern Brazil's** dry regions everything depends on appropriate use of the scarce resource of water.



**One of a Million cisterns:**  
Rainwater is being collected and stored.

Contentedly José Edmilson Ferreira dos Santos looks at his small plantation: The fruits of the Umbu-Tree and the Maracuja have been thriving well again this year. This cannot be taken for granted in dry and hot Sertão, where the farmer from an agricultural cooperative lives with his wife and two children. Here, in Northeastern

Brazil – a region bigger than Germany and France together – the rains are very scarce. It's regarded as the country's poorhouse.

**"We grow much more fruit and can sell the juice."**

Smallholders like dos Santos could not earn a living from the harvest until they were able to carefully irrigate the fields – an opportunity they have since they started building cisterns.

In response to pressure by the Church, Caritas Germany and other organisations, the government of Brazil meanwhile supports the project "1 Million Cisterns" for the Sertão, developed by the organization IRPAA (regional institute for locally adapted agriculture and livestock farming). The government covers the costs of the cisterns, while Caritas Germany and other partners finance

the trainings, maintenance and work of the agricultural cooperatives.

With modern irrigation system, the smallholders make maximum use of the short rainy seasons. Excess rainfall is being channeled to the cisterns – as a reserve for the dry seasons. Underground dams prevent the rainwater from running off too quickly, whereas water reservoirs above the ground serve for emergency watering.

By means of intercepting rain drains and rain basins, the fields and orchards can be watered directly. Additionally, deep wells are being drilled on strategic places between the villages. The trainings give the farmers the chance of finding out which cultivation methods have best prospects of economical success and which conditions have to be met. Thus, agriculture in Sertão is possible in spite of scarce rainfall. Many farms converted to organic farming enabling not only better products but also sustainable economy. Higher sales prices compensate the disadvantages which the smallholders have to suffer, compared to industrial agriculture.

"Our country is magnificently beautiful; I never want to move away from here. Just a few years ago our life was hard. But since we have a sufficient number of cisterns thanks to the support of Caritas and IRPAA, we are able to cultivate enough fruit. We use them to produce juice and jam, which we even ship to Europe." Proudly, José Ferreira points at the Umbu tree's grafted fruits, waiting to be exported to Italy."With the money earned by exporting, we are able to pay our contribution to school meals. Thus, our children get a meal when they are at school. We could not afford that before. " ■

> Caritas Germany supports the project with **€100.000** in total.





**Voluntary tutoring:**  
Lalita helps the children of her village to find ways out of poverty.

## The school of the **oppressed**

By education and with perseverance Caritas succeeds in having more and more children exercising their rights in Bihar/India

**E**gg do tin char baatsch " exclaims Lalita. "Egg do tin char baatsch!" the children's choir echoes the multiplication tables in Hindi. About twenty children aged between five and seven years are sitting on the mud floor of the temporary community center, a simple straw hut in Kajra Musahari. The small village in the state of Bihar/India is one of many in the region, mainly inhabited by Musahars - a subgroup of the extremely marginalized population group of the "Dalits", as they are called today, the formerly much maligned "Untouchables". The Musahars were not allowed to own land and had to perform only menial work and even today only the society's most dangerous and dirty tasks are left to them. Therefore, many "Dalits" live in poverty, 85 % of them suffer from malnutrition.

Fifteen-year-old Lalita is tutoring daily, voluntarily and early in the mornings, before she goes to school herself. Since the Musahars can't afford private tutors, this is an enormous help to compensate the learning deficits of the children. And Lalita is proud, because the activity gives her recognition and respect which is something previously unimaginable for a girl from this social class.

Quite different from three years ago when her parents took the eldest of five children out of school to have her improve the meagre family income, by working as a salesgirl at a kiosk. The father earns 800 ru-

pees - the equivalent of ten Euros - a day as day labourer in the surrounding fields. When Lalita turned 15, the parents prepared an arranged marriage. "I felt terrible," says Lalita. "Every time a potential groom and his family came by I'd rather run away. My life, my dreams - everything destroyed!"

It was at that time when the Caritas team started community building in her area and became aware of the girl. "Little by little, and with a lot of sensitivity we succeeded in convincing the parents to change their minds," says project officer Deepshikka.

"Neither were the Musahars aware that school education is compulsory in India since the year 2010, nor did they know that it is illegal to marry one's children off under the age of 18." Lalita's parents were persuaded and her daughter was allowed to go back to school again. Through the support of Caritas, Lalita succeeded in quickly catching up the missed material. Motivated by her achievements, she began to convince other parents to enroll their children in school and not to marry their daughters off before they grew 18 years old. A commitment that should serve as a model, as it contributes to overcome discriminatory caste thinking. ■

> Caritas Germany supports this educational work in Bihar with **€25.000** a year.

**"Lalita is tutoring in the morning, before she goes to school herself."**





## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## Fleeing from war and violence

By the end of 2013 the humanitarian crisis in the Central African republic escalated. Tens of thousands seeking for help are on the run, to escape the ongoing violence and the fighting between the government and rebels. Displaced persons seek for a refuge in churches and church institutions and are provided with food and daily necessities. Caritas is providing emergency aid and carries out projects with adolescents of different religions and ethnicities in order to support long-term peace and reconciliation.

