



IMAGINE

one world based on
justice and solidarity

CARITAS INTERNATIONALIS ANNUAL REPORT 2008



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Front cover: Supporting education in Haiti.

David Snyder/Caritas



Basic needs for 250,000 people in Darfur.

Paul Jeffrey/ACT-Caritas

Use your imagination

By His Eminence Óscar Andrés Cardinal Rodríguez Maradiaga S.D.B.
Caritas Internationalis President

Sixty percent of the world's population exists on six percent of the world's income. Trillions of dollars were found overnight to rescue banks in the global economic crisis, while poor countries have waited for decades for promises of aid to be fulfilled.

The US government's financial rescue package of US \$800 billion in November is almost equivalent to the total amount of development aid provided over the past 10 years by 23 of the world's richest countries.*

While it's important that the world economy is salvaged, we must put the whole of humanity at its heart. A world built on the globalisation of greed rather than the globalisation of solidarity has never been sustainable or desirable.

Our fears are that the poorest people who have benefited least from decades of unequal economic growth will pay the greater price for this folly. Poverty is deepening with 100 million more people in need of food aid. As many as 400,000 more children a year may die over the next five years due to the economic crisis.

Halfway into the millennium project to lift millions out of poverty by 2015, the funding from rich countries remains below what they promised and what is necessary.

Failing to achieve the Millennium Development Goals is not just about a lack of finance, or improvements in the way aid is spent, or deeper debt relief, or a more just trading system. As I said at the UN in September, what we have is a poverty of the imagination.

We need to imagine not a "First World" or a "Third World", but "One World" in which the duties to the poor are shared.

There was hope in 2008. There was hope in young people I met in Australia for World Youth Day who believe in a "blueprint for a better world." For them the possibilities are as limitless as their imaginations.

In this year of St. Paul, we must hope the Apostle inspires the leaders of the world's most powerful countries to experience their own epiphany. There must be a conversion away from the old system of blind greed to one where our eyes are opened to justice and dignity for all.



*OECD

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Strengthening Caritas

By Lesley-Anne Knight, Secretary-General, Caritas Internationalis

In combating poverty and injustice, our Caritas members know they can achieve more together than separately. Our name *Caritas Internationalis* means “love between nations”. Our work and our confederation are an expression of solidarity between peoples.

During this past year, the need to work together has been underlined by the increasingly global nature of the challenges we face. Whether we are talking about the economic crisis, climate change, conflict or natural disasters, solutions can only be found through collaborative effort.

Our work in supporting the efforts of the poor to improve their own lives continued against a backdrop of severe climate-related disasters, conflict in 30 countries and the onset of a global recession.

The increasingly interrelated nature of humanitarian and development work can be seen throughout the whole range of our Caritas activities.

Caritas launched its “Grow Climate Justice” campaign, showing how climate change contributes to keeping poor people locked in poverty and calling for a just deal at the UN climate conference in Copenhagen in 2009.

The impact of climate-related disasters on the poor was tragically illustrated in May 2008 when a huge cyclone struck Myanmar. Caritas responded immediately, delivering desperately needed food to tens of thousands of people within weeks.

The Myanmar disaster underlined the value of Caritas as a grassroots organisation, working with the support of an international network able to muster huge collective resources and coordinate them to maximum effect.

Our emergency response work was recognised when Peru awarded Cardinal Rodríguez its highest honour following the 2007 earthquake.

2008 highlighted the challenges ahead, but demonstrated what can be achieved through commitment to a coordinated and cohesive approach.

If we are to continue to deliver for the poor on emergencies, migration, climate change, peacebuilding, pandemics and economic justice, we will need to further develop our strength as a global confederation, founded on the rock of our shared values, and sustained by “God’s love that has flooded our inmost heart” (Romans 5.5).



Caritas impact around

North America:

In 2007, some 1,568,964 people received basic need services from their local Caritas agencies in the USA. That included 576,518 with clothing, 296,981 with utilities, and 49,000 with medical assistance.

Latin America:

Caritas participated at an International AIDS conference in Mexico City, urging for better access for prevention treatment and care.

Caribbean:

Houses for 500 families in Haiti who lost homes in the hurricane season.

Global:

Caritas members directly help 24 million people a year in 200 countries and territories. Caritas members employ 440,000 paid staff and 625,000 volunteers. Caritas organisations have a combined estimated worth of US \$5.5 billion.

Europe:

A 40 percent jump in the number of people going to Caritas for help in Spain as recession took hold. Caritas helped a million people with social services there.

Middle East:

In Syria, free education regardless of faith to 450 Iraqi teenage female refugees.

Asia:

At least 100,000 people received essential aid in Myanmar following a cyclone.



North Africa:

In Egypt, street children centres in Cairo and Alexandria provided refuge, schooling, medical care, small business loans and a dignified life for the future for 1,613 children in 2008.

Oceania:

Caritas assisted up to 400,000 people in Papua New Guinea through a Sexually Transmitted Infections programme, improving clinical facilities and providing training for staff.

Africa:

Peacebuilding training to 180 people in South Africa. Each run their own community groups.

 Where Caritas works

IMAGINE

compassion in a crisis



Georgia's war victims get food, clothes and medicine.

Laura Sheahan/CRS

“We lost everything in the cyclone, our families, our houses, our futures, our hope. Now we have hope back thanks to those who have supported us from across the world,” said a survivor from a small village in Myanmar. Caritas gave food aid to over 26,000 people within weeks of Cyclone Nargis hitting the country.

Earthquake, volcano, flood, hurricane, drought, or conflict, Caritas provides a rapid, professional and compassionate response to those who have lost everything.

“We were abandoned,” said one Georgian who had fled the Russian bombardment to a shelter run by Caritas staff in Tbilisi. “But Caritas came.”

If there is a disaster, Caritas is where you go to for safety, the neighbour who organises food and blankets, and the coalition of the good that pulls together global resources to support vulnerable people.

“The Sisters brought the victims much consolation,” said Lan Yong, who was responsible for government relief efforts after a powerful earthquake shook Sichuan, in China. Caritas partners were

quickly on the ground carrying out medical work.

Whether it’s providing food, shelter, water or medicine, we ensure a rapid response and coordination in relief efforts and disaster preparedness.

“I’ve almost finished cleaning my house,” Mertilus Jasmin said of the cash-for-work project Caritas has launched in Gonaives, in Haiti. Like tens of thousands of people there, he spent much of September knee deep in mud. However, he is earning money to help dig the city out from the effects of Hurricane Ike.

When an emergency happens and there are no local resources, Caritas launches a global appeal. Our members raise funds in their own countries and offer human resources, all of which are directed through Caritas members working on the ground.

Monica and Morrison are a HIV-positive couple living in Zimbabwe, where five million people need food aid. They received support from Caritas to help turn their bare land into a thriving farm. They have just had a baby called *Tadivanashe*, which in Shona means: “We have been loved by God”.

Monica said, “This is not the end of the story, it’s just the beginning!”

Congo's killing fields

"All I want is for an end to this war so my family can return to our village," said Sophie Kenzia.

The people of eastern Democratic Republic of Congo were just aching to go home. They wanted safety, a dry bed and regular meals. What they got was rape, killing or a grim life in camps as they tried to escape fighting between the government and rebels.

Sophie fled with her four children to a camp supported by Caritas. Tragically, she had a miscarriage on the journey.

Caritas appealed for US \$5.5 million to help 150,000 people like Sophie. Caritas distributed food and provided clothes, household items and toiletries to help people cover their basic needs.

