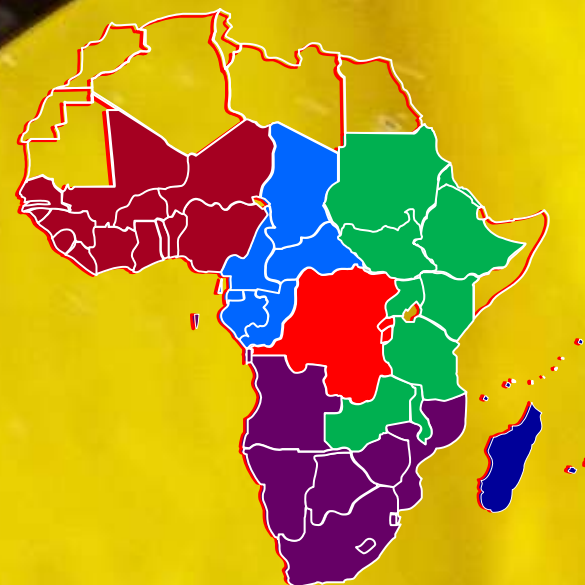




**Caritas**  
AFRICA



**2014**  
**Report**

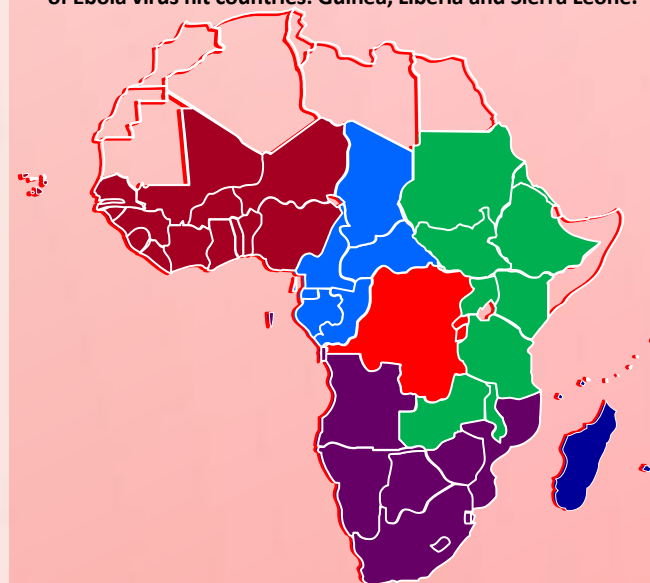
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Credit: Caritas Internationalis.

Hand washing is the single most effective way to prevent the spread of infections: the key Caritas message to the populations of Ebola virus hit countries: Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone.



Caritas organisations of all 46 countries south of the Sahara, including the islands of the Atlantic and Indian oceans, regrouped in six different zones, make up Caritas Africa.



# Integrating Caritas within the Church structure

In an effort to fully implement the overall goal of the 2011-2015 Caritas Africa Strategic Framework, that is “Caritas in Africa, an integral part of the Church, promoting Reconciliation, Justice, Peace and Prosperity,” Caritas Africa has, during the year 2014, been actively liaising with SECAM, the Symposium of Episcopal Conferences of Africa and Madagascar.

The first meeting with SECAM Standing Committee, in Luanda, Angola, in February 2014, was a follow-up to the request made at SECAM’s General Assembly in Kinshasa in July 2013 for the integration of Caritas Africa within SECAM. Since the request had then been accepted, Caritas Africa prepared a memorandum inspired by the main documents of the social ministry of the Church in order to guide the reflections showing the reasons for the application, namely: the need for coordination, mutual support, unity of action within the Church and consistency vis-à-vis the outside world.

The paper was well received by the Bishops who requested to be provided as soon as possible with modified Caritas Africa statutes.

New Caritas Africa Statutes and Internal Rules were developed as requested and submitted to SECAM Standing Committee in October 2014 in Accra. The

proposed new Statutes and Internal Rules were approved with minor amendments, thus opening the way to the effective integration of Caritas Africa within the Church structure in Africa.

These proposed new Statutes and Internal Rules need now to be appraised by Caritas Internationalis and the Pontifical Council Cor Unum before being submitted to the Caritas Africa Regional Conference, in May 2015, for final ratification.

Such an integration of Caritas within the Church structure at the continental level should not be seen as an achievement but as an inspiration, as a encouragement, to develop further the ecclesial identity of Caritas at all levels: national, diocesan and parish levels.

Let’s recall the words of Pope Francis, when he met with Caritas leaders from around the world in May 2013. He said “A Church without charity does not exist.” Caritas is “an essential part of the Church” and it “institutionalises love in the Church.” He added: “Caritas is not just for emergency situations as a first aid agency. In the situation of war or during a crisis, there is a need to look after the wounded, to help the ill...but there is also a need to support them, to care for their development.”



+ Francisco João Silota  
President, Caritas Africa

**“Caritas is the caress of the Church to its people, the caress of the Mother Church to her children, her tenderness and closeness.”**

*(Pope Francis, 20 May 2013)*



Bishop Francisco João Silota, introducing Caritas Africa to Pope Francis in the presence of Caritas Internationalis President, Cardinal Óscar Andrés Rodríguez Maradiaga.

# At the heart of Church's mission in Africa

**C**aritas Africa, one of the seven regions of *Caritas Internationalis*, a public canonical juridical person dedicated to the service of the poor and to the promotion of charity and justice, regroups 46 national Caritas organisations of sub-Saharan Africa.

These Caritas members are organised in six zones, namely: Caritas ACEAC (Association of Episcopal Conferences of Central Africa); Caritas ACERAC (Association of Episcopal Conferences of the Region of Central Africa); Caritas AMECEA (Association of Member Episcopal Conferences in Eastern Africa); Caritas CEDOI-M (Episcopal Conferences of the islands of the Indian Ocean and Madagascar); Caritas IMBISA (Inter-Regional Meeting of Bishops of Southern Africa); and Caritas RECOWA-CERAO (Regional Episcopal Conference of West Africa). It must be pointed out that the RECOWA-CERAO zone is now a single zone regrouping all the episcopal conferences of West Africa.

Caritas Africa is at the heart of the Church's mission in Africa. In serving the poor, it is a sign of God's love for humanity in Jesus Christ. The work of Caritas is inspired by the Scriptures, Catholic Social Teaching and by the experiences and hopes of the most vulnerable people in

society, people who are disadvantaged and are living in poverty. Caritas works with people of all faiths and none.