> The aid operations of the international Caritas-network reach **100.000 refugees**.



## ARGENTINA

## Stolen childhood

Cases of child abduction have increased over the past several years in Argentina – especially in the poor Northeastern part of the country. Criminal trafficking gangs make adolescents and children dependent on themselves by violence, drugs and fraud and force them into prostitution. Church organizations, among them Caritas Germany, and civil ones are doing preventive work within the “Network Stolen Childhood”. Children who could be freed from captivity receive psychosocial care.

> Caritas Germany supports the “Network Stolen Childhood” with **€80.824**.

**RUSSIA**

**For the rights of children, education and inclusion**

The centre Sodejstvie in Rostov on Don helps mentally disabled children to exercise their rights to education and support. The services range from theatre workshops to animal-supported therapies. The parents are given information and advice about the rights of their disabled children. Disabled and non-disabled children meet every Saturday in an integrative recreational club in which the parents can actively participate.

> Caritas Germany supports the centre Sodejstvie with **€143.000**.



**TANZANIA**

**Care means support and help**

For more than ten years Caritas Germany has been supporting the rehabilitation centre “Huduma ya Walemavu” in Monduli in the northeast of Tanzania. Huduma ya Walemavu is Swahili and means “Care for disabled people”. The staff is taking care of disabled and their families in some 60 villages and refers its clients to medical care and educational opportunities. The centre itself renders rehabilitation services, provides a pre-school for disabled children and is committed to advocacy for better integration.

> Caritas Germany supports the rehabilitation centre’s work with well over **€520.000**.

**IRAQ**

**Poverty after the war**

Although the security situation in Iraq has improved in the past years, many people still have to live in poverty. Especially children suffer from malnutrition. The focus of Caritas Iraq’s project work is on basic medical care, nutritional advice for families with infants and for pregnant women as well as psychosocial care and medical aid for internally displaced persons.

> Caritas Germany supports nine projects in Iraq with **€813.762** in total.





## JAPAN

## Recovering from the disaster

Children and adolescents from the radioactively contaminated areas around the destroyed nuclear power plant of Fukushima are no longer allowed to play outdoors for health reasons. Their urge to play and move around is extremely limited and their immune system is weakened. Spring and summer camps for pupils from Fukushima offer them a child-oriented break from the strain. On the island of Okinawa, some 2.000 kilometers away from the disaster area, the children can recover and regain their strength during the holidays. The children are accompanied by teachers of their schools and physicians, psychologists and voluntary helpers are taking care of them. Activities such as canoeing, swimming or walking give them the chance to romp outdoors. Healthy and vitamin-packed nutrition supports the children's physical recovery.

> Caritas Germany supports the project in Okinawa/Japan with approximately **€150.000** a year.

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## MOZAMBIQUE

## Health advocates on bikes

Provided with bikes and medical equipment for primary medical homecare they visit sometimes distant villages – and they do so three or four times a week. And yet, the “health activists” are only volunteers. They motivate people to actively deal with health topics, especially HIV-prevention. Over and above, Caritas improves the providing of medical care by building health centres in rural areas.

> Caritas Germany supported the project in 2013 with **€30.000**.





SOUTHERN SUDAN

## A long way to peace and independence

Even after reaching independence from the North violence and civil war are going on in Southern Sudan. In December 2013 the fighting for supremacy in the country escalated. Several thousands of people lost their lives, hundreds of thousands are on the run. Caritas Germany helps the internally displaced; in parallel, the relief organisation of the German Caritas Association, provides the people with start-up support, drinking water, sanitary facilities and schools.

> In 2013 Caritas Germany supported the people returning to Southern Sudan with about **€344.000**.

ISRAEL AND PALESTINE

## Understanding requires knowledge

“Building better bridges” is the name of a peace programme of the “Jaffa Institute” which has been a cooperating partner of Caritas Germany for years. Education is one of the cornerstones of those bridges being built between Arabian and Jewish children, as understanding and approaching work best via knowledge and shared experience, just like hostility is based on prejudice in most cases. Cultural and religious particularities of both population groups are being taught in courses, designed according to age, as well as by common religious or traditional festivities.

> Caritas Germany supported the project “Building better bridges” with **€90.000** in 2013.





Impressed by the aid activities for Syrian refugees: EKD-Chairman Nikolaus Schneider and Bishop Norbert Trelle.

## „More help is indispensable“

A trip to Jordan by an ecumenical delegation draws the attention to the distress of Syrian refugees

The German Bishops' Conference (DBK) and the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD) gave a clear ecumenical signal in November 2013. EKD-Chairman Nikolaus Schneider and Deputy DBK-Chairman Norbert Trelle, travelled together to Jordan in order to gain an on-site impression of the crisis region and of the situation of Syrian refugees.

