



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

We are the humanitarian aid agency of the Protestant Church in Germany.
Our head office is in Berlin.

In 2018 we funded projects in **41 countries**
in Africa, Asia, America
and Europe.

In **209 projects**, we provided emergency relief,
supported people with reconstruction and carried out
disaster risk reduction measures.

Funding for these projects
amounted to **36.8 million euros**.

In our **11 project and regional offices**
throughout the world
132 staff are employed.

We provide help in the event of



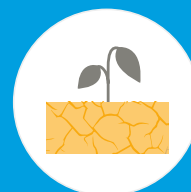
CONFLICT



FLIGHT AND MIGRATION



EARTHQUAKES



DROUGHT



FLOODING



STORMS



VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS



TSUNAMIS

Dear friends of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe,



The war in Syria remains one of the biggest humanitarian crises and disasters of our times. 6.2 million people are displaced within the country, 5.6 million refugees outside the country and a further 17.1 million dependent on humanitarian aid. Before anyone would be able to consider returning home, peace and security in the broadest sense – military, political, social and economic – would have to be restored in Syria.

In March 2018, I visited the regions around Hama and Homs with Martin Keßler, head of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. People here are suffering because the large-scale destruction of houses and infrastructure has led to a shortage of intact, habitable housing. And they are also suffering as a result of having to flee their homes or being violently expelled – sometimes more than once. Millions of people in Syria have no roof over their heads. How can people be expected to return when there are not enough opportunities for them to live in dignity?

Since the beginning of the war in Syria, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has supported over one million people with aid amounting to 60.5 million euros. Unfortunately, though, not in all the regions, where it would actually have been needed. The warring parties in the conflict, both national and foreign, have never made any effort to facilitate access to the people requiring humanitarian aid – as explicitly stipulated by international humanitarian law. The situation is similar in South Sudan, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of (DR) Congo. It would appear that humane conduct has been confined to the garbage dump of history – a value no longer worth protecting.

With regard to the forgotten crises that have brought so much suffering over many years to millions of people, the situation has improved very little and our support was still just as much needed as it was underfinanced. In the DR Congo, another outbreak of the infectious disease Ebola has, if anything, exacerbated the situation. As in other crisis regions, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has maintained its presence here, reaffirming its commitment to the people, even when it is difficult to raise state funding or donations for such interventions. Again and again, I rest my hopes on the churches and Christians as donors. And, thank God, I have never been disappointed.

Our rapid response to the two major natural disasters last year in Indonesia and the Philippines was only possible because of the good, long-standing co-operation with our partners from the worldwide church network, ACT Alliance.

I would like to thank you all – supporters and donors – for the solidarity you demonstrated again in 2018, especially in the name of the people, whom we, together with our local partners, have been able to support.

Yours sincerely,

Reverend Dr h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel
President of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe

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Providing what people need most

INTERVIEW WITH CORNELIA FÜLLKRUG-WEITZEL

The president of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is full of praise for local partner organisations in disaster areas. They are in the best position to use the financial support from Germany where it is needed and ensure that the people affected are provided with what they need most.

What were the greatest challenges for humanitarian aid and the work of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe in 2018?

Syria and its neighbouring countries, experiencing their eighth year of gruesome conflict and all its consequences, were, unfortunately again, a core area of our work in 2018. There is still no sign of a political solution that would enable the population, in the foreseeable future, to live there again in safety and dignity. Too many powerful nations, with their own selfish geostrategic interest, are blocking the future of millions of displaced people. These people are being forced to live under sometimes very undignified and – especially for women and children – dangerous conditions in bombed-out cities in their own country or with no real prospects of education and integration in other countries. It is appalling that major political manoeuvrings are making their situation even worse, instead of urgent action being taken to offer them new prospects.

Humanitarian access remains a massive challenge, not only in Syria. Violence on the ground and the continuing inhumane blockade by regional power brokers are hampering our work and preventing aid from reaching the people, who need it most. This contravenes international law and humanitarian principles. One striking example is the Democratic Republic of Congo, where the Ebola virus re-emerged in 2018. The conflict in the country is continuing with undiminished severity and no regard for humanitarian care. This makes the provision of vital treatment, as well as combating and preventing infections very difficult.

Another major challenge is extreme

weather phenomena, such as Typhoon Mangkhut in the Philippines, and the increasingly frequent and long-lasting, extensive droughts, such as that in the region around Lake Chad. Climate change is slowly, but irretrievably, destroying the livelihoods of large numbers of people and reversing the developments achieved over several decades. In more and more regions, development efforts have little chance of success, while self-help endeavours are being undermined. Climate change is making people permanently dependent on humanitarian aid – unless they opt to leave their homeland. That is why we have made climate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation key programme priorities. It is, therefore, all the more disturbing to witness how we are dragging our feet in introducing effective

climate protection measures, and how little donor nations are living up to their pledges to finance adaptation aid for the worst-affected regions.

The number of people displaced by violence and natural disasters throughout the world increased again in 2018. How is Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe responding to this situation?

Working with displaced people is one of our key priorities. In many of our projects, we and our partners are striving to do more than provide displaced people with non-food items for their every day needs. We know from experience that eliminating the underlying political causes of flight and displacement takes time: take the example of the Rohingya in Bangladesh or the displaced people in Syria, Venezuela or the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



▲ Together with Father Alexi, director of the organisation GOPA-DERD, Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel and Martin Kessler, director of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, walk through the rubble-cleared streets in the devastated Homs district of Al-Hamdanayah.

Sometimes, up to three decades can elapse before the displaced can return home – an entire generation. It is, therefore, important to support people in their "new home", to offer them some stability and lay solid foundations for their future.

This means, for example, helping them deal with experiences of violence, receive training or develop occupational prospects. We are aware that our support must avoid putting too much strain on, or excluding, the host communities. This is because the vast majority of displaced people find refuge in regions, which themselves are affected by poverty. Since supporting only one side could trigger new conflicts, host communities must also be supported – for example, by creating basic infrastructure.

Has there been any political progress in the work with refugees?

Yes, there has. We wholeheartedly welcome the fact that nearly all states were able to reach agreement on the Global Compact on Refugees in December 2018. This was vital, since global political solutions are required – above all from the international community as a whole – to address the immense number of displaced people. This is something that concerns each one of us, and surmounting this challenge will require broad based support. Protecting human dignity must, of course, be at the heart of this. And, given the dramatic, trumped up polarisation within public and political debate, I believe I have good reason to be concerned. Looking the other way, externalisation and isolationism seem to be the popular approach in the EU at the moment – but here, too, in Germany.

But we cannot just abandon these people – on land or at sea – to their fate. All people have the right to be treated with humanity. This is at the heart of humanitarian aid, of our Christian understanding of humanity and the universal linchpin of the international community.

In 2018, Indonesia and its population were hit by major natural disasters. The region seems unable to find respite. How does Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe work in



▲ On a soot-blackened balcony overlooking a confined courtyard, the German visitors hear about the loss and destruction experienced by owner, Hiyam Dagher (3rd from right).

the face of such devastating forces of nature?

Indonesia was undoubtedly one of our biggest challenges last year – particularly our efforts to deal with the impacts of the earthquake in Sulawesi – and it still is today. Thanks to the incredible generosity of our donors and, in co-operation with our local partners, we were able to deliver emergency relief very quickly. Through its experiences of previous natural disasters and subsequent development of its own disaster protection system, the Indonesian Government, in this instance, decided self-assuredly and, in our opinion, correctly, to organise emergency relief for its population at national and local level instead of passing on responsibility to the international system.

Our local partner organisation – through our long-standing co-operation and capacity-building support – was in a good position to allocate the financial help from Germany appropriately and ensure that the immediate needs of the people affected were met. This would not have been possible without this trust-based partnership and the essential building of local capacities.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has a long tradition of partnership with local civil so-

ciety organisations. Does that work?

The example of Indonesia, as well as many other countries, in recent years, have shown that through our financial support, well-prepared local humanitarian organisations – our partners – are indeed capable of providing support.

Why should we be in a position to meet the challenges of the flooding of the River Elbe without support from the people of Mozambique, but the Mozambiqués not, without our support? We are pleased that donor nations are, slowly but surely, beginning to recognise this. Many important international donors of humanitarian aid, including the German Government, are increasingly prepared to deliberately reinforce the capacities of our local partners.

This not only boosts their self-reliance, but also the speed, suitability and cultural appropriateness and, thus, effectiveness of aid.

Where are the problems in this field?

There is one thing we must be worried about: the opportunities for civil society actors – journalists, religious and charitable organisations, social movements, NGOs etc. – to exercise their rights to freedom of expression, the press or assembly are being steadily eroded. Currently, 96 percent of the

world's population cannot participate fully in political and social life or become socially active. Their organisations or some of their activities are compromised, restricted, suppressed or totally prohibited. They are prevented from receiving overseas funding for their work, including humanitarian aid.

If we are convinced that the citizens of a country, with the help of social organisations (e.g. diaconal institutions), can indeed make a vital contribution to effective emergency relief, then we must do what we can to ensure that they are able to organise themselves, act without restrictions and fulfil their role as "first responders" in humanitarian aid provision.

Given their everyday exposure to human suffering on their TV screens, it appears that people are doubting the effectiveness of humanitarian aid. It is now more than two years since states and NGOs came together at the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul to reflect on how to reform the aid system. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe was among them. What is your interim conclusion?

phenhilfe was among them. What is your interim conclusion?

We had three principal hopes for the World Humanitarian Summit: more financial support and an increased institutional role for local civil society; a greater political and diplomatic commitment to compliance with international humanitarian law and the protection of all people caught up in conflicts and natural disasters; and last but not least: better tools for the early detection of crises and faster response to emergencies. We welcome the increased recognition of the role of local actors in humanitarian aid – at least in the declarations of intent. But donors are still reluctant to allocate funds to local organisations, and large humanitarian organisations have difficulty in delegating responsibility and decision-making power. They are still not sufficiently recognised or taken seriously within the UN co-ordination system. In the area of better early warning systems, progress has been achieved. But we still have to be critical of the fact that, despite early

warnings, donors often fail to respond quickly enough or provide sufficient funds to enable NGOs to provide emergency relief.

And what about your third concern: compliance with international humanitarian law?

Unfortunately, the situation is becoming increasingly depressing: in virtually every conflict situation, today, international humanitarian law is violated, almost on a systematic basis. And the UN Security Council's attempts to respond are consistently blocked by veto rights.

A very important aspect for your private donors, but also for public donors, is the proper and transparent use of funds. How does Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe address this?

Unfortunately, corruption and embezzlement are real concerns in many of the countries, in which we work, partly because of their poor economic situation but also because their administrative and legal systems and public services employees are, consequently,



▲ Residents in the village of Awinate are delighted with the support they are receiving to rebuild properties destroyed in the war.



▲ Father Alexi with Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, Ilonka Boltze and Martin Keßler in a ruined house.

poorly equipped. Together with local partner organisations, and as part of the worldwide church aid network, ACT Alliance, we orient ourselves to nationally and internationally valid quality and accountability standards and have established joint anti-corruption guidelines and prevention measures. Alongside the strict legal conditions stipulated by German and European law, this also includes a series of joint voluntary standards, which we continuously review and revise. In order to stymie corruption attempts, our employees receive special training. We have also set up an independent ombuds office, to which people – both here and overseas – can turn, when they believe they have observed an irregularity.