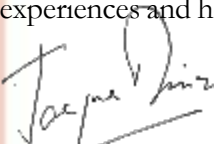
The strength of Caritas in Africa is its extended network. In each of the 46 countries, Caritas works actively at diocesan, parish and community levels. There are as many

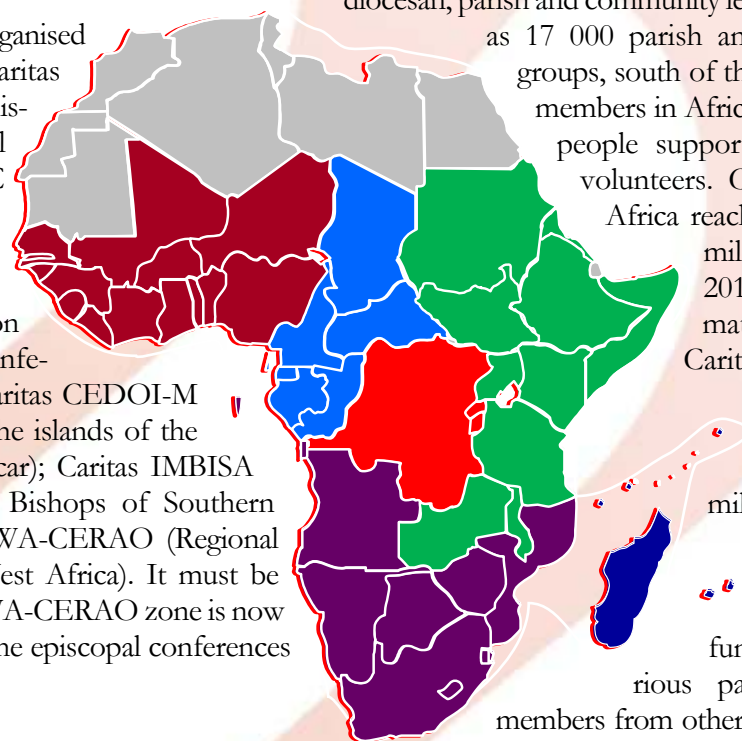
as 17 000 parish and community Caritas groups, south of the Sahara. Thus Caritas members in Africa employ some 35 000 people supported by some 70 000 volunteers. Caritas in sub-Saharan

Africa reached out more than 45 million beneficiaries in 2014. According to information provided by 40 Caritas Africa members, their overall 2014 annual budget amounted to more than 290 million euro, of which some 21 million euro were raised locally.

This budget includes funds received from various partners: sister Caritas members from other regions, public institutions, organisations of the UN system, among others. Caritas Africa expresses its heartfelt thanks to all these partners. These sister Caritas members have their own budget amounting to several hundreds of million euro for emergency and development programmes in Africa

**35 000 employees and 70 000 volunteers worked for Caritas Africa members in 2014. They reached out more than 45 million beneficiaries.**

  
**Jacques Dinan**  
Executive Secretary, Caritas Africa



Patients attending a mobile care unit run by Caritas Développement Niger in a nomadic environment.

## ACEAC zone

Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda

## ACERAC zone

Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon

## AMECEA zone

Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia

## CEDOI-M zone

Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles

## IMBISA zone

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, São Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe

## RECOWA-CERAO zone

Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, The Gambia and Togo



# Caritas Africa Values and Principles

## Dignity of human beings

*God created man in the image of himself, in the image of God he created him, male and female he created them (Genesis 1, 27).* Human persons are not objects; they are subjects who collaborate in the pursuit of the work of creation.

The poor – or more exactly those who suffer from poverty – should not be the object of pity but subjects of their own development.



The poor: subjects of their own development.

## Solidarity/sharing

This means *“a firm and persevering determination to commit oneself to the common good; that is to say to the good of all and of each individual, because we are all really responsible for all” (John Paul II, Sollicitudo Rei Socialis n°38.4 “Solidarity is the sharing of what we are, what we believe and what we have.”)*

## Service

One must place oneself at the service of “All” with their many shortcomings and complexes and *“each individual person, each human group, and humanity as a whole” (Paul VI, Populorum Progressio).* Service includes sacrifice, humility, magnanimity, and also the quality and



The poor: subjects of their own development.

efficiency for a rational use of resources and self-promotion.

## Subsidiarity and partnership

The emphasis is on respect for the principle of local autonomy for all activities carried out at a local scale. The local services are the first to take action because they are integrated in the local communities.



Caritas works within and beyond the Catholic family seeking justice to change the world for the better.




## Vision

The vision of Caritas Africa is to have life in its fullness (*John 10:10*).

## Mission

The mission of Caritas Africa is to bear witness to the Love of God (*Acts 1:8*) by working for the integral development of the human being with priority attention to the poor and the most destitute.

 (Continued on next page.)



# Caritas Africa Values and Principles *(Continued)*

Subsidiarity, like self-determination, involves harmonious cooperation and unity of action because it involves working together in the common mission. It leads to advocacy to ensure that the State fulfils its constitutional functions. Caritas works within and beyond the Catholic family seeking justice to change the world for the better.

## Compassion

Confronted by global poverty and suffering, our fundamental response is compassion rooted in love. Rooted in Catholic Social Teaching, Caritas makes a preferential option for the poor and refuses to accept



**Caritas fundamental response: compassion rooted in love.**

the suffering of brothers and sisters. Caritas is compelled to take action to alleviate such suffering.

## Hope

The hope of Caritas social workers is inspired by Christian faith and the strength and resourcefulness of Caritas partners and the people whom they serve. In the knowledge that Christian hope is not passive, they believe that by working together, a better world can

and must be achieved so that all can enjoy fullness of life.

## Equality

Caritas believes in the intrinsic dignity of every person and that all women and men are equal. Caritas works with all people regardless of race, gender, religion or politics.



**Caritas works with all people regardless of race, gender, religion or politics.**

## Justice

Caritas believes that one cannot make a gift of something a person should already have by right. Caritas works to transform economic, social, political and cultural structures that are opposed to a just society. Caritas listens to the voice of the silent poor and enables them to speak for themselves.

## Stewardship

Caritas believes the planet and all its resources are entrusted to humankind and seek to act in an environmentally responsible way as true stewards of creation.



**Caritas Cape Verde has developed over the years activities to improve the quality of life of families. One activity is training in agro-ecological production.**



**The high unemployment rate in South Africa is resulting in more poverty. Caritas has engaged in an economic strengthening project to alleviate poverty. Here, a previously unemployed woman proudly shows a Xhosa beaded necklace, which she has crafted.**



# Sub-Saharan Africa populations : the poorest

Africa is a continent rich in natural resources. Its basement is rich and is the subject of much envy. Paradoxically, people in sub-Saharan Africa are among the poorest of planet Earth. The consequences of extreme poverty are alarming: appalling health conditions, epidemics, affected family structures, undeveloped economy, lack of clean water, food insecurity, insufficient and ineffective communication, inadequate education system, widespread unemployment, among others.

This situation is compounded by negative behaviour: loss of the sense of solidarity, alcohol abuse, corruption and cronyism, dominance of personal interests over the common good.

## Affected family structures

There are consequently many single parent families, often the mother. Other families have no parents. The repercussions are quite negative: street children, high level of illiteracy. According to estimates, only one woman out of two and seven men out of ten are able to read and write.

## Precarious economy

Even if official figures often refer to high economic growth, it is not surprising to note that economic

development is quite precarious in Africa. High unemployment rate is an important factor. It is estimated that, in 2012, 77% of workers were in vulnerable employment. In the informal sector, productivity is very low. A large section of the population lives on subsistence farming, greatly dependent on climatic conditions.



A very poor environment.

development is quite precarious in Africa. High unemployment rate is an important factor. It is estimated that, in 2012, 77% of workers were in vulnerable employment. In the informal sector, productivity is very low. A large section of the population lives on subsistence farming, greatly dependent on climatic conditions.

Sub-Saharan Africa is a very vulnerable area, regularly subject to various weather conditions: drought, floods, cyclones and volcanic eruptions. Climate change affects significantly crop farmers habits and hence crop yields.

Moreover, different political and armed conflicts and disturbances limit access to agricultural land and make food distribution difficult, result in internal displacement of local populations and the flow of refugees into neighbouring countries. This has the effect of making food security very difficult in many countries.

## Food insecurity

In most countries of sub-Saharan Africa, food security is undermined by low incomes, widespread poverty and heavy dependence on costly food imports. It is also made

## Epidemics

HIV/AIDS, malaria, meningitis, hepatitis and more recently the Ebola virus considerably affect populations. Some 25 million people, including 3 million children, aged 0 to 14, suffer from HIV/AIDS. In 2012, the mortality rate of below 5 children was 98 per 1 000 births and life expectancy was 52.9 years in 2010. 15% of children below 15 years of age, in the 12 most HIV/AIDS affected countries are orphans.