In Jordan, the ecumenical delegation visited, among others, the refugee camp al-Husn, located close to the Syrian border, and refugee families in Amman. In Amman they had an encounter with several hundreds of Christian refugees from Syria in the institution "Our Lady of Peace Centre". Impressed by these encounters, EKD-Chairman Schneider and Bishop Trelle declared: "Peace in Syria, it seems, still is not within reach. Therefore, more help for this region is indispensable. We ask Christians and, furthermore, the entire population of Germany to address the distress of

the refugees. With a view to the dramatic humanitarian challenge, we appeal to the Federal Government to continue the provision of care for the refugees by financial means."

Since the beginning of the Syrian civil war Caritas Germany and the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (the disaster aid organization of the Evangelical Church in Germany, translator's note) have been active in this region, especially in Jordan and Lebanon. During the last two years they could provide 17 Million Euros of aid to the refugees of the civil war. The ecumenical delegation donated 100.000 Euros for further humanitarian emergency aid to the two Christian aid organisations. The delegation was accompanied by the director of the International Department of the German Caritas Association, Dr. Oliver Müller, and by the president of the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel. ■



Paddy Kelly – here at a workshop for children within his “Art Peace”-project.

## For a culture of peace

With his “Art Peace Project” Paddy Kelly supports the Peace Radio Station Sol Mansi in Guinea-Bissau

**P**addy Kelly is famous for his music. The former frontman of the Kelly Family now demonstrates his artistic variety with his project “Art Peace”, focusing on painting. As he had done in the past years, Kelly again combines his passion for art with the matter close to his heart and most important to him – his commitment to peace.

“I find it of great importance to counterweight the numerous wars and violent tendencies in the world with a culture of peace. According to a study, there were but 21 days in the last century without war on earth. The Art Peace events may only be a drop of water on a hot stone, but the more drops fall on it, the quicker the stone will cool down,” Paddy Kelly explains his intention.

Paddy Kelly wants to shake up but also make a concrete contribution. The sales of his pieces of art are for the benefit of Caritas Germany’s peace work in Guinea-Bissau, a country plagued by civil war and political turmoil for decades.

The voice for peace is called “Radio Sol Mansi” there. It’s the only politically independent radio station in Guinea-Bissau and yet the most popular one. Its programme ranges from news and discussion forums to music and comprehensive education on topics such

as preventive health care or nutrition advice. However different the radio broadcasts may be, they all serve one shared purpose: to create a social climate in which political processes can be discussed non-violently.

Over and above the radio programme Sol Mansi makes a considerable contribution to peace and democracy. Supported by Caritas Germany, teachers, pre-school teachers, social workers and journalists are trained in civics, the press code of conduct and other democratic basic rights. And this knowledge is passed on to schools and media. ■



One of many “voices for peace” at Radio Sol Mansi in Guinea-Bissau.



## Worldwide campaign with Papal Blessing

With the campaign "One Human Family, Food For All" Caritas worldwide takes a stand for the **right for food**

**F**or the very first time all 164 national Caritas-organisations which are united under the umbrella of the confederation Caritas Internationalis, located in Rome, have been involved in one common campaign. It is the defined goal of the campaign to put an end to hunger in the world until the year of 2025. The respective Caritas-organisations commit themselves to raise awareness, support activities of groups at the grass root level and to do advocacy work in order to have their governments establish the right to food by law. Another focus of the campaign is at consumer level: The initiators are of the opinion that a change of nutrition habits and another way of dealing with foodstuff is required to accomplish the goal set. The campaign "One human family, food for all" started on December 10th with a worldwide call for prayer. For that purpose, Caritas Internationalis published the text of a special prayer. Pope Francis blessed the campaign and supported its launch with a five-minute video message in which he explained: "I ask you from the bottom of my heart to support our Caritas organisations in this noble campaign where they will act as one human family to ensure food for all."

## Caritas-projects help to withstand droughts

Disaster preparedness projects in Ethiopia were the destination of Caritas Germany's "exposure Trip"

**A**ccording to information from Caritas Ethiopia, existence-threatening droughts occur on the Horn of Africa every two to three years. This was the alarming message which a delegation of German Caritas-members took back home after their seven-day dialogue-trip to Ethiopia. At the invitation of Caritas Germany, the twelve participants had gathered information on disaster preparedness projects.



"In Ethiopia, the impact of climatic change is apparent," said Jean-Pierre Schneider, director of Caritas Bonn, a participant of the dialogue-trip. "But it is also obvious by which steps - however small they often may be - Caritas succeeds in improving the supply situation".

The construction of cisterns and dams, for instance, retains rain- and stream water and prevents floods at the same time.

The dialogue-trip, to which Caritas Germany invites key staff of German Caritas-associations each year, reveals global problems as well as the international dimension of Caritas' work – this includes disaster-preparedness in Ethiopia as well as climate protection in Germany.



## Shining a light on solidarity with families

In November the event **"One Million Stars"** took place across 81 locations in Germany, all in support of the Caritas' children-clubs in Russia

In 2013, the solidarity campaign "One Million Stars" was linked to this year's campaign of the German Caritas Association: "Families – we can only achieve them together". The different organisers used this to draw attention to the various contributions of families to their members and to society. But they also red-flagged families which are under pressure and which depend on support from others.