In December, Caritas brought a delegation of Congolese bishops to Washington, the UN in New York, Paris, Brussels, and Rome to plead for an end to the war. "End the killing fields," the bishops urged.

Rapes, targeted killings and forced recruitment of child soldiers contributed to the massive scale of suffering.

Caritas provided psychologists to help people deal with their pain. It began reintegrating child soldiers and provided medical help and counselling to rape victims.

As the year ended, many of the people of Congo had not gone home.

Bishop Faustin Ngabu of Goma, while handing out blankets, told the people, "I know what Caritas has brought today will not remove all of your suffering, but we hope it will alleviate some of it."



Sophie Kenzia.

Taylor Kakala



Farming back on its feet in Zimbabwe.

CAFOD

Ballots not bullets

2008 began badly for Mary, her three daughters, and six grandchildren. Post-election violence in Kenya escalated into ethnic conflict that saw families driven from their homes.

"I don't even want to remember the picture of that day. They were running in all directions, setting fire to crops and houses," said Mary.

Her family was taken into the home of an ordinary family who stood up to the forces of division. Caritas helped Mary and her hosts Peter and Margaret Wambui with rations and clothing, as well as working in camps providing food, medical help and counselling.

Zimbabwe's decline took on frightening momentum. A bloody election left the country without effective leadership. Caritas reported that nine out of ten people were short of food.

A major cholera epidemic pointed to the collapse of healthcare, schools, water and electricity supply. Caritas distributed chlorine tablets to stop the epidemic, repaired water points, and trained people to avoid passing it on.

Caritas supports over three million out of a population of 12 million in Zimbabwe. That work faced a major challenge when aid agencies were suspended temporarily from operating. Sadly, stopping aid workers from providing support was repeated in Darfur, in Sri Lanka and in Myanmar.

War returned to Europe as Georgia and Russia fought over the breakaway province of Southern Ossetia. It was another failure to address long burning tensions. Caritas responded with food, medicine, counselling and advocacy.

"Caritas does not make distinctions when it comes to borders or nationalities. We care for people in need," Fr Erny Gillen, Vice President of Caritas said during a visit to Tbilisi.

More than bread alone

The crisis in Darfur worsened, with 290,000 people fleeing their homes during the first nine months of 2008. Many people fled to Chad and the Central African Republic.

Caritas is part of one of the biggest programmes in south and west Darfur, helping 250,000 people. Caritas covers basic needs, including access to clean water, sanitary facilities and healthcare, and help to people to grow food.

The rate of trauma is very high. Katherine Gicuku Ireri, is a field coordinator in the town of Nyala. We asked her about her work in the Peacebuilding, Protection and Psychosocial programme.



What are the main aims of the Peacebuilding, Protection and Psychosocial (PPP) sector in the Caritas programme?

K: To take care of the complete needs of the people, including psychological, protection and peaceful coexistence needs. A lesson learnt from recent emergencies including Kosovo and Rwanda is the importance of taking care of the wide ranging needs, which relate to their integrity, rights and safety. Needs that may not necessarily be solved by the distribution of food, blankets or water.

How are the communities involved in this programme?

K: We are working with local groups in peacebuilding to maintain peace at the community level, and potentially beyond. These groups are the same people who will be consulted in the peace process by the government and other actors. We will continue to work with communities at the ground level, with sheiks, women, youth. If conflict resolution is understood and peace is built from the ground, this provides a basis for peace beyond the community level.

Have you seen an impact on the lives of those you have been working with?

K: I remember visiting a community centre in Garsila back in 2006 and meeting a woman who was so traumatised by her experiences that she could not speak. But having met her again last year, I saw that she is now able to talk, she is able to cope, to interact with others at the centre. It's through the support, counselling and companionship at the centre that she has found the strength to speak again. She may not be completely healed but life has really moved forwards for her.

Caritas works together with Action by Churches Together (ACT) International in a joint response to the Darfur crisis.

Recovery in Myanmar

2008 saw tragic scenes in Myanmar, India, Nepal, the Caribbean and Honduras as storms killed thousands. Caritas relief efforts provided food, shelter, medicine and compassion as it appealed for US \$77 million worldwide in 2008 in 40 separate appeals.

In May, Cyclone Nargis hit the Irrawaddy Delta in Myanmar (also known as Burma), leaving 134,000 people dead or missing.

Caritas made use of existing Church structures to deliver desperately needed aid to over 26,000 people within weeks of the disaster.

Caritas has supplied over 100,000 people with basic food staples, around 40,000 people with non-food items such as blankets and mosquito nets, and thousands of other families with household hygiene and sanitation kits.

Just days after the cyclone hit, Archbishop Charles Bo of Yangon visited the worst affected area. He sent a series of reports.

3 May: *The magnitude of devastation overwhelms a poor country like ours. Thousands are in need of urgent medical help. We are reaching out to the victims with all means at our disposal. At this hour of darkness, we are encouraged by the show of support by our friends from abroad.*

20 May: *The Church is one of those in the forefront of aid delivery. Our network has reached some of the remotest villages with the first delivery of aid.*

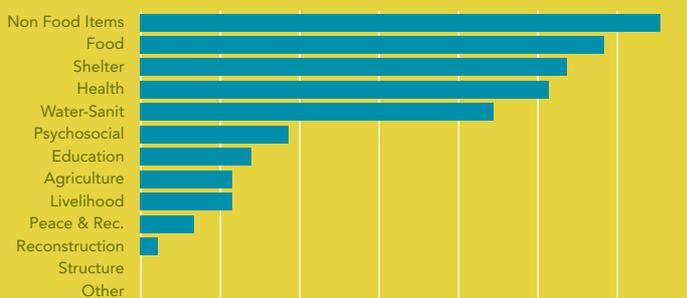
26 July: *Women are emerging as the great healers. In tattered homes, they bring hope with calmness. Our people are turning out to be wounded healers, encouraging one another to start once again.*

25 December: *To the people of Myanmar, this is a special Christmas. Caritas members came in strongly through the experts who arrived on the third day of the disaster to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Myanmar Church in its herculean task of doing good.*

The robust support of all Caritas members became the light that shone through the darkness of those black days. The accompaniment of good people brings hope – beyond disaster response. The delta was a valley of death. But today life asserts once again, in the fields, along the waterways, in the rebuilt houses and schools.

40 Emergency Appeals in 2008

Emergency Appeals (EAs) by sector





Rescuing people in Myanmar.

Caritas



Tabasco, Mexico.

Caritas

Preparing for next time

Life since the 2007 Mexico floods has been a learning curve for Hugo Gutierrez. He said Caritas Tabasco's small team was almost overwhelmed when the disaster happened. After the floods Mr Gutierrez did emergency response training to ensure that if the floods ever came again, people would be better protected.

"We learned about how to organise and divide tasks, how to improve assistance and how to develop emergency plans," said Mr Gutierrez. The training covered many aspects of emergency response including evacuation drills, disaster prevention and minimum standards for disaster response.

Mr Gutierrez considers the training to have been invaluable as it helped Caritas Tabasco identify strengths and weaknesses and map the risks for future disasters. The training means that Caritas is better prepared to face whatever nature throws at it.

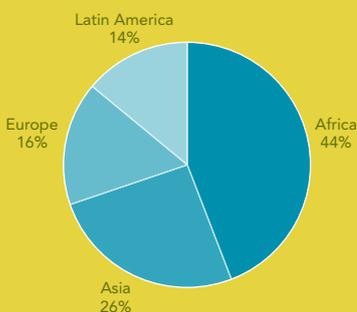
"Now people can really count on us," said Mr Gutierrez.