Regular hand washing to prevent the spread of infections.



# Caritas support to vulnerable families

Wherever Caritas is present, it operates at national, diocesan and parish levels. Its action relies heavily on families which are the basic cells of the respective communities. Caritas contributes greatly to the fight against HIV/AIDS. Its work is manifold: awareness-raising to prevent the

hygiene, education of communities with respect to precautions for the care of the sick or in case of death, family support to those who are sick and to the deceased, among others. In general, Caritas supports those families affected by the disease and brings help to those who are stigmatised because of their illness, especially those who are HIV positive or even those who have been cured after being affected by the Ebola virus.

Caritas faces the many challenges that affect families. Caritas Benin, for example, offers a psycho-affective



**Setting up of solidarity credit unions in Burundi to help families improve their living conditions.**

disease and reduce the risks, prevention, screening, treatment, support to concerned families, distribution of antiretroviral therapy. A special effort is to educate HIV-positive women to reduce the risk of transmission of HIV from mothers to children.

The fight against malaria is also one of the priority tasks of Caritas Africa. With the support of the Global Fund, Caritas in some countries distributes insecticide-treated nets in order to prevent or at least reduce the spread of the disease. Caritas in West Africa countries, in particularly Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone, has been hard at work to counter the spread of the Ebola virus. The action of Caritas was on several fronts: awareness of the importance of maintaining a high level of



**Caritas Togo has launched a shaft sinking campaign to provide drinking water to rural communities.**

accompaniment to 1 700 orphans and vulnerable children. Moreover, Caritas Benin provides nutritional, educational and employability support to some 37 000 orphans and vulnerable children. In Swaziland, Caritas supports orphans and vulnerable children by ensuring their well-being, providing them food, educating them and providing them with housing.



**CADECOM (Caritas Malawi) has built 81 earthquake resilient houses with Cordaid's financial support.**

 (Continued on next page.)



## Caritas support to vulnerable families *(Continued)*

Some children from these vulnerable families are on the street and cannot integrate family units. Caritas is at the service of these street children. So Caritas Ethiopia aims to improve the psychosocial well-being of street children and provides them with sewing machines or computers so that they may eventually be employ-able or even later become entrepreneurs.



**Caritas Nigeria reaching out to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable households in selected communities.**

Single parent families are very vulnerable and Caritas grants them special attention. Caritas support the development of these families in various ways: strengthening their capacity through functional literacy, provision of means of food production and innovative techniques, transportation, ease of production and improved marketing of their products.

In Mauritius, Caritas provides life skills management training to vulnerable families so that young people as well as older ones may discover self-esteem. The action of Caritas with families is done in the utmost respect

of the following values: compassion, hope and human dignity, the service of the poor and vulnerable people, justice, solidarity, subsidiarity, equality, cooperation and fraternal communion and effective stewardship of our resources.

Agriculture, food production and nutrition are major activities of Caritas Africa. It is appropriate to ensure food security for people who are very often confronted with natural disasters: droughts, floods, cyclones. Caritas supports small family businesses by providing, among others, seeds, animals, fertilizers, food for animals, production tools, and sales techniques or by providing them with the financial means to start their activities. Families are also encouraged to regroup themselves into agricultural cooperatives. Caritas still offers them the means for storing their various productions so that they can keep and sell at higher prices when demand is greatest. Effective support for families not only ensures food security but improves their livelihoods.

Caritas also aims at changing risky behaviour. By ensuring the accompaniment of families, various Caritas organisations are close to them and give them the opportunity to question and learn life principles that are worthy and respectful of each other. Caritas remains committed to working with those it accompanies. It refuses a paternalistic approach and therefore aims at helping those who benefit from its work to grow. Caritas also carries out advocacy with those who govern us. This is a difficult but essential task for the families to reach their full potential as citizens of their respective countries.



**Training of rice farmers by Caritas Togo.**



# Ensuring Caritas visibility at national level

Caritas organisations in Africa have been encouraged to organise, once a year, a National Caritas Day not only to increase the visibility of Caritas but also to get the support of one and all and build up solidarity with those in need.

In 2014, as many as 20 Caritas organisations of Sub-Saharan Africa have organised a National Caritas Day, often scheduled to take place during lent or advent. A few countries extend the event over a whole week.

The programme of the National Caritas Day varies from country to country. Generally speaking, activities are organised at national, diocesan and parish levels in order to facilitate the participation of as many people as possible. Hereafter are some the activities that are organised:

- Dissemination of the message of the Bishop President of Caritas on the theme of the day;
  - Release of pastoral letter on Charity;
  - Release on the theme: "One Human Family: Food for All;"
  - Celebration of mass with the participation of Caritas social workers, beneficiaries and the faithful at large;
  - Inform about the vision and mission of Caritas and share its values, ideals and principles;
  - Open day to inform about the activities of Caritas;
  - Visits to the most vulnerable members of society;
  - Distribution of food and clothes to the needy;
  - Visits to childcare and nursing homes;
  - Campaigns to collect food and non-food items as well as to raise funds;
  - Participation in community meals;
  - Blood donations;
  - Participation in radio and television programmes;
  - Media reports and interviews;
  - Organisation of training sessions on Christian Charity for seminarians;
  - Sharing of information on the activities of Caritas at all levels – narrative and financial reports;
  - Invitation to all men and women of goodwill to support Caritas, according to one's possibilities and personal capacities;
  - Exhibitions showcasing Caritas work especially on farm production derived from livelihood projects;
  - Information of members of the public on effective farming;
  - Fund raising to build up National Solidarity Funds;
  - Recognition of the dedication of volunteers who built houses for the most vulnerable;
  - Information about achievements of Caritas, the challenges that have to be faced and the way forward;
  - Sensitisation of the faithful on charity;
  - Production and distribution of Caritas calendar of events;
  - Talks on national issues of concern; and
  - Exposure visits to view Caritas activities.
- The organisation of the National Day has proved to be an excellent means to help Caritas be known and recognised for its contribution at national, diocesan and parish levels. Caritas is at the service of the poorest of the poor, irrespective of their race, ethnic group, religion and political beliefs.



Togo: demonstration of insecticide-treated mosquito nets.



# Coverage and spread of Caritas in Africa

In order to get as much as possible updated information from the Caritas member organisations in Africa, a questionnaire was sent to all of them by the Caritas Africa Secretariat at the beginning of this year. Responses have been received from a total of 38 members out of 46 sub-Saharan Caritas organisations. Two of the eight remaining members did respond last year and their responses have been combined with this year's 38 respondents. This report is therefore based on the responses from 40 countries.

In the 40 countries, under review, Caritas is present in 470 dioceses, with a total of 17 000 parish Caritas. There are 1 132 employees working at the level of the National Caritas organisations and some 35 000 working at the various levels of the organisation, at diocesan and parish levels. Caritas is also largely dependent upon the work of volunteers. No less than 70 000 volunteers thus offer their services. The number of beneficiaries taking advantage of the services offered by Caritas in these 40 countries amounts no less than 42 million. The corresponding overall annual budget was more than € 290 million of which some € 21 million were raised locally.

The areas of intervention of Caritas in sub-Saharan Africa are quite varied and cover a very wide scope of activities. The illustration, on the right, shows the relative importance of the various areas of intervention.