The focus of this year's campaign was on Caritas' children's-clubs in Russia – day-care centers, in which children with difficult background receive treatment and – often for the first time in their lives – experience warmth and safety. Due to poverty and, quite often, alcohol-related problems of their parents, more than six million children in Russia grow up in socially dangerous circumstances. About four million children from eleven years onwards regularly consume drugs. That's why boys and girls perceive the children-clubs as an oasis in a desert of misery. Before the campaign "One Million Stars" took place, trained staff from children-clubs in Siberia and Southern Russia had come for a visit to introduce their social work to German Caritas-colleagues – and they also participated when "One Million Stars" were illuminated for "their" children. Proceeds from the campaign enable them to continue offering a piece of family-life to the boys and girls in the children-clubs, in spite of difficult circumstances. ■

## "Don't leave refugees out in the cold!"

On his return from a visit to Jordan and Lebanon **President of Caritas Germany, Peter Neher** emphasizes the importance of Germany's responsibility

We cannot leave Jordan and Lebanon out in the cold when they have to cope with the influx of Syrian refugees. More than a million Syrian refugees have sought refuge in Lebanon by now. For a country with approximately 4.2 million inhabitants, this is an amazing effort. These countries have exhausted their resources," Caritas President Peter Neher, in view of the dramatic situation in the Middle East, pointed out already in March 2013.



In order to gain an on-site impression, the president of the German Caritas Association had visited Caritas projects in Jordan and Lebanon. The visits in refugee camps and conversations with refugee families made the dramatic situation in the region evident. As Neher already had stated during a visit the previous year, the situation on site is getting increasingly tense and caring for the refugees becomes more and more difficult. "Germany and other members of the European Union must not lessen their commitment. The situation is precarious; the host countries have reached the limits of their capacities. In view of the care for the refugees and on behalf of political stability we are all challenged to help the people in this region," Neher emphasized. ■

# Support carried out with passion

They sing, they make music, they paint, bake bread or cake or they cycle up to mountains – the commitment of Caritas Germany's supporters is creative and many-faceted. In the light of the affected people's suffering due to the typhoon in the Philippines, the floods in Central Europe or other disasters and calamities which received less attention, many people took action also in the past year. Activities like

celebrating mass together, initiating a cross company collection campaign or painting sessions in a kindergarten raise funds for charity and engender an experience of a feeling of togetherness. The activities for the benefit of Caritas Germany's work which are presented here are exemplary for many other initiatives. We'd like to say **"Thank you!"** to all the active participants on behalf of the people receiving the support.

## Caritas Germany's team is moving mountains



Last summer Caritas Germany's team cycled up the local mountain (height: nearly 1300 meters) for the benefit of the youth in Brazil's slum areas. The race for the title of the **"Schauinslandkönig"** (which is German for: King of the mountain "Schauinsland" – translator's note) was a sporting success for the 30 bikers – including supporters and Caritas staff – participating. And the team topped it off

when it collected donations: 3.000 Euro were envisaged, 4.371 were raised in the end.



## An entire company collects funds for typhoon victims

When, on November 8th, the severe typhoon brought suffering and devastation to several Philippine islands, many people were motivated to help. So was the staff of the concrete pump manufacturer **Putzmeister** in Aichtal (administrative district Esslingen). At the end of the year the executive board and the works council initiated a fund-raising campaign for the victims of the disaster. The response was impressive. The staff participated in the campaign with great commitment and raised more than 8.000 Euros. The company increased the amount significantly – up to 20.000 Euros in total.



**“How good to have each other...”**



...said the lyrics of the final song of the thanksgiving service which was held in Rexroth-Hoehe, a residential complex for disabled, and which was musically accompanied by the music-group **“Pirmins & Friends”** from the city of Zweibruecken and an accordion player. In the subsequent collection of donations, 91.48 Euros were raised for the benefit of Syrian refugees. How good to have each other...



**Substantial donations for the Philippines**



Moved by reports and pictures in the media, **class 2b of Eberhard-School in Tann** addressed the typhoon disaster on the Philippines as a subject in their general knowledge lessons. The children donated things which meant much to them – toys, books and more. They raised 830.80 Euros for the aid efforts of Caritas Germany by selling their favourite things.

## HELPING CHILDREN TO ESCAPE POVERTY!

As **“Wegbegleiter”** (companion) you can help children worldwide who are living in the direst of poverty! By donating €20 each month, you give them a chance for a better future –with regular meals, medical care and access to school and training. Find out more online at: [www.caritas-international.de/wegbegleiter](http://www.caritas-international.de/wegbegleiter)



## Art Auction in the Gym



**25 children of St. Michael Kindergarten in Wenden** proved that art can really make a difference. They arranged an art auction in order to help people affected by Typhoon Haiyan on the Philippines. So, unhesitatingly, they converted their gym into an art studio where they could capture their moods on canvas. In the end they raised 410 Euros by selling their paintings to the highest bidders.