At the beginning of 2018, a new German government took office. In its first year, it provided more than 1.5 billion euros for humanitarian aid. What do you think of this?

It is gratifying that the German Government is responding so decisively to the ever-growing number of people in need throughout the world. This is crucial, especially now, since other

major donor states – e.g. USA – are making drastic cuts to their funding of international commitments. But Germany's growing role, here, is also accompanied by a growing sense of responsibility among politicians and humanitarian organisations, since this role is not only raising expectations of Germany, but is also lending more weight to Germany's voice and enabling it to promote important concerns – for example, strengthening local actors and complying with humanitarian principles.

To enable us to proficiently monitor and engage in the professional debate on the future of humanitarian aid – also on behalf of civil society humanitarian organisations – we decided, in co-operation with Doctors without Borders, Caritas International and the Maecenata Foundation, to set up the Centre for Humanitarian Aid ("CHA").

This should help us take a critical, independent stance – on the basis of our practical experience in countless crisis situations and subsequent evaluation of this work – on issues relating to the future of humanitarian aid, and give us the impetus to ascertain,

what we and our governments can, and must, do better.

In which area would the German Government have to improve?

What I miss most, is coherent government action. If the German government is serious about wanting to tackle the crisis in the humanitarian system – more and more disasters and ever-declining financing – then, in other political areas, it must systematically tackle the root causes of the increasing frequency of natural disasters and violent conflicts and contribute to their mitigation and prevention. If the government wants to reduce the frequency of disasters as well as the extent of damage and suffering they cause, it must systematically slow down climate change, promote climate change adaptation measures in the affected countries and be consistent in its prohibition of arms exports to crisis regions. Any other approach doesn't make sense. Consistency in its promotion of climate protection and peace policies must be part of credible humanitarian policy.

Finally, one more question about Syria: what prospects do the people now have?

The destruction of homes and the entire social and public infrastructure are one aspect, and the destruction of communities, families, bodies, souls, and future prospects the other. The future of the people, who want to live in Syria again, is not only threatened by unexploded ordnance. The deep mistrust among people, who once lived peacefully as neighbours, is as much a threat as the years of interrupted education and training and medical treatment of the chronically ill – if and when peace is actually achieved. But the parties involved in, and/or profiting from, the continuing conflict, both in Syria and abroad, are showing little interest in, or appear to have any plans to achieve, peace. No one seems prepared to relinquish their own ambitions for power, profit and geostrategic interests – regardless of how inhumane the situation is or how much several years of international humanitarian aid will cost! For the time being, a return is out of the question.

WAR ++ THE HUMAN-MADE DISASTER

372 CONFLICTS

were documented worldwide in 2018. Of these, 213 were violent conflicts.

Without the humanitarian support provided by aid organisations last year, many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of people would have died as a consequence of war and famine.

What is not up for discussion, though, are the humanitarian principles: neutrality, independence, impartiality and humanity, to which Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is, and will remain, fully committed. The goal of humanitarian aid is to help as many people as possible.



Humanitarian aid in conflict

Wars and armed conflicts cause enormous human suffering in many parts of the world. In Syria, for example, the war has ravaged the country for over eight years now. More than half the population, in fear of losing their lives, have had to flee their homes. Alongside the internationally influenced wars that inflict massive destruction, countless other local armed conflicts are having a similarly devastating impact. In these conflicts, the political, social

and economic contexts and interests are often so complex that the parties involved and the international community are rarely able to find a solution. The ensuing humanitarian crisis becomes a permanent state of affairs. The countries, which, according to INFORM - the 2019 Global Risk Index - are most vulnerable to humanitarian disasters, have, without exception, been caught up in violent conflict over several years.

These are often accompanied by further exacerbating factors, for example, the general inability of state bodies to function, the collapse of public infrastructure or extreme weather events. According to the OECD, approximately 90 percent of global humanitarian aid is now allocated to long-lasting, complex crises.

The impacts of war and armed conflict include the destruction of homes and infrastructure, loss of livelihoods, psycho-traumatic stress, and restricted access to education and health care.

According to the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), more than 70 million people throughout the world have been forced out of their homes, more than half of them children. As refugees in other countries or as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in their own country, most of them are left with nothing. And many do not even have identity documents - a prerequisite for access to state services. With no chance of finding legal employment, accessing health care or education or of acquiring land, they slip ever-further into a state of dependency. Many of those affected by violence and displacement are also suffering from psychological stress, or have been traumatised. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its partner organisations have been working for many years in countries riven by war and violence. We, thereby, support projects in Somalia, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Syria and its neighbouring states.

We attach great importance to maintaining the provision of emergency relief even when disasters are no longer in the public eye. Such "forgotten crises" include those in the Ukraine, Chad or Pakistan.

The projects funded by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe focus on securing survival. These range from the direct de-

livery of food and essential non-food items to providing blankets, cooking utensils, hygiene products and medicine, as well as cash transfers. As soon as possible, there is a transition from immediate emergency relief to longer-term support, giving the people affected the opportunity to assume responsibility for their own lives.

We help people create a safe place to live for themselves and their families and earn their own income again. We also do what we can to reduce the negative impacts of experiences of violence and forced displacement. Many projects incorporate psychosocial components, contributions to social cohesion or education and training. They always give consideration to those, who are particularly vulnerable and do not have the opportunity or means to help themselves.

In its work, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe emphasises the responsibility of the parties involved in conflict to comply with, and implement, international humanitarian law and other protection rights.

In violent conflicts, compliance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence are both particularly important and challenging. We insist on compliance with these principles, because they protect aid beneficiaries and aid workers alike, allow access to conflict areas and prevent us from being instrumentalised for political purposes. The objective of humanitarian aid is to help the people worst affected quickly and effectively, regardless of their skin colour, religion, political convictions or other "defining" features that may lead to social exclusion.

All this is only possible through long-term partnerships with local aid organisations, something Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been working on for decades. We attach great importance

to learning from each other in constant dialogue and continuously improving our work.

As a means of promoting sustainable development, peaceful conflict resolution and peace, we maintain continuous dialogue with our sister organisation, Bread for the World. Together, we want to continue to develop, and provide targeted support for, humanitarian, relief-oriented aid that is geared towards long-term development and peace building.

Syria: restoring habitation

Nermeh lives with her husband and daughter, Sara, in Homs. A mortar shell destroyed their family home, injuring Nermeh's forearm when it exploded. The daughter Sara has been traumatised since the explosion. But, miraculously, no one died. With the support of a project run by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its partner organisation, GOPA, their return home is almost within reach.

Tradesmen have completed the first measures to make it habitable again. Nermeh's husband is helping the bricklayers. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with GOPA, is running a project to help 300 families in the regions of East Ghouta, Homs and Deir-Ez-Zor return home. It will also repair water pipes and put in windows.



▲ Through the explosion, the mother, Nermeh, injured her forearm while her daughter, Sara, was traumatised. Nermeh's husband helps bricklayers rebuild the family home in Homs.

Turkey: help with registration

Four years ago, Gazelle Hamdan and her children fled the bombing of Aleppo. When they arrived in Turkey, they had no idea of their rights as refugees, or how to register. In the spring of 2018, the family got to know staff working for Support To Life (STL), project partner of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. They now have official papers - allowing

them access to health care and other services. Gazelle and her children have been lucky: for the last three years, her husband has been working as a tailor, earning just under 90 euros per week. It may not be much, but it is enough to feed the children. "We won't be going back to Syria any time soon," says Gazelle. "There's nothing to eat there and no work. We couldn't survive."



▲ Selim and Hediye, also from Syria, live with their ten children in Turkey, next to a field where their two eldest sons work.

SYRIA + + NO END TO THE WAR



▲ A father with his son in the village of Khan Jouz. In the background, the burned-out ruin of his home, destroyed by the al-Nusra-Front.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

There appears to be no end to the war in Syria. Once again in 2018, thousands of people were killed, hundreds of thousand forced to leave their towns and villages. Living conditions remain catastrophic, while entire districts and regions lie in ruins.

Between July 2017 and July 2018 alone, 1.2 million people fled from North and South Syria to other parts of the country. Countless families have already been displaced several times, and are living under atrocious hygienic conditions in unsafe, badly damaged buildings.

In no other country throughout the world, have so many people been internally displaced within such a short space of time. Alongside the 6.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), a further 5.6 million people have fled the country and are registered as refugees in neighbouring countries.

Altogether, that amounts to around one half of the population. And of the remaining population, around half are unemployed, approximately one third of the population are starving and average life expectancy is now only 55 years. According to UN estimates, 13.1 million people in 2018 were dependent on humanitarian aid, including 5.3 million children.

Our assistance

Another consequence of the conflict is the marked increase in women-led households in Syria. Women are frequently the families' only breadwinners, whereby their income opportunities are restricted. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe supports 100 women in particular need through a cash for work programme. For two months, the women knitted winter clothing for children, thereby boosting their income and enabling five hundred extremely poor children to benefit from the warm, woolly clothes.

Together with GOPA-DERD, its local partner organisation, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also ran a project supporting 300 families – 1,800 people in total – in the regions of East Ghouta, Homs and Deir-Ez-Zor to rebuild homes destroyed or badly damaged in the war. The support also included 2,200 euros respectively for patching up bullet holes in concrete walls and roofs, repairing damaged water pipes and sanitary facilities, and fitting new windows and doors. In the previous project, 800 internally displaced families received support to return home. At that time, two schools were also rebuilt.

Aid for
43,100 people



Project information

Priorities:

Distribution of relief items, including winter survival kits, food and hygiene articles, renovation of living quarters; income-generating measures

Project achievements – examples:

winter relief for 27,800 people in particular need; reconstruction of damaged living quarters for 1,100 families (altogether 6,600 people); occupational training courses and start-up kits for 700 women and young people; distribution of relief items to fulfil basic needs, including food and hygiene articles for 8,000 people

Financing:

2,856,516 euros approved in 2018, including 45,000 euros from Diakonie Austria/Neighbours in Need; Remainder: Donations

TURKEY + + Overcoming trauma



▲ Fatima lost her husband in the IS-controlled Syrian town of Deir-Ez-Zor. She fled to Turkey a year ago with her five children.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

Turkey is currently home to the largest number of refugees worldwide: almost 3.5 million people – most of them women and children. The majority of refugees currently living outside of Syria have no prospect of returning home. Around 10 percent of all refugees in Turkey live in Government-run camps. The remainder are scattered throughout the country, most of them, however, in urban areas including Istanbul or in southern regions bordering Syria. The Turkish Government is making efforts to integrate the refugees, who, however, are facing enormous challenges in settling into their new surroundings. They also have very limited access to state-run services.

After they have used up their savings and without any real prospect of finding a job to earn some money, most refugees remain dependent on external aid.

They are often in need of specific protection or support to gain access to the services, to which they are entitled, or to receive information about their rights. Many of them are also victims of violent conflict or have been traumatised by their experiences. The need for humanitarian aid is, accordingly, enormous.