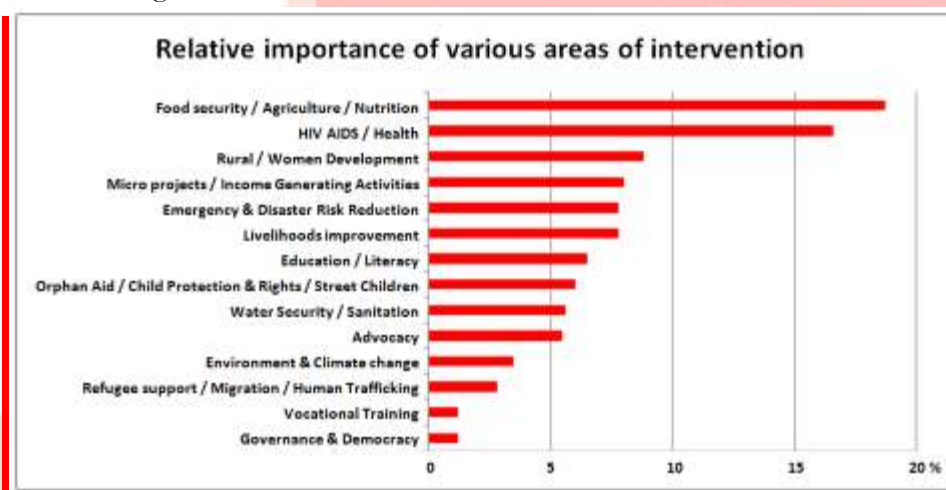
Invited to list their main difficulties, most of the Caritas member organisations explain that they badly lack financial resources. They are largely dependent upon funds from external partners and these funds tend to decrease on account of the on-going economic crisis. Hence, the funds available are quite

insufficient to meet the needs of the vulnerable members of society. Many members are therefore looking for ways and means of developing local fundraising in order to set up strong and sustainable Caritas organisations.

Other difficulties include insecurity resulting from cross border incursions and tribal clashes; inadequate professional skills and capacity in managing community development and in disaster management; persistent drought due to effects of climate change; high staff turnover; unstable political situation in operational areas sometimes leading to limited access to project participants; poor infrastructure such as very bad road networks; lack of legal status of Caritas in some countries leading to loss of potential support from donors; lack of commitment by certain governments to provide the basic infrastructures needed by the people; lack of proposal writing ability to enable the diocesan Caritas to raise funds for their projects; inadequate respect for deadlines; poor communication; increased food insecurity situation among the rural population due to climate change related effects of drought and floods; increase in the price of goods and services; unfair competition in the mobilization of resources between local NGOs and agencies and international organisations; lack of volunteers within Caritas organisations; lack of up-to-date office equipment; lack of capacity; limited qualified staff; and reduced donor funding.



Persistent drought and climate change are major difficulties met by Caritas in Sub-Saharan Africa.




# Achievement of Caritas members in Africa

Caritas member organisations of the Africa region were asked through a questionnaire sent to them to list their main achievements in 2014. There have been quite a lot of positive responses. Hereafter is a sample of these achievements which are very typical of the Africa region:

- Strengthening of the Caritas network at national, diocesan and parish levels;
- Education and functional literacy classes as well as vocational training for out of school children, adolescents, youth and adults;
- Construction and rehabilitation of school buildings;
- Awareness raising of communities on health issues: Ebola virus, malaria, tuberculosis, meningitis and other diseases;
- Training of health managers, midwives and nurses;
- Construction of health centres;
- Equip health centres;
- Distribution of hygiene kits;
- Food distribution to combat malnutrition;
- Distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and organisation of malaria prevention training programmes;
- Training and information sharing on land use for agriculture and local laws on land use;
- Support to authorities to provide vaccination facilities and promote community hygiene;
- Support projects to facilitate access to drinking water;
- Provide psycho-affective accompaniment to orphans and vulnerable children;
- Counselling, support and guidance of street children;
- Support to people living with HIV/AIDS;
- Development of Church and community farms and technical training of young farmers;
- Training of Savings and Internal Lending Communities to facilitate access to financial services;
- Promotion of children rights;
- Support to land development for agricultural purposes;
- Support to farmers through training, provision of seeds and animals, provision of stores and other facilities;
- Distribution of livestock and related equipments;
- Support to fish production;
- Distribution of solar stoves;
- Tree planting, afforestation and reforestation;
- Sensitisation on eco-friendly citizenship;
- Development of income generating activities;
- Rehabilitation of victims of emergencies;
- Training in capacity strengthening at community level;
- Accompaniment of internally displaced people, migrants, refugees and facilitate their rehabilitation;
- Support communities in their fight against violence and promote peace building activities;
- Advocacy programmes in favour of the right to food and to water;



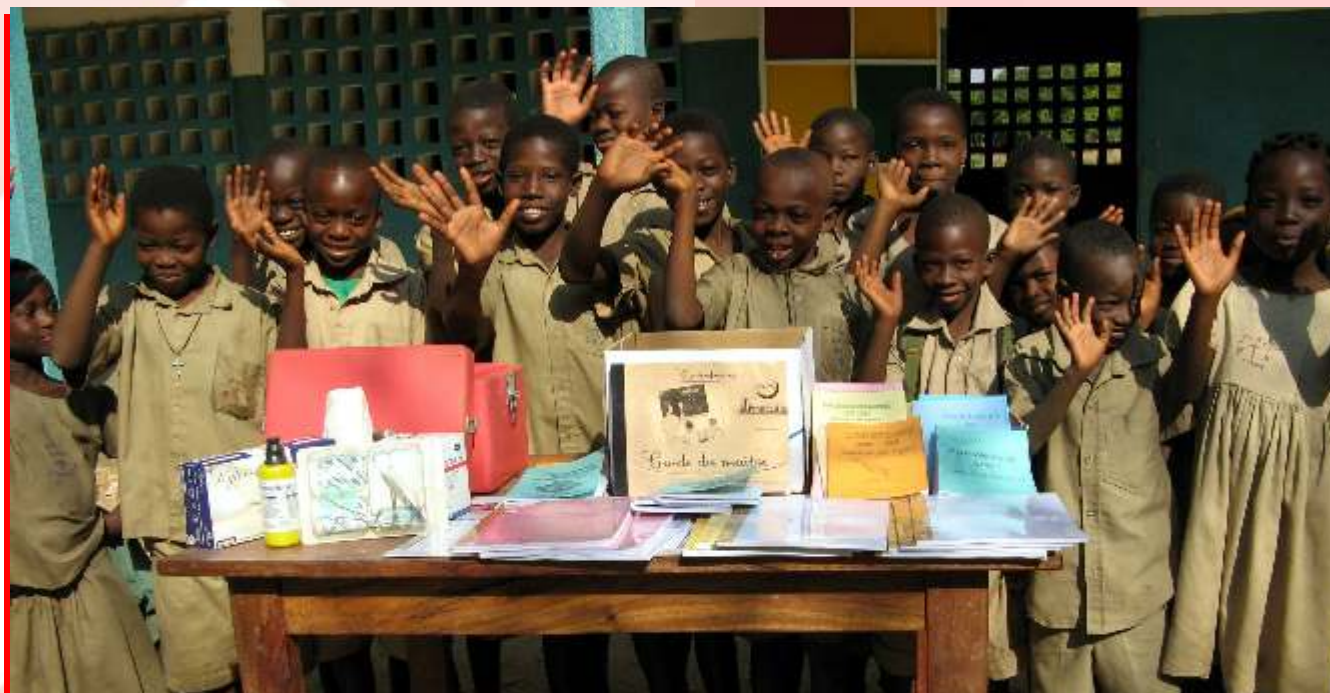
**Rwanda: distribution of cows to economically active poor farmers.**