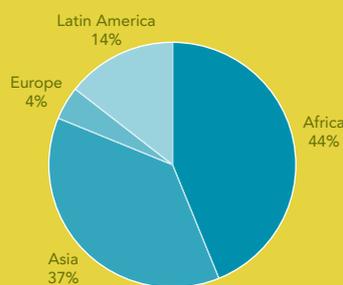
Working with young monks after Nargis.

Caritas

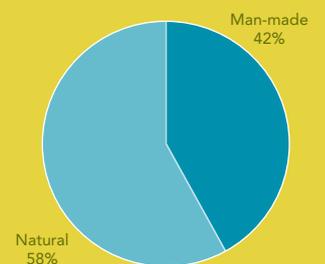
Number of EAs launched by region



Funds appealed by region



Natural vs man-made emergencies



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peace between peoples



Building societies based on peace in Iraq.

Caritas Iraq

“**Y**ousif and I are friends, but we had a fight when he took my ball and pushed me,” said Ahmed, a young boy in Iraq. When you’re seven, it doesn’t take much to have a disagreement. Youisif and Ahmed sorted out their problem thanks to a peacebuilding course held by Caritas in their school.

After so much violence, Caritas is ensuring that an openness to dialogue begins early in Iraq.

“It’s important to teach children about peace,” said a Caritas Iraq staff member. “After all these wars, crises and killings, children are suffering from nervous conditions and they have turned to abusive play.”

The peacebuilding course was held at a primary school in Baghdad around Christmas to improve co-existence between Muslim and Christian children. It included workshops in which the children were told stories to help them understand the concept of peace.

“It’s so important to make a move before the seed of war is planted. We want to build societies based on peace,” said Caritas Iraq.

Caritas is committed to working for peace that tackles the underlying causes of conflict and allows healing and reconciliation.

Violence in Kenya, Congo, Georgia, and Sri Lanka raged. Progress in Afghanistan and the Holy Land stalled. As advocates at the grassroots, national and international level, Caritas worked ceaselessly to broker peace between peoples.

Caritas delegate to the UN in New York, Joseph Donnelly joined other international Catholic peacebuilders at the University of Notre Dame in the USA in April to reflect on the theological, ethical and practical dimensions of the Church’s work on conflict prevention, conflict resolution and post-conflict reconciliation.

Four decades ago, Pope Paul VI said prophetically, “The new name of peace is development.” Poor countries are four times more likely to suffer a major conflict than more developed ones. Over 40 years later, we’re still waiting for authentic development.

Interfaith healing in Sri Lanka

In a nation of mixed religions, where Hindus, Christians, Muslims and Buddhists share the same communities, the Caritas work in Sri Lanka often crosses religious lines.

This is illustrated in the Inter-religious Peace Commitment Foundation, a group of leaders from each of the country's major religions who have met regularly for more than 25 years.

The group's president, Ven. Kegalle Pangharawa, a Buddhist monk, says the group arose from inter-religious conflicts that erupted in Galle in 1982.

"We didn't have any plan to have an organisation like this. It came naturally," said Ven. Pangharawa.

"There was a conflict between the people, and I was frustrated by what I saw. So I tried to tell the people to be peaceful. I thought if the religious leaders were living in harmony, the people should live in harmony," he said.

Together, the Buddhist, Hindu, Muslim and Christian clerics make regular public appearances and have been called upon by the government to serve as the highly visible face of harmony in Sri Lanka.

Group members take part in a range of national and international peacebuilding forums. Their message, says Ven. Ridiyagama Visuddhi, is simple.

"There is no such thing as Christian blood, no such thing as Buddhist blood, no such thing as Muslim blood," Ven. Visuddhi said. "We are different by religion, but as humans we are all the same."



Sri Lanka.

David Snyder/Caritas



Peacebuilding starts early in Darfur.

Paul Jeffrey/ACT-Caritas

From grassroots...

South Africa is known as the "Rainbow Nation". It has eleven official languages and up to three million people have migrated there. But when men in the township of Alexandra went on the rampage with iron bars shouting "kick the foreigners out", it showed that peace in South Africa is not guaranteed.

Caritas has since begun to create peace groups. "We want to bring together people of different origins and religion in one place so they can tell their story in a safe environment," said Sister Aine Hughes of Caritas South Africa.

People discover that wherever they're from, they all have the same story to tell. Caritas funded the initiative to train 180 facilitators to each lead peacebuilding groups of around 20 people for six months. They use Caritas peacebuilding tools like "Working for Reconciliation: A Caritas Handbook" and "Peacebuilding: A Caritas Training Manual".

"One of the advantages of using the Caritas peacebuilding manuals is that they also give our programmes a spiritual base," said Sister Hughes.

...to global voice

Advocacy activities on peacebuilding centred on the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Caritas worked with the Central Africa Policy Forum on Kenya, Burundi, Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo and Central African Republic.

The Head of Delegation in New York, Joseph Donnelly, played a critical liaison role with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on Caritas Uganda's role in supporting 'safe spaces' alongside efforts to start peace negotiations.

Following the post-election violence in Kenya, Caritas joined Franciscans International at the UN in Geneva to urge the Nairobi government to ensure human rights in the country.



Colombia.
Caritas

On the frontline in Colombia

“It’s just one violent situation after another. The people that I knew as children have now grown up to be victims,” said Sister Maria*, a Caritas worker on the frontline of a relentless war in Colombia. While many wars do end, giving an opportunity for peace to take root and grow, the war in Colombia has been going on for over forty years.

Working for a local Caritas in a southern Colombian town, Sister Maria deals with the people living this war who need help every day. They are people who have lost their homes because of the violence and need help finding shelter and enough money to live on. They are people who have been injured by landmines and need moral support and help with the legal system. They are people who need someone solid to lean on while they try to get their lives back on track.

“When you have a brother or sister who is in pain, you need to do something to give some relief,” said Sister Maria.

Compassion is essential for her to do her job well.

Sister Maria fills up with sadness when she talks about the children who become victims of the war.

Caritas tries to help children express their fears with creative activities such as the making of masks that they can use to take part

in role play, which gives a voice to emotions they might otherwise not be able to express.

The help of the international community is one way of bringing attention to the war in Colombia.

A high-level review into the vulnerability of Colombian internally displaced persons (IDPs) was facilitated by Caritas at the UN in New York with delegations from Caritas Colombia and CRS (a Caritas member in the USA).

Prayer for peace in the Holy Land

We pray for all your people,
for Jews, Christians and Muslims,
for Israelis, Palestinians, Arabs,
whose lives are inextricably linked everyday
in the Holy Land they must share.
You are the loving author of life.
All rights are God-given, from you to us.

By Joseph Donnelly, Head of Caritas Internationalis Delegation, UN in New York

*Name changed

IMAGINE

globalisation based on solidarity



The last months of 2008 saw the global economic system suffer its worst meltdown since the 1930s, one that would push millions into greater poverty.

2008 was also the halfway point to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), a series of anti-poverty targets signed in 2000 by almost every country and aimed at raising millions of people out of poverty in fifteen years.

Halfway to 2015, increased aid commitments and historic debt relief have lifted millions out of poverty. But some countries are not headed in the right directions. The number of people going hungry is increasing.

Caritas and its supporters called for concrete commitments on reversing cuts in aid from some of the world's richest countries and improving the way aid is spent. Millions of people don't want to see billions of people living in poverty. They want to see action from world leaders.

Caritas attended a series of high level events to press rich countries to keep their promises on aid, trade and debt and make progress towards achieving the MDGs.

Caritas in poor communities provided support to people finding their own solutions to poverty. A spike in food prices around the globe made that task more difficult. In Haiti, the cost of staples went up 50 percent in January and February alone.

By September, financial markets around the world plunged and major companies went bankrupt. Trillions were found to rescue the banking system, while some rich countries like Ireland and Italy were cutting aid budgets.

In the developed world, notably Europe and the USA, Caritas member organisations like Catholic Charities USA, Caritas Spain, Caritas Luxembourg and Caritas Germany saw an increase in the number of poorer citizens visiting their soup kitchens and drop-in centres. In December and January alone, over one million workers in the United States were laid off.

At least 53 million more people will be driven into poverty in developing countries as a result of the financial crisis. This is on top of the additional 135–150 million people driven into poverty by the increases in food and fuel prices last year.



Calling for world leaders to act at the G8 in Japan.

Inae/Caritas Japan

View from the summit

In January, Caritas Internationalis Secretary-General Lesley-Anne Knight found common ground at the World Economic Forum in Davos as business and political leaders highlighted the importance of faith-based organisations in achieving the MDGs.

In April, Pope Benedict XVI visited the UN in New York. “Questions of security, development goals, reduction of local and global inequalities, protection of the environment, of resources and of the climate, require all international leaders to act jointly and to show a readiness to work in good faith, respecting the law, and promoting solidarity with the weakest regions of the planet,” he said.

Cardinal Rodríguez wrote to G8 countries Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the UK, and the United States: “There is now a real danger that the Millennium Development Goals will be remembered as empty words. This can only fuel the cynicism with which so many people in developing countries already regard rich countries’ expressions of concern,” he said.

Leaders of G8 countries met from 7–9 July in Hokkaido, Japan. Caritas members around the world urged their supporters to take action through an email campaign and by sending postcards to the government of Japan.

On the first day of the Summit, over one million messages demanding the G8 honour their promises to tackle poverty were handed to summit host, Prime Minister Fukuda of Japan. Caritas Japan gave 80,000 protest postcards to its supporters.

Caritas representative at the G8, Joseph Donnelly said, “The outcomes of the 2008 G8 were a stalemate on climate change and a broken record on aid for Africa. The world was looking for fresh leadership, but instead got Groundhog Day.”

In Accra, Ghana, Caritas members from the Democratic Republic of Congo, Togo, Uganda, Ireland, England and Wales, and the Netherlands joined African Churches and faith-based organisations at an aid effectiveness summit, calling for greater involvement of civil society in deciding how aid is spent.

The pressure paid off. Blandine Bouniol, Caritas Internationalis Policy Analyst, blogging from Accra, said, “The role of civil society as independent development actors in their own right and of parliaments was recognised throughout.”

In September, Cardinal Rodríguez brought to world leaders a message from the poor, calling for renewed action on the Millennium Development Goals. The Cardinal was among a select group of civil society representatives invited to speak at the United Nations High-level Event on the MDGs in New York.

And at the end of the year, Caritas Internationalis Representative Michel Roy headed to Doha for a Financing for Development Summit. It ended without a concrete commitment to action.

“A mother dies every minute in childbirth. A child dies every three seconds. This could be prevented with an additional US \$10 billion a year. The poor can’t wait any longer for action,” he said.



Rick D'Elia/CRS

One world

Extract from Cardinal Óscar Rodríguez's speech at the High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals at the UN in New York, 25 September 2008

“Of course, for the majority of us, we don't need the Millennium Development Goals to know what poverty is. In Honduras, where I come from, we experience its limitations daily.

“We do need the MDGs though to galvanise governments into urgent action by living up to past promises on development. For many of us, the M in MDGs should stand for minimum. We want to see our governments go further, especially on environmental sustainability.

“Ten years ago this October, Hurricane Mitch devastated Central America destroying 50 years of progress in Honduras alone. Mitch was then the fourth most intense storm in the Atlantic in recorded history. But the storm to end all storms was more like a beginning. Mitch has already dropped to seventh place in a few scant years.

“Although climate change is a global problem that affects us all, the poor suffer disproportionately more than the rich. The paradox is that they bear least responsibility for the pollution causing global warming.

“The damage we've done to our planet and the damage it's now doing to us should be a warning sign that the pursuit of greed without consequences is not just wrong, it's unsustainable.

“We are witnessing a world being created where the greediness of a few is leaving the majority on the margin of history. I have seen that greed in my own country where international mining companies extract from the land its riches, leaving it poisoned and the people who live there worse off.

“Failing to achieve the MDGs is not just about a lack of finance, or improvements in the way aid is spent, or deeper debt relief, or a more just trading system.

“What we are suffering from is an acute poverty of imagination. We need to be able to imagine ourselves not in a 'Third World' and a 'First World' but in "One World" in which our duties to the poor are shared.”

Winners

Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda and many other countries have abolished fees for primary schools resulting in dramatic increases in enrolment during the space of a few years, thanks to debt relief.

Innovative ideas have worked, such as a low tax on flights in France which raised 200 million euros for medicine for the developing world.

Poverty has fallen across the world from a third to a fifth over the last decade.

And losers

Rich countries have promised to give 0.7 percent of their national incomes in aid to poor countries. Only Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden have done so.

Global aid levels have been in decline, falling by 8.4 percent in real terms between 2006 and 2007. According to CONCORD Europe, a European NGO confederation, this is driven largely from falls in aid from all but one (Germany) of the world's top five aid donors: US (-9.9 percent), Japan (-30.1 percent), France (-15.9 percent), UK (-29.1 percent).

The breakdown of the development round of trade negotiations in July was a major setback for developing countries seeking to benefit from expanding global trade opportunities in order to reduce poverty.



Micro-finance in Africa

Caritas Africa and its partners held a forum in September in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa on how micro-finance programmes can create livelihoods to lift millions of people out of poverty.

Caritas in Africa is running many micro-finance programmes to provide access to small amounts of capital to help people set up businesses. The programmes allow families to save up money and over time repay the loans. Caritas targets those who have little access to formal credit or savings services, especially women.

Studies show women are more likely to use their loans and profits to benefit their families by investing in their businesses and using additional income to meet household needs such as purchasing more food, improving family housing and health care, paying children's school fees, and saving for the future.

Caritas Uganda started its micro-finance activities as an emergency relief fund to war widows and people who lost their homes because of conflict. It grew into the Centenary Rural Development Bank, which is the largest microfinance institute in Uganda and the second largest bank in the country.

CRS (a Caritas member in the USA) has micro-finance programmes that reach more than one million clients (69.9 percent women) in 36 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Archbishop Cyprian Kizito Lwanga of Kampala, President of Caritas Africa said, "Micro-finance is a proven strategy towards achieving the MDGs."

Global recession... a Spanish perspective

Caritas Spain says that the economic crisis has seen a jump in people in Spain needing help by up to 50 percent in 2008. According to a Caritas survey, those asking for more help are single mothers, the unemployed, young families with small children, and migrant women looking for their first job when their husbands are out of work.

"Poverty is immoral because it has a solution. Let us not forget that with the money the world spends in perfumes or in arms it would be possible to end the scourge of poverty," said Caritas Spain's Secretary General Silverio Agea.

Caritas Spain supported nearly one million people in Spain in 2008.

Good governance in Zambia

Mining investors in Zambia were putting pressure on the government to reduce their taxes. For decades, they had used economic pressure to influence the government. They paid taxation at 31 percent in Zambia compared to other countries where they paid 51 percent.

Surging world prices for copper could have been bringing in much needed revenue to Zambia. Caritas studies showed that the people of Zambia were not benefiting as much as they should be from the mining. Caritas supported government plans to increase the taxation to 47 percent, and with the support of civil society, the government stood firm.

"We used our grassroots knowledge to show that people were not benefiting from the mines," said Edmund Kangamungazi, Economic Justice Officer of Caritas Zambia.

Caritas also focuses on trying to get the government to adopt pro-poor policies by providing detailed research and carrying out advocacy work in parliament and through the press.

It monitors government policies with networks in local communities where the policies are supposed to be benefiting the local people, using tools developed by Caritas members in the UK and Ireland (CAFOD and Trocaire).

"In 2008, the government suggested a 600,000 kwacha tax rebate to help meet rising living costs," said Mr Kangamungazi. "But our evidence showed that this would not be enough to meet those costs. The government increased the tax rebate to one million kwacha. Enough to feed a family."



Caritas



World Youth Day

The golden lion of the Sri Lankan flag fluttered in the icy breeze at a bus stop crowded with pilgrims attending Sydney's World Youth Day in Australia. Beside the Sri Lankan colours, pilgrims waved a pennant displaying the Indian tricolour. Toward the back of the group, Pakistan's green and white flag billowed.

This small vignette from Sydney's 2008 World Youth Day in which a group of sixty or so pilgrims from the restless Indian sub-continent came together in peace and harmony, was a clear indication of the power of such festivities.

They joined 500,000 other young pilgrims from all around the world who had come to take part in a series of events in July with Pope Benedict XVI. Caritas Internationalis President Cardinal Óscar Rodríguez Maradiaga also travelled to Sydney.

For WYD 2008, Caritas Australia hosted a broad programme under the banner: 'Witness, Aspire, Act'. Calling on people to engage with issues of justice, and in the words of Cardinal Rodríguez, to act as true 'global citizens'.

The Millennium Development Goals were centre stage at the Blueprint for a Better World exhibition. Calling for a renewed focus on the MDGs, Caritas urged us all to be agents for change and to redouble our commitment, at the personal, community, national and international levels in order to grasp this opportunity to truly make poverty history.

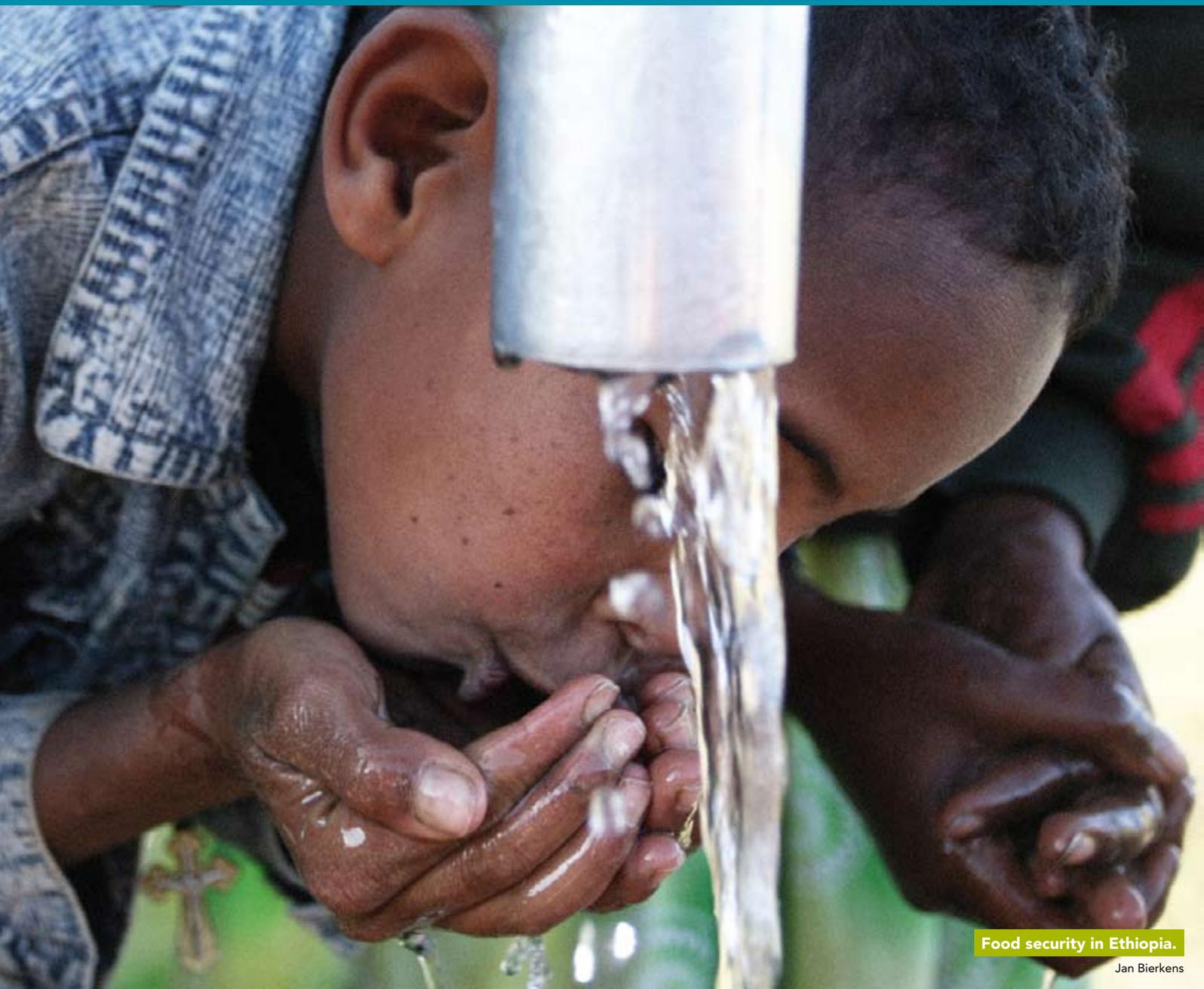
Workshops on climate change in the Pacific heard how people in the region are already reeling from the effects of rising sea levels, increased salinity eroding the productive capacity of arable land and the dying off of coral reefs that affects traditional fishing grounds.

'The Unintended Pilgrimage' was a powerful exposition of the terror which shrouds the lives of displaced people. Three young children from Darfur told their stories prompting a rousing response from the packed crowd.

Cardinal Rodríguez stole the show though when after finishing his discussion calling us all to "be more" in the world, he pulled out a saxophone and gave a performance of some jazz numbers.

IMAGINE

a world for tomorrow's generation



Food security in Ethiopia.

Jan Bierkens

Gilbert Mavuka has lived in Chilijemalo village in Malawi since he was born forty years ago. Over the last decade he has seen dramatic changes in the weather with frequent floods and droughts, strange infestations of disease, and declines in his farm output.

The pace of change often exceeds the local capacity to develop new land-use practices that support both the natural resources and the welfare of the people. From 2001 to 2007, there were dry spells. In 2003, there was a humanitarian crisis due to drought.

“In 2003, the whole village was hit by erratic rainfall that caused hunger in many homes including mine,” said Mr Mavuka.

Caritas Malawi (CADECOM) helps people like Mr Mavuka with the impact of what it believes is climate change, drawing on support from Caritas Netherlands (Cordaid) and others. He learned irrigation and planting techniques and how to make compost. “I can grow three times what I produced before,” he said.



Adaptation is not enough

Caritas works on helping communities adapt to the effects of climate change, from building cyclone shelters in Bangladesh to early warning systems in West Africa's drought-prone Sahel region.

There has been success in limiting the deaths from natural disasters in recent decades. While Cyclone Sidr killed around 3,000 people in Bangladesh in 2007, similar or weaker storms killed 100 times that number in 1972 and 45 times more people in 1991, largely because governments and local communities have taken action to reduce risk.

Now that is all under threat from climate change.

Almost 250 million people a year are affected by 'natural' disasters, the vast majority of them climate-related such as hurricanes, droughts and floods. But the numbers are expected to double by 2015 according to some reports.

Climate change will also increase the threat of new conflicts, which will mean more people displaced, and the need for more humanitarian aid.

Caritas believes it is not enough to just adapt to the effects of climate change – that will just get more and more expensive. Caritas must add its moral weight to the call for measures to stop climate change.

Grow Climate Justice

Caritas is calling for justice for the poor in developing countries who are most impacted by the adverse effects of climate change despite having done least to create it.

Caritas launched the "Grow Climate Justice Campaign" at the end of 2008 during a UN conference on climate change in Poznan, Poland.

Industrialised countries are responsible for 70 percent of carbon dioxide emitted since the start of the industrial era.

Developing countries have the least capacity to cope and are most vulnerable to changes in weather patterns, catastrophic storms and other effects of climate change.

The Grow Climate Justice Campaign brings together hundreds of thousands of Catholics to call on their governments to negotiate a socially just post-2012 climate agreement.

Supporters are asked to sign an online petition and send postcards to their governments.

The campaign is spearheaded by Caritas and CIDSE, an alliance of Catholic development organisations.

Campaign objectives:

- All countries should recognize and protect the right to sustainable development of people in developing countries, and prioritise the most vulnerable,
- Industrialised countries should provide sufficient, secure additional and accessible financial and technological support for adaptation and mitigation efforts by developing countries,
- Industrialised countries should commit to at least 30–40 percent reduction in emissions by 2020 (based on 1990 levels).



A view from the confederation

A third of Caritas members filled out a questionnaire on the impact of climate change around the world. Of the 52 respondents, 85 percent said that climate change has affected their work in some way or another, especially in disaster relief. Sixty-six percent of the respondents are planning to advocate with their respective governments on behalf of poor people affected.

"We are enthusiastic. The Caritas network is rich in terms of experience, expertise, practices and tools in the field," said Gauthier de Locht of Caritas Belgium.

A view from India

From over 30 countries, environment scientists, development professionals, academics, government officials, and UN representatives took on the issue at the International Conference on Climate Change, part-organised by Caritas India from 3 to 4 September in New Delhi.

"We all are agents of change. Awareness, knowledge and goodwill if combined together can facilitate the process of reduction in the extent and impacts of climate change," said Fr. Varghese Mattamana, Executive Director of Caritas India.

Caritas India used the conference to launch its 'plant a tree' campaign.

"Planting a tree and nurturing it till it grows could be considered as a cheap and very effective way of reducing the impact of climate change," said Rev. Peter Remigius, Chairman of Caritas India, urging each participant of the conference to plant a tree.



A view from Poznan

Grow Climate Justice Campaign was launched on 7 December in Poznan. "People in countries such as Bangladesh are totally dependent on the weather," Bishop Theotonius Gomes C.S.C, Bishop of Dhaka and President of Caritas Bangladesh said at the launch.

"Our agriculture, and hence our whole culture, is based on water from the rains and rivers. Changed rainfall patterns, harsher storms and longer droughts are already costing lives and livelihoods," he said.

"We have seen a rapid increase in the need for relief efforts. Within the next 10 years there will be 200 million climate refugees, of which 25 percent, 50 million, could be from Bangladesh."

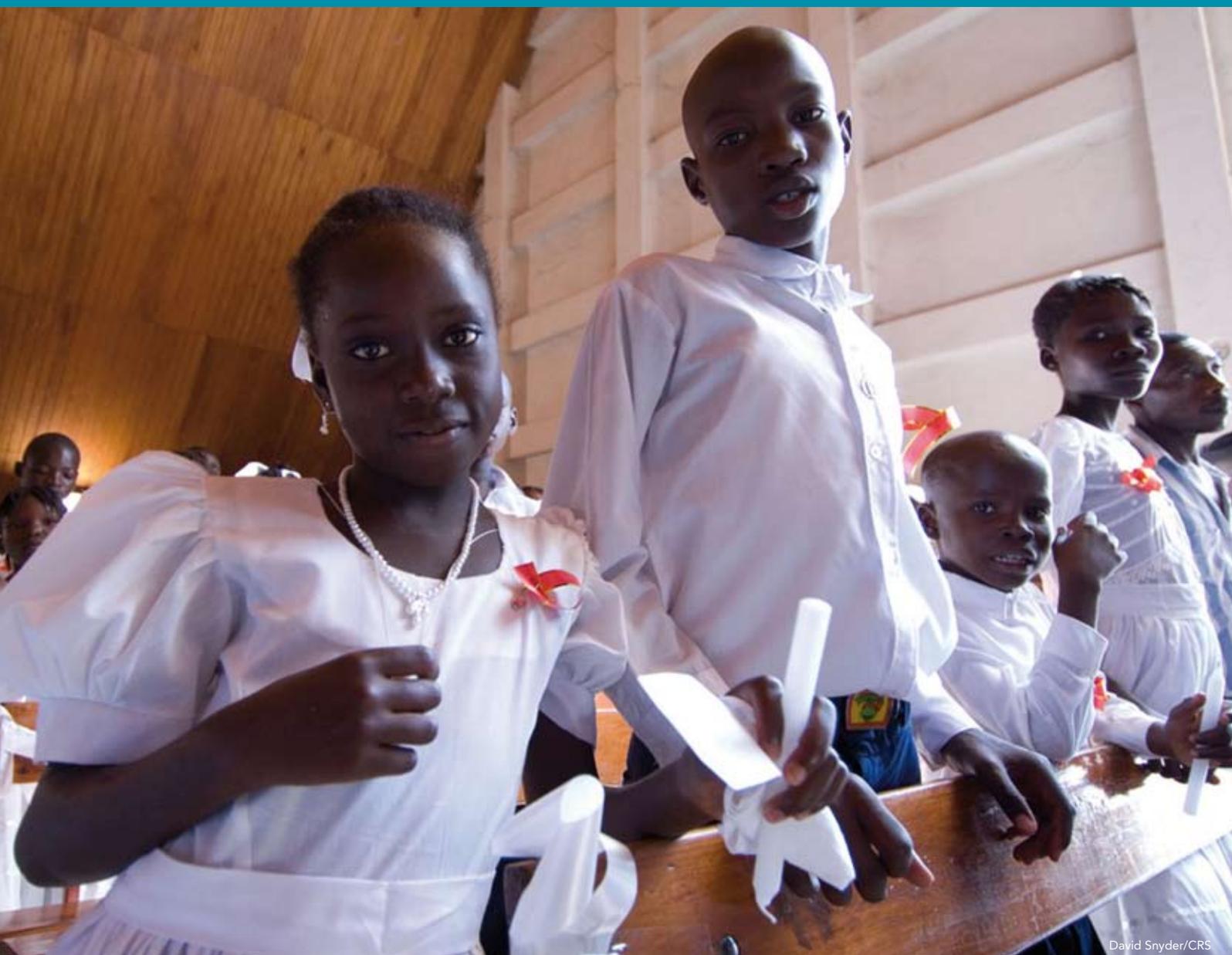
A mass was held in Fara Church in the Old Market Centre. Children from the local parish brought up offerings to the altar, which included a plant, some soil and water to symbolize the elements of the Earth.

In the end, the conference in Poznan saw another set of climate talks slip by with no new deal on global warming. Although Caritas never expected a significant breakthrough, we were hoping for more ambition and urgency.

Poznan is the starting point for a global deal to be settled in Copenhagen at the end of 2009. Much work needs to be done if we are to get the deal that millions of people want to ensure a future for their children and cope with the devastating impact of climate change.

IMAGINE

access to treatment, prevention,
and care for HIV and AIDS



David Snyder/CRS

“Despite some progress, HIV is a major obstacle to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The pandemic causes incalculable human suffering. It threatens the social and economic infrastructure of the human family. More needs to be done,” said Cardinal Óscar Rodríguez Maradiaga, Caritas Internationalis President, on World AIDS Day.

Combining leadership and professional skills with Christian compassion, Caritas has over 20 years experience of responding to HIV and AIDS.

Caritas goes far beyond providing medicines. In some of the world’s poorest countries, it assures good nutrition, sponsors

education and counselling and works to eliminate stigma and exclusion toward those living with or affected by HIV.

From Phnom Penh to Tbilisi, Caritas reached out to communities with care and education programmes, and participated in debate on subjects as diverse as the relationship between substance abuse and HIV and the impact of this pandemic on the Millennium Development Goals.

Developing countries do not always benefit from the advances made in care and treatment. Caritas urges governments, institutions and pharmaceutical firms to improve access to AIDS care. It also educates in prevention.

Some hope

The AIDS emergency is centred on the developing world, where millions of people are vulnerable to poverty, hunger and disease. It's in these countries where whole generations are being wiped out and societies decimated by a disease that is no longer considered life-threatening in richer countries.

Rev. Msgr. Robert J Vitillo is Caritas Internationalis' Special Advisor on HIV and AIDS. He represents Caritas on AIDS issues, liaises with international bodies, compiles best practices and is responsible for global advocacy, training and education.

"Caritas focuses on the most vulnerable people and provides care, support and treatment to prevent the further ravages of the disease," said Msgr. Vitillo.

Up to two-thirds of people affected are in sub-Saharan Africa, the poorest region in the world. People in poor nations may not have access to regular food or clean water, let alone the treatment required to keep AIDS under control.

"Caritas has advocated for increased access to anti-retroviral medications," said Msgr. Vitillo.

"Our work has helped to prolong and improve the lives of many who live with the virus."

The Catholic Church, through agencies such as Caritas, provides up to 25 percent of AIDS care in Africa. It provides care, treatment and also the psychological support for those who have AIDS, which is still a disease veiled in stigma.

"Church-based health services are often the best in the world," said Msgr. Vitillo. "They're not restricted to a privileged few, but they also reach those who have been rejected or forgotten by others."

Msgr. Vitillo says that one of the big challenges now is to provide children with adequate care and treatment as only 15 percent receive the medicines they need.

"What is especially tragic is that most children who don't receive treatment will die before their second birthday," he said.

In 2008, Caritas laid the groundwork for a campaign to hasten diagnosis and provide child-friendly medicines to improve survival rates among children.

"When I first started working for Caritas over 20 years ago, AIDS was

synonymous with pain, loss and despair. But as I learn from people with HIV and their families, I see that there are also signs of hope," said Msgr. Vitillo.



David Snyder/CRS



David Snyder/CRS

Caritas in action

Stop TB: In many countries, TB constitutes the greatest cause of death among HIV-positive persons. The prevalence of TB and HIV in Swaziland is one of the highest in the world. Caritas co-sponsored a Joint Mission to Swaziland with the World Health Organisation to lobby the government to decentralise treatment. Caritas wanted a bigger role to be given to grassroots, faith-based organisations.

Mexico City International AIDS conference: Caritas participated in an ecumenical pre-conference, during which it emphasised the need to engage religious leaders in a more intensive response to the HIV pandemic. Caritas raised awareness about the need for a consolidated Catholic response.

UN Plans to Partner with Faith-based organisations (FBO): The Caritas Special Advisor on HIV was among the FBO representatives who designed a Partnership Framework among UN, governments, and religious organisations. The goal? Universal access to HIV education, treatment, care, and support.



Training community health workers in India.

Caritas

- An estimated 33 million people are living with HIV in the world. 2.5 million of these are children.
- Doses of anti-retroviral medications appropriate for use by children are three times more expensive than those for adults.
- Without such medications, most HIV-positive children die before their second birthday
- Two-thirds of people with HIV live in sub-Saharan Africa
- Caritas sponsors or supports HIV programmes in 107 countries around the world

India's best practices: Supported by the Catholic Medical Mission Board, Caritas compiled a best practice report which illustrated the leadership of the Catholic Church in India in HIV treatment. The report says that the Caritas grassroots presence in India helps it reach even the remotest parts of the country with health, training, education and awareness raising initiatives.

CHAN – Catholic HIV and AIDS Network: Caritas provides secretariat services for this wide-ranging group of Catholic partnership organisations that give information, technical, and financial support to Church-based AIDS programmes in developing countries. In June, the Network welcomed a delegation of Church leaders from Vietnam in order to plan a more intensive response.

Empowerment in Vietnam

Flowers radiate hope and faith, but for the women of the Mai Tam Shelter in Vietnam, they also represent empowerment. "Mai Tam Creations" flower shop was launched by mothers and women living with HIV in Ho Chi Minh City. They manage the shop and benefit from its proceeds.

The shelter, which is run by the Archdiocese of Ho Chi Minh City with funding from Caritas, provides care, medicines, and educational programmes to mothers and children with HIV. Many of the children are orphans.

Mai Tam was one of the first organisations in Vietnam to start anti-retroviral treatment for children with HIV. It was also one of the first programmes to integrate children with AIDS in Vietnam into regular nursery school programmes.

"It's the place where I learned about AIDS, about the suffering of people with this disease," said Francesca Merico, Caritas Internationalis delegate. "It also taught me that suffering can be avoided by following the examples of the Director Fr John Toai, the Sisters, the seminarians, and the volunteers at Mai Tam."

Caritas holds workshops to help train the volunteers who work in the centre, it also collaborates with Fr John to ensure he is kept up to date with the latest innovations in AIDS treatment and care.

Caritas supports other HIV projects in Vietnam and works to provide access to care and treatment as well as psychological and spiritual support for HIV-positive persons. It also sponsors treatment programmes for drug users, who are highly vulnerable to HIV infection.

In January 2008, Caritas held workshops and seminars in Ho Chi Minh City to boost the knowledge of Church workers regarding innovations in AIDS care. The workshops also highlighted the needs of children living with AIDS, focusing on how to advocate for greater access to medicines and on the promotion of the better use of medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV.



Caritas

IMAGINE

a migrant's rights protected



Helping provide education in Lebanon for migrants.

Laura Sheahan/CRS

“I phone my daughter and she sometimes says to me ‘Mamma, we’ve grown up; you’ve missed our teenage years’,” said Lila*. Would you leave your home and children for a job? And not see them for months, maybe even years? Some people have no choice. They are driven from their country by war, poverty, economic depression and lack of opportunities. Sometimes they are the victims of trafficking and are made to leave their countries through deception or force. Quite often these people are women and mothers.

In 2008, Caritas Internationalis established an advocacy team to focus on the issue of women and migration.

“History shows people will always migrate,” said Martina Liebsch, the Advocacy Coordinator for Migration and Trafficking. “But Caritas wants migrants to be able to make an informed choice, based on different opportunities.

“Caritas focuses its migration work on women. Around half the world’s migrants are women. They are vulnerable to exploitation and indecent working conditions.”

The migration of women has a big impact on the family and society in developing countries. Some of the challenges migrants face include exploitation by traffickers, unemployment, poor wages and few or no rights in their jobs.

Caritas provides counselling and bureaucratic assistance to migrants, who may find themselves in a country where they do not know the language. It offers legal advice, language courses, skills development and help in finding employment. It also offers moral and psychological support. And Caritas raises awareness among communities and host governments about the meaning and benefits of integration.

*Name changed

Caritas advocates for more legal channels of migration. The Caritas work on sustainable returns tries to ensure that if people go back home, they prepare thoroughly before returning and they have a reference point once in their country.

No domestic bliss for migrants in Lebanon

Aneesa*, 23, arrived in Lebanon during the 2006 war with Israel. She left her home in the Philippines to become a domestic worker with a family. The war frightened Aneesa and she soon wanted to go back home.

It was too difficult to leave so Aneesa had to stay with the family that had been assigned to her by an agency. Very soon, her employers started to maltreat her.

“The man slapped me and even touched me. He wanted to find out if I was a virgin and single. I begged him not to touch me, but he was very strong and I was frightened,” said Aneesa.

As time passed, the list of abuses grew longer. Aneesa was kicked, burnt and left naked in the cold. Her employers took her back to the agency.

The agency didn’t take her back, but did inform the Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre about the abuses. An investigation was launched by the authorities.

Aneesa was taken to hospital with serious burns. Caritas then took her to a safe house on her discharge. It also helped her file a law suit against her employers for gross mistreatment and to claim for unpaid wages.

Caritas provided Aneesa with food, clothing, medical assistance, counselling, legal aid and general support so she could recover from her abuses.



Migrant rights

- Priority should be given to economic and social policies which promote development in poorer countries so people do not feel forced to migrate,
- Restrictive migration policies are not the answer. More opportunities in countries of origin would make staying at home more enticing,
- Better regulation of the labour market to help avoid exploitation. Caritas urges governments and firms to provide decent work conditions.

At the Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking Conference in Vienna in February, Caritas called on world leaders to honour the commitments they made to tackle poverty and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Unfulfilled pledges lead to the despair and injustice which provide fertile ground for trafficking and slavery.

At the COATNET (Christian Organisations Against Trafficking) meeting in October in Paris, Caritas highlighted the need for commitment to empowering women in the family and fighting the trafficking of children.

At the Global Forum on Migration and Development in Manila in November, Caritas advocated for economic and social policies which foster development and decrease forced migration.

At the Responding to Trafficking in Persons in the Americas Conference in Washington, organised by US Caritas member organisations, Caritas shared initiatives and experiences among over 50 participants from North America, Latin America and guests from Europe, Middle East and Asia.

At a migration forum in Dakar in December, Caritas called on donor governments not to play migration control against development aid and urged the governments of countries of origin to adopt just and coherent policies, which provide opportunities and hope for a better life for young people.



Caritas India

Caritas in action

Caritas organisations belong to ERSO (European Reintegration Support Organisations). Led by Caritas Austria, it offers counselling to migrants before they leave their country. In 2008, the project focused on assisting migrants on their return home, especially those who had been rejected for asylum.

The book “The Travails of Sri Lankan Migrants” by Fr George Sigamoney, director of Caritas Kandy in Sri Lanka, shows the hardships faced by women who migrate and their families. Caritas Sri Lanka also released a DVD docu-drama about the plight of migrants called, “The House of the Arabian Child.”

Caritas Dakar engaged in support of women from rural areas. They received microcredit to be able earn their living in their villages rather than be forced to migrate to urban areas. They were also encouraged to create women’s organisations.

- Migrants represent 3 percent of the global population
- An estimated 2.4 million people are trafficked at any given point in time every year. Half of them being minors
- 49.6 percent of migrants are thought to be women
- In over 21 countries Caritas is an implementing partner of UNHCR – providing assistance to refugees
- Nearly 14,000 people have died since 1988 along European frontiers during migration
- Remittances sent home by migrants to developing countries totalled US \$305 billion in 2008. For a country like Tajikistan, they constitute 45 percent of GDP.



Dakar.

Elodie Perriot

Celebrations

Our warmest support to Caritas Bolivia, Paraguay and Côte d'Ivoire who marked 50 years and Caritas Sri Lanka who marked 40 years of standing with the most vulnerable.

Also, our solidarity goes to Caritas Kosova, Samoa, and Vietnam who have applied for membership to the confederation. Caritas Vietnam opened its doors again after being closed by the government for 32 years.

Our warmest congratulations also to Cardinal Óscar Rodríguez Maradiaga, who celebrated 30 years of being a bishop.



And sadness

Caritas united in sorrow for the staff of its members and of partners who were killed as they sought to build peace in their shattered communities.

Chaldean Catholic Archbishop Paulos Faraj Rahho of Mosul in northern Iraq was kidnapped and was found dead on 13 March. Archbishop Rahho was a man who sought peace and dialogue in a country at war.

Rev. Fr Karunaratnam was killed in a bomb blast on 20 April in the north of Sri Lanka. He was the Chairman of the North East Secretariat on Human Rights, which aimed at recognizing the human rights of the minority Tamil community.

Pakistan's eastern city of Lahore was hit by two bomb blasts in April. The Caritas offices, though not a target, were badly damaged. Mr. Pervaiz Tariq, the Security Guard, and Nirab Samuel, the 3 year old daughter of the Bishop's driver died.

Mr. Felipe Landazury of Caritas in Tumaco helped people forced from their homes in one of Colombia's worst conflict zones. Armed men shot Mr. Landazury in June.

Caritas also said goodbye to...

In May, in Aima in Patheingyi, Myanmar, Fr Andrew Soe Win died in the act of saving his people from Cyclone Nargis. His body was found two weeks later.

Former Caritas Internationalis President from 1991 to 1999 Dom Affonso Felipe Gregory (pictured right) died of Leukaemia on 6 August in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Caritas Internationalis Financial Advisor Wim Van Leeuwen died suddenly on 18 November in Rome. He had joined the General Secretariat staff in September after 30 years service with Cordaid, the Caritas member in the Netherlands. He was 59.



Caritas Internationalis General Secretariat financial summary

Caritas Internationalis is a confederation of 164 members. Their joint work is coordinated through a General Secretariat in the Vatican.

Euros, year ending 31/12	2007	2008
Income from Statutory Activities	1.926.950	1.986.399
Income from Donations ¹	511.887	492.850
Financial Income	297.277	303.158
Other Income	67.826	14.985
Income	2.803.940	2.797.391
<i>General Management and Administration</i>	1.061.654	1.044.640
<i>Communications</i>	303.859	283.567
<i>Humanitarian Activities</i>	231.037	264.120
<i>Advocacy / Delegations</i>	820.258	731.687
Total General Secretariat Expenses	2.416.808	2.324.014
Regional Structures	487.340	478.854
Governance Bodies	186.550	318.951
Financial Expenditure	162.802	200.351
Expenses	3.253.500	3.322.171
Net Income / (Expenses)	-449.560	-524.780
Member Organisations Contributions ²	121.191	2.875.801
External Donors	897.904	270.676
Income for specific programmes and projects	1.019.095	3.146.477
Emergency Appeals and other specific programmes	1.210.413	1.319.118
HIV/Aids project	98.187	163.322
Expenditure on specific programmes and projects	1.308.600	1.482.440
Net increase / (decrease) of Funds	-289.505	1.664.037

¹Unrestricted legacies, private donations and voluntary contributions from Member Organisations.

²For specific programmes.

Compassion in a crisis



Peace between peoples



Globalisation based on solidarity



A world for tomorrow's generation



Treatment, prevention, and care for HIV and AIDS



A migrant's rights protected



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