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Dear friends of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe,



For Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, 2010 was dominated by the two major disasters in Haiti and Pakistan. The sheer inconceivable magnitude of destruction in both countries presented us with a substantial challenge in our efforts to deliver aid as quickly as possible. In Haiti, particularly, this was made exceptionally difficult by the absence of state structures for disaster protection and the extensive damage to the infrastructure. The swift delivery of aid was further exacerbated by the fact that Haiti is experiencing a chronic humanitarian crisis. Even before the earthquake, everyday life for most people was a constant struggle, without clean water, sufficient food and health care. The fact that we nonetheless largely succeeded in swiftly bringing in aid into the country and delivering essential items to homeless people, above all in the southern communities of Jacmel and Baintet, was attributable to our long-term working commitment in Haiti. Our local office has been running projects for many years with local partners. Thus, we knew what we were doing, were trusted by the local population and authorities and were one of the first and few aid organisations on the ground, in a region entirely neglected by the government, alleviating the people's desperate situation.

During a trip to the project region at the beginning of December 2010, I was able to witness with my own eyes the progress we and our partners had achieved together. Several hundred houses and three schools had been repaired or rebuilt to storm- and earthquake-resistant standards. In Jacmel, I shared the delight of Vena Pierre, a single mother, who, only a few days previously, had moved with her three children from a cramped tent in the emergency camp into her reconstructed house. She was beaming, overjoyed and felt like embracing the whole world. This visit to the camp, which she was now able to leave, brought home to me that

we can never slacken our efforts or our pace. Thousands of people in Haiti, forced to endure deplorable conditions and exposed to danger, are still waiting for a new home. The people of Haiti will need long-term support for a long time to come, for life to continue.

Our aid is made possible primarily through your donations. For the Haiti earthquake victims in 2010, you donated a total of 16.8 million euros. For those affected by the flood in Pakistan, we received 17.6 million euros. For this tremendous enthusiasm to help, I thank you whole-heartedly! Please make it possible for us in the coming years to carry on our projects in reconstruction, disaster risk reduction and food security and to make sustainable improvements to people's lives – in Haiti, Pakistan and elsewhere.

Alongside these media-prominent disasters, we also help in countless "forgotten disasters" – for instance, the 43 million people displaced by war and violence. We never see their faces on television, although their suffering is no less. In July 2010, I visited the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo with Volker Gerdesmeier, Head of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. It is unimaginable what people here, especially women, have to endure. The diverse conflicting parties – army and rebel groups – have been murdering, raping and pillaging for years. I found the tragic personal predicaments difficult to bear. For this and other humanitarian disasters, which attract few donations, we also need your support: in the form of non-earmarked donations.

So that for these people, too, life can continue. And for that I would like to thank you.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read "Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel".

Reverend Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel
Director of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

Report of the Executive Board of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

In 2010, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe allocated most of the funds at its disposal to the victims of the devastating major disasters in Haiti and Pakistan, and of the violent conflict in Somalia.

Earthquake in Haiti

The earthquake in Haiti on 12th January 2010 was one of the most severe in the history of North and South America and one of the worst anywhere in the world in the last ten years. The number of dead was 230,000, with a further 300,000 injured and approximately 1.2 million made homeless.

The swift co-ordination of aid was hampered by a range of factors: the United Nations were undermined by the death of leading staff members and the collapse of buildings, as was the Haitian Government. Many streets, as well as the harbour and airport in Port-au-Prince were badly damaged. In addition, the latter was fully overloaded by the 150 or so incoming aid flights per day. Finally, the Haitian state lacked any kind of preparation and the prerequisites to tackle a disaster of this scale. Frankly, it has to be said that aid proved extremely difficult to organise – entirely at odds with the expectations of the German public.

For Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Haiti had been a focus country even before the earthquake. Due to the regularity of natural disasters, we have had a local office there since 2005. As a result, we were able to begin our aid efforts as quickly as possible – according to need and with the overwhelming approval of the people and authorities. We focused on the region, in which we had already been active: in the two rural communities of Bainet and Jacmel in the Sud-Est Departement.

As well as providing essential supplies to a total of 10,000 people in emergency camps – in co-ordination with the few other aid organisations in the region – Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe quickly launched a Cash-for-Work Program: for a normal daily wage, earthquake survivors cleared away the rubble of destroyed buildings to prepare the way for reconstruction. Thanks to this income, they were able to buy essentials from local markets and access other services (doctors, schools).

They no longer had to rely on food deliveries. Enhancing self-help capacities in the face of such a debilitating disaster was particularly crucial.

Given that Haiti had been neglected for decades by the international community and, consequently, would presumably not remain focus of attention for long, we believed it was more urgent than ever to invest donations not in transitional shelters, but immediately in the reconstruction of permanent houses. To complete as many houses as possible before the hurricane season, we kept up a swift tempo in our planning and building.

We believe it is important for reconstruction to incorporate preventive and protective measures against recurring disasters. In Haiti, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe was able to draw on its previous house-building experience: of the 562 houses we had rebuilt to storm-resistant standards after the 2008 hurricanes, almost 90% withstood the devastating earthquake. So, it made sense to draw on this experience. With the benefit of our insights following the 2007 earthquake in Peru, we adapted the storm-resistant building methods to make them also earthquake resistant. By March 2011, 840 houses had been repaired or rebuilt this way – as well as three schools and a health station.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also supported the people of the Bainet and Côtes-de-Fer communities to produce food – not least to enable families that had taken in refugees from the earthquake region to attend to their own needs. For some time, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe had been training civil protection committees to cope with disaster. After the earthquake, they provided the best damage and needs assessments in the region and thereby facilitated a rapid launch of aid measures. Due to these successes, the disaster risk-reduction measures were augmented by local civil protection.

Flood disaster in Pakistan

In terms of dramatic impact, the flood disaster in Pakistan was similarly exceptional: the flood waters that caused enormous damage along the Indus and numerous tributaries, affected up to 20 million people – a huge number, greatly exceeding those affected by the earthquake in Haiti (2.3 million), the 2004 tsunami (1.7 million) and the earthquake in Kashmir (5 million). Around 1.8 million houses were seriously damaged or destroyed.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe can draw on considerable experience, country knowledge and long-established relations with partners in Pakistan, after carrying out an extensive eight million euro aid programme after the earthquake in Kashmir, and, thereafter, maintaining a local office there. In the last two years, we have helped refugees, who, in spring 2009, had fled fighting between the government army and militant groups in the Swat District, to return to the Northwest Province. The flooding, which hit the Swat District especially badly, uprooted them yet again. Due to the scale of the emergency and our good local knowledge, we concentrated our efforts primarily in the Northwest Province. Around 95,000 people received emergency aid and, from October, seeds and agricultural tools, to enable them to plant new crops before winter. They also received aid to see them through the winter. For 2011, a major reconstruction programme is planned to run over several years. Dependable local partners together with close monitoring and support ensure the projects are properly implemented on the ground. We had virtually no problems with political interference or restrictions, since, through familiarity with our work, our political impartiality is recognised. Moreover, it is well known that our support is based solely on people's need and not linked to any other preconditions. It is imperative for us to spell this out again and again.

Violent conflicts in Africa

With the help of third-party funding from the EU and the German Government and thanks to the commitment of many private donors, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe delivered 7 million euros worth of extensive emergency aid and – where possible – development-related reconstruction in the forgotten but highly dramatic disasters in Africa: in Somalia, Sudan, Chad and the Democratic Republic of

Congo. This was done at the request of the international network, ACT Alliance, since virtually no other funds were available anywhere in the world to respond to these humanitarian disasters.

In Somalia, the severe humanitarian crisis continues: over one third of the population needs emergency aid, yet only a tiny part of that need can be met. In Africa, it remains the country, in which Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe implements its most extensive programmes – despite the enormous dangers for local aid staff. In Chad, a project was initiated to reintegrate returnees, who had fled the violent conflicts in 2007. In the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, we were able to wind up our work in the Orientale Province at the start of the year. In the North and South Kivu Provinces, new projects were initiated, since continuing violent conflicts here mean there is further urgent need for emergency aid.

Enhancing co-operation

At the start of 2010, ACT Alliance (Action by Churches Together) grew out of the former emergency aid alliance ACT International and the development aid alliance ACT Development to become one of the world's biggest alliances for humanitarian aid and development co-operation. Over 100 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches and their aid agencies are members. The aim of ACT Alliance is to strengthen members' capacities in the event of a disaster as well as to ensure a smooth transition from emergency aid to rehabilitation, development and disaster prevention. The Alliance also seeks to assist members' capacity building and improve efficiency in networking between, and hence increase the impact of, the work of local and foreign members in the event of a disaster. It also strives to enhance the ACT Alliance's political influence vis-à-vis people's right to humanitarian aid and the neutrality of humanitarian aid – also and, indeed, especially in violent conflicts. In October 2010, Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, Director of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and "Brot für die Welt", was elected moderator of the new alliance's global advisory board.



Reverend Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel
Director of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe



Volunteers working on the Mambisi-Dam, creating opportunities to grow vegetables.

ZIMBABWE

Scorched earth as far as the eye can see Irrigation projects help the rural population in Zimbabwe



Under the glowing sun the red earth is dry as dust, while the heat makes the air shimmer. Here, across large areas of the Gwanda District in Southern Zimbabwe, a few bare shrubs and monkey bread trees are the only things able to withstand the climate. There has been no rain for months, the ground is bone-dry. The region has always been one of those most susceptible to drought. Water shortages and, consequently, famine are, therefore, the most urgent problems for the people living here in widely scattered village communities.

Growing vegetables thanks to a dam

That is how it is, too, in the Gungwe District: since the situation has become increasingly precarious in recent years, in 2005 the village community started building a dam on a river. They all joined hands in excavating the basin, building a wall and digging up channels to prevent the resulting small reservoir from sanding up. "I hope the dam can collect enough water so that we can create gardens and maybe do some fishing" says the 59 year-old Violet Mate. She is one of the 156 volunteers building the Mabisi Dam. Yet, the work

has progressed slowly. "People had less and less to eat, their strength waned. Starving, many farmers were forced to eat their seeds, while others resorted to eating tree roots", explained 44 year-old Tsiamo Nare. Hence, since the end of 2009, Diakonische Katastrophenhilfe, together with its local partner, LDS (Lutheran Development Service / Zimbabwe), has been supporting the volunteers through a Food-for-Work programme. In return for working on the dam, they receive regular rations of 10 kilos of maize, 1,5 kilos of beans and 750 mls of cooking oil for each family member. The food, bought at local markets, is distributed by previously selected and trained distribution committees.

The dam should now be completed by the end of this year. Tsiamo Nare is hopeful: "It may not solve all our problems, but it will make things a lot better."

Project funding:

645,241 euros approved for 4 projects in 2010, of which 500,000 euros came from the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ).