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## Achievement of Caritas members in Africa *(Contd.)*

- Promote construction of small gardens, animal husbandry, collection and pasture conservation, training in nutrition education and hygiene techniques and food preservation;
- Empowerment and strengthening of citizenship, including training activities in the field of self-esteem, disclosure of the law of gender-based violence, responsible parenthood;
- Develop the resilience of targeted beneficiaries through disaster risk reduction projects and thus break the poverty cycle;
- Advocacy programmes for greater recognition by Governments of economic, social and cultural rights;
- Contribute to the reduction of the high children morbidity and mortality rates;
- Information sharing on laws of particular interest for communities thus increasing their knowledge to help them change their behaviour;
- Develop solidarity at national level to support those suffering from emergencies;
- Support to the homeless by providing them with night accommodation;
- Rehabilitate families that have difficulty securing adequate housing facilities;
- Setting up of awakening centres for small children unable to attend pre-primary school;
- Life Skills Management programmes to support personal development;
- Setting up of counselling services for the benefit of vulnerable people;
- Training of Caritas agents to ensure that all abide by the Caritas mind-set and adopt Caritas principles and values;
- Support projects to manage the environment, mitigate the effects of climate change and ensure food security;
- Sensitisation and awareness creation activities to strengthen women participation in decision making;
- Setting up of cereal banks in villages;
- Research on National Budget allocation in order to lobby for increase in budget for Agriculture;
- Setting up of a National Farmers Voice Platform for advocacy purposes;
- Facilitation of Civil Society Organization engagements on Commercial, Trade and Industrial (CTI) Policy; and
- Tracking of climate change adaptation funds.



Togo: distribution of books and other school items to pupils.

# The Food for All Campaign in Africa

**T**wenty-five Caritas members of the Africa region participated in the Caritas Internationalis Global Campaign “One Human Family: Food for All.”

The activities organised during the year 2014 by the different Caritas members were quite varied. They included participation in the worldwide wave of prayer to launch the campaign, food collection, project against hunger, tree planting, prayers, advocacy for human rights, organisation of a forum on food security, fund raising, production of loincloths with the logo of the campaign, promotion of food security campaigns, farm visits, publication of pastoral letters on the theme of the campaign, radio and television programmes on food security, training sessions for apostolic workers, planting of the miracle tree “Moringa” with the support of the FAO and the Ministry of Rural Development, and training of families in small kitchen garden techniques and in nutrition education.

Other activities were the following: sensitisation of communities on the dangers of malnutrition, setting up of village committees to promote good health practices, enquiry on the behaviour, attitude and practice of communities with regard to malnutrition, publication of a newsletter on the theme “Food security,” sensitisation of priests and the faithful on food security, advocacy campaign against Genetically Modified Organisms successfully halting the proposed national legislation, right to food campaign, showcasing of Caritas efforts in promoting food security, sensitisation of communities to encourage solidarity actions such as sharing food with one’s neighbour who lacks food, donation of vegetable seeds, spades, water cans, sharing of information in newspapers and on banners, training programmes on risk management and on good food

security practices, training sessions in kitchen gardening, plastic bottle collection against food package distribution.

Other members opted for the setting up of a parishioners’ sponsored food shop for the poor and underprivileged, sensitization on food security using various communication tools including the internet, calendars and cards, sharing of the Pope’s message on food security, parishioners sending messages about hunger and the need to share with those in need, distribution of food and relief to Internally Displaced Persons, participation of all dioceses all focusing on the theme on a given day, organisation of meals for the poor and needy, awareness raising on the importance of sharing, drawing competition for children on food security, provide information on the agribusiness value chain concept as an approach to pro-poor development, promote sustainable agriculture programmes to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger for farmers to appreciate farming as a profession and acquire the practical and theoretical skills to enable them manage their land sustainability and profitably.



**Mauritius: launching of the CI Global Campaign.**



# Managing and responding to emergencies

The Africa region has had to respond to many emergencies in 2014. No less than 17 of the 38 Emergency Appeals (EAs) launched by Caritas Internationalis in 2014 concerned the Africa region.

The Ebola virus outbreak was the single most important emergency affecting mainly Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. Five EAs were connected with the epidemic: two for Caritas Guinea, two for Caritas Sierra Leone and one for Caritas Liberia.

Five other EAs were launched following adverse weather conditions: floods in Burundi and drought in Angola, Senegal, Niger and Mali resulting in food insecurity.

The other major emergencies resulted from man-made conflicts in South Sudan, Central Africa, Nigeria, South Kordofan, Darfur and Chad. There were 7 EAs to respond to these man-made emergencies.

Caritas Africa members as well as Caritas partners working in Africa, with the financial support of those partners contributing to the EAs, have joined forces in order to bring relief to the many victims of these emergencies.

Whenever possible, the Caritas Africa Secretariat has taken a very active part in supporting the local Caritas

in close collaboration with the Caritas Internationalis General Secretariat. The Francophone and Anglophone Caritas Africa Desk Officers have, respectively, been and are still working very closely with Caritas Central Africa and with Caritas South Sudan, in particular. Caritas Africa is prioritising the accompaniment of these two Caritas members and is aiming at harmonising the overall response of the Caritas Confederation through the preparation and implementation of the Emergency Appeals, among others.

The consequences of these too many emergencies are alarming: violence killing and wounding thousands of people, including children and thousands of families, who are left homeless and have to look for refuge

either in their own country or abroad. Furthermore, food insecurity is widespread because of droughts; floods have caused heavy damages.

These major emergencies must not overshadow the minor ones, which have to be dealt with locally, often without much support, not to say with no support at all, from abroad. The local Caritas organisations do their best to bring humanitarian relief to the victims and often find it extremely difficult to have to respond to these emergencies. Thanks to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund, it has been possible to provide very



Caritas response to the Ebola virus outbreak.



A Caritas project in South Sudan.

## Country Fora

20 National Caritas Africa Members report that they have set up Country Fora, whereby the National Caritas and Caritas partners in-country meet regularly to exchange views and information, assess the local situation and plan together. The frequency of meetings varies however. Some meet monthly, others every two months, quarterly and even every six months. Still room for improvement.

(Continued on next page.)

# Managing and responding to emergencies (Contd.)

modest financial support to Caritas Madagascar and to Caritas Cape Verde, respectively affected by Cyclone Hellen and the eruption of the Fogo volcano.

The Caritas Africa Humanitarian Team (CAHT), composed of representatives of Caritas member organisations from Africa and from Europe and North America, working in Africa, met twice in 2014. The team has also had four virtual meetings during the year through teleconferences.

The CAHT has also been promoting the setting up of Country Fora in Africa. The Caritas Country Forum is a space where all Caritas Members and other Church agencies working in/with a particular country meet regularly to coordinate closely and jointly plan their development and humanitarian work, and prepare for foreseeable emergencies, based on shared analysis of the context and needs. The national Caritas animates and coordinates the Country Forum, with support from one of the forum members if necessary. The Country Forum can prepare the response to foreseeable emergencies, based on shared analysis of the context and needs. During times of emergency, the Country Forum are called upon to inclusively coordinate the response of the Confederation in the country. Getting people to work together in synergy is

a difficult task and Caritas Africa spares no effort to succeed with this task.