Our assistance

Together with its partner organisation, Support To Life (STL), and with financial support from the European Union (ECHO), Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been running a large number of projects in Turkey since 2013, providing protection and support for refugees. They are aimed at refugees in need, especially vulnerable to exploitation and other risks. This includes pregnant women, the chronically ill, the elderly, people with disabilities and traumatised individuals. The refugees are informed of their rights and opportunities open to them and, where necessary, helped to officially register as refugees. They are also given information about state benefits and services. Psychological support is also offered to help them come to terms with their often traumatising experiences of war and forced displacement.

A mobile STL team looks for those in particular need of support, assesses their specific needs and helps them deal with their health, psychological, social and legal concerns. In view of the continuing unpredictability of the situation in Syria, the measures should make a contribution, on the one hand, to providing short-term help and, on the other, to giving refugees long-term prospects.

Aid for
31,204 people



Project information

Priorities:

Protective measures, courses and workshops

Project achievements – examples:

Help with registration, psychosocial support, raising refugees' awareness about their rights and opportunities; training for volunteer aid workers

Financing:

4,094,800 euros approved in 2018, including 3,700,000 euros from the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO) and 194,800 euros from the Church Development Service; Remainder: Donations

More information available at www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/projekte/tuerkei-fluechtlinge

More information available at www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/syrien

BANGLADESH + + Support for the Rohingya



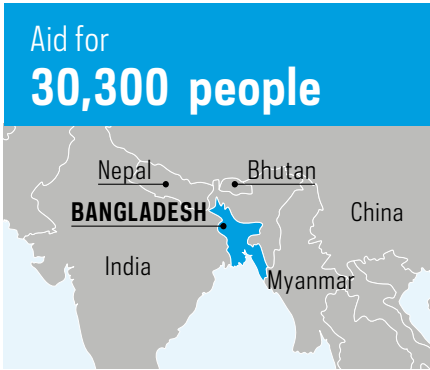
▲ Rohingya children playing in the largest refugee camp in the world. Nearly 500,000 people live in Cox's Bazar.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

The Rohingya are a stateless, Muslim minority in Myanmar, who, for decades, have been suffering as a result of discrimination and extreme poverty. At the end of August 2017, violence broke out again in Myanmar's Rakhine State. More than 680,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh, where their statelessness means, they are not even granted refugee status. A return home is currently out of the question. In the Myanmar district of Cox's Bazar, the largest refugee camp in the world quickly sprang up. The people are stuck there, living under atrocious conditions. With no opportunity to earn money, the families are dependent on humanitarian aid.

Our assistance

In 2018, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its partner organisations focused on refugees' water and hygiene provision. Since then, numerous latrines have been constructed – built on concrete bases, to ensure that the foundations are able to withstand heavy rainfall. Every latrine also has a waste-water tank, which can be emptied regularly. In addition, solar lamps were installed to illuminate the paths to the toilets and, thus, provide some safety. Sanitary provision for the local population is similarly inadequate. Thus, to avoid conflict, hygiene facilities in the host communities were also improved.



FLIGHT

People flee torture and persecution, exploitation and oppression, violent conflict and the consequences of climate change. Not since the end of the Second World War, have so many people been forced to leave their homes. Over 70 million people worldwide are displaced, around 40 million of them living as IDPs within their native country. The remaining approximately 30 million people have sought refuge in other, mainly neighbouring, countries. Around 85 percent of refugees are living in developing countries, the majority

under catastrophic conditions. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe supports refugees on the ground, for example in Syria's neighbouring countries, in Bangladesh or, also, IDPs in Somalia, by providing acute emergency relief, but also through developing prospects for the future. However, it is not only the refugee population that is suffering. Host countries and communities need support, for they, themselves, often do not have enough to live on.

Project information

- Priorities:** Improved water and hygiene provision
- Project achievements - examples:** Construction of 20 latrines, from which 200 people benefit, and 15 washrooms, which, above all, improve the hygiene situation for women; women also received hygiene kits; provision of 20 rubbish bins with lids; 50 solar lamps
- Financing:** 818,645 euros approved in 2018, all from donations (including "A Heart for Children")

DR CONGO + + THE THREAT OF EBOLA



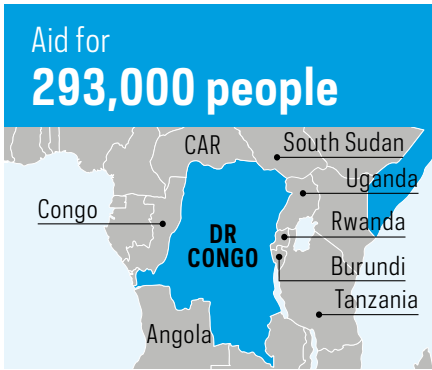
▲ Ebola prevention includes measuring body temperature (as here in the clinic in Komanda, Ituri).

THE CRISIS SITUATION

For more than two decades, violent conflicts have riven the Democratic Republic of Congo at the heart of Africa. The northeast of the country is especially badly affected by war, serious human rights violations and displacement. Fearing for their lives, people are compelled to flee their villages, forced to leave all their possessions behind. At the start of August 2018, there was a renewed outbreak of the Ebola virus in Northern Kivu. The disease spread rapidly to Ituri Province. Although humanitarian aid workers and local health authorities took immediate action to stem the virus, it has not yet succeeded in ending the epidemic.

Our assistance

One of the challenges facing prevention is the poor supply of clean drinking water and sanitary facilities. In Ituri, less than five percent of the population have access to adequate sanitation. In a project carried out with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's Congolese partner organisation, safe water points were installed to improve the supply of clean drinking water to the population. Water committees were also set up in villages to deal with the maintenance and cleaning of the water points, for which they were equipped with simple repair kits. Around 1,500 water committees' members and influencers received hygiene training.



Project information

- Priorities:** Measures to ensure the survival of IDPs, host families and returnees
- Project achievements - examples:** Construction of 400 latrines and 230 washrooms in public squares, health stations and schools; hygiene kits for 5,000 women and girls; distribution of 190 laser thermometers and installation of 700 hand washing points in public squares and village entry points; hygiene training and large-scale awareness raising for more than 500,000 people in Ebola-affected areas; supplying special high-calorie porridge to 3,000 households with malnourished children; distributing agricultural production material to 4,770 households, also including expert advice on a range of crop and harvest cycles in vegetable and livestock farming, training and demonstrations on healthy, nutritious cooking
- Financing:** 6,008,848 euros approved in 2018, including 3,000,000 euros from the German Foreign Office (AA), 990,484 euros from the United Nations (UN), 300,000 euros from the Church Development Service, 550,000 euros from Bread for the World, 10,000 euros from the North Church; Remainder: Donations

INFECTIOUS DISEASES – EBOLA

Because the Ebola pathogens are among the most dangerous, the disease also symbolically represents all infectious diseases. First detected in 1976, Ebola was named after the river Ebola in the Democratic Republic of Congo. There was a major outbreak in 2014/2015 in several countries in West Africa. The viruses quickly destroy blood, liver cells and skin cells; cells within the immune system are particularly affected, which is why the virus is able to spread so rapidly and extensively

throughout the body. The virus is transmitted from infected people to others through blood, urine or saliva. The disease, against which there is only one vaccine – not yet approved, but effective, usually leads to death. The main challenge facing prevention and support efforts is the overwhelmingly poor availability of clean drinking water and sanitary facilities. The most important support measures are the constructions of latrines and awareness-raising.

EAST AFRICA + + A YEAR OF WEATHER EXTREMES



▲ Because of the annual floods, a drinking water treatment plant is permanently stationed in Somalia.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

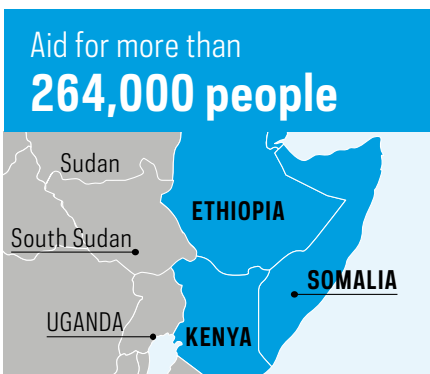
The weather extremes could hardly have been worse. For three years, millions of people have been suffering from a prolonged period of extreme drought in the Horn of Africa. Crops failed repeatedly, while livestock died. In early summer 2018, people were again dependent on emergency relief, but not in the manner anticipated – the rainy season, which had begun in April, brought enormous quantities of water. After weeks of heavy rain, many regions, particularly in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia, experienced extreme flooding. Cities, towns and villages were inundated; hundreds of thousands of people lost everything, all their possessions washed away by the floods. The biggest threat to the population came from contaminated drinking water.

EXTREME WEATHER

The climate is spiralling out of control. Extreme weather events such as droughts and floods are substantially impairing the food security and livelihoods of thousands of people, as in Peru some years ago or, most recently, in East Africa. The rainy seasons are changing. Either the rains do not come at all or they do so with prodigious intensity. At the end of the rainy season, drought is likely to

Our assistance

In Ethiopia, more than 10,000 flood victims received support in the form of vital emergency relief. In the Mandera Region in Northeastern Kenya, longer-term support included hygiene training, to ensure that those affected know how to better protect themselves against illness. The Hiraa Region of Somalia lies along the River Shabelle, which, every year, brings floodwaters into the country from Ethiopia. But 2018 brought the worst flooding ever. Fortunately, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has a permanent drinking water treatment plant in the region, producing 100,000 litres of drinking water per day. It was operating continuously during the floods. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is glad it is, thereby, able to deliver long-term support.



Project information

- Priorities:** Emergency relief; securing the livelihoods of pastoralists and IDPs, also through education; drinking water treatment; hygiene training
- Project achievements - examples:**
ETHIOPIA: Distribution of 3,400 mosquito nets, water purification tablets and drinking water to 52,000 people
KENYA: Distribution of drinking water, water purification tablets and mosquito nets. A total of 25,000 people were supported
SOMALIA: Access to sanitary facilities, distribution of vouchers for water and essential non-food items, access to drinking water, securing water provision for 187,000 people
- Financing:** 2,778,100 euros approved in 2018, including 1,500,000 euros from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), 100,000 euros from Diakonie Austria, 100,000 euros from the Church Development Service, 85,000 euros from Caritas International; Remainder: Donations

UKRAINE + + Equipped against the cold



▲ At temperatures as low as minus 15 degrees in winter, people struggle to survive: they are given vouchers to buy clothing and food.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

Since the outbreak of armed conflict in 2014 between pro-Russian separatists and Ukrainian troops in Eastern Ukraine, the weapons have never really been silenced. The humanitarian crisis has developed into a permanent disaster. The number of IDPs is now more than 1.6 million. The United Nations reckon that 3.4 million people were dependent on humanitarian aid in 2018. According to latest estimates, around 2,500 civilians have lost their lives since 2014. A further 9,000 were injured. Winter temperatures of up to minus 15 degrees hit the population particularly hard. The poverty rate has risen from 20 percent to over 65 percent, and is continuing to rise.