Clean water from wells

In six other Zimbabwe districts, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is running projects concerned with food security and access to clean water. Its focus is on rural areas: drilling wells together with its local partner and helping local residents to create community gardens, to improve their meagre diet. In the last two and a half years, around 100 wells have been created, providing drinking water to village communities and schools as well as irrigating the vegetable gardens. This support is urgently needed, since agriculture receives virtually no state aid. The coalition government, in office since 2008, has introduced no significant reforms: thus, while the elimination of the Zimbabwe dollar and the subsequent introduction of foreign currencies stabilised the economic situation, most people simply have no money to buy the goods now available. The situation is one of political and economic stagnation and the people, particularly in rural areas, are suffering the consequences.

Solar energy for clinics

This is also illustrated by the health care situation: the rural population often has to travel great distances to visit clinics, while well-trained doctors are a rarity. Moreover, very few hospitals are connected to the dilapidated electricity grid. During the cholera epidemic of 2009, the scale of this problem became evident: many patients died at night,

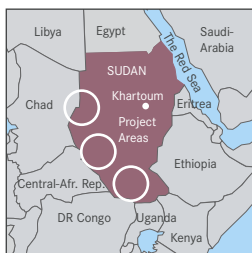
since, with no lighting, they could not be examined or receive treatment when needed. The solution is being provided by a new project, through which Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with its local partner, has ensured the electricity supply in 11 rural clinics. Four clinics were equipped with solar panels. One of the small hospitals now supplied with solar energy is in the village of Chitulipasi: a solar panel, mounted on the simple building's roof, charges eight batteries. "In this region, especially, this will always be the case, since there is no lack of sunshine", declares Edgar Mlambo, who installed the system. It is simple, virtually maintenance-free and rarely breaks down. And enough electricity is provided not only for the clinic but also for the staff accommodation: "The staff can recharge their mobile phones and play their radios – and, therefore, have a bigger incentive to live in the rural areas." Mlambo thereby highlights another problem facing Zimbabwe: more and more qualified people are turning their backs on the country and going off, for example, to South Africa.

Voice Ngulube, a nurse in the Chitulipasi clinic, is visibly delighted with the new system. In the past, the hospital had to rely on generators, which often broke down. The fact that she now has electricity in her lodgings is a blessing. Above all, though, the solar panel is improving patient care. "Now, we can get up in the middle of the night, walk with no risk to the clinic and care for our patients", she says.



Solar panels provide the clinic in Chitulipasi with electricity.

SUDAN

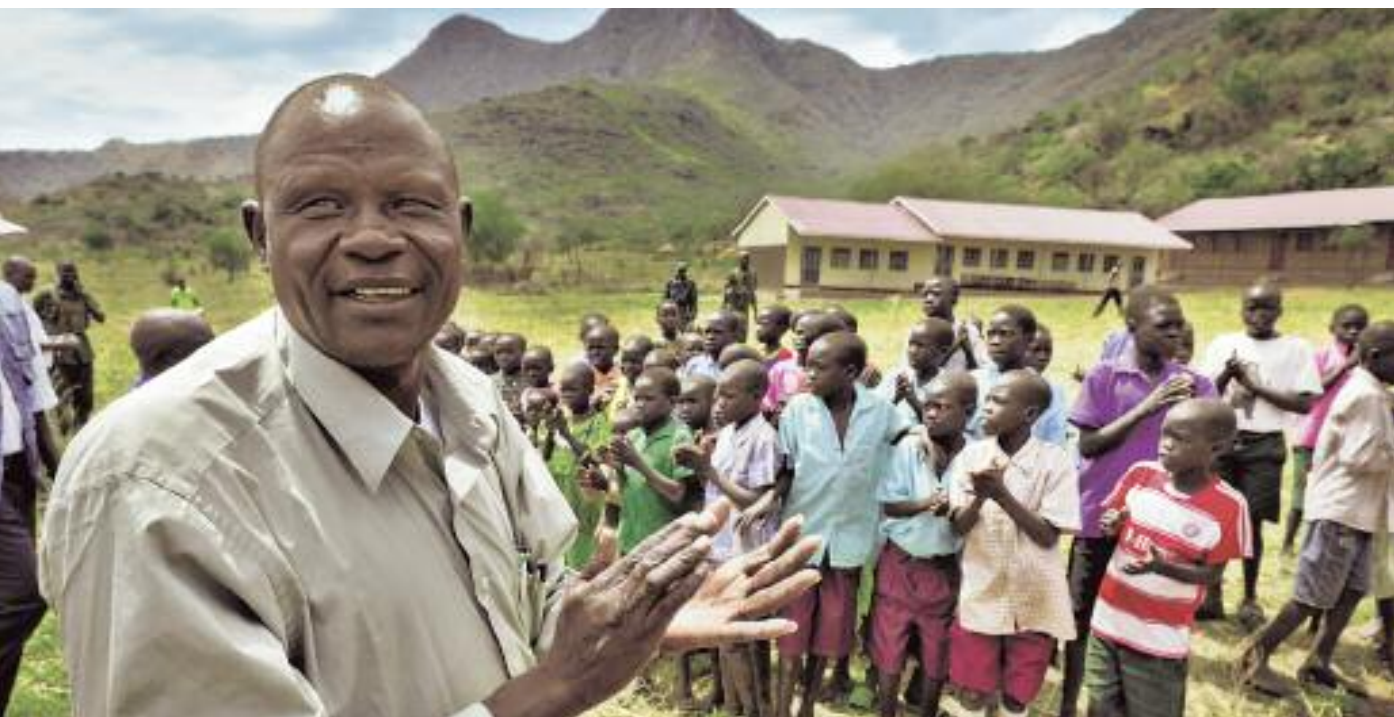
Hope for a better life**Infrastructure in South Sudan in need of urgent development**

Hope is cautiously returning in South Sudan. In January 2011, twenty-six years after the outbreak of the civil war, an overwhelming majority of the Southern Sudanese population voted for a new state, South Sudan. Independence is to be declared on 9th July.

Hoping for a better life, hundreds of thousands of displaced people are returning to South Sudan. An estimated 3.5 million people were displaced within the country during the decades of civil war, with a further 570,000 crossing the borders to Kenya and Uganda.

Wells, schools and seeds

“We want to play a part in ensuring that peace is given a chance in South Sudan”, explains Volker Gerdesmeier. Hence, one working priority of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe in 2010 was



Official opening of a new school in Ikotos.

The situation in South Sudan is difficult. The infrastructure is in ruins, there are few paved roads, schools or health stations. “Drinking water and food are in short supply”, reports Volker Gerdesmeier, head of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. Many areas have had no rainfall for months, resulting in failed harvests. According to the World Food Programme, around 4.3 million people are currently in need of food aid. And the emerging new state is still a long way off from political stability. Peace may now reign in many parts, but tensions over livestock and land ownership regularly flare up.

the reconstruction of the infrastructure. Together with a local partner organisation, six new wells were sunk in the Ikotos District, from which 1,800 families can draw water.

The population here has increased significantly in the last two years, making conflicts over drinking water a key local issue. So that hand pumps can be maintained, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been training mechanics in the villages. Volunteers also receive hygiene and health training and they, in turn, can pass on healthy practices to the villagers. Three new schools, each catering for one hundred pupils, are being set up in Ikotos. Returnees are given seeds and access to tools and receive agricultural training. “3,000 families are benefiting from the programme”, says Gerdesmeier. “They should soon be able to provide for themselves.”

Project funding:

1,377,000 euros approved for 4 projects in 2010, of which 500,000 euros came from the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ).

For a peaceful future

Preventing violence strengthens children and young people

Fourteen years of civil war in Liberia have not only destroyed houses and infrastructure and claimed 150,000 lives, but also caused long-term damage to social structures. Living together in peace must be relearned. That is why Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is supporting not only the reconstruction of schools and health facilities, but also, for the first time, reconciliation projects: rehabilitation and prevention in one.

Seven years after the end of the war, the traces of destruction have largely been removed, yet, behind the facade, tensions between the diverse religious and ethnic groups are still perceivable. The war has left behind a culture of violence that frequently erupts on the streets. "It's not enough to rebuild schools, health stations and wells," says Asatu Konneh from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. "We also have to strive to change people's way of thinking."

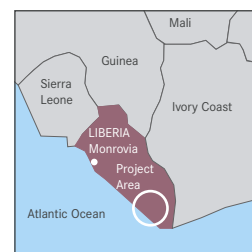
Children and young people, above all, are suffering the consequences of the conflict. Many were victims of, or witnesses to, violence, countless numbers of girls were sexually abused. Almost 20,000 minors were forced to fight as child soldiers. For several years, many children could not go to school. Frustration, lack of prospects and a heightened tendency to resort to violence are now widespread. Youth unemployment in Liberia is around 80 percent. Hence, young people are the focus of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's violence prevention measures. "Only when we manage to give the younger generation prospects for a better future, will they be immune to renewed burgeoning violence," says Francis Senkpanie from the partner organisation, "Center for Justice and Peace Studies" (CJPS). The projects aim to help overcome the violence of the past and prevent new violence.

Discussions to counteract trauma

"Therapeutic sessions" is how the trauma counsellors from CJPS refer to the psychosocial support now included on the timetable of 15 schools in Ganta in Northern Liberia. The sessions provide young people with a protective environment to speak about their problems and experiences. For many, it is the first opportunity to do so since the war. Social worker Korto Toe is convinced: "There are no patent remedies to heal psychological wounds. But each and every person now has the chance to shape his or her own future." Hence, the objective is the joint search for solutions to the situation, in which they now find themselves.

For two years, CJPS has been providing peace education in schools. In "peace clubs", the young

LIBERIA



Youth peace marches call for an end to violence.

people talk about war, peace and social issues and practice non-violent conflict resolution. They can even receive training in dispute settlement. Interest in this is growing.

Project funding:

1,224,295 euros approved for 2 projects in 2010, of which 1,160,000 euros came from the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) and 34,500 euros from the Neven-DuMont Foundation.



Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe camp near Charsadda: the people have lost almost everything in the flood.

PAKISTAN

Life saved, but everything lost

More than 20 million people affected by the flood



Shortly after the start of the devastating flood disaster in Pakistan, aid workers from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe’s local partner organisation make their way to the Swat Valley to gain an overall impression of the situation. But halfway there, in the town of Jiriderai, their journey ends. Cars can go no further. The road to the Swat Valley in Northwest Pakistan is closed. As the waters of the River Swat rose, it washed away whole sections of riverbank and, with it, the road. In Jiriderai, 45 houses have been swept away by the flood, report inhabitants. “It rained so heavily, we couldn’t leave the house”, says the young farmer, Rahim Zada. As the water steadily rose, he and his family eventually had to leave their riverside house. “We have saved our lives, but lost all we had.”

Emergency aid for the flood victims

The severe flooding at the end of July 2010 started in the Swat Valley. Extreme monsoon rains eventually left one fifth of all land under water. More than 20 million people are affected. Nearly two million houses were destroyed or damaged, 2.4 million hectares of crops wiped out, 1.2 million animals drowned – figures with countless personal tragedies behind them.

From the outset, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with its local partners, provided aid. The work continues to focus on the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in Northwest Pakistan, in the Charsadda, Nowshera and Swat Districts. But the Protestant aid agency also provided essential relief goods to flood victims in Kashmir and further south in Punjab. There, 5,500 families received basic monthly food rations including flour, rice, lentils, oil, sugar and tea. By the end of October in the Northwest, aid teams had distributed more than 200,000 warm meals. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe flew in 2,000 food packages by helicopter to the Swat Valley, cut off for weeks from the outside world. Drinking water had to be provided as quickly as possible to people in the destroyed villages and in the refugee

Project funding:

5,412,407 euros approved for 19 projects in 2010, of which 831,197 euros came from Diakonie Austria, 765,838 euros from the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) and 481,298 euros from the German Federal Foreign Ministry (AA).

camps. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, aid workers set up 70 mobile water tanks, regularly refilled by tankers. Staff from partner organisations procured 2,750 tents, offering temporary shelter to around 20,000 people. Household utensils, hygiene articles and tool-kits were distributed. From November, people living at higher altitudes were glad of the winter clothing, blankets and gas stoves. Many had to survive winter's minus temperatures in tents. In the Swat District, the five-year-old Muskan was particularly grateful. She had been going to school with no shoes and wearing only a thin pullover. "I have never seen my child so happy", said her father, Bakhtiar, when his daughter proudly showed him her new, warm clothes.

Paid work ensures survival

In order to begin the clearing-up work as quickly as possible, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provided heavy machinery to dispose of the rubble and pumps to clear the water from flooded villages. In Swat, a main road was restored. In Punjab, the aid agency hired tractors and bulldozers to clear fields of mud. As part of the Cash-for-Work programme, local people helped with the clearing-up and repairs. For many, this income opportunity was vital for survival, enabling them to feed their families. Many smallholders lost their entire harvest in the flooding. They were forced to leave their homes to work as day labourers in the cities. But now they could return home to work for a proper wage and restore their villages and fields. Just in time for the sowing season, around 8,500 farming families received seeds (wheat, maize, vegetables) and fertiliser. "No one can imagine how grateful we are for this aid", declares Khyber from the village of Marghzar. Relieved, the insolvent smallholder looks at his wheat, already several centimetres high. "No one wanted to give us a loan. I knew my family soon wouldn't have enough to eat. Now, we are saved."

Reconstruction begins

By the end of 2010, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe had either implemented or initiated 19 aid projects amounting in value to 5.4 million euros. In 2011, the working priority will be the building and restoration of around 1,000 earthquake- and flood-resistant houses for those worst affected. Local materials and traditional design will be combined with modern



Warm food for flood survivors in the camp.

building methods. Six months after disaster struck, Michael Frischmuth, in charge of the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe project, dedicated the first model home in the village of Hisara in the Charsadda District. Mercan, a widow with four sons and three daughters, now has a new home. The family is one of the poorest in the village. "Without the help of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, I wouldn't have known how to give my children a home again", says Mercan happily. A family of eight, who had lost everything in the floods, moved into the second model home. Because the mother is in a wheelchair, it was especially built to be disabled-friendly – so far, something unique in the region.

The first model house is completed.





Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provides clean water for refugees.

INDONESIA

Flight from Fire Mountain on Java

Simultaneous earthquake and tsunami off the coast of Sumatra



On 26th October 2010, Leonardo Ratuwalangon's mobile phone does not stop ringing. On the computer monitor in front of Renee Manoppo, at first the island of Java flashes, and shortly afterwards Sumatra, lying to the northwest. The head and staff-member of the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe office in Indonesia pack a few essential items: telephone, laptop, tent, water, some food. Then they head towards the place, from which everyone else is fleeing – where the Merapi Volcano, the “Fire Mountain” has just erupted.

The two men work day and night. They organise aid supplies for those who have taken flight, distribute warm meals, co-ordinate activities with other organisations and answer journalists' questions. At the same time, they try to gather information on the situation on the Mentawai Islands off the coast of Sumatra, where, almost simultaneously, an earthquake and tsunami had caused immense damage. Teams from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's local partner organisation are on the way to the islands, 12 hours by boat from the coast.

This is not the first time that Indonesia has been hit by several disasters at once. The chain of islands lies on the Pacific Ring of

Fire, where volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and tsunamis are commonplace. Yet many people are not sufficiently prepared for such events: dangers are misjudged, evacuations badly organised. The Merapi eruption claimed nearly 330 lives. “Many died several days after the initial eruption, from the effects of the gas and ash clouds. Despite the evacuations and establishment of security zones, they did not want to leave their villages and fields”, recalls Ratuwalangon.

Disaster risk reduction saves lives

“That is exactly why disaster risk reduction is so important”, explains his colleague Manoppo. “To help people recognise the early warning signs and know how to behave when things get critical, to ensure that the impacts of the disaster on their lives aren't so great.” As part of this, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe gives particular attention to climate change, which

Project funding:

391,688 euros approved for 4 projects in 2010.

will have a considerable impact on Indonesia in the coming years.

“We expect monsoon rains to be more severe or last longer, while, at the same time, droughts will be more extreme; in farming, the growing seasons will shift; areas of land will be over-salted and new pests appear”, explains Peter Rottach, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction expert with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. The impacts of climate change are already apparent, particularly affecting the poorest people in the country, who often have to live in high risk areas and lack the resources required to rebuild their lives following natural disasters.

Adapting to climate change

Together with its sister organisation, “Brot für die Welt”, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has initiated the “Lighthouse project” in three villages on Java and Sulawesi. Here, people learn how to protect the environment, adapt their way of life to changing circumstances and develop strategies for the future. “We have to find an appropriate solution for each specific situation”, explains Leonardo Ratuwalangon, “for the people in the mountains of Sulawesi, just as for the coastal inhabitants in Southern Java”. Hence, the measures vary enormously: some people are given rabbits for the production of manure and as food, and others receive a stove to make and sell banana chips. Embankments are fortified and water channels created to prevent landslides. And in both villages on Java, smallholders receive tuition in a “Climate Field School”.

“Pak Kustiwa, how’s the rice?” asks a participant. Kustiwa Adinata from the partner organisation, IPPHTI, is taking the class today. On self-drawn illustrations, he points out the root development of rice plants at various stages, talks about pests and the effects of saltwater on coastal fields. Afterwards, they all go out to the test fields, where a range of traditional rice varieties is growing. These can cope better with the salty ground and, thanks to a carefully planned system of ditches, as good as safe from voracious snails. Everything is green, as is the surrounding land. “Even just a year ago, all the land here was a wilderness”, says Kustiwa Adinata. “After the fields had been flooded with saltwater, no one could grow anything. People looked for other jobs, mostly as day labourers on building sites.” But this makes them even more vulner-

able to disaster, the agricultural expert says, for when that income ceases to exist, they have no food of their own. “However, people quickly recognised the problem”, Leonardo Ratuwalangon continues. “When the first plants were growing in the test fields, people from neighbouring villages also regained the courage to cultivate their fields. Now, rice is growing everywhere and the “Climate Field School” is full every Sunday.”

“The lighthouse has begun to shine”, says Renee Manoppo. “People are taking on the things they have seen in the project. Other organisations are interested in the concept and even the authorities have become interested in climate change.” Finally, with a twinkle in his eye, he says, “That’s another reason, why our telephone sometimes doesn’t stop ringing.”



Smallholders learn new cultivation methods in the Climate Field School.



After months in a tent, the children are delighted with their new earthquake- and storm-resistant house.

HAITI **Between despair and hope** New homes for more than 800 families



With a few powerful blows, the builder's hammer drives one nail after another into the tin roof. At the edge of the building site, looking up anxiously, stands 44 year-old Leonne Charles with her two daughters in her arms. In the next few days, after months of uncertainty and living in a tent, she will be able to move into her new home, which Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has just built on a small plot of land.

"This house is a blessing", she says. "It may be smaller than before, but it is our house and we can finally sleep under a solid roof again." To begin with, the earthquake on 12th January 2010 badly damaged her rented house in Jacmel in Southern Haiti, and then a fire destroyed all she possessed. Leonne Charles was given the plot of land, on which her house is being built, by a relative, who wanted to help her. A blessing in densely populated Haiti, where land ownership for most people seems beyond their reach. After the earthquake, she initially built a temporary shelter between the cooking bananas and maize plants, before being given a tent only a few days later by Diakonie Katastrophen-

hilfe. Now, a solid roof over her head marks the first step towards a better, more dignified life.

Together with its local partners, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe constructed 106 new houses in three communities in Southern Haiti by the end of March 2011, with a further 736 repaired. Through specialised building techniques, each house has been made earthquake- and storm-resistant.

Life in the camp

For many Haitians the final return to their own four walls remains an unfulfilled dream. Alcius Gahens is one of them. The 24 year-old lives in a camp in Jacmel, where Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe put up the tents shortly after the earthquake. A total of 131 families found initial shelter here. Since then, tropical showers, Caribbean sunshine and a hurricane have taken their toll on the material, but the tents are still intact. The camp is organised by a residents committee, of which Alcius

Project funding:

8,630,669 euros approved for 22 projects in 2010, of which 1,160,000 euros came from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), 1,010,686 euros from Diakonie Austria, 176,088 euros from the German Federal Foreign Ministry (AA) and 28,854 euros from Diakonie Poland.

Gahens is a member. “Hygiene conditions are poor, but there are no other major problems. Only living in a confined space and the duration of our stay cause any real hardship”, he explains. Alcuis lives with four other family members in one half of a tent. Another family lives in the other half. They are separated only by a thin cloth screen. Like him, many Haitians lived in rented property before the earthquake. After thousands of houses were destroyed or damaged, there was insufficient accommodation and the rents in the remaining intact houses increased. However, since many people have no work or earn very little, they cannot afford an apartment. “There are no ready solutions for the people, who didn’t own a house, were rent-paying tenants and are now living in the camps. The authorities have no plans to build social housing in the city”, explains Jacques-Philippe Mondesir, programme co-ordinator for Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe in Haiti. Therefore, by the end of 2011, the Protestant aid agency wants to build more houses for needy families. In 2011, 1.2 million euros have been designated for the building of houses and schools.

School at last

In addition to houses, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also repaired or rebuilt a health station and three schools to earthquake- and storm-resistant standards in Jacmel and Bainet. Now, around 3,250 children can resume their education, for example in the “La Cordée” school. The teacher, Marcelin Fritz, proudly shows off the new, clean rooms. He still clearly remembers that fateful day in January 2010. “About four o’clock in the afternoon, we saw a storm brewing up over the city. Because the roof had so many cracks and holes, we sent the children home earlier than usual.”



Classes in one of the three new schools in Jacmel.

That probably saved some of their lives, because, one hour later, the earthquake badly damaged the school. The period afterwards was particularly difficult. Since we had nowhere else to go, classes temporarily resumed several weeks later in the building, which was still in danger of collapsing. Sisters from a local order then asked Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe for help. Within two months, the old school was torn down and a completely new building put up: earthquake-resistant and with toilet facilities in the yard. “La Cordée” is no ordinary school. “Lessons here are held in the afternoon”, reports Marcelin Fritz. Street children and minors, who, because of their own desperate situation, are living with other families and having to perform household chores, receive an education here. Thus, with some luck, they can one day escape the vicious circle of poverty.



Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has converted a clinic in Rousseau into a cholera treatment centre.

The battle against cholera

Alongside emergency aid and reconstruction, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also provided medical support in response to the cholera outbreak in Haiti in October 2010. A clinic in Rousseau in Northern Haiti was converted into a cholera treatment centre and received medicines and other medical supplies. Water disinfectant tablets and soap were distributed among the population. Teams of aid workers also informed the population of measures they could take to protect them against highly contagious diseases.

Short films about our work in Haiti one year after the earthquake available at: www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/mediathek

COLOMBIA

“Here we are shown how to catch fish!” Help for the displaced in Bogotá



In 2010 alone, 280,000 people had to flee from violence in Colombia. Attacks by guerrilla groups and paramilitaries as well as army operations have put more than four million people to flight in the last two decades. Most seek refuge in the cities. Many come to the capital, Bogotá, ending up in the slums, with no prospect of a life of dignity. Mencoldes, a local partner of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, seeks to make a new start possible for these people. In an “Integrated Aid Centre for the Displaced” (CAID), those who have slipped through the state authorities’ net can receive help.

“Most families arrive here with nothing”, the 25 year-old psychologist Laura Cardoza explains the situation. They often have to

leave their homes abruptly. After an odyssey through Colombia, they end up with relatives or at state institutions in the cities, which, however, provide little help. “Emergency aid is only granted, when refugee status is acknowledged by the authorities. But, since paramilitary groups no longer officially exist, expulsion by these groups is not recognised as a reason for flight.” Mencoldes has been running CAID for twelve years in the neighbouring Soacha District. The staff were able to help 231 families here in the last year. In addition to food, sanitary articles and mattresses, the displaced also receive medical care as well as legal and psychosocial support. This, together with workshops on personal development, puts them in shape to make a new start in an urban environment.

In the inconspicuous house, every square meter is used: while a doctor’s practice has been set up in one room, in the next, refugees are trained to be tailors or bakers. Through legal support, the displaced learn about their rights. The support lasts from between one and six months.

Omaira Montoya arrived in Soacha in March 2010. For months, she, her husband and their three children slept on the bare floor. They now live in two rooms, which Mencoldes helped them find and furnish. “Back home, I worked as a nurse. We had two houses and a business”, recalls the 52 year-old. Now, she sells deep-fried snacks on the street. She hopes to be able to return home sometime, once the armed groups have disappeared. She still comes to the centre to meet friends and acquaintances. “Here, we were not given fish to eat, but shown how to catch fish”, is how she sums up the support concept.



The aid centre for the displaced also has a dental practice.

Project funding:

1,552,657 euros approved for 5 projects in 2010, of which 600,000 euros came from the European Commission’s Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and 520,000 euros from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ).

Humanitarian aid and military strategy?

Controversial project of the German Government in La Macarena

For decades, the Colombian region of La Macarena has largely been controlled by guerrillas. Despite this conflict, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) is planning to run a development co-operation project there. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, which, since July 2009, has been running a food security project in two communities in this crisis region, believes it is problematic, that the proposed participative work on plans for regional and environmental planning is embedded in the Colombian army's civil-military strategy. As a matter of principle, it rejects any linkage between humanitarian aid and military objectives. Questions on the issue were put to Rainer Lucht, Senior Strategy & Policy Advisor with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

The German Government wishes to run a development project within a conflict zone in eastern Colombia, where a civil-military strategy is being pursued. Humanitarian aid organisations such as Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe are alarmed. Why?

As in the case of Afghanistan, we believe there is a danger that the line between military objectives and development plans will be blurred, even in the case of humanitarian aid. Where this happens, aid workers and the civil population find themselves in a dangerous grey area. If the Colombian population were to receive state aid that is closely linked to military objectives and operations, there is a danger that acts of violence would increase. This is because, the opposing side, in this case the FARC guerrillas, would no longer view such aid activities as a humanitarian act but as a partisan attempt to win over the population.

The promotion of civil-military strategies has already been advanced by Germany in other countries under the term "comprehensive approach". What does this mean in practice?

Comprehensive approach is a military strategy to combat insurgency, which is pursued not only through military means but also through civil campaigns. The intention is that development projects and humanitarian aid should win over the population, while, at the same time, the influence of insurgency movements



*Rainer Lucht,
Senior Strategy & Policy Advisor.*

should be suppressed. A supplementary objective is to collect sensitive information from the population that could be used for military operations. In the case of Afghanistan, the debate on this issue involving politicians, aid organisations and the Bundeswehr (German Armed Forces) was, much more intense, because of the direct involvement of the Bundeswehr there. In Colombia, however, the issue at hand is the strategy of the Colombian armed forces, which, nevertheless, leaves aid organisations facing the same questions. Since the Colombian army is blatantly violating international humanitarian law in the conflict region, it is highly questionable to be associated with such concepts. Humanitarian organisations, in particular, must maintain their neutrality.

Which consequences does the civil-military strategy have for the population and the local authorities in La Macarena?

We assume that the civil population and the authorities are under considerable pressure to participate in the measures. If they don't, they will be suspected of collaborating with the other side. That is highly dangerous. There are practically no apparent positive effects of this strategy, especially for the civil population in Colombia. On the contrary: there are reports of large numbers of people having to flee or being displaced in these zones. Instead of offering the population more protection, many people are fleeing these areas because of the reprisals, dangers and fear. And that is exactly the opposite of what the German Government seeks to achieve with this project.

Africa	Euros	Projects
Angola	58,832	4
Chad	376,823	4
DR Congo	1,947,736	12
Ethiopia	399,897	2
Guinea	60,000	1
Kenya	120,478	2
Liberia	1,309,681	7
Malawi	3,800	1
Mozambique	550,201	3
Niger	60,000	1
Somalia	2,430,471	11
Sudan	1,315,264	7
Uganda	200,000	1
Zimbabwe	676,608	7
Over several countries	744,049	9
Africa total	10,253,840	72

Asia	Euros	Projects
Afghanistan	138,000	4
Bangladesh	218,686	4
China	16,343	1
Georgia	15,411	1
India	475,467	6
Indonesia	348,511	7
Iraq	127,500	3
Kyrgyzstan	18,802	1
Myanmar (Burma)	720,875	5
North Korea	25,000	1
Pakistan	3,924,377	21
Palestine (West Bank und Gaza)	3,021	1
Philippines	414,347	7
Sri Lanka	599,033	8
Turkey	205,492	3
Vietnam	87,684	2
Over several countries	19,960	1
Asia total	7,358,509	76

America	Euros	Projects
Bolivia	3,260	1
Chile	125,000	1
Colombia	1,902,884	8
Ecuador	15,734	1
Guatemala	303,193	3
Haiti	7,547,739	25
Honduras	7,873	1
Mexico	3,284	1
Peru	83,912	3
Over several countries	1,132,169	8
America total	11,125,048	52

Europe	Euros	Projects
Germany	525,977	4
Poland	20,510	1
Romania	200,000	2
Europe total	746,487	7

Over several countries	119,272	13
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Project expenditure 2010	29,603,156	220
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Regional and project offices of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

Africa:

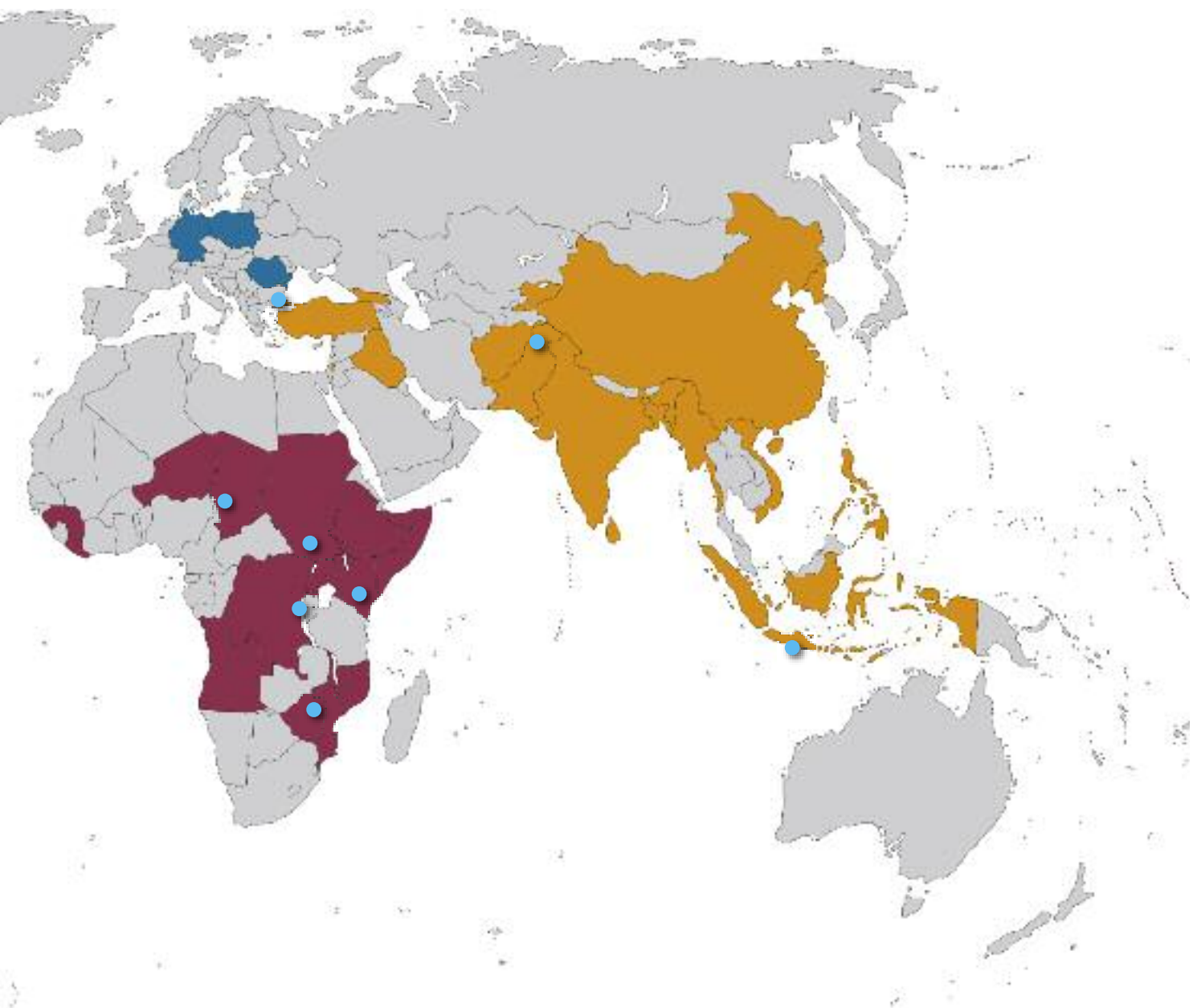
Chad: N'Djaména
 DR Congo: Goma
 Kenya: Nairobi
 Sudan: Rumbek
 Zimbabwe: Harare

Asia:

Indonesia: Salatiga
 Pakistan: Islamabad
 Turkey: Istanbul

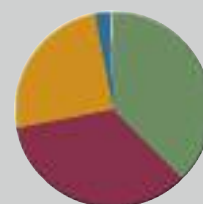
Latin-America and the Caribbean:

Colombia: Bogotá
 Haiti: Port-au-Prince



Project expenditure 2010

Africa	10,253,840 euros	34.6 %
Asia	7,358,509 euros	24.9 %
America	11,125,048 euros	37.6 %
Europe	746,487 euros	2.5 %
International	119,272 euros	0.4 %
Total amount	29,603,156 euros	



Strengthening self-healing capacities

Psychosocial support helps to cope with disaster

Disasters of all kinds – whether earthquakes, tropical storms, flooding or armed conflicts – not only destroy livelihoods and cause physical damage, but also have impacts on social structures and people’s psychological well-being. Untreated, traumatic experiences can impede their ability to make a new start. For several years now, psychological components have played a role alongside the material emergency aid of Diakonische Katastrophenhilfe in the event of a disaster.



Joint activities help children deal with traumatic experiences.

One approach is provided by the “Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings” adopted in 2007 by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)¹.

Recommendations on intervention for aid workers

The guidelines offer aid agencies concrete recommendations for immediate psychosocial support interventions in the event of a disaster. The important thing is that the guidelines are not concerned with psychological support in a more specific sense, which can only be provided by medical health professionals, but with comprehensive support for the people affected. Also, all humanitarian interventions must take account of the effects on the

people’s psychological well-being in disaster areas. Thus, for example, overcrowded emergency shelters or sanitation facilities that put women at risk of sexual violence are considered particularly harmful to psychosocial well-being.

The core principles of the IASC guidelines are:

- 1 Human rights and equity:** the respect for human rights of all affected persons as well as the fair distribution of aid measures in accordance with people’s needs, irrespective of sex, age, language and ethnic origin, are extremely important to traumatised people.
- 2 Participation of those affected:** particularly in emergency situations, significant numbers of people develop an astonishing resilience, enabling them to actively participate in relief operations. This should be used to the greatest extent possible from the earliest phase of all projects. Helping to construct the future creates scope for new hope.
- 3 Do no harm:** humanitarian aid can unintentionally cause harm. This is also true of the sensitive area of psychosocial support. Hence, co-operation with local organisations, sufficient information as well as cultural and language competence are some of the key elements of the basis for the planning and implementation of self-help activities.
- 4 Building on available resources and capacities:** all affected people, through their culture and religion, have capacities and traditions at their disposal that help them deal with extreme psychological stress such as violence, loss and death. It is important to mobilise these as well as to support and co-operate with the

¹ The IASC was established in 1992 by the United Nations, with the task of co-ordinating the humanitarian aid of key UN- und non-UN-organisations.

psychosocial services of local religious communities, churches and other authorities that could contribute to overcoming trauma. Externally driven psychosocial programmes often provide unsatisfactory or even inappropriate support.

5 Integrated support: activities should not only concentrate on one victim group (for example rape victims), but should be integrated into existing wider systems (school system, health services, existing social services etc.) that tend to reach more people and make programmes more readily accepted.

6 Multi-layered support: emergencies affect people in different ways and require different kinds of support. The “intervention pyramid” model, consisting of four levels, from “basic services and security” for many people to “specialised services” for a few people, helps organisations to implement psychosocial support.

Example: Indonesia – activities for children

Psychosocial components are also important for the partner organisations of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. After the devastating earthquake on Sumatra, Indonesia, at the end of September 2009, local partners immediately distributed aid supplies essential for survival in the disaster area. Medical teams treated serious injuries and illnesses. Together with the team of doctors from PEKESI, three local social workers visited remote villages, specifically to help children deal with their traumatic experiences. Susi Rio Panjaitan reports: “We carried out counselling sessions and group therapies to ascertain whether the children were experiencing problems as a result of the earthquake. Fortunately, we couldn’t detect any serious symptoms. However, we did identify general hygiene and health problems.” Through regular joint activities such as singing, dancing, craftwork, painting, storytelling and games, the children were briefly able to forget their everyday post-disaster difficulties. In open discussions, they had the opportunity to articulate and discuss any fears and anxieties. More general topics such as nature, friendship, physical hygiene and health were discussed. Most children enjoyed what for them were new activities. Desy Rosita, a teacher in Kampung Dalam, also noticed positive

changes in her pupils: “The children normally come to school without washing but after the discussions on physical hygiene they started washing themselves and brushing their teeth. Also, some of them had previously appeared very downcast. They now seem as happy as they were before the earthquake.”

In planning and carrying out psychosocial support, the team from PELKESI ensured that the children and local population were involved. The counsellors prepared topics but, in a preliminary discussion, allowed the children to choose their own tasks. This made them feel respected and boosted their self-reliance. The village community was also encouraged to be involved in shaping the programme in line with their needs. The village communities hoped PELKESI would continue its activities after the emergency aid phase. However, due to the limited duration of the project, this was not possible. Furthermore, in the opinion of the counselling team, the community possessed all the resources required to continue the psychosocial activities for children on its own.

New website for those affected

Particularly in the case of a serious disaster it is not always easy to implement all the recommendations in the IASC guidelines. Moreover, not every partner organisation has the required personnel and financial resources. Additional support is now provided by a website devoted to psychosocial work in emergency situations, which the global church aid network ACT Alliance put online in June 2010. It functions as a guide for aid workers and affected communities, from which everyone can select the elements relevant to their situation and adapt them to their local context.

Download the “IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings“:

www.humanitarianinfo.org/iasc/downloadDoc.aspx?docID=4445&type=pdf

Website of the ACT Alliance (Action by Churches Together) on psychosocial support:

www.psychosocial.actalliance.org

How sustainable is our work?

A visit to a project in Peru provide information

The coastal province of Ica in Southern Peru was hit by a powerful earthquake in August 2007. Over 40,000 houses were destroyed and several hundred people lost their lives. As well as providing emergency and reconstruction aid, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with its local partners at the time, implemented disaster risk reduction initiatives to lay the foundations for greater future security. Nearly two years later, one of our staff, Tommy Ramm, along with Rosario Quispe from the partner organisation PREDES, visited the village of San José de los Molinos. They wanted to see for themselves whether the projects carried out at the time are still having an impact.



The new houses made of cane and concrete are earthquake resistant.

The small-faced woman warmly embraces the visitors and leads them into her new, sparsely furnished home, in which she and her two children have lived for three years. Gloria Senteno is an ordinary farmer's wife. Since her husband left her several years ago, she has battled through single-handedly with her sons. In the 2007 earthquake, she lost the house she had built from simple clay bricks. For several months, the family lived without a solid roof over their heads.

Protection through new building methods

Immediately after the emergency aid phase, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, in conjunction with PREDES, began reconstruction. Together with local villagers, they constructed 100

“improved Quinchas”. The traditional huts, made of reeds and clay bricks, were optimised using new building methods incorporating wood and featuring a solid concrete foundation, to make them earthquake-resistant. As well as having a kitchenette and toilet, the houses were also connected to a mains water supply. The intention of the reconstruction project was to persuade people to use the new, more stable technique in future rather than stick to the unsafe clay structures. To accentuate this, each step was supplemented by training and teaching material. In April 2009, the last family moved into their new home.

A tour of the village almost two years later demonstrated that the “improved Quinchas” have proved successful. They are still in near-perfect condition, lovingly decorated on the outside by occupants and undamaged by the regular smaller earthquakes in the region.

Poverty creates constraints

A look behind the 28 square-metre “Quinchas”, however, reveals that the ambition of the project – to fundamentally change building techniques in the region – has its constraints. Wanting to extend her house, Gloria Senteno, like other villagers, has built another room at her back door. Not with the new technique but using the old clay bricks, which are brittle and in no way anchored. Even in the smallest earthquake, these walls could collapse. The 42 year-old is aware of this, but what else can she do. “I work six days a week from four a.m., often till eight p.m., as a day labourer in the surrounding fields”, she points out. The six euros or so she earns per day are not enough. The technique used for the “improved Quinchas” may be cheaper than building brick houses, but clay bricks are even cheaper and the material is right on their doorsteps.

For Rosario Quispe from PREDES, this is frustrating but hardly surprising: “The project has made many people aware of the risks, but desperate poverty usually forces them to use the simplest and cheapest methods.” In these circumstances, it is important that occupants

sleep in the safer part of the Quinchas, especially at night when earthquakes are most likely. Whether the new building techniques taught to villagers and 50 bricklayers will prevail in the long-term, ultimately depends on how the lives and incomes of the people develop.

New concept of impact monitoring

Such insights into how people are actually now living give an indication of whether Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, through its projects and programmes, has in fact achieved the positive changes intended. In Peru, we have built houses using a new technique to ensure that people are better protected in the future. The crucial question is: has the project really helped reduce disaster vulnerability and improve the villagers’ situation in the long-term?

In order to better assess and verify the impact of a project in the future, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with Caritas international, has formulated the concept of “Impact Monitoring in Humanitarian Aid”.

At the heart of the concept is the identification of the impacts we want to assess and how. In doing so, it is important to formulate project goals clearly and establish core strategic questions, checklists and quantitative indicators, on the basis of which impacts can be monitored and measured. Through the development of such an impact-oriented monitoring system, we seek to achieve the following goals:

- We want to continually improve the quality of our work.
- We want to facilitate learning for all involved, by examining and analysing our working approaches.
- We want to be able to provide better information on the impact of our work, especially to donors and providers of third-party funding.

Our projects for victims of crises and disasters are intended to produce positive – and avoid negative – impacts. This means ensuring that we fulfil these aspirations across all project phases – planning, implementation and winding up. Among other things, we do this by monitoring and documenting positive and negative, planned and unplanned, direct and indirect changes and using this information for the further orientation of our objectives. This is to ensure that, where necessary, we can make timely amendments to how a project is being implemented. The systematic documentation of impacts also helps us to learn – since this is the only way to find out which working methods are best suited to enable us to achieve our goals.

Since we do not have the capacities required to apply a standardised, uniform impact monitoring to all our projects, we have to select specific projects and determine the scope of the monitoring. Especially suitable are:

- projects with particular strategic significance, for example, disaster risk prevention projects in the context of climate change;
- projects involving considerable risks, for example in conflict regions such as the Democratic Republic of Congo;
- projects that allow lessons learnt to be applied to new projects, for example, after a major disaster like the 2004 tsunami.

Our aspiration is not only to provide quickly delivered, targeted aid, but to effectively help affected people out of their desperate situation and sustainably improve their living conditions. We achieve this through this form of impact-oriented humanitarian aid.

Who we are

Earthquakes, floods, drought or war and displacement - Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe supports the victims of natural disasters or political crises, who are unable to cope unaided with their desperate situation. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, founded in 1954, is the humanitarian aid agency of the Protestant Churches in Germany. Together with the worldwide community of Christians, and based on the Christian concept of humanity and on having overall responsibility for God's creation, it provides unconditional humanitarian aid, irrespective of the political, religious and cultural affiliation of the victims.

Together with its sister organisation "Brot für die Welt", Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is part of the Ecumenical Diaconia of the Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany (Diakonisches Werk der EKD). In the event of a disaster, this working co-operation facilitates the transition from emergency response to long-term support. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe ensures that immediate aid is provided, while "Brot für die Welt" ensures the sustainability of that aid.



Authorisation card for aid supplies.

How we help

■ We ensure survival

Immediately after a disaster, people primarily need food, medicine, water, blankets and tents. Where possible, we purchase relief items locally. This reduces costs through shorter transportation routes and simultaneously boosts the local economy.

■ We build futures

A disaster often destroys people's entire livelihoods. We help them regain responsibility for their own lives, help

them rebuild their houses and provide seeds and trainings to enable them to resume farming and trading.

■ We reduce risk

As a result of climate change, the frequency and magnitude of storms, floods and drought are ever increasing. We mitigate the often devastating impacts of such extreme weather through mangrove reforestation, the planting of seeds resistant to salt and drought, improved irrigation systems and well-drilled local disaster management.

Our network of partners

Local partners

Co-operation with experienced, local aid organisations in war, crisis and disaster regions is the best way to implement projects that are effective, acceptable and adapted specifically to local circumstances. This simultaneously promotes the self-responsibility and self-initiative of the people in the region. Only in exceptional cases, is Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe represented by its own staff on the ground.

Partners in Germany

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is a member of the Humanitarian Aid Co-ordinating Committee of the **German Federal Foreign Office (AA)**. On application, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe receives grants for its projects, especially for immediate aid for refugees, for example in Somalia and in Congo, and for disaster risk reduction programmes, for example in the Philippines.

The **German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)** is an important public sponsor of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. Above all, the BMZ supports development-related emergency and interim aid projects, for example for refugees and the displaced in Chad.

In Germany, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe works closely with the Catholic aid organisation, **Caritas international**. Caritas international is the emergency and disaster aid agency of the German Catholic Bishop Conference.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is also actively involved in the humanitarian aid section of **VENRO**, a voluntary alliance of around 100 German development non-governmental organisations.

Partners in Europe

The **European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)** is responsible for the Commission's humanitarian aid work. In response to applications, ECHO awards grants to projects for emergency and disaster aid and reconstruction. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is one of 16 German partner organisations. It has the status of an FPA Partner (Framework Partnership Agreement). Becoming an FPA partner involves undergoing a comprehensive application procedure.



ACT Alliance members delivering aid to a camp in Haiti.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is a member of several Europe-wide alliances, including **VOICE**, a coalition of 83 European non-governmental humanitarian organisations. VOICE is one of the European Union's key dialogue partners on such issues as disaster aid, disaster risk reduction and rehabilitation. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is also a member of **APRODEV**. The federation of Protestant development organisations was founded in 1990 to enhance co-operation with the World Council of Churches (WCC). Currently, 17 development and humanitarian aid organisations are working together within Aprovev.

Global Partners

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is a member of the international church network **ACT Alliance** (Action by Churches Together), of which a total of 111 Protestant, Anglican and Orthodox Churches and their aid agencies are members. The ACT Alliance provides annually 1.1 billion euros worth of humanitarian aid and development co-operation in 140 countries throughout the world.

Annual accounts 2010

	2010		2009	
	Euros	%	Euros	%
Total available funds as of 1.1.	22,596,169.92		26,231,000.31	
Source of funds				
Donations	41,035,295.50	65.5	6,642,859.19	26.3
Fines	1,760.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Legacies	17,835.95	0.0	19,540.79	0.1
“Brot für die Welt” - Emergency Fund	3,551,440.00	5.7	3,021,011.00	12.0
Interest	1,227,768.00	2.0	1,370,231.84	5.4
Public funding	12,538,973.16	20.0	12,041,874.18	47.7
BMZ/Emergency and Refugee Aid	6,810,838.00		4,716,396.75	
AA/Humanitarian Aid	3,429,932.81		5,500,141.08	
ECHO	1,145,417.96		1,163,212.12	
EU/EuropeAid	0.00		102,796.53	
German State of Baden-Württemberg	0.00		86,000.00	
Miscellaneous	1,152,784.39		473,327.70	
Third-party contributions	4,127,488.48	6.6	1,899,816.28	7.5
“Brot für die Welt“ - Project co-operation	559,462.57		555,928.76	
German Caritas Association	275,000.00		350,000.00	
ACT Alliance	1,511,598.90		537,889.07	
Diakonie Austria	1,316,573.30		180,094.07	
FinnChurchAid	0.00		103,275.00	
Other third-party contributions	464,853.71		172,629.38	
Other Income	166,399.11	0.2	239,631.04	0.9
Total source of funds	62,666,960.20	100.0	25,234,964.32	100.0
Use of funds				
Project expenses	29,503,156.61	83.1	24,858,807.07	86.1
Human rights immediate aid projects	100,000.00	0.3	100,000.00	0.4
Project support	1,561,809.61	4.4	1,366,376.61	4.7
Statutory public relations work	932,340.65	2.6	597,445.61	2.0
Advertising	2,180,759.85	6.1	1,189,777.81	4.1
Administration	1,231,506.06	3.5	757,387.60	2.7
Total use of funds	35,509,572.78	100.0	28,869,794.70	100.0
Balance of funds as of 31.12.	49,753,557.33		22,596,169.92	
including approved project funds	12,604,154.88		9,943,942.84	
including free reserves	3,968,812.00		3,368,812.00	
including earmarked project fund reserves	0.00		391,581.64	
including free project fund reserves	3,400,000.00		3,400,000.00	
available for future approval	29,780,590.45		5,491,833.44	

BMZ German Federal Ministry for Economic
Co-operation and Development
ECHO European Commission's
Humanitarian Aid Office
AA German Federal Foreign Office



Since 1992, the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) has awarded the DZI seal of approval to selected charitable, humanitarian organisations – after careful inspection and always for a one year period. In awarding the seal each year since 1993 to Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe of the Diakonisches Werk der EKD, the DZI certifies the proper planning, execution, accounting and monitoring of its project work and aid programmes.

Auditor's report

**To the Diakonisches Werk
der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland e. V.
(Social Service Agency of the EKD), Stuttgart:**

We have audited the annual financial statement, consisting of the balance sheet, profit and loss account and notes – including the bookkeeping system of the Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland e. V., Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Stuttgart, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2010. The bookkeeping and the preparation of the annual financial statement in accordance with requirements of German commercial law are the responsibility of the legal representatives of the association. Our task is to express an opinion, based on our audit, on the annual financial statement including the bookkeeping system.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statement in accordance with § 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), in compliance with the principles of proper financial statement auditing as defined by the Institute of Auditors in Germany (IDW). These standards require that the audit is to be planned and conducted in such a manner that any misstatements and violations materially affecting the presentation of the assets, financial and income situation conveyed by the annual financial statement in compliance with German principles of proper accounting are identified with reasonable assurance. In determining the auditing procedures, due consideration is given to knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland e. V., Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, as well as expectations of possible errors. Within the scope of the audit, the effectiveness of the accounting-related internal monitoring system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the bookkeeping

and annual financial statement are examined primarily on a sample basis. The audit includes an assessment of the accounting principles used and material estimates made by the legal representatives as well as an appreciation of the overall presentation of the annual financial statement. In our opinion, our audit provides a reasonable basis for our judgement.

Our audit has not led to any objections.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the annual financial statement complies with the statutory requirements and presents an accurate representation of the assets, financial and income situation of the Diakonisches Werk der Evangelischen Kirche in Deutschland e. V., Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, in compliance with German principles of proper accounting.

Stuttgart, 25th May 2011

CURACON GmbH
Auditing Company
Stuttgart branch



Allkemper
Auditor



Lutz
Auditor

Notes on the source of funds / income

Total income

Total income, compared with the previous year, more than doubled. The substantial increase in donations received (plus 460 %) in comparison with the previous year is a consequence of the large amount of donations received for the victims of the two natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan.

Donations

In 2010, income from donations amounted to 41 million euros, an almost unprecedented amount in the history of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, surpassed only by donations for the Elbe flood in 2002 and the tsunami in Southeast Asia in 2005. This can largely be attributed to the powerful media impact of the two major disasters in 2010.

Unfortunately, almost no donations were received for long-standing conflicts and “forgotten disasters”, such as those in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad and Sudan. General non-earmarked donations received, amounting to 9.2 million euros, greatly exceeded the previous year’s total (3.8 million euros). Overall, it was gratifying that the German people were willing to donate such large amounts in response to the two major natural disasters.

Traditionally, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe receives a donation-sourced subsidy from its sister organisation “Brot für die Welt”, primarily to enable it to take action in the case of forgotten disasters and in its rehabilitation and reconstruction projects. In 2010, this subsidy, amounting to 3.5 million euros, was 17 % higher than in the previous year (3 million

euros), principally due to extraordinary allocations from “Brot für die Welt” reserves.

Financial result

Income from interest arises because donations are not immediately passed on in full to project partners but transferred in relation to the current progress of the project.

Authorised earmarked project funds are invested in secure interest-bearing asset forms until their disbursement. Internal guidelines apply to investments in securities. The interest income generated is earmarked and, similarly to donations, is available for the support of other projects. Despite the high level of donations received, the financial result in 2010 fell slightly, due to the very low interest rate. Total income includes legally prescribed valuation adjustments in accordance with § 253 of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

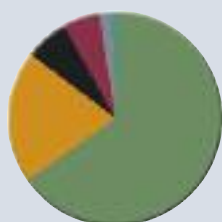
Third-party funding

In 2010, the project volume supported by public funding from the German Government of 10.2 million euros was exactly the same as the previous year. The country, which received by far the largest subsidy from the German Federal Foreign Office was Somalia (1.3 million euros), followed by the Democratic Republic of Congo (760,000 euros). For humanitarian aid in response to the two major catastrophes in Haiti and Pakistan, we received 285,000 and 480,000 respectively from the German Federal Foreign Office. Similarly, the focus of support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) was Pakistan (1.2 million euros, of which 766,000 euros was for flood victims), Somalia (1.1 million euros) and Haiti (765,000 euros exclusively for the earthquake victims). The BMZ also subsidised projects in Zimbabwe, Sudan, Colombia, Mozambique and Uganda. Funding levels from the EU (ECHO, European Commission Humanitarian Office) were practically unchanged during the reporting period. ECHO supported projects in Colombia (638,000 euros) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (508,000 Euro). In 2010, subsidies from the German Government and the EU facilitated the running of important projects in Africa, Asia as well as in Central and Latin America.

Further significant providers of subsidies were the ACT Alliance (Action by Churches Together), from which we received 1.2 million euros for flood victims in Pakistan, the Diakonie Overseas Aid Austria and the

Source of funds

■ Donations/legacies/fines	65.5 %
■ Public funds	20.0 %
■ Third-party contributions	6.6 %
■ “Brot für die Welt” – Emergency Fund	5.7 %
■ Interest	2.0 %
■ Other income	0.2 %



Neighbours In Need Foundation, which provided 800,000 euros for earthquake projects in Haiti and 400,000 euros for flood victims in Pakistan, and the German Caritas Association. We have enjoyed many years of close working co-operation with all of these organisations.

We received further assistance and project co-operation funding from other organisations including the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and our sister organisation "Brot für die Welt".

Other income

Other income comes principally from repayments from project funding, which can vary from year to year.

Notes on the use of funds / expenditure

Total expenditure

The total expenditure of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe in the reporting year, amounting to 35.5 million euros, was 26 % higher than in the previous year (28.8 million euros). In 2010, statutory expenditure on aid projects, project support and public relations amounted to 32.1 million euros (previous year, 26.8 million euros) and hence 90.4 % of total expenditure (previous year, 93.2 %). Expenditure on advertising and administration increased by 75.2 %. This increase is primarily a consequence of increased advertising and greater expenditure on donations bookkeeping as a consequence of the marked increase in donations following the two major disasters in Haiti and Pakistan.

Project expenditure

Expenditure on project support in 2010, totalling 29.5 million euros, is shown in detail according to geographic region on pages 6 to 17. Compared to the previous year, expenditure increased by 4.6 million euros or 18.7 %, due to the high level of donations received. As a result of the earthquake in Haiti at the beginning of the year, there was a shift in continental prioritisation in 2010 towards Latin America (36.6 %, previous year 14.9 %). Africa, which, traditionally and in line with the strategic orientation of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, receives a major proportion of project volume, was forced to endure a significant percentage reduction in 2010 to 33.8 %



A deep well in Zimbabwe.

(previous year 50.9 %), which, in real terms, meant a reduction of 20 % in the amount received. Overall, project volume in Asia increased slightly, while, in terms of percentage, it fell from 27.9 % to 24.8 %. In the continent of Asia, expenditure in Pakistan, amounting to 53 % of the total (3.9 million euros), played a dominant role.

Project support

Alongside the monitoring and accompaniment of projects, expenditure on project support also includes funding for activities preceding and following a project, for example preparing and selecting suitable projects, appraising applications for support, capacity building of implementing organisations, as well as the controlling, revision and impact assessment/control of projects. The increase in expenditure from the previous year is a consequence of increased costs for personnel, required to deal with the two major disasters during the year ended.

Statutory public relations work

Statutory public relations work helps raise public awareness for humanitarian aid concerns. This is achieved through public relations, educational and advocacy work, which focus attention on the victims of natural disasters and conflicts. Expenditure on this in 2010 rose significantly by around 335,000

euros. The main reasons for this were the cost of an exhibition on international humanitarian law, a new brochure on humanitarian aid and increased costs for press work.

Advertising and administration

Expenditure on advertising increased by 62 % from the previous year. This was primarily a result of additional publicity campaigns for the two major disasters in Haiti and Pakistan.

Expenditure on administration rose primarily due to increased personnel costs for donations bookkeeping, required to deal with the high level of donations received. With a proportion of 9.6 % (previous year 6.8 %) of total expenditure, expenditure on advertising and administration is low according to the criteria of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) and in comparison with other aid agencies.

Allocation of expenditure in 2010 according to type of expenditure

Type of expenditure	Project expenditure	Project support	Public relations and educational work, advocacy	Advertising	Administration	Total in 2010
Project expenditure	29,603,156.61					29,603,156.61
Material expenditure		12,081.37	421,119.11	1,267,649.58	5,612.75	1,706,462.82
Personnel expenditure		1,176,400.48	353,952.72	640,908.12	872,708.33	3,043,969.65
Depreciation		35,771.67	20,306.28	52,272.35	29,442.99	137,793.29
Other expenditure		337,556.09	136,962.54	219,929.81	323,741.97	1,018,190.41
Total in euros	29,603,156.61	1,561,809.61	932,340.65	2,180,759.85	1,231,506.06	35,509,572.78
in %	83.4	4.4	2.6	6.1	3.5	100.0
Total in previous year	24,958,807.07	1,366,376.61	597,445.61	1,189,777.81	757,387.60	28,869,794.70
in %	86.5	4.7	2.0	4.1	2.7	100.0

Balance of funds as of 31.12.2010

The annual accounts of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe are presented as a cash flow statement with a disclosure of the balance of funds. The balance of funds as of 31.12.2010 comprises the following balance sheet items:

	2010	2009
Liabilities A. 1. Earmarked reserves	32,794,222.30	8,424,495.64
Liabilities A. 2. Free reserves	7,368,812.00	7,160,393.64
Liabilities C. Liabilities arising from approved projects	12,604,154.88	9,943,942.84
minus pre-financing	3,013,631.85	2,932,662.20
Balance of funds	49,753,557.33	22,596,169.92

The increase in the balance of funds is largely a consequence of the large increase in income from donations for the victims of the two natural disasters in Haiti and Pakistan.

How is the use of project funds controlled?

Donors and providers of third-party funding want to know whether Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe uses its money for humanitarian project work responsibly and in accordance with its constitution. The legality and transparency of our dealings is important to us, for this is also the only way for us to earn the future trust of our donors. A range of measures is, therefore, in place to guarantee the proper use of donations.

■ Project planning

Before the planning of a new project together with the project partner begins, the relevant project worker at head office in Stuttgart checks whether the corresponding funds are available in the annual project funding plans. In countries, in which suitable partners are difficult to find, our overseas' offices implement the projects themselves.

■ Cooperation agreement

In the lead up to a project, the situation, planned measures and risks are analysed. Afterwards, the project officers draw up an approval document detailing the project goals, target groups, measures and intended impacts. This also includes a costing and financial plan. After approval by the responsible board members of the Diakonisches Werk (Social Service Agency), a written cooperation agreement is drawn up with the project partner, specifying rights and obligations. The cooperation agreement also incorporates a budget, in which for each item of expenditure the corresponding sum is specified.

■ Project monitoring

At pre-determined junctures, the project partner is obliged to make reports on its use of funds. These are checked by the responsible project workers. They also visit the partners to examine the progress of the project. Areas of uncertainty are discussed and, where necessary, corrections made.

In regions, where we have our own offices, our local staff scrutinizes the use of funds and visit projects to monitor their proper implementation.

In the head office in Stuttgart, a controlling specialist makes spot checks to ascertain whether the project records are complete and all financial and project progress reports are on file.

■ Capacity building for partners

Reliable and qualified partners are the best way to guarantee that projects are correctly and successfully implemented. We, therefore, also invest in the "Capacity Building" of staff of partner organisations.

■ External auditing

In addition, the individual projects, overseas offices and partner organisations are regularly examined by local, external auditors. Furthermore, within the scope of the annual audit of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, external Ger-

man auditors examine some of the projects, in accordance with specific criteria and make recommendations vis-à-vis project implementation or the documentation of finances. Finally, providers of public funding, such as the German Federal Foreign Office or the BMZ, which finance Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe projects, also carry out their own inspections.

■ Self-commitment

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its sister organisation, "Brot für die Welt" adopted a joint "Self-commitment to greater transparency and good business practice" in 2008. This commits both organisations to comply with and continually develop specific principles and rules, as a means of ensuring openness and transparency at all levels of operation.

■ German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI)

Since 1993, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been awarded the seal of approval of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), for which an annual application must be made. The DZI thereby certifies the responsible and statutory use of funds and compliance with the DZI seal of approval guidelines, which were revised in 2010.

■ Transparency prize from PriceWaterhouseCoopers

Since its introduction in 2005, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has taken part in this competition and has almost always been among the top ten organisations. This renowned accountancy firm also thereby confirms the transparent presentation of our use of funds.

We are convinced that all of these measures ensure, to the highest degree, that the money entrusted to us is correctly used. Should inspections in individual cases indicate financial irregularities, we respond immediately and resolutely, for example by demanding the return of project funding or the dissolution of the contract.

Download the self-commitment at:
www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/english

Outlook

In 2011, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe plans to allocate about 31 percent of the funds at its disposal to vital survival and emergency aid, 48 percent to reconstruction programmes and 21 percent to disaster risk reduction. We must preventively meet the challenges of the expected increase in the scale of damage caused by natural disasters triggered by climate change. Disaster risk-reduction will become increasingly important if we are to save people's lives and possessions not just after but before a disaster. It will, therefore, be considered a cross-cutting feature of our emergency aid and rehabilitation (restoring lives and livelihoods). The amount of funding allocated will vary in proportion to the scale of disasters that occur.

Africa will remain our regional working priority, with 37 percent of planned funding, followed by Asia (34 percent), Latin America and the Caribbean (25 percent) and Europe and worldwide programmes (4 percent). In Africa, the chronic crises in Somalia, Sudan (both North and South), Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Zimbabwe mean that these are the countries still requiring our most extensive projects. In Asia and Latin America the priority will be reconstruction after the devastating flood in Pakistan and the devastating earthquake in Haiti.

Summer campaign on flight and displacement

Worldwide, around 43 million people have taken flight from war and violence. Only about a third of them seek refuge outside their own countries and are correspondingly recognised as refugees under international law. About 27 million remain within their countries' borders and, as "Internally Displaced Persons" (IDPs), are excluded from the UN Convention relating to the status of refugees.

In accordance with its mandate, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe works purposely in countries facing the worst refugee crises: in Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Somalia, Colombia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Iraq. After years of experience, it knows about the lives of refugees and commits itself locally to their protection and providing them with aid: from immediate emergency and survival aid to helping them return to their villages.

To highlight the situation of refugees and IDPs throughout the world, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, for the first time, is running a summer campaign in 2011 on "flight and displacement": between the World Refugee Day and World Humanitarian Day, dedicated

public relations activities and events will call for support for displaced people. The 60th anniversary of the UN Convention relating to the Status of Refugees is an appropriate occasion to highlight this milestone for the protection and support of those who have been displaced and to emphasise its absolute necessity and significance.

Humanitarian aid in Sudan

In January 2011, a historic referendum was held in Sudan, as specified by the peace agreement of 2005. More than 90 percent of those entitled to vote took part, with 99 percent of them voting in favour of independence. The new state of South Sudan will come into being on 9th July 2011.

Although Sudan's central government has officially recognised the secession of the South, there are justifiable fears of a renewed outbreak and escalation of violent conflict. Potential grounds for conflict are the continuing marginalisation of the western Darfur Province as well as social tensions in North and South Sudan. It is also feared that elements in the North are deliberately instigating conflict in the South.

In accordance with its mandate, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe continues to provide humanitarian aid in the Darfur region and in South Sudan. As part of the aid coalition, ACT Alliance (Action by Churches Together), it has been preparing for a potential escalation of the humanitarian crises since the end of 2010. Depending on how the situation develops, an extension of immediate emergency aid or expansion of transitional aid projects may be required to support the country's further development. Our regional office in Kenya and a consultant in South Sudan will work closely with ACT to oversee the process.

Enhancing co-operation

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe will also be an active member of ACT Alliance in 2011: at the level of concrete co-operation with local and international members in the field, in the national forums and in the attempts to enhance co-operation and quality at international level. A priority concern of our working involvement within the Alliance will be disaster prevention: Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe leads a global working group on climate change and disaster risk reduction and, in this role, has contributed to the revision of the “Sphere Standards”, which define the fundamental standards for humanitarian aid for people in emergency settings.

Minimising risks

In accordance with its mandate, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe works in the most serious humanitarian crises throughout the world. Its staff and, in particular, the staff of its local partner organisations are consequently exposed to enormous risks. The greatest risks, alongside traffic accidents and tropical diseases, are from targeted attacks and armed hostilities. Hence, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been running intensive security courses for several years. In 2011, personnel in Haiti will initially receive training, followed by teams from other overseas offices.

Another major problem is the increasingly frequent attempts by governments and military actors to appropriate humanitarian aid in order to achieve their political objectives. This entails great risks for the local population and for the aid workers in the field. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been addressing this for several years through intensive advocacy work. In various political bodies, it, together with other aid organisations, highlights the dangers and campaigns for the continuing independence and neutrality of humanitarian aid.

In 2011, new personnel working in overseas offices and for partner organisations in Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Colombia will receive training in the Code of Conduct on humanitarian aid. The staff should report imminent violations of the code, so that Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe or ACT

Alliance can take action, through advocacy work, to protect those in need locally.

“Forgotten” Disasters

Through its public relations work, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe strives to highlight people’s enormous need for aid in “forgotten disasters”. These are disasters that do not or no longer receive public attention. Through campaigns like the 2011 summer campaign on flight and displacement, it attempts to increase awareness for forgotten disasters and raise donations, so that, in keeping with its mandate, it can stand by the extremely vulnerable victims – above all women and children, the disabled and elderly.

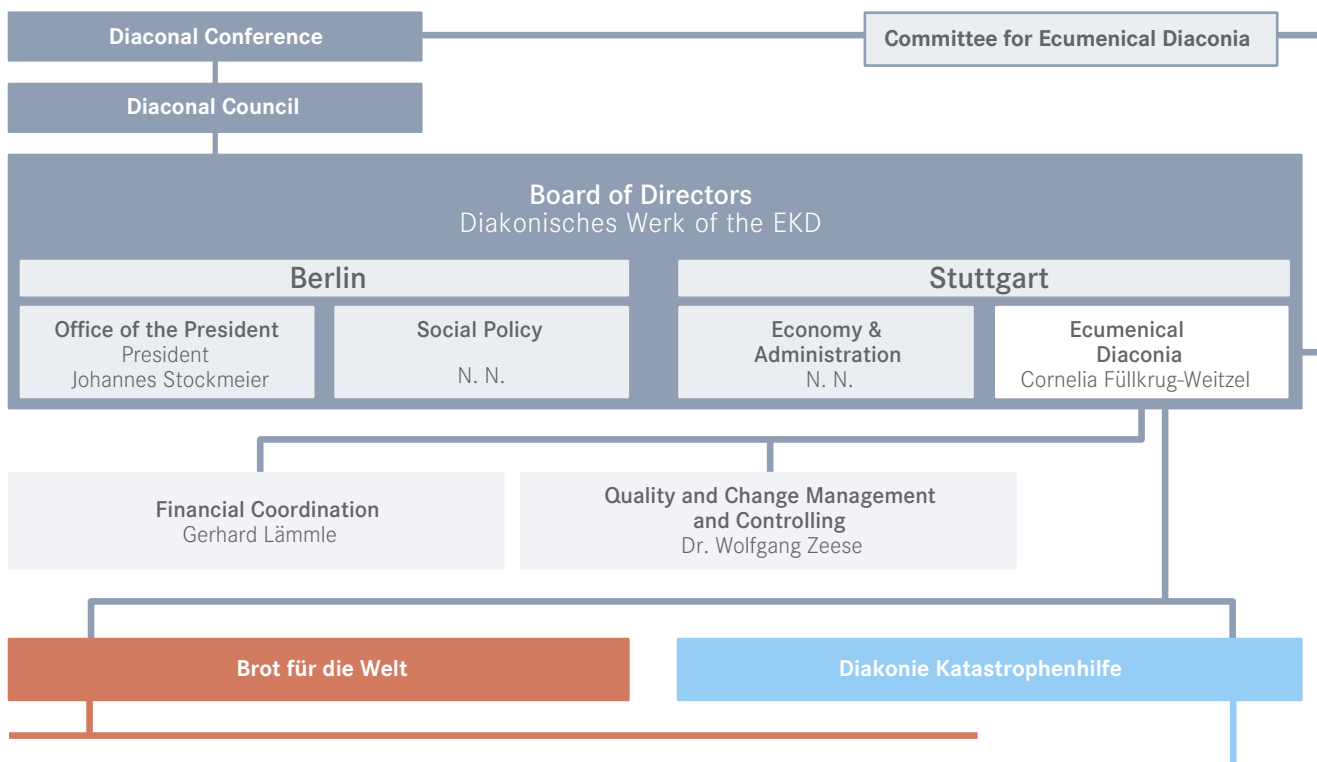
Volker Gerdesmeier

Head of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

Financial planning 2011	
Income	Euros
Donations	12,000,000
Fines and legacies	25,000
“Brot für die Welt” emergency fund	3,300,000
“Brot für die Welt” project cooperation	1,275,000
Public funding	11,000,000
Other third-party funding	1,500,000
Interest	1,000,000
Miscellaneous income	500,000
Total income	30,600,000
Expenditure	
Project expenses	34,571,822
Project support	1,220,827
Statutory public relations work	948,000
Advertising	1,663,000
Administration	667,454
Total expenditure	39,071,103
Appropriation of reserves	
(from donations for Pakistan und Haiti)	-8,511,173

It must be borne in mind that in the case of disaster aid financial planning must always be adjusted in the interim in accordance with contemporaneous developments.

ORGANISATIONAL CHART



Projects and Programmes	Policy and Campaigns	Public Relations	Emergency Aid
Head of Department Ulrich Gundert	Head of Department Dr. Klaus Seitz	Head of Department Dieter Pool	Head of Department Volker Gerdemesmeier
Continental Group Africa · Liaison Office Horn of Africa (Addis Ababa)	Food Security · Nutrition, agriculture and environment · Climate change · Food campaign	Service · Fundraising · Donor communication · Parish communication · Education · Media	Programme Coordination Continental Group Africa · Overseas offices in Kenya, Sudan, DR Congo and Chad Continental Group Asia and Europe · Overseas offices in West Asia (Turkey), Pakistan and Indonesia
Continental Group Asia / Pacific Rim · Liaison Office Vietnam/Laos (Hanoi) · Liaison Office Pacific Rim (Madang)	Development Policy · Basic issues · Global poverty · Fair trade and development · Ethically oriented investment funds · Gender coordination · HIV/Aids · Berlin Office	Text & Design · Editing · Advertising · Events · Project communication	Continental Group Latin / Central America und Caribbean · Overseas offices in Colombia and Haiti
Continental Group Latin America and Caribbean · Liaison Office Andes (Lima)	Human Rights · Protection of human rights defenders · Overcoming violence · Human rights protection and poverty reduction · Combating impunity · Migration and development	Implementation · Picture archive · Production · Merchandising · Controlling	Coordination Finances, Administration and Controlling
Continental Group Europe	Scholarships · Ecumenical scholarship programme · Study mentoring programme · Ecumenical emergency fund · Church exchange programme		
International Programmes and Projects			
EU-Office Brussels			



Emergency camp for flood survivors near Charsadda, Pakistan.

Contact

Any questions regarding our work or your donations?

Speak to us in person

Claudia Schröder 0711 2159 - 187

Or send us an email

kontakt@diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de

Up-to-date information is also available on our website

www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de

Ordering material

The annual report, our publication series "Aspekte", our "Überblick" catalogue as well as a range of other publications in English and products can be ordered from our online shop

www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/shop

or from

Diakonisches Werk der EKD e.V.

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How you can help

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502 502

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Bank sorting code: 210 602 37

IBAN DE26210602370000502502

BIC GENODEF1EDG

Photos

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Back page

Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

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Marko Priske

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PELKESI

Tommy Ramm

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Paul Jeffrey/ACT Alliance

Marko Priske

Thomas Lohnes

Christoph Püschner, Thomas Lohnes (2)

Title picture

Haiti: Even shortly after the earthquake, the people in Port-au-Prince begin to clear away the rubble so that they can rebuild their homes.

Back page (from top to bottom)

Southern Sudan: Medical care for people in Rumbek.

Pakistan: Clean water for flood victims in an emergency camp near Peshawar.

Haiti: Tents and aid supplies for earthquake victims in Jacmel.

... for life to continue

Diakonie 
Katastrophenhilfe



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