Following the resignation of Dr Bruno Miteyo, Executive Secretary of Caritas Congo Asbl, as Chairperson of the CAHT, the Caritas Africa Regional Commission appointed Fr Isidore Ouedraogo, National Executive Secretary of the OCADES-Caritas Burkina, as the new Chairperson. Fr Ouedraogo, in the course of the CAHT meeting in Rome in November 2014, gave an overview of the situation of partnerships and collaboration during emergencies and raised important issues in this collaboration.




**Archbishop Dieudonné Nzapalainga, Archbishop of Bangui and President of Caritas Central Africa, sparing no effort to help restore peace in the Central African Republic.**

Thus, in respect to the humanitarian imperative, Caritas members should act quickly, efficiently and in a coordinated way to avoid duplication, competition and waste of time and limited resources. It was recognised that, in many situations, when an emergency occurs, the mobilization of local communities, most of the time

In 2014, the CAHT produced and published two important documents: the Caritas Africa Humanitarian Team Operational Guidelines and the Caritas Africa Intervention Strategy. Both documents are available in English, French and Portuguese versions.

The Operational Guidelines recall that “in an emergency situation the priority is to save lives.



 (Continued on next page.)



# Managing and responding to emergencies *(Contd.)*

with the support of local Church structures, comes first. In fact, they are there before, during and after the crisis. Therefore, any credible response cannot ignore them, and working with them and supporting their efforts represent a real asset for Caritas members and other humanitarian organisations. It was also admitted that there is a need for the entire Caritas Internationalis family to strengthen the local Caritas and its coordination role and not to replace or to ignore it!”

The Caritas Africa Humanitarian Intervention Strategy is the other important document. The introduction explains that “Caritas Africa aims at ensuring the support and strengthening of its members with regard to the prevention and reduction of risks. It also aims at mitigating the impact of humanitarian crises, caused by natural disasters or by manmade conflicts, on the lives of those affected in accordance with the evangelical values and principles of peace, solidarity and compassion towards the affected communities with their participation, in respect of the principles of subsidiarity, equality, impartiality, neutrality, support and mutual reinforcement.”

These two documents have been widely distributed to Caritas members in Africa as well as to partners.

CAHT members noted that there is need to work as Caritas as one body since there is often a lack of unity of purpose. They felt that there is too much competition within the Caritas family, thus challenging coordination and partnerships during emergencies. There is need to review the way partners work together in order to create a more cohesive, practical and a coordinated approach during emergencies. It was recommended that CI should ensure that there is a

more practical and common strategy in responding to emergencies in Africa predominantly in building working partnerships: no single humanitarian agency can cover all humanitarian needs; collaboration is not an option but a necessity.

The country forum was seen again as a practical platform that promotes working together and sharing of tools and information. “Together we are more!”. How do Caritas members implement these principles, building on good practices as Caritas and celebrating together the good things ensuring that the achievements are the fruits of all.

Caritas has a different history from other organisations. A set of partnership principles is in place but the problem is how these principles are implemented to bring harmony and coordination among members.

The CAHT members feel there is a need to document lessons learnt from specific emergencies and do a self-assessment/evaluation on the realities of working collaboration in Africa.

## Facts about National Caritas Organisations in Africa

- 26 have appointed a focal person for emergencies.
- 31 are members of the National Disaster Committees of their respective countries.
- 10 have developed an Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.
- 6 others are still in the process of developing the plan.



Caritas  
South  
Sudan:  
facilitating  
access to  
water.

Credit: Caritas Internationalis.

# Collaboration with Justice & Peace Commission

In May 2010, 134 delegates from 46 countries, representing Caritas Africa and the SECAM Justice, Peace and Development Department, other organisations from within the Catholic Church in Africa and representatives of Caritas Internationalis and its member agencies, CIDSE and its member agencies and Missio, met in Mumemo, Mozambique, to reflect upon and discuss the message and propositions generated by the Second Special Assembly of the Synod of Bishops for Africa, held in Rome in October 2009. At the close of the meeting, they issued the Mumemo Declaration entitled: “A New Pentecost for Africa.”

Four years after the publication of the Mumemo Declaration, 25 National Caritas organisations in Africa report that they do collaborate with the Justice & Peace Commission in their respective countries. However, the level of collaboration between Caritas and Justice & Peace varies a great deal from country to country.

In very few countries, Caritas and Justice & Peace work very closely together within a single Church commission, with a clear demarcation of the roles and responsibilities of each organisation. They have no problem working together. They join their efforts in analysing situations and they plan together without any risks of overlapping. The advantage of such close collaboration is that the Church is capable of using as best as possible the resources available to bring relief to victims of emergencies and to the most vulnerable members of society, to promote justice and help build up peace.

Whenever Caritas and Justice & Peace, the social arms of the Church, join forces and work together, the Church gains in credibility and is in a much better position to advocate for the poor, the under privileged and all those who need support.

Unfortunately, such close collaboration between Caritas and Justice & Peace is limited to a few countries only. Elsewhere, both organisations do meet at irregular intervals often to respond to specific needs in the country. Such collaboration is often connected with the organisation of elections in a country.



The two organisations meet to set up common plans to inform the population about electoral processes, to analyse electoral program-

mes or even to evaluate electoral practices.

Caritas and Justice and Peace also study Government policies and make recommendations to the authorities to promote pro-poor policies focusing on the right for food, the rights of children and human rights in general.

Some Caritas members point out that collaboration with Justice and Peace is not only at national level but also at diocesan and at parish levels. When there is such vertical integration between both organisations, there is an increased synergy and issues connected with food security, peaceful coexistence, inter-religious dialogue, governance, small arm infiltration, sustainable economic development, among others, can be better dealt with.

## The Mumemo Declaration

*(Excerpts)*

**“While maintaining her identity as Church Family of God, the Church must become a more active servant of reconciliation, justice and peace and in so doing will herald the new Pentecost.”**

**“The Church is challenged to serve the reconciliation needs, the justice-needs and the peace-needs of the people of the African continent, while maintaining her focus on her specific identity as family of God.”**

**“Across a continent as diverse as Africa, priority issues will differ according to local circumstances, but some principles must be followed by the Church everywhere: the work of the Church must be inspired by Gospel values, Catholic Social Teaching, the primacy of the common good, respect of human dignity, the option for the poor and the need to be united; and inspired by the prayer of Jesus for unity (*Jn 17, 31*), the Church and her various pastoral instruments such as Caritas and Justice and Peace Commissions, must make the best possible use of the human, material, financial and spiritual resources available to it.”**

**“These departments must work collaboratively and not competitively, as it is the nature of the Church to be one.”**



# Close collaboration with partners

National Caritas organisations of the Africa region work in close collaboration with some 115 partners, including Caritas members from other regions of the world, Church organisations, United Nations institutions, Governments, and private sponsors and NGOs, both international and local. Their relative numbers are illustrated hereunder.

At the regional level, Caritas Africa also maintains close contact with its partners and has been working with them in many instances.

Thus, the Caritas Africa Humanitarian Team met twice in 2014. The members of this team include representatives from a number of Caritas organisations in Africa, from a number of partners and from Caritas Internationalis. The chairperson is Fr. Isidore Ouedraogo, National Executive Secretary of the OCADES-Caritas Burkina.

Another instance that involves the participation of Caritas partners is the CI Working Group on Sahel. The members of the group are Caritas organisations of the Sahel region as well as by Caritas partners from the North working in the Sahel region.