Our assistance

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its partner organisation supported people displaced from small towns and remote villages in the Kharkiv and Dnipropetrovsk regions. They were given cash and electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), which they could redeem in exchange for food and everyday necessities, including clothing and shoes, school material or bed linen. The support helped more than 10,000 people. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also distributed food and hygiene packages to 20,500 people in particular need in both government and non-government-controlled areas in Donetsk and Lugansk.



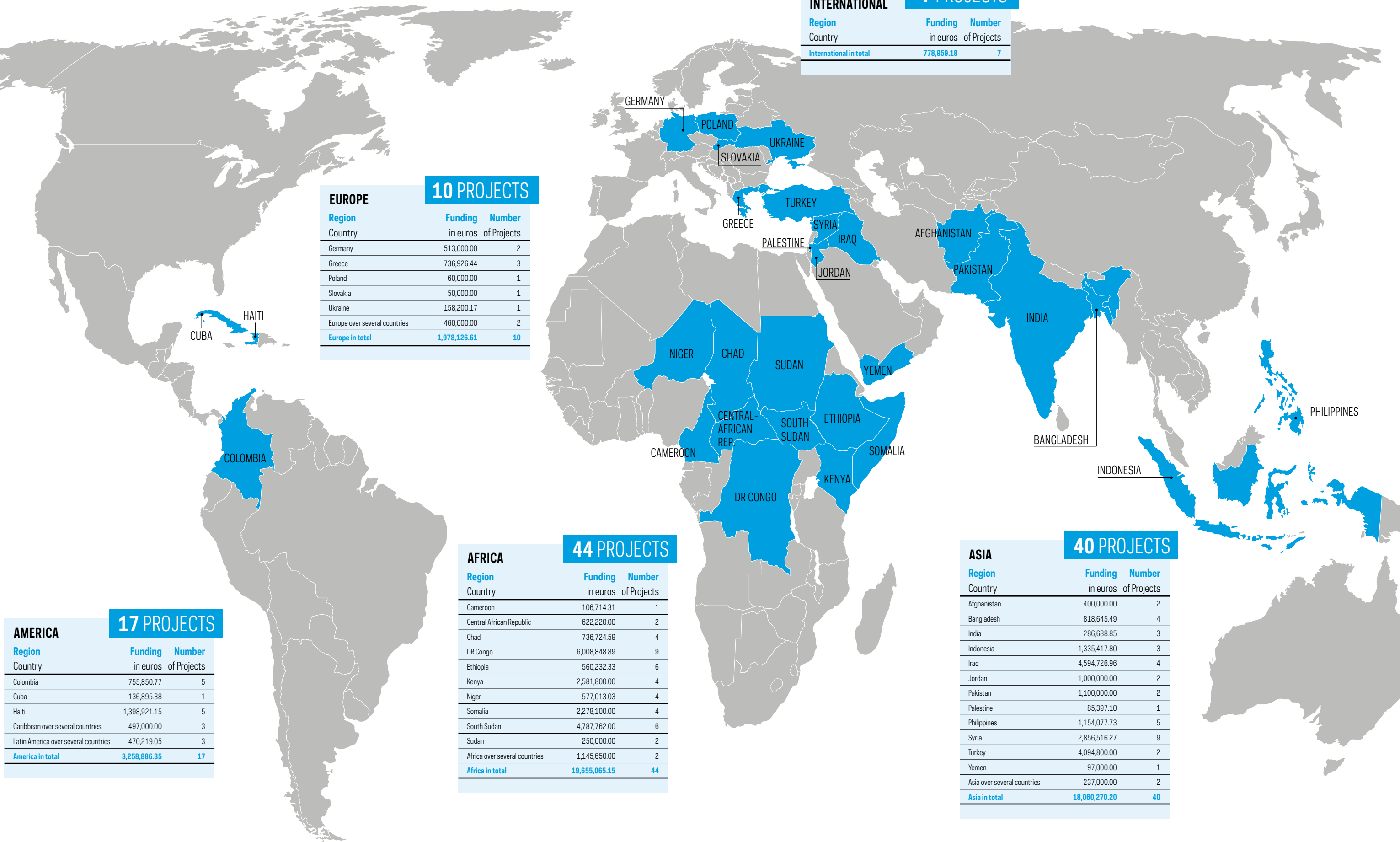
EXTREME COLD

In many regions of the world, affected by disaster or war, humanitarian crisis reaches its climax each year with the onset of winter. People often do not have the means to repair their damaged houses and apartments. Living quarters are poorly insulated and difficult to heat. IDPs are accommodated in camps or vacant, ruined property without doors and windows. Helping the desperate population through the winter is, therefore,

the focus of many Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe aid projects. Affected people are provided with relief items including clothing, fuel for heating and stoves to help them survive the winter. Those in need are also given cash cards loaded with a specific amount per person, which they can use to buy what they need from special markets.

- Project information**
- Priorities:** Humanitarian aid for IDPs in towns and remote villages
- Project achievements - examples:** E-vouchers for 10,000 people; discussion groups helping 9,500 people deal with stress and loss; education programmes for 700 people; food packages and hygiene kits for 20,500 people; 2,400 people received legal advice, as well as psychological and social support
- Financing:** 158,200 euros approved in 2018, including 30,000 euros from Diakonie Austria; Remainder: donations

Humanitarian aid in figures



INTERNATIONAL		
Region	Funding	Number
Country	in euros	of Projects
International in total	778,959.18	7

EUROPE		
Region	Funding	Number
Country	in euros	of Projects
Germany	513,000.00	2
Greece	736,926.44	3
Poland	60,000.00	1
Slovakia	50,000.00	1
Ukraine	158,200.17	1
Europe over several countries	460,000.00	2
Europe in total	1,978,126.61	10

AFRICA		
Region	Funding	Number
Country	in euros	of Projects
Cameroon	106,714.31	1
Central African Republic	622,220.00	2
Chad	736,724.59	4
DR Congo	6,008,848.89	9
Ethiopia	560,232.33	6
Kenya	2,581,800.00	4
Niger	577,013.03	4
Somalia	2,278,100.00	4
South Sudan	4,787,762.00	6
Sudan	250,000.00	2
Africa over several countries	1,145,650.00	2
Africa in total	19,655,065.15	44

ASIA		
Region	Funding	Number
Country	in euros	of Projects
Afghanistan	400,000.00	2
Bangladesh	818,645.49	4
India	286,688.85	3
Indonesia	1,335,417.80	3
Iraq	4,594,726.96	4
Jordan	1,000,000.00	2
Pakistan	1,100,000.00	2
Palestine	85,397.10	1
Philippines	1,154,077.73	5
Syria	2,856,516.27	9
Turkey	4,094,800.00	2
Yemen	97,000.00	1
Asia over several countries	237,000.00	2
Asia in total	18,060,270.20	40

AMERICA		
Region	Funding	Number
Country	in euros	of Projects
Colombia	755,850.77	5
Cuba	136,895.38	1
Haiti	1,398,921.15	5
Caribbean over several countries	497,000.00	3
Latin America over several countries	470,219.05	3
America in total	3,258,886.35	17



NATURAL DISASTERS ++ SURVIVAL FOR THE FUTURE

Almost 100,000 people
were helped last year by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its partners after the hurricane and earthquakes in the Philippines and Indonesia. For several years, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has

been involved in long-term, disaster risk reduction and disaster relief projects in East Asia, but also in Haiti and Peru. They prepare people for crisis situations and contribute to sustainable reconstruction.

Risk reduction and protection are indispensable

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe always provides immediate relief, where people are in acute distress because of storms, drought, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. But, our work also prepares people for disasters and, following a disaster, restores their hopes. It is possible for populations to prepare for, and protect themselves against, many disasters. In the case of earthquakes or flash floods, only last-minute warnings are possible, which means that preventive measures are especially important. For example, solid, stable houses provide a safe haven in the event of tropical storms, safeguarding countless lives. Similarly, solidly built seed and storage silos are able to withstand flooding unscathed and, thereby provide the basis for a new start follow-

ing a disaster. The number of droughts, forest fires, floods and hurricanes has increased in recent years, according to the World Meteorological Organization. In 2018, they caused 95 percent of all natural disasters worldwide. The damage cost the lives of 10,400 people and, in financial terms, 143 billion euros. According to the World Bank, 97 percent of people affected by natural disasters lived in countries in the Global South. The poorest population groups are hit hardest, since they often live in areas with high risk of flooding, storms or landslides. As a humanitarian organisation, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's initial focus is on emergency relief, but it also has to address longer-term challenges and

reconstruction. There is also a need to be prepared for future, anticipated disasters to minimise the damage to people. Disaster risk reduction comprises three components: risk analysis, disaster prevention and/or disaster mitigation and disaster preparedness. The first step in risk analysis involves identifying the most vulnerable and high-risk population groups. In co-operation with the local population, trained partner organisations of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe carry out risk analyses and draw up emergency plans. Risk mitigation measures may vary: for example, building shelters where people can find refuge during tropical storms; or planting mangrove forests along tropical coastlines. In the event of disaster, emergency plans and first aid training can ensure that injured people receive prompt treatment and anyone requiring assistance can be brought to safety. It is vital that measures focus not only on future risks and impact mitigation, but also on the current living contexts of the people concerned. Disaster risk reduction measures are being developed by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and its local partners in co-operation with the local population and adapted to the local context. Prevention can only be effective when the measures simultaneously guarantee protection against hazards and improve living conditions, while also being backed by the local population.

Earthquake in Indonesia – clean water is vital

The powerful earthquake in late September 2018 completely destroyed the residence of the village chief of Lende Tovea. But the village's major problem was the destruction of the water supply. That is why staff from Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's partner organisation, SHEEP, set up a domestic water supply point for the villagers. How-

ever, the water provided meets only the minimum hygiene standards. To clean the water for drinking purposes, the villagers were given four water filters, which are now used in the supply tent. The filter was developed by SHEEP. It is lightweight, easy to use and has a high filtration capacity.



▲ Village chief Rahman with his wife Tasma and their six-year-old son Rifki standing in the ruins of their home.

INDONESIA + + EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANIC ERUPTION



▲ Staff from the partner organisation, SHEEP, install the water supply for people living in the village of Lende Tovea.

THE CRISIS SITUATION

In the second half of 2018, the forces of nature on the island nation were particularly violent. In August, more than 500 people lost their lives as the result of several earthquakes on Lombok. And at the end of September, the island of Sulawesi was hit by a series of earthquakes, which were followed by a tsunami. More than 2,100 people died and thousands were injured. Altogether, more than 220,000 people lost their homes and more than half a million people were in need of emergency aid. Shortly before Christmas, the next natural disaster struck. On the evening of 22nd December, the Krakatau volcano, a caldera in the Sunda Strait between Java and Sumatra, erupted. Underwater landslides caused a tsunami: 437 people lost their lives and another 9,000 people were injured.

Our assistance

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has a network of reliable, long-standing partner organisations in Indonesia. And, so, following the earthquake on Sulawesi, the Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU) was immediately on the spot with a number of medical teams. Water filters and non-food items, such as cooking utensils and material for the construction of shelters, were also distributed. The long-standing partner organisation, the Society for Health, Education, Environment and Peace (SHEEP), operates locally. Following the natural disasters and in co-operation with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, it launched a comprehensive aid programme comprising emergency relief and reconstruction. Material supplied included cooking utensils for families to prepare their own meals, hygiene kits and mosquito nets.



Project information

Priorities: Emergency relief including drinking water and medical care, and distribution of everyday necessities; launch of reconstruction and material distribution for the sustainable rehabilitation of livelihoods

Project achievements – examples: 5,000 people benefited from medical care while another 1,500 families received water filters. Two water tanks were installed in 20 villages and water pipes laid. Distribution of cooking utensils, tarpaulins, blankets and sleeping mats

Financing: 1,154,078 euros approved in 2018, including 100,000 euros from Bread for the World, 25,000 euros from Diakonie Austria, and 10,000 euros each from the Ecumenical Centre and the Diakonie Agency in the Palitinate; Remainder: Donations

EARTHQUAKES

Earthquakes are among the worst natural disasters, in terms of victims and the economic damage caused. The most powerful earthquakes occur along the Pacific coastlines. But other countries such as Turkey, Iran or Haiti repeatedly experience severe disasters. The severity depends on the duration and intensity of the earthquake, and on such local factors as population density, the height of houses and prevalence of earthquake-resistant construction methods. Landslides or seaquakes can exacerbate a disaster. The decisive factor is that relief operations should start immediately: to tend to the injured, homeless and starving or those threatened by drought epidemics or looting. With its partners, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe tries to be on the spot as quickly as possible.

PHILIPPINES ++ Securing survival until the harvest



▲ Families in remote areas are provided with enough food and material to help them survive the initial period following the disaster

THE CRISIS SITUATION

On the morning of 15th September 2018, the extremely powerful Mangkhut Typhoon made landfall in the northeastern Philippines. The massive tropical storm, one of twenty every year, whipped across the land at wind speeds exceeding 200 kilometres per hour, leaving a trail of devastation. More than three million people were affected by the impacts of the typhoon, with around 320,000 houses either completely destroyed or badly damaged. 80 people lost their lives. The typhoon coincided with the island harvests. The fields of more than 570,000 farmers, growing rice and cereal crops, were devastated; fishermen lost their boats and equipment, while livestock and poultry farmers lost many of their animals.

TROPICAL STORMS

The Philippines is not only one of the countries worst hit by natural disasters in the world, it is also particularly affected by the impacts of climate change. Every year, the island state is hit by about 20 typhoons. On Haiti, the risk of tropical storms is also high. For farmers and fisherman, a storm can often mean the loss of their livelihoods. Thousands of people end up becoming dependent on food and seed aid.

Our assistance

Before the storm hit, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's long-standing partner organisation, the Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC), began mobilising volunteers. In the immediate aftermath of the storm, four local network centres in the worst hit regions co-ordinated the provision of emergency relief. Twelve communities in the Ilocos, Cagayan, Cordillera and Central Luzon regions received food, hygiene kits, tools and equipment to repair houses, primarily through cash transfers. The affected population lost their entire harvest. Although seeds were distributed, the next harvest is several months away – months that still have to be survived.

The people affected must, firstly, rebuild their lives and means of subsistence, to enable them to produce their own food and earn some money. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provides emergency relief to the best of its ability. It has also been active for several years in disaster risk reduction. In Haiti, for example, it built an emergency centre, where emergency relief kits are stored to speed up assistance in the event of natural disasters.

Aid for
29.000 people



Project information

Priorities:
Emergency relief and food security

Project achievements – examples:
Relief packages for 13,500 people containing 10kg of rice, 500g of mung beans, 500g of dried fish, 6 cans of sardines, 500 millilitres of cooking oil, a sleeping mat, a blanket, a hygiene kit and five metres of plastic sheeting; 15,450 people benefited from cash transfers

Financing:
1,335,418 euros approved in 2018, including 500,000 euros from the German Foreign Office (AA), 100,000 euros from Bread for the World, 25,000 euros from Diakonie Austria, 10,000 euros each from the North Church and from the Church Development Service; Remainder: Donations

How are we financed?

FINANCES 2018 ++ Facts and figures at a glance

Notes on income and its sources

The annual accounts of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe are extracted from the audited annual statement of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development and the Protestant Central Office for Development Assistance.

Total income

Total income in 2018 amounted to 47.8 million euros – 7.1 million euros (or 13%) less than in 2017. This reduction is primarily due to a 3.6 million euros fall in donations received and a decline in other third-party contributions, in particular, as a result of a decrease in subsidies from EKD funding for the Church Development Service (KED). Compared to 2017, public funding is largely unchanged.

The slight fall in funding from the German Foreign Office (AA) can be set against an increase in funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ), here, primarily, from the specific BMZ budget for church-based projects and special initiatives.

The money transferred by the BMZ concern, in equal measure, the BMZ budget for church-based projects and its special initiatives, "A World Without Hunger" and "Tackling the root causes of displacement", amounting to a total approved sum of 9.5 million euros. Income from investments fell to approximately 100,000 euros in 2017 (previous year: 1.2 million euros). This is a consequence of the statutory depreciation of securities, which meant a marked increase in financial expenses.

Donations

In 2018, we received around 23.6 million euros in donations, approximately 3.6 million euros (or 13%) less than in 2017 (27.2 million euros). This was largely due in equal measure to reduced earmarked donations (-2.1 million euros)

and a fall in non-earmarked donations (-1.5 million euros), whereby the latter, in 2017, was the highest amount ever received in the history of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

Earmarked donations were received primarily for aid projects following Typhoon Mangkhut in the Philippines (2.1 million euros) and the earthquake in Indonesia (5.6 million euros). In 2018, disaster-related donations fell by 2 million euros from the 2017 level. Donations were once again disappointingly low for forgotten crises and protracted conflicts such as those in the DR Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Chad.

Bread for the World Emergency Fund

To enable it to respond immediately to forgotten disasters, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe received earmarked donations funding from its sister organisation, Bread for the World – the same amount in 2018 as in 2017.

Interest

Income from interest comes about because donations are not immediately allocated in full to project partners, but in instalments in accordance with project progress. Until this funding is disbursed, the approved funding earmarked for the project is invested in secure interest-bearing investments; investments in stocks are subject to strict internal guidelines. The resulting income from interest is ring-fenced and allocated to project support, advertising and administration. Compared to 2017, the interest from income fell substantially in 2018 as a result of the depreciation of securities at a lower market value.

Public funding and third-party contributions

In 2018, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe received subsidies amounting to 21.4 million euros from the German Gov-

ernment, the EU and UN for publicly funded projects – a rise of 4.1 million euros (or 23.8%) from the previous year (17.2 million euros). This substantial increase is primarily a result of a marked increase in funding from the BMZ, from its special initiatives "Flight and displacement" and "Tackling the root causes of hunger", and an EU subsidy amounting to over 3.7 million euros.

In 2018, the AA approved funding of 5.5 million euros (9.3 million euros in 2017) was substantially less than the BMZ funding of 9.5 million euros (4.5 million euros in 2017). The priorities of the AA funding of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe projects in 2018 were as follows:

- 1 million euros for projects related to the Syrian crisis (2017: 1.8 million euros);
- 4 million euros (2017: 4.4 million euros) for projects supporting victims of forced expulsion, displacement and drought in East Africa and the DR Congo;
- further funding was provided for victims of the Typhoon in the Philippines in September 2018 (0.5 million euros).

The BMZ funded projects in Iraq and South Sudan (2.5 million euros respectively), in Pakistan (1 million euros), Kenya (2 million euros for Somali refugees) and in Somalia itself (1.5 million euros). Of this amount, 5 million euros were provided from the special initiatives "A World Without Hunger" and "Tackling the root causes of displacement" and 4.5 million euros from the specific BMZ budget for church-based projects. Direct funding from the BMZ budget position "Development-oriented structural and transitional aid" was not provided in 2018 (2017: 2.5 million euros). After a year without funding, we received funding from the European

Annual accounts

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS 2018				
	2018		2017	
	in euros	in %	in euros	in %
Balance of funds at 01.01.	56,781,694.42		51,773,732.35	
plus receivables from donors at 01.01.	5,550,901.81		8,662,413.31	
Total available funds at 01.01.	62,332,596.23		60,436,145.66	
Donations	23,637,168.15	49.5	27,206,103.98	49.5
Fines	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0
Legacies	44,373.91	0.1	274,985.64	0.5
Bread for the World Emergency Fund	3,000,000.00	6.3	3,000,000.00	5.5
Income from investments	100,735.26	0.2	1,264,855.46	2.3
of which. financial income	996,201.35		1,395,481.62	
of which. financial expenses	895,466.09		130,626.16	
Public Funding	17,308.693.42	36.2	17,211,385.51	31.3
Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)/ emergency and refugee relief	6,861,144.79		5,981,287.50	
Federal Foreign Office (AA)/humanitarian aid	7,734,871.03		8,553,076.87	
European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)	2,484,288.21		1,756,455.73	
United Nations (UN)	228,389.39		838,187.70	
Miscellaneous	0.00		82,377.71	
Third-party contributions	2,731,574.42	5.7	5,243,848.76	9.6
Bread for the World project co-operation	33,042.58		145,205.58	
German Caritas Association	50,000.00		200,000.00	
ACT Alliance	0.00		510,279.65	
Diakonie Austria	285,000.00		400,977.43	
Other third-party contributions	2,363,531.84		3,987,386.10	
Other income	939,386.75	2.0	706,789.10	1.3
Total income	47,761,931.91	100.0	54,907,968.45	100.0
Expenditure				
Project expenditure	36,700,826.61	83.9	42,976,082.38	86.1
Human rights emergency relief projects	100,000.00	0.2	100,000.00	0.2
Project support	1,485,783.65	3.4	1,388,709.49	2.8
Statutory public relations	1,142,579.74	2.6	889,549.35	1.8
Advertising	2,112,449.58	4.8	2,355,648.71	4.7
Administration	2,221,340.37	5.1	2,190,016.45	4.4
Total expenditure	43,762,979.95	100.0	49,900,006.38	100.0
Balance at 31.12	60,780,646.38		56,781,694.42	
plus receivables from donors at 31.12.	10,464,495.57		5,550,901.81	
Total available funds at 31.12.	71,245,141.95		62,332,596.23	
thereof approved project funds	33,921,530.10		27,338,536.22	
thereof free reserves	4,420,483.68		4,420,483.68	
thereof approved earmarked project fund reserves	1,300,000.00		1,300,000.00	
thereof approved free project fund reserves	3,612,853.30		3,612,853.30	
available for future approval	27,990,274.87		25,660,723.03	

Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) amounting to 3.7 million euros for a project for Syrian and non-Syrian refugees in Turkey. With the help of funding from the German Government and the EU, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe was thus able to support important projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America, for which insufficient earmarked or non-earmarked donations were available.

Other third-party contributions

Within the scope of our many years of successful co-operation with Caritas International, we received 50,000 euros for a project in Somalia (200,000 euros in 2017). Other welcome funding came from various regional Protestant Churches and Diaconal agencies amounting to approximately 500,000 euros (400,000 euros in 2017) for projects in South Sudan, India, Indonesia, the Philippines and the DR Congo. Further funding for refugee projects in Greece came from our British ACT Alliance partner, Christian Aid. We also received 285,000 euros (400.000 euros in 2017) from our sister organisation, Diakonie Austria, and a further 45,000 euros (43,000 euros in 2017) from the Neighbours in Need Foundation. The money received will be allocated to aid projects in the Middle East, Somalia, South Sudan, South-east Asia and the Ukraine.

Miscellaneous income

In comparison with 2017, miscellaneous income rose again from around 0.7 million euros to approximately 0.9 million euros. Miscellaneous income came primarily from tax refunds.

Notes on expenditure and its allocation

Total expenditure

In 2018, the expenditure of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, amounting to approximately 43.8 million euros, was substantially less than that in 2017 (49.9 million euros). Project expenditure of 36.8 million euros was 6.3 million euros less than in 2017 (43.1 million euros). This fall is primarily the result of a reduction in funding for publicly-financed projects. A large amount of funding approved by public donors in 2016 was allocated to projects in 2017, the year with the highest level of public funding in the history of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. In addition, donations received were lower than in 2017, which also had an influence on the level of project expenditure. Statutory expenditure on relief projects, project support and statutory public relations in 2018 amounted to almost 39.4 million euros (2017: 45.4 million euros) and, thus, 90.1 percent of total expenditure (2017: 90.9 percent).

Project expenditure

The biggest recipients of the total expenditure on projects of around 36.8 million euros in 2018 were countries affected by the crisis in Syria (6.5 million euros), Iraq (3.1 million euros), the DR Congo (3.3 million euros), South Sudan (3.7 million euros), Somalia (2 million euros), West Africa - particularly Chad and Niger (2.5 million euros), as well as the Philippines and Indonesia (2 million euros). Since third-party funding for projects in Africa in 2018 was considerably more than for projects in Asia, total expenditure on projects in Africa increased substantially. The allocation of funds for projects in Africa and Asia in 2018, thereby, almost achieved parity. One important reason for this is that public donors are providing more

financial resources for projects tackling the root causes of displacement.

Project support

Alongside personnel and administration costs, project support includes ‘upstream’ and ‘downstream’ project activities. Suitable projects must be prepared and selected, applications scrutinised and partner organisations trained. Expenditure on monitoring and revision as well as on impact evaluation and assessment are also included. Compared to 2017, expenditure on project support rose by approximately 97,000 euros, or 7.0 percent. This increase was primarily related to personnel costs, which rose as a result of tariff adjustments of salaries, and the creation of an additional post in head office.

Statutory public relations

Expenditure on campaigns, educational and awareness-raising activities amounting to 1.1 million euros in 2018 helped raise public awareness for humanitarian aid concerns. It includes public relations, educational work and lobbying. Priorities in 2018 included investment in the relaunch of our internet presence. Further costs were incurred through our co-operation with diaconal agencies and for information stalls at the Katholikentag in 2018.

Advertising and administration

Expenditure on advertising in 2018 fell substantially by around 240,000 euros, or 10.3 percent from the 2017 level. This fall was primarily the result of reduced expenditure on donor mailings and other marketing measures in connection with major disasters. In 2017, expenditure on fundraising in response to the drought in East Africa and the crisis in Syria was more than

for the natural disasters in the Philippines and Indonesia in 2018. Compared to 2017, administration costs were largely unchanged. An increase in amortisation on IT systems and higher tax payments are set against a slight reduction in personnel costs and other operational costs. The proportion of expenditure on advertising and administration rose from 9.11 percent in 2017 to 9.90 percent in 2018. This was primarily because the relative volume of overall expenditure fell substantially as a result of reduced project expenditure. In absolute terms, however, expenditure actually fell

from 4.5 million euros in 2017 to 4.3 million euros in 2018. Given the total volume of expenditure, this is still a very small amount and categorised as such under the criteria of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI). The annual financial statement is examined by an external auditor and, when it meets statutory requirements, is accordingly awarded an auditor's certificate. This year, the auditor's examination of the annual financial statement was not concluded at the time of the annual report going to print. The auditor's certificate for the

annual financial statements of the legal entities, the EWDE and EZE, as well as the auditors' certificate for the annual financial statement will, therefore, be available after completion of the audit on our website: <https://www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/ueber-uns/jahresbericht>.

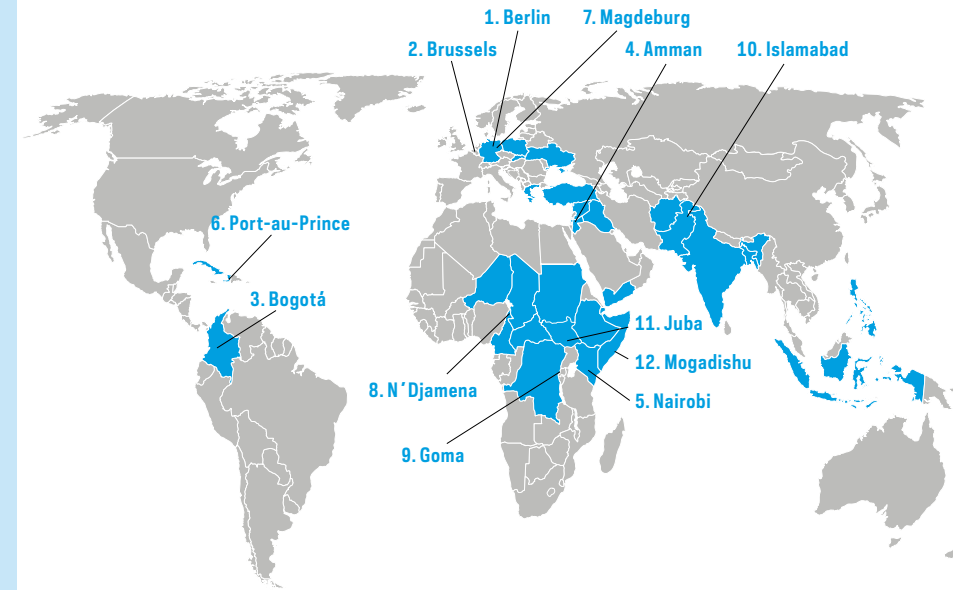
BREAKDOWN OF AVAILABLE FUNDS ACCORDING TO LEGAL ENTITY			
	Donations organisation Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (incl. EZE)	Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development e. V. (EWDE)*	Protestant Association for Co-operation in Development e. V. (EZE)*
Total available funds at 31.12.2018	71,245,141.95	62,647,231.93	8,597,910.02
approved project funds	33,921,530.10	25,323,620.08	8,597,910.02
free reserves	4,420,483.68	4,420,483.68	0.00
earmarked project fund reserves	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	0.00
free project fund reserves	3,612,853.30	3,612,853.30	0.00
available for future approval	27,990,274.87	27,990,274.87	0.00
Total available funds at 31.12.2017	62,332,596.23	56,781,694.42	5,550,901.81
approved project funds	27,338,536.22	21,787,634.41	5,550,901.81
free reserves	4,420,483.68	4,420,483.68	0.00
earmarked project fund reserves	1,300,000.00	1,300,000.00	0.00
free project fund reserves	3,612,853.30	3,612,853.30	0.00
available for future approval	25,660,723.03	25,660,723.03	0.00

*only the figures from the donations organisation Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe from the overall financial statement of the respective legal entity are shown here

BREAKDOWN OF PROJECT FUNDS IN EUROS		
	31.12.2018	31.12.2017
State funding	8,597,910.02	3,859,054.81
Church funding	1,866,585.55	1,691,847.00
Total project funding	10,464,495.57	5,550,901.81

Where are we based?

WELL-PLACED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



Berlin

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe co-ordinates its humanitarian aid projects from its head office in Berlin. In 2018, a total of 59 staff members were working here full-time. Remuneration for: head of section – between 5,245.42 and 6,119.17 euros; officer – between 4,479.41 and 6,566.29 euros; project worker – between 3,417.83 and 5,099.20 euros; assistants – between 3,270.97 and 4,088.77 euros (gross monthly salary in euros, excluding employer's statutory contributions and pension payments). The remuneration for the head of department was 7,528.97 euros. The programme department with 25 members of staff is divided into three regions: Africa, Asia/Europe, Latin America/Caribbean. The staff, led by a management team of three, co-ordinate projects from application to evaluation and support local partners' planning and implementation. The staff team also includes a specialist in cash assistance, while an officer, responsible for policy issues, carries out political lobbying and advocacy. Working areas such as communica-

tions, human resources and finance administration are the responsibility of specialist departments within the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. A proportion of these costs is borne by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

Overseas offices

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe implements its projects in co-operation with experienced local partner organisations and members of the ACT Alliance network. Three regional offices in Africa, Asia and Latin America support the strategic work and partner structures in the regions. They know the society, language and culture as well as the economic, political and social contexts. We may also set up temporary project offices, for example in the event of a disaster or a protracted crisis or armed conflict. A member of staff in Brussels represents our concerns at EU level and supports our efforts to secure EU funding. In 2018, we also appointed two consultants to work on our behalf as advisors.

- 1. Headquarters in Berlin**
Head of department: Martin Keßler, 25 staff members
- 2. EU office in Brussels**
Representative: Michael Hansmann, 1 member of staff
- 3. Regional office in Latin America/Colombia, Bogotá**
Head of office: Marino Jansen, 8 staff members
- 4. Regional office in Asia/Jordan, Amman**
Head of office: Rita Szekely, 19 staff members
- 5. Regional office in Africa/Kenya, Nairobi**
Head of office: Mathew Masinde, 13 staff members
- 6. Project office in Haiti, Port-au-Prince**
Head of office: Charlotte Green, 9 staff members
- 7. Project office (flood assistance) in Germany, Magdeburg**
Head of office: Martin Keßler, 3 staff members
- 8. Project office in Chad, N'Djamena**
Head of office: Liliane Bitong, 6 staff members
- 9. Project office in DR Congo, Goma**
Head of office: Guido Krauß, 9 staff members
- 10. Project office in Pakistan, Islamabad**
Head of office: Asif Mehmood, 2 staff members
- 11. Project office in South Sudan, Juba**
Head of office: Bernd Serway, 3 staff members
- 12. Project office in Somalia, Mogadishu**
Head of office: Jürgen Feldmann, 3 staff members

Risk management

We support our project partners and local staff through capacity building and training, for example, in general issues relating to finance management and the financial execution of projects, but also examining the guidelines of national and international donors. All aspects of this work are analysed in auditor's reports and at local level. In response to security risks, particularly in conflict regions, we provide staff training. Before each working visit, we examine the up-to-date security situation and specify rules of conduct or mandatory reporting procedures. In addition, HSS plans (Health, Safety and Security) are now available in all offices. A specialist in Berlin deals with security issues.

Who supports us?

EFFECTIVE NETWORKING ++ Partners and supporters

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has a comprehensive network of national and international partners. As part of diverse alliances, we co-ordinate our work, give a voice to people in crisis situations and campaign for humanitarian issues at political and church level.

International Partners

ACT Alliance (Action by Churches Together), with 144 members, is one of the world's largest church-based networks for humanitarian aid and development. Many of our local partner organisations are also members of ACT. Martin Keßler is a member of the administrative board.

ACT has around 25,000 staff members and volunteers working in over 100 countries. Its aim is to co-ordinate the churches' global humanitarian aid and, through compliance with shared quality standards, make it even more effective.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also works in close co-operation with the Catholic humanitarian organisation **Caritas international**, and with **Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe Austria** and the **Diakonie** in **Slovakia**, the **Czech Republic** and **Poland**, as well as with **AIDRom** in Romania.

Mitglied der
actalliance

Public funding

In addition to donations and church collections, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe also receives public funding, especially for "forgotten crises". **The German Foreign Office (AA)** subsidises emergency relief projects in response to natural disasters, in conflict regions and for disaster preparedness. We are

a member of the Humanitarian Aid Co-ordinating Committee of the AA. The **German Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ)** supports projects promoting developmental and structural transitional assistance. We can apply to the **European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department (ECHO)** for funding for humanitarian aid projects.



Associations and alliances

VOICE: 82 European NGOs are members of Voluntary Organisations in Co-operation in Emergencies, which engages in dialogue with the EU on issues relating to emergency relief, disaster risk reduction as well as the principles and quality of humanitarian aid.

The **Action Alliance for Disaster Aid (Aktionsbündnis Katastrophenhilfe)** brings together highly experienced humanitarian organisations including Caritas International, the German Red Cross, Unicef Germany and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe to make joint appeals for donations on the TV channel ZDF in the event of major disasters. Donations raised are allocated on an equal basis to the participating organisations. In 2018, 1,324,650,03 euros was passed on in this way from the Action Alliance to Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

Centre for Humanitarian Action (CHA): Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is one of three constituent members of the first German think tank for humanitarian aid. It campaigns for independent analysis and critical discussion, and effectively raises the

general public's awareness for humanitarian aid issues.

The **Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO)** is an alliance of around 100 German private and church-based agencies involved in development co-operation, emergency relief and development-related educational work, public relations and lobbying. The aim of the alliance is to raise awareness among the general public and politicians for their joint goals.



Donors

Donations are the most important source of financing for Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. They enable us to provide quick, immediate humanitarian aid in the event of disaster. When donations are not earmarked, they can be allocated wherever they can provide support, where it is most needed.

On the ground

As local as possible – that is the aim of the **Charter4Change** initiative, to which 33 humanitarian aid organisations from the Global North have now signed up.

Their aim is to empower local actors and eliminate the obstacles that hamper equal participation in the humanitarian system.

The signatories have committed themselves to ensuring that local civil society partners acquire better, direct access to available resources – not only as part of project implementation but also for the capacity building of their own institutions.

www.charter4change.org

How do we help?

GLOBALLY ACTIVE ++ Our support and principles

For 65 years, now, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been providing humanitarian aid, where it is needed most throughout the world. We support people, who have become victims of natural disasters, war and forced displacement and who are unable to deal with their predicament without external assistance. We provide this assistance irrespective of religion, skin colour or nationality, and do so in a quick, non-bureaucratic, reliable, effective and transparent manner.

Whether in response to earthquakes, storms, drought, floods, wars or conflicts – since 1954, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is to be found, where it is needed, especially in supporting people caught up in the "forgotten crises" that receive little media or public attention.

Our primary focus is on the weakest and most vulnerable: refugees, children, women, single parents, the elderly, the sick and people with disabilities. Our assistance is unconditional. And we work in co-operation with our partner organisations and the people in need – not from a position of superiority. Our partners are experienced, local organisations, firmly rooted in their own society. They speak the language, know the culture and are familiar with the economic, political and social contexts. This means that, even in places that are difficult to access, we already have a presence on the ground, when help is urgently needed – and we stay as long as our presence is required. We implement some projects in co-operation with other institutions (see page 32). This also enables us to provide support in countries, where we have no project office or partner organisation.

Our humanitarian aid is targeted exclusively to meet the needs of the people affected. Respecting human dignity is our overriding principle. In conflict regions, we maintain strict neutrality.



▲ Humanitarian aid also includes setting up drinking water treatment plants, as here in Somalia.

Our support is provided in a way that promotes reconciliation.

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is the humanitarian aid agency of the Protestant Churches in Germany. Together with Bread for the World, it is part of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. This co-operation guarantees the transition from helping those in acute need to subsequent long-term, post-disaster support: Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provides immediate emergency relief, while Bread for the World provides sustainable development assistance.

We help people caught up in crisis situations by providing what they need: food, clean drinking water, blankets, tents, clothing, building material and medicine. We usually purchase relief items locally, thus saving time and transport costs and boosting the local economy. As well as emergency relief, we are involved in reconstruction and disaster risk reduction.

Our humanitarian engagement is rooted in the Christian commandment to love one's neighbour as oneself, and adheres to the international principles of humanitarian aid.

Our principles:

1. The humanitarian mandate has priority.
2. Humanitarian aid is provided irrespective of the skin colour, religious affiliation or nationality of the recipient and with no exclusion whatsoever.
3. Humanitarian aid is not used to promote any specific political or religious standpoint.
4. We ensure that we are not instrumentalised for the foreign policy of governments.
5. We respect culture and customs.
6. We attempt to build disaster response on local capacities.
7. We ensure the participation of programme beneficiaries in the implementation of support measures.
8. Our emergency relief seeks to reduce future disaster vulnerability and fulfil basic needs.
9. We are equally accountable to the beneficiaries of our assistance and to the providers of our relief resources.
10. In our information, public relations and advertising activities, we depict disaster victims as partners with human dignity and not as objects of sympathy.

How effective is our support?

QUALITY ASSURANCE AND IMPACT

Quality within humanitarian aid is decisive. That is why we comply with internationally accepted standards. Multi-phase project management comprises detailed planning, support, monitoring and evaluation of all relief measures.

Needs assessment and project planning

Assessment of needs reported by local partners, followed by the planning and financing of support measures in Berlin.

Project approval and co-operation agreement

Support measures, with specific stipulations, are approved. A co-operation agreement is drawn up with the project partner organisation, specifying rights, duties and quality standards.

Project implementation and supervision

Regular progress reports submitted by partners. Scrutiny, appraisal and adjustments carried out by project officers in Berlin.

Evaluation and development

A final report analyses project implementation and outcomes. External experts regularly examine and evaluate projects.

Project monitoring

Project managers and the Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe controlling department constantly monitor the finance reports to ensure proper use of project funds and adherence to budget provisions.

External audits

Independent external auditors regularly assess projects, regional and project offices and partner organisations. As part of the annual audit, external German auditors conduct spot-checks on projects.

Public donors, including the German Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry for

Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Union, also inspect the projects they (co-)finance.

Preventing and addressing corruption

In many countries, in which Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe operates, corruption, fraud and embezzlement are widespread. We do all we can to curtail the risk of corruption, embezzlement or misconduct, and comply with the following codes of conduct:

- the Diaconic Corporate Governance Code (DGK): this transfers the German corporate governance system to the diaconal context and incorporates standards and recommendations for good, responsible corporate governance;

- mandatory guidelines for the prevention of corruption: these apply to all employees (Code of Ethics and Anti-Corruption Guidelines);
- standards for project management and directives for the procurement and awarding of contracts with regulations to prevent corruption at the earliest stages (not available online);

- joint statement of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe – Caritas international;

- the code of conduct of the global church humanitarian aid network, ACT Alliance: compliance is a key element of the employment contract for staff posted abroad;

- the SCHR code of conduct; the ACT code of conduct for the prevention of sexual abuse of dependents, abuse of power and corruption within humanitarian aid; the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter

- Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's "Voluntary Commitment for More Transparency and Good Governance", through which we are committed to complying with specific principles and rules to ensure openness and transparency across all operational levels.

- EWDE Child Protection Strategy and Conduct Guidelines as to how to deal with sexual harassment in the workplace.

Where irregularities occur and suspicions raised, we respond immediately and consistently, with measures ranging from investigating suspicious cases, conducting extraordinary audits, imposing pay freezes or demanding repayment, as far as terminating contracts.

Ombudsperson

The suspicion of irregular or unethical conduct can be reported to an ombudsperson – also anonymously. This external, independent function is currently being fulfilled by a lawyer in Berlin. As a lawyer, he is bound by an obligation to confidentiality. He is not permitted to reveal the identity of the whistleblower (also to us), without his or her approval. The ombudsperson examines the evidence and determines the next step to be taken.

Details of the standards and principles of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's support are available at www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/material/unsere-grundsätze-und-positionen

How do we report?

PUBLIC RELATIONS

Where and how does Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provide support? How are the suffering people coping in crisis regions? Information on these issues and more is provided regularly to our donors, to churches and parishes, journalists and a broader public audience. The material is created and published in our Berlin headquarters, home of the department of communications and fundraising. The staff liaise regularly with church and political institutions in Germany, with the media and with national and international networks. Alongside statutory public relations, we are also responsible for fundraising: we send out mailings, place advertising (print and online), attend public events and nurture relations with major individual and corporate donors. We also commission external providers including printers and graphic designers for specific production phases. These are subject to strict cost and competitive tendering procedures in accordance with our ethical and economic terms of reference. Service providers, which we use regularly for large-scale contracts include AZ Direkt (production of mailings), and Ströer Medien (billboard advertising).

Campaigning

Each summer, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and Caritas International run a joint campaign under the motto, "The biggest disaster is forgetting", to focus attention on forgotten emergencies: disasters that are either largely or entirely ignored by the media and wider public. In 2018, our focus was on the Rohingya in Bangladesh and in Myanmar. After forced expulsions on a massive scale, hundreds of thousands of people belonging to the Rohingya Muslim minority fled to Bangladesh, creating the biggest refugee camp in the world. During Lent 2018, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe provided posters and texts to be used during church services. Parishes and individu-



als were called on to turn their attention to the suffering of people in Syria and its neighbours.

Online

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's homepage was completely updated. Information on Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe projects is available at www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de – sometimes as short and precise texts in our project databank, sometimes in the form of interesting project reports. All publications, exhibitions, educational material and calendars can either be ordered



or downloaded. Online donations can, of course, also be made.

Information is also available by following Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe on Twitter at [www.twitter.com/diakoniekh](https://twitter.com/diakoniekh) and on Facebook at www.facebook.com/diakonie.katastrophenhilfe. A newsletter can also be ordered from www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/newsletter

Project information

Up-to-date, informative and concise project information is available for selected projects. Flyers, which can be downloaded from the online shop and printed out, can be laid out in churches or at public events.

Educational kits

What do people caught up in a disaster need? And what do they receive from aid organisations like us? To provide a better, tangible insight into emergency relief, we have created a package of educational material, containing real aid items and a brochure with lots of play-based modules, for use in schools or confirmation classes. Available from our online shop: <https://shop.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de>

More information available at: www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de

Who bears responsibility for our work? EXECUTIVE BOARD AND COMMITTEES

Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is the humanitarian aid agency of the Evangelical Regional and Free Churches in Germany. It is part of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. Reverend Dr h.c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel is its president. The Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development is headed by a remunerated **Executive Board**. Its members are appointed for a six-year term by the supervisory board. The current members are Reverend Ulrich Lilie (Chairperson; President of Diakonie Deutschland), Reverend Dr h.c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel (Deputy Chairperson; President of Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe), Professor Dr Claudia Warning (International and Domestic Programmes; until 4/2018), Maria Loheide (Social Policy Diakonie Deutschland), Dr Jörg Kruttschnitt (Finances, Human Resources, Organisation, Legal Affairs and the Economy). In 2018, Rev. Ulrich Lilie received 131,366.26 euros (plus 72,801.85 euros in

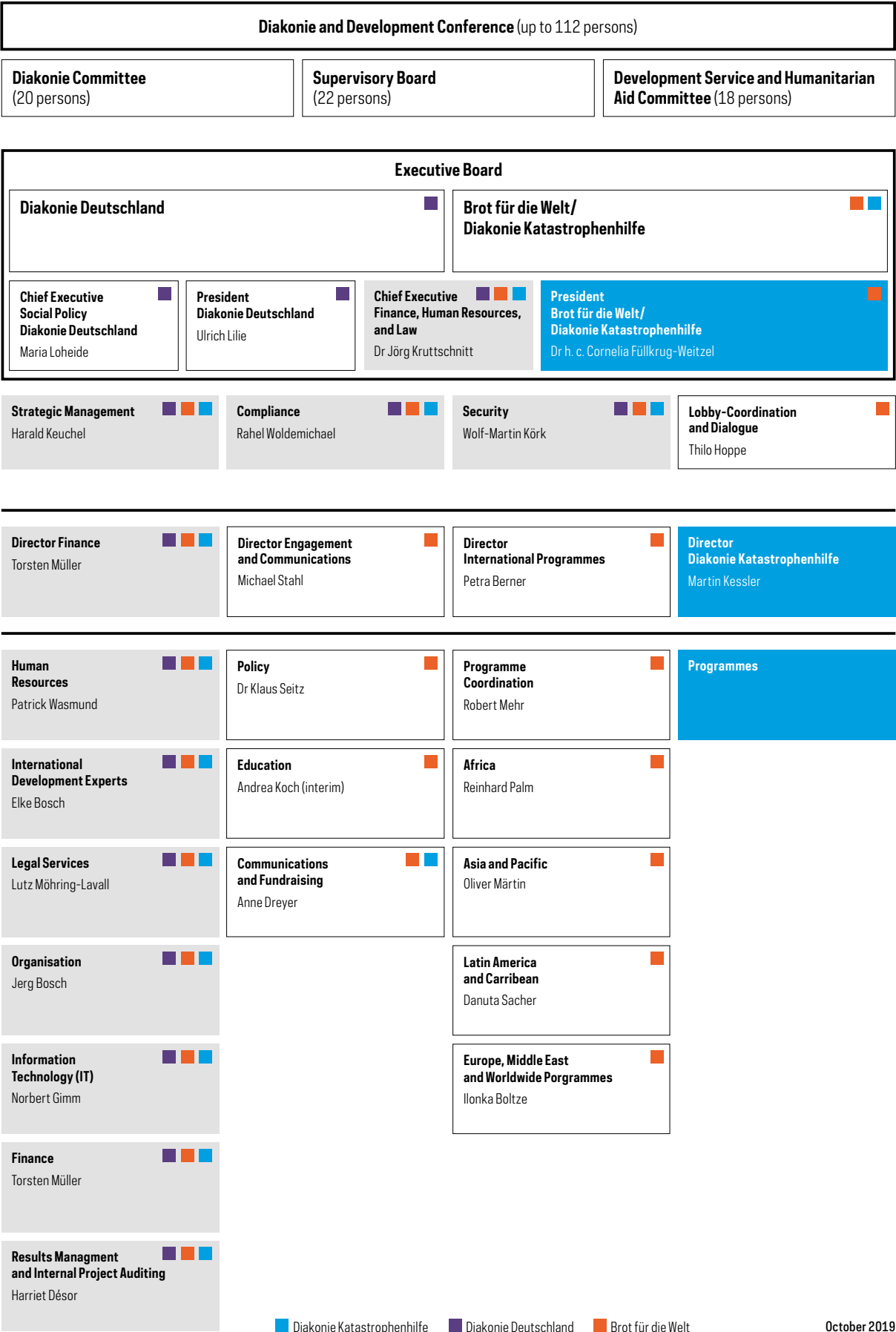
pension contributions and allowances); Rev. Dr. h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel 125,664.67 euros (plus 67,423.26 euros in pension contributions and allowances); Prof. Dr Claudia Warning, until 4/2018, 39,057.02 euros (plus 2,000 euros provident fund payments); Maria Loheide 121,773.58 euros (plus 12,101.51 euros in pension contributions and provident fund payments); Dr Jörg Kruttschnitt 131,028.36 euros (plus 13,024.18 euros in assorted pension payments). Three committees determine the work of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. Their members work on a voluntary basis, with no remuneration. The **Diakonie and Development Conference** is the supreme decision-making body of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. Its 112 members make decisions on the agency's fundamental policy issues. It approves the budget and annual accounts as well as discharging the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board. Its

chairperson is Angelika Weigt-Blätgen, Managing Director of the Evangelical Women's Association in Westphalia. The 22 members of the **Supervisory Board** oversee the implementation of the decisions of the Diakonie and Development Conference, appoint the Executive Board members and oversee their work. Its chairperson is Dr Markus Dröge, Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg-Silesian Oberlausitz. The 18 members of the **Development Service and Humanitarian Aid Committee** advise the management of Bread for the World on issues concerning development and funding policy, humanitarian aid, communications, fundraising and education. Its chairperson is Professor Dr Jochen Cornelius-Bundschuh, Regional Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Baden. Detailed information about the committees and their members available at www.diakonie-katastrophenhilfe.de/ueber-uns.

EXPENDITURE IN 2018 ACCORDING TO TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

Type of expenditure	Project expenditure in euros	Project support in euros	Statutory public relations work in euros	Advertising in euros	Administration in euros	Total in euros
Project expenditure	36,244,470.85					36.244.470,85
Material expenditure	38.62	139.93	171,361.15	1.395.452,04	34.057,05	1.601.048,79
Human resources expenditure	457,059.07	1.105,032.40	657,313.90	355.917,02	1.001.886,37	3.577.208,76
Depreciation	13,740.21	90,593.60	54,097.07	33.598,28	265.536,91	457.566,07
Other operational costs	82,369.36	278,710.04	254,520.20	322.944,87	858.484,42	1.797.028,89
Interest expenditure (office in Berlin)	3,148.50	11,307.68	5,287.42	4.537,37	24.802,39	49.083,36
Taxes					36.573,23	36.573,23
Total in euros	36,800,826.61	1,485,783.65	1,142,579.74	2,112.449,58	2,221.340,37	43.762.979,95
As a % of total expenditure	84.09	3.40	2.61	4,83	5,08	100,0
Previous year's total in euros	43,076,082.38	1,388,709.49	889,549.35	2.355.648,71	2.190.016,45	49.900.006,38
As a % of total expenditure	86.32	2.78	1.78	4,72	4,39	100,0
Change from previous year in euros	-6,275,255.77	97,074.16	253,030.39	-243.199,13	31.323,92	-6.137.026,43
Percentage change from previous year	-2.23	0.62	0.83	0,11	0,69	

Organigram
PROTESTANT AGENCY FOR DIAKONIE AND DEVELOPMENT



What are our plans?

OUTLOOK: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Our annual report underlines again and again, how much we, thanks to your support, have been able to do in the past year for the people affected by disasters. Ongoing conflicts and natural disasters in the Philippines or Indonesia have dominated our work. Unfortunately, there is no reason to assume that this will alter in the near future. Syria was one of our priorities in 2018 and will continue to be so in the coming years. The challenges posed by the situation of so many displaced people, so well exemplified in Syria, will keep us occupied – not only there, but in other parts of the world, too. Meanwhile, yet another conflict is giving us increasing cause for concern: the conflict in Yemen. The people here are suffering as a consequence of a humanitarian disaster. In Yemen, too, the parties involved in the conflict do not appear to be at all concerned about the suffering of the civilian population. Given the scale of the crisis and the immense humanitarian need, Yemen will be another of our major priorities in the coming years.

The armed conflict, which has been raging in the Democratic Republic of Congo for over two decades, receives little public or media attention. The situation reached a peak in 2018 with a renewed outbreak of the deadly Ebola virus, which has so far claimed over 1,000 lives. Day after day, our local staff and partners experience just how difficult it is to provide humanitarian aid in a context, in which, over many years, war has destroyed trust not only within the population but in aid workers, too.

We are well aware how important it is that humanitarian aid remains neutral. It cannot be allowed to be politicised. The exact opposite of this is happening in Venezuela. It is totally unacceptable how humanitarian aid is

being politically instrumentalised by both sides involved in the conflict. The suffering population is being misused as a plaything by political power brokers. We remain fully committed to our impartial, neutral and independent work on behalf of the millions of Venezuelans who have fled to Colombia from neighbouring countries. And we will be expanding our aid programmes. In spring 2019, torrential rainfall and flooding turned into a natural disaster. Here, too, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been active, delivering emergency relief and supporting the people affected with reconstruction aid.

It goes without saying, that, alongside these human-made crises, we will also have to focus on natural disasters that develop both gradually and very suddenly in 2019. We are having to deal more and more with the humanitarian consequences of extreme weather phenomena, including hurricanes or long-lasting droughts. It is more important than ever, that we work hand in hand with the people of the countries concerned to consider how they can improve their preparations for, and their approaches to, dealing with these weather events. And it is also more important than ever, that we build the capacities of first responders in the local communities and appeal within the international system and to corporate donors to provide sufficient, flexible financial resources that can be quickly allocated and managed at local level. Once again in 2019, we will be working within our worldwide networks, for example, the ACT Alliance or Charter-4Change, to ensure that the role of local organisations and communities is reinforced.

Such major challenges make us aware of the urgency to continuously improve our support and make it more effective. Above all, this means further invest-

ments in professional expertise and capacity building for our staff and partners. And this means preserving and improving the things that have been successful as well as trying out new approaches.

And it also means making a clear commitment and introducing further measures to our current accountability, especially towards the recipients of our support.

Given the current, extremely unsatisfactory operational freedom of the international system, as well as the confrontations and polarisation within political discourse at a national, European and international level, human compassion as a fundamental value and, thereby, the very basis of humanitarian aid is seriously under threat. We have to step-up our efforts – on behalf of the people affected by crises and disasters, and also on our own behalf – to defend this essential value of human compassion and ensure that humanitarian aid, today and in the future, is able, through protection and support, to fulfil its task of helping these people secure their human dignity.



Martin Keßler
Director
Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe



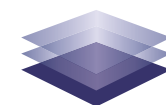
▲ The women in the village of Tovea in Indonesia are delighted to have clean water. In the background, staff from SHEEP are securing the installation. The water supply was destroyed by the earthquakes and tsunami.



Since 1993, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe has been awarded the seal of approval from the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) for its proper use of donations. The independent institute thereby certifies the responsible and statutory use of funds and compliance with strict guidelines of the DZI. The seal of approval has to be re-applied for each year.



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