# The statutory branches of the German Caritas Association

## STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION OF THE RESPONSIBLE BODIES



**President Prelate Dr Peter Neher**

**Secretary General Prof Dr Georg Cremer**  
**Head of Finance and HR Hans Jörg Millies**

The above three together constitute the **Board**

### 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 organisations and societies	2 representatives from religious orders	5 local level representatives	1 chairperson of the Finance Commission
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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)  <i>Members by virtue of office</i>	Chairpersons and Directors from the 27 DiCV, plus LCV Oldenburg	2 representatives from each specialist organisation	1 representative from each society  <i>Members are sent</i>	6 representatives from the religious orders (through the DOK)	3 representatives each from local level of each DiCV  <i>Elected in the dioceses</i>	Up to 7 additional members  <i>Elected by the DV</i>
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elects the **President of the German Caritas Association**, **3 Vice Presidents** and the **Caritas Council**

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

COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE OF CARITAS GERMANY

## The International Department of Caritas Germany

The International Department of Caritas Germany is the relief organisation of the German Caritas Association (Deutscher Caritasverband e. V. – DCV) and is integrated into the Association’s organisational structure. As a department 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.

### Caritas Germany Director: Dr Oliver Müller



Department	Department	Department	Department	Department	Department
Africa and Middle East Director: Christoph Klitsch-Ott	Asia Director: Dr Reinhard Würkner	Europe and Latin America Director: Claudio Moser	Quality Management & Auditing Director: Volker Gerdemesier	Disaster Aid Coordination Director: Dr Oliver Müller	Public Relations Director: Michael Brücker
The three regionally defined departments and the local partners plan, organise and implement projects in the areas of disaster aid and social work. During 2013, Caritas Germany delivered a total of 701 projects in 81 countries.			Develops fundamental principles of sustainable aid and evaluates them critically.	Organises immediate response disaster aid and develops methodology.	Creates awareness, motivates aid-giving, publicises the concerns of the poorest.

## Members of the Caritas Council

Prelate **Dr Peter Neher**, President of the DCV, Chairman; Brother **Peter Berg**, General Director and CEO, Barmherzige Brüder Trier; **Dr Matthias Berger**, Finance Commission Chairman; **Stephan Buttgereit**, Secretary General of SKM – Catholic Association for Social Services in Germany – Federal Association e.V.; **Prof. Dr Georg Cremer**, Secretary General, DCV; **Heinz Dargel**, Managing Director, CV Dekanat Bremen-Nord e.V.; **Egon Engler**, Chairman, CV Freiburg Stadt e.V.; **Hartmut Fritz**, Director, CV Frankfurt e.V.; **Gaby Hagmans**, National Secretary, SkF e.V.; **Hanno Heil**, Chairman, VKAD e.V.; **Canon Bruno Heller**, Director, Diocese of Erfurt e.V.; **Dr Frank Johannes Hensel**, Director, DiCV Cologne e.V.; **Heinz-Josef Kessmann**, Vice-President of the DCV; **Dr Wolfgang Kues**, Director, DiCV Passau e.V.; **Dr Birgit Kugel**, Director DiCV Trier e.V.; **Stefan Leister**, Department Head of the Catholic Youth Welfare Service of the Diocese of Augsburg; **Hans-Georg Liegener**, Managing Director, CV Krefeld e.V.; **Prelate Hans Lindenberg**, Director, DiCV Munich and Freising e.V.; **Maria**

**Loers**, National Chair, CKD e.V.; **Franz Loth**, Director, DiCV Osnabrück e.V.; **Sister Edith-Maria Mager**, Vice President, DCV e.V.; **Dr Hejo Manderscheid**, Director, DiCV Limburg e.V.; **Matthias Mitscherlich**, Director, DiCV Dresden-Meißen e.V.; **Martin Pfriem**, Director, DiCV Wuerzburg e.V.; **Andreas Roelle**, Managing Director, CV Zwickau e.V.; **Father Burkard Schroeders**, Director, DiCV Aachen e.V.; **Dr Irme Steffer-Karp**, Vice President, DCV e.V.; **Mgr. Wolfgang Tripp**, Director, DiCV Rottenburg-Stuttgart e.V.; **Thomas Vorkamp**, Managing Director, KKVD e.V.; **Karl, Prince of Löwenstein**, Managing Director, Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V.

Consultant Members: **Mario Junglas**, Head of the Berlin Office, DCV e.V. (till June 30th, 2014); **Katrin Gerdemesier** Head of the Berlin Office, DCV e.V. (since July 1st, 2014); **Hans Joerg Millies**, Head of Finance and HR, DCV e.V.; **Prelate Bernhard Piendl**, Director, DiCV Regensburg e.V.

Regular donations

## For the **price** of one roll

**T**he equivalent of one roll for breakfast – 33 eurocent – is enough to finance a great part of Caritas Germany's project for the poorest people in this world. "How come?" you might ask yourself. It is the regular basis that makes the difference: 33 eurocent, spent daily for your roll, accumulate to a pretty penny in the course of one year, i.e.: 120 Euro. Multiplying this amount by the number of our active donors – we had about 144.000

last year – this totals 16.8 million Euros! With that amount Caritas Germany was able to support 176 projects only in Africa.

Many donors have made up their minds to donate a fixed amount regularly to Caritas Germany. It is this very reliability that enables us and our local partners to respond quickly in cases of disaster, to support projects sustainably and to strengthen the poorest ones of this world.

There are many ways to support people in need on a **permanent** basis:



> A monthly contribution of 5 Euros makes you a **supporter** of Caritas Germany who can help wherever aid is most needed.



> A monthly contribution of 10 Euros makes you an **emergency helper** who can make sure that we are able to respond quickly in cases of disaster and secure the survival of the affected with, for instance, food and temporary shelters.



> A monthly contribution of 20 Euros makes you a **companion** who takes care of children in need to let them experience care, protection and safety.

"Whether one-time or regularly: In any case your donation will help to turn the lives of the poorest people in the world to a good account. For this we thank you from the bottom of our hearts."

**Jörg Schaper**  
Desk officer  
for fundraising

### You want to help on a permanent basis?

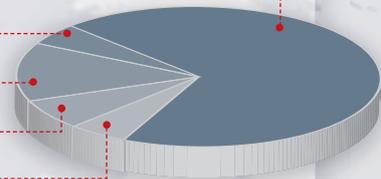
We will be pleased to send you more information material. Please contact us by phone at ++49 761 200-288 or by email at [contact@caritas.de](mailto:contact@caritas.de)

# Project expenditure Total expenditure: 61,224,902 Euros

## BY TARGET GROUPS

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.

- 73.14%** Sustainable post-disaster relief provision; support during crises and conflicts
- 4.31%** Health, care, addiction
- 13.38%** Children's rights
- 6.21%** Participation of disabled people
- 2.96%** Chances for the chanceless <sup>1)</sup>

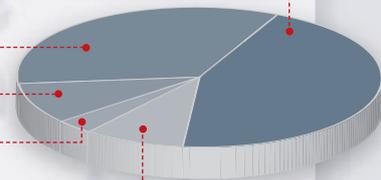


1) Migration, establishment of Caritas organisations worldwide, etc.

## BY FUNDING SOURCE

The diagram shows the funds allocated to projects in 2013. 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.

- 40.81%** Private donations
- 36.58%** German government
- 9.99%** Other funding sources <sup>1)</sup>
- 4.84%** European Union
- 7.78%** Church funds <sup>2)</sup>



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

<b>German government total</b>	<b>22,396,031 Euros</b>
thereof: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development	8,159,009 Euros
thereof: Federal Foreign Office	14,237,022 Euros

<b>Church Funds total</b>	<b>4,766,017 Euros</b>
thereof: Association of German Dioceses	4,261,871 Euros
of which: Dioceses of Freiburg, Cologne, Rottenburg-Stuttgart	504,146 Euros

<b>European Union total*</b>	<b>3,058,798 Euros</b>
Emergency aid Afghanistan	583,911 Euros
Emergency aid Colombia	342,079 Euros
Emergency aid Ethiopia	742,127 Euros
Emergency aid America collectively	54,023 Euros

Social projects Afghanistan	688,403 Euros
Social projects Bangladesh	269,466 Euros
Social projects Colombia	205,668 Euros
Social projects Tajikistan	173,121 Euros

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

# Worldwide aid

Caritas Germany's commitment in the year 2013 embraced 701 projects in 81 countries. Universal result: **the aid reached those in need of it.**

## AFRICA

Africa (general) / 4 projects	13,605.19 Euros
Egypt / 8 projects	842,798.88 Euros
Ethiopia / 15 projects	1,383,087.90 Euros
Algeria / 1 project	20,000.00 Euros
Angola / 1 project	5,880.36 Euros
Benin / 2 projects	202,067.30 Euros
Burundi / 3 projects	325,400.63 Euros
Guinea-Bissau / 3 projects	253,349.66 Euros
Kenya / 18 projects	845,564.88 Euros
Dem. Rep. Congo / 45 projects	4,685,045.05 Euros
Liberia / 2 projects	137,103.72 Euros
Mali / 13 projects	2,706,550.08 Euros
Morocco / 1 project	40,000.00 Euros
Mauritania / 1 project	28,000.00 Euros
Mozambique / 7 projects	249,000.00 Euros
Niger / 4 projects	137,200.00 Euros
Rwanda / 3 projects	86,338.00 Euros
Senegal / 1 project	177,318.76 Euros
Sierra Leone / 8 projects	401,382.26 Euros
Somalia / 1 project	533,304.55 Euros
Sudan / 5 projects	435,453.39 Euros
South Africa / 8 projects	584,153.26 Euros
Southern Sudan / 1 project	19,599.98 Euros
Tanzania / 8 projects	548,655.95 Euros
Togo / 4 projects	121,135.94 Euros
Uganda / 7 projects	193,490.09 Euros

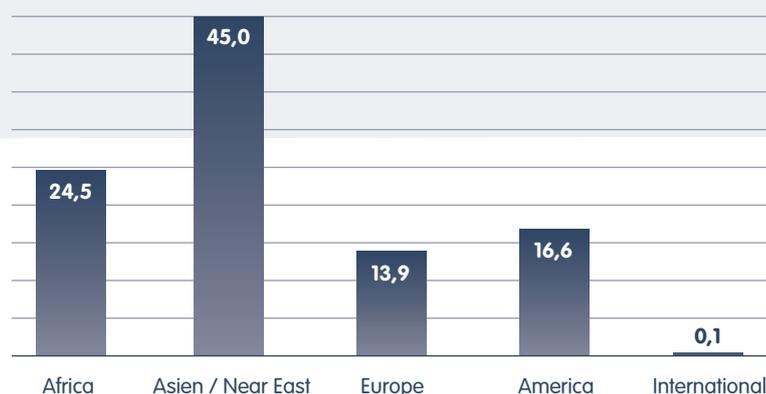
**Africa total / 175 projects 14,975,485.83 Euros**

## ASIA / NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

Asien (general) / 10 projects	145,883.80 Euros
Afghanistan / 14 /projects	2,496,469.17 Euros
Bangladesh / 14 projects	696,435.40 Euros
China/ 9 projects	391,585.72 Euros
India/ 18 projects	810,534.56 Euros
Indonesia/ 26 projects	824,046.00 Euros
Iraq/ 9 projects	813,762.10 Euros
Iran/ 2 projects	17,922.00 Euros
Israel and Palestine/ 16 projects	1,117,698.88 Euros
Japan / 3 projects	812,587.00 Euros
Jordan/ 10 projects	6,321,023.19 Euros
Cambodia/ 12 projects	771,609.30 Euros
Lebanon/ 11 projects	3,373,504.94 Euros
Mongolia/ 4 projects	13,000.00 Euros
Myanmar/ 1 project	10,000.00 Euros
Nepal/ 7 projects	165,427.00 Euros
Northern Korea/ 8 projects	1,435,779.99 Euros
Pakistan/ 44 projects	4,122,928.24 Euros
Philippines/ 9 projects	1,065,177.57 Euros
Sri Lanka/ 12 projects	249,500.00 Euros
Syria / 5 projects	928,705.00 Euros
Tadjikistan / 21 projects	513,405.51 Euros
Thailand / 4 projects	83,000.00 Euros
Vietnam / 13 projects	403,933.71 Euros

**Asia total / 282 projects 27,583,919.08 Euros**

## OVERVIEW OF RELATIVE AID WEIGHTING IN PERCENT



## EUROPE

Europe general / 10 projects	241,345.41 Euros
Albania / 4 projects	564,306.39 Euros
Armenia / 8 projects	515,154.17 Euros
Bosnia-Herzegovina / 2 projects	137,424.54 Euros
Germany / 11 projects	4,323,264.57 Euros
Georgia / 9 projects	362,031.65 Euros
Kosovo / 4 projects	94,404.48 Euros
Montenegro / 2 projects	59,470.43 Euros
Poland / 1 project	29,000.00 Euros
Russia / 14 projects	675,508.41 Euros
Serbia / 1 project	84,077.20 Euros
Czech, Republic / 4 projects	739,500.00 Euros
Turkey / 4 projects	104,257.86 Euros
Ukraine / 7 projects	570,903.23 Euros

**Europe total / 81 projects 8,500,648.34 Euros**

## LATIN AMERICA

America general / 15 projects	259,285.99 Euros
Argentina / 3 projects	62,053.36 Euros
Bolivia / 10 projects	561,636.67 Euros
Brazil / 24 projects	855,003.47 Euros
Chile / 4 projects	168,524.43 Euros
Ecuador / 4 projects	158,600.00 Euros
El Salvador / 5 projects	255,063.36 Euros
Guatemala / 5 projects	247,798.48 Euros
Haiti / 17 projects	3,888,046.45 Euros
Honduras / 4 projects	58,461.95 Euros
Colombia / 35 projects	2,723,932.10 Euros
Cuba / 2 projects	85,710.70 Euros
Mexico / 4 projects	152,057.75 Euros
Nicaragua / 3 projects	45,535.00 Euros
Panama / 2 projects	85,953.32 Euros
Paraguay / 1 project	30,000.00 Euros
Peru / 10 projects	530,744.84 Euros

**America total / 148 projects 10,136,407.87 Euros**

## INTERNATIONAL

**International / 14 projects 40,850.38 Euro**  
Incl. New Zealand

## Note

The figures in this overview do not tally completely with the donation receipts and grants total for the year 2013. Reconstruction following disasters, such as the one after the typhoon 2013 on the Philippines or in the Sahel, 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.

# Statement of account

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

INCOME	2013	2012
<b>Public and Church grants</b>		
German government	24,009,385.41 Euros	17,419,406.78 Euros
Church funds	4,567,171.79 Euros	4,570,773.21 Euros
European Union	2,492,186.83 Euros	1,978,015.90 Euros
Other public and Church grants	4,551,475.17 Euros	4,807,138.22 Euros
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,620,219.20 Euros</b>	<b>28,775,334.11 Euros</b>
<b>Donations and other charitable contributions</b>		
Project donations	38,932,583.73 Euros	12,820,322.97 Euros
Trust fund monies and corporate cooperations	3,943,037.79 Euros	1,901,831.71 Euros
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,875,621.52 Euros</b>	<b>14,722,154.68 Euros</b>
<b>Legacies and other income</b>		
Proceeds from assets and interest income	3,363,319.72 Euros	2,755,181.32 Euros
Inheritances, legacies	679,737.34 Euros	506,785.84 Euros
Other	93,418.79 Euros	138,068.57 Euros
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,136,475.85 Euros</b>	<b>3,400,035.73 Euros</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>82,632,316.57 Euros</b>	<b>46,897,524.52 Euros</b>

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

**Project donations:** Donations from private individuals, religious houses etc. and Church collections.

**Trust fund monies:** Includes grants from media trusts such as the BR "Sternstunden" fund (121,565.15 Euros), and "Bild hilft – Ein Herz für Kinder" (Bild AID – Have a Heart for Children; 97,033 Euros) and the Unicef-Foundation (739,837.70 Euros).

**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	2013	2012
<b>Project expenditure</b>		
Emergency and disaster aid/reconstruction, social work for children and young people, the elderly, the ill and the disabled, other projects		
<b>Project expenditure total</b>	<b>61,224,901.58 Euros</b>	<b>50,424,323.07 Euros</b>
<b>Personnel, materials and amortisation</b>		
1. Personnel expenses:		
wages and salaries, social benefits, retirement funds (thereof directly allocable to projects)	5,286,961.18 Euros (3,571,998.12 Euros)	4,894,765.02 Euros (3,434,023.18 Euros)
2. Cost of materials:		
project work, educational and PR work, fundraising (thereof directly allocable to projects)	4,936,623.77 Euros (1,968,599.00 Euros)	4,085,733.28 Euros (1,976,603.29 Euros)
3. Levies:		
service charges (e.g. data processing)	940,381.22 Euros	927,293.42 Euros
4. Depreciation/amortisation	28,553.93 Euros	35,458.32 Euros
<b>TOTAL COSTS</b>	<b>72,417,421.68 Euros</b>	<b>60,367,573.11 Euros</b>
<b>RESULT FOR THE DIVISION</b>	<b>10,214,894.89 Euros</b>	<b>-13,470,048.59 Euros</b>

## Notes

**Project expenditure:** Expenditure comprises contributions to around 700 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 2013, the funds amounted to 113,553,586.84 Euros, against 103,338,691.95 Euros in the previous year (see note above on interest income).

# 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

expenditure are not tenable. The DZI deems administrative and advertising costs of below 20% to be reasonable. Administrative and advertising costs of below 10% are regarded as low. **In 2013, the share of administrative and advertising costs for Caritas Germany was 7.8%.**

## ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS CALCULATION PURSUANT TO DZI GUIDELINES

Project promotion <sup>1)</sup>	62,824,421.67 Euros	86.75 %
(thereof personnel costs)	(439,393.42 Euros)	
Project assistance	3,310,587.25 Euros	4.57 %
(of which personnel costs)	(2,894,777.30 Euros)	
Statute-compliant campaigns, educational and awareness-raising work	630,489.78 Euros	0.87 %
(of which personnel costs)	(237,827.40 Euros)	
<b>Total project expenditure</b>	<b>66,765,498.70 Euros</b>	<b>92.2 %</b>
Administration	2,343,474.43 Euros	3.24 %
(thereof personnel costs)	(988,370.25 Euros)	
Advertising and PR work	3,308,448.55 Euros	4.57 %
(of which personnel costs)	(726,592.81 Euros)	
<b>Total administrative and advertising expenditure</b>	<b>5,651,922.98 Euros</b>	<b>7.8 %</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>72,417,421.68 Euros</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>

<sup>1)</sup> The figures contain expenditure for the International Department of Caritas Germany, which is allocated to the funding of projects in accordance with the DZI.

## Auditor's report on the division result

The International Department of Caritas Germany is the relief organisation 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 2013 audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers AG auditing company.<sup>2)</sup> 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. 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 15 September 2006 or, insofar as is applicable, 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.<sup>3)</sup> The annual auditor reported to the board that their findings led to no objections.

<sup>2)</sup> The 2013 annual and business reports for Caritas Germany are published at [www.caritas.de](http://www.caritas.de).

<sup>3)</sup> Additional information about the DZI Guidelines 2010 and a document on transparency are also available at [www.caritas.de/glossare/transparenz](http://www.caritas.de/glossare/transparenz).

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The international department of Caritas Germany, the relief organisation of the German Caritas Association, provides disaster aid worldwide and sponsors social projects for children, for the elderly, the ill and the disabled. Caritas Germany helps independently of religion and nationality and works with 160 national Caritas organisations around the world.  
**[www.caritas-international.de](http://www.caritas-international.de)**