Caritas Africa is most grateful to Caritas Internationalis and its partners for their financial support. They

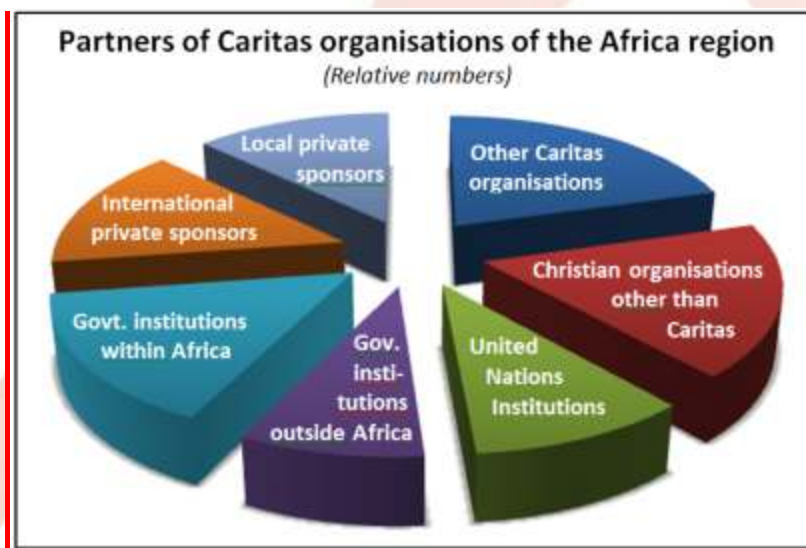
contributed a total of € 300 674 towards its secretariat 2014 budget. Without such positive support from CI and its partners, Caritas Africa would not have been able to implement its 2014 Roadmap of Priority Activities.

The Secours Catholique Caritas France continues to support 10 Caritas organisations in Africa through its A2P/DIRO (*Appui de Proximité Personnalise-Développement Institutionnel et Renforcement Organisationnel*) Programme.

Caritas Africa has also entered into an agreement with Caritas Italiana to jointly contribute to the strengthening of the ecclesial identity of Caritas in Africa; support and accom-

pany Caritas members to strengthen their organisational and institutional capacity. The two organisations commit to share information on their strategies and respective plans for the Africa region; facilitate exchanges between heads of Churches in Africa and Italy, and between ecclesial communities involved in social pastoral care.

The Caritas Africa Nairobi office continues to play a pivotal role in enhancing proactive fraternal cooperation among all the in-country Caritas members particularly those based in Nairobi. The office organises monthly lunch meetings with the Regional Caritas Directors.



## Areas of intervention

- Rural development
- Vocational training & non-formal education
- Anti-malaria campaign
- Food security
- Fight against HIV/AIDS
- Literacy
- Institutional and capacity strengthening
- Maternal and child health
- Support to vulnerable children
- Response to emergencies
- Child protection
- Professional integration of the youth
- Empowerment of the marginalised
- Income generating activities
- Nutrition
- Agricultural production
- Animal breeding
- Governance
- Management of natural resources
- Hygiene and sanitation
- Resilience building
- Microprojects and microfinance
- Care of children with disabilities and at risk
- Environment protection
- Forest protection
- Reconciliation and Peace building
- Agro-ecological project
- Refugees and IDPs
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Livelihoods
- Human rights
- Advocacy on mining
- Response to Ebola virus outbreak
- Agricultural value chains
- Household Economic Strengthening
- Psycho-social support
- Migration
- Social housing
- Social rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of basic infrastructure
- Family planning
- Soil fertility management
- Integrated programme for good governance and sustainable livelihoods
- Parliamentary issues
- Social accountability and livelihoods
- Extractives
- Integrated Community Development and Livelihoods
- Collective Advocacy for increased logistical and financial support to Smallholder farmers.

# Ensuring Zone Coordination

Caritas Africa comprises six zones: ACEAC, ACERAC, AMECEA, CEDOI-M, CERAO, IMBISA and RECOWA-CERAO zones.

## Caritas ACEAC

Caritas ACEAC (Association of Episcopal Conferences of Central Africa) focused on training and human development during the year. It had three main objectives: ensure across the zone a better understanding of Caritas and its mission so that it can develop more synergy working with other actors; strengthen capacity for more effective response to humanitarian crises and natural disasters in collaboration with affected communities and with Justice and Peace; and organise activities to promote human development.

During the year, there were many exchanges and visits across the zone.

## Caritas ACERAC

Caritas ACERAC (Association of Episcopal Conferences of the Region of Central Africa) has faced a number of difficulties and the members themselves have expressed the views that the zone coordination needs to be more effective.

Presently, there is no roadmap and no agreed framework at the zone level. Exchange of information is quite limited between members of the zone.

## Caritas AMECEA

Caritas AMECEA (Association of Member Episcopal Conferences in Eastern Africa) carried out two major

activities in 2014. First, in the Spirit of *Africae Munus* and the *Mumemo Declaration* that Caritas and Justice and Peace departments should work together, Caritas AMECEA launched a study on the Karamoja Cluster cross border conflict caused by small arms proliferation and infiltration in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia jointly with Justice and Peace Commissions of the Conferences in those countries and also teamed up with Catholic high Institutions of learning in those countries.



Meeting in connection with the study on the Karamoja Cluster cross border conflict.

The main purpose of the study was to make a concrete ground assessment of the conflict in regard to cross border proliferation of small arms and light weapons in order to inform the future development of a project geared towards building sustainable peace and development.

The second activity concerned the integration of Caritas AMECEA into the AMECEA Secretariat. The efforts done by Caritas AMECEA to belong to the AMECEA Secretariat are appreciated as a fulfillment of Church's dispensing charity in the zone.

The President of Caritas Uganda, HE Archbishop Cyprian K. Lwanga, The Zonal Caritas AMECEA

➔ (Continued on next page.)



## Ensuring Zone Coordination *(Continued)*

Coordinator, Msgr. Dr. Francis Ndamira, and the Secretary General of AMECEA had a meeting and made a number of recommendations to the AMECEA Executive Board for the full integration of Caritas AMECEA within the AMECEA Secretariat.

### Caritas CEDOI-M

The Caritas member organisations of the zone met in Seychelles in April 2014. They were able to discuss about their difficulties and achievements and share about the challenges they face as well as about their urgent needs. There were also training sessions for the National Caritas Presidents and Secretaries General on the ecclesial identity of Caritas and on the Strategic Framework of Caritas Africa.

As a follow-up to that meeting, the Caritas members of the zone have been able to share their expertise in various fields and there have been several exchange visits for the mutual benefit of the members.

### Caritas IMBISA

Caritas IMBISA regroups the following National Caritas: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, São Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa, Swaziland and Zimbabwe. The zone is going through a reorganisation process and, in October 2014, Ms Relebohile Mabote, Director of Caritas Lesotho, has been appointed the new IMBISA Zone Coordinator.

### Caritas RECOWA-CERAO

The two zones AECWA (Association of Episcopal Conferences of Anglophone West Africa) and CERAO

(Episcopal Conference of the Region of Western Africa) have now merged into a single zone known as the RECOWA-CERAO zone.

The zone has faced many difficulties during the year: several countries, in particular Guinea, Liberia and



Sierra Leone have had to face the Ebola virus epidemic, other countries are being attacked by extremists and rebels and countries of the Sahel region are constantly having to cope with the adverse effects of climate change.

Coordination is quite difficult across the zone not only because of the abovementioned difficulties but also because of the lack of effective communication facilities in many of these countries.

In the aftermath of the violence in Zinder, Niger, Caritas Niger provided transport facilities to 43 Togolese and 42 Beninois who had decided to leave the country. On their way back, they were welcomed in Benin by Caritas Benin and provided meals and accommodation. Fr. Philippe Sanhouekoua, Secretary General of Caritas Benin and zonal coordinator, met the returnees and welcomed them.

# Developing the 2015-2019 Strategic Orientations

There has been an intensive consultation process in 2014 across the Africa region with the objective of developing the 2015-2019 Caritas Africa Strategic Orientations. were again distributed to all the Caritas member organisations in Africa inviting them to send in their comments and suggestions.

The consultation process started as early as end 2013 with the Caritas Internationalis Mid-Term Review. A questionnaire was sent to all Caritas Internationalis members requesting members to comment on the implementation of the 2011-2015 CI strategic Framework. The members' responses were analysed and synthesised and six strategic priorities were identified for the coming four years.

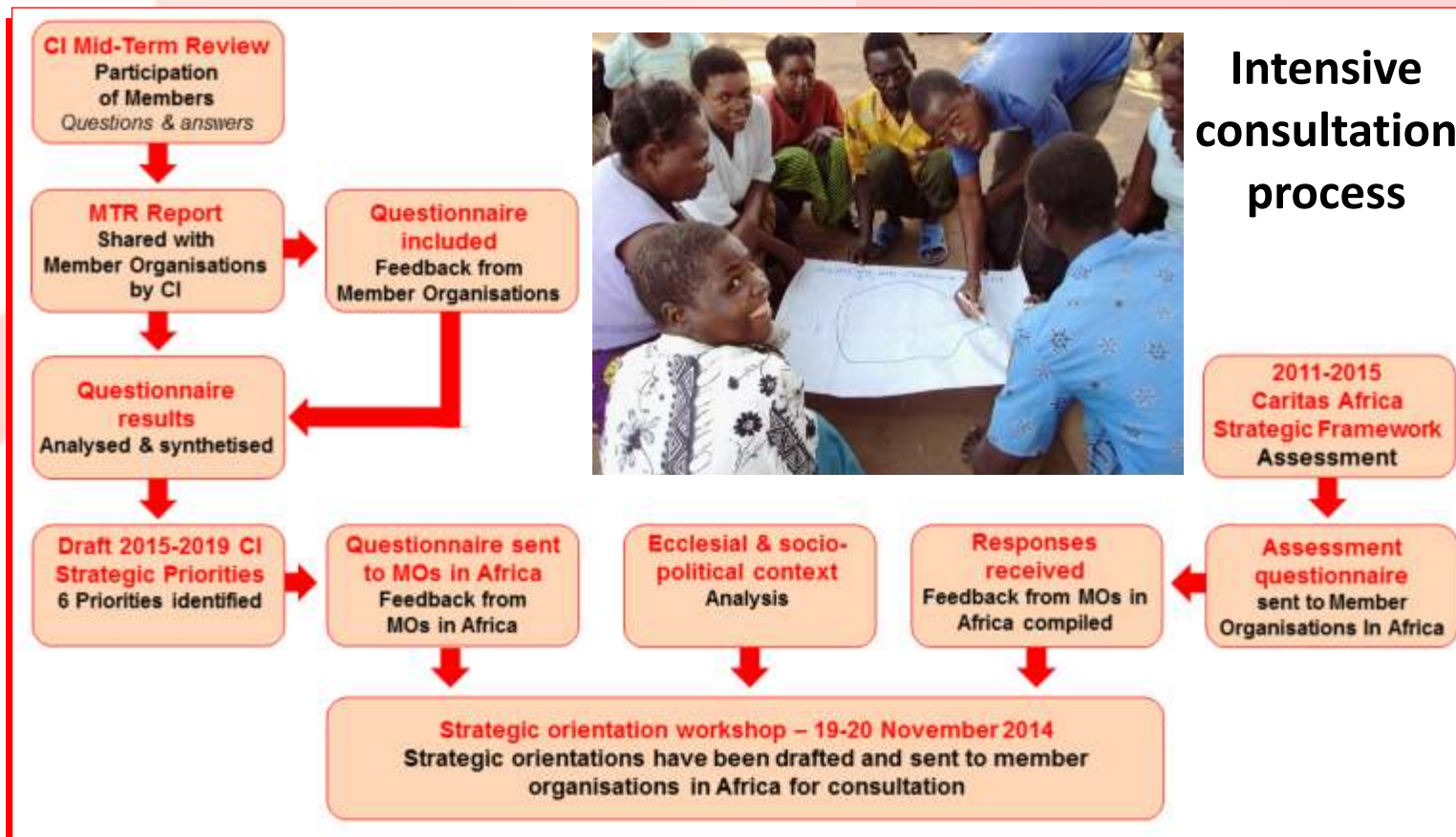
Based on this initial feedback, a new questionnaire was developed by Caritas Africa and was specifically addressed in June 2014 to Caritas members of the Africa region. They were invited to come up with suggestions on new ideas for the strategic orientations, to propose what needs to be done and how to proceed.

A total of twenty-one responses were received by October 2014 and the Regional Commission appointed a Working Group to study the comments received, analyse the present day context and come up with a proposed draft 2015-2019 Caritas Africa Strategic Orientations.

The working Group met in November 2014 and developed a draft of the Strategic Orientations. These

A final draft, incorporating the comments received, will be presented to the Caritas Africa Regional Conference in May 2015 for discussion and eventual ratification.

It is hoped that such an intensive consultation process will help one and all own and actively participate in the implementation of the 2015-2019 Caritas Africa Strategic Orientations.





# Internal and external communication

Communicating internally and externally across the Africa region is quite a challenge. The Caritas network in Africa is very extensive and it is most important to be able to collect information across the whole network and hence have an overall view of what is happening and what Caritas is doing all over the region.

In the course of the year, in line with the requirements of the 2014 Caritas Africa Roadmap of Priority Activities, much has been done to map Caritas members' existing livelihood, health and development programmes and share best practices; collect and share information on crises and emergencies, youth employment, children in the streets, programmes for elderly, women empowerment, migrants, refugees, among others.

In order to carry on these activities, it would have been necessary to gather information from the Caritas members in Africa. This is unfortunately a most difficult process given the lack of responsiveness of members, often due to their heavy load of work and insufficient human resources. Every effort is done to try to encourage members to communicate more regularly with the secretariat and share their best practices and experience.

The Caritas Africa e-magazine has been regularly published in 2014. The four issues have given wide publicity to best practices in the region thanks to the participation of many Caritas members, who make it a point to share about their work at the service of the poor and vulnerable groups.



The Caritas Africa e-magazine is exclusively distributed by Internet either by email or on the Caritas Africa website and blog. The distribution of the e-magazine is quite widespread and contributes largely to the visibility of what the Church does through Caritas in responding to emergencies and in terms of social and development work Africa.

The totally redesigned Caritas Africa website is now fully operational. It is now more user-friendly, more interactive, more attractive and more informational. Furthermore, Caritas

Africa has set up accounts on Facebook, Twitter and Google Plus in an effort to increase visibility and receive more support.

Many Caritas members in Africa have their own websites and their own Facebook and Twitter accounts and they publish their own newsletters. One difficulty however is to regularly update information on the web. Scarce human resources are often the limiting factor.

Branding is an on-going activity and Caritas members in the region are all the time encouraged to ensure the visibility of Caritas. They are always reminded of the fact that it is essential to let everyone be aware of the work of Caritas. Knowledge of what Caritas does increases the credibility of the organisation and this leads to support, which is much needed in all circumstances.

The CI Baobab extranet is now fully developed and it can be used by member organisations. There is an urgent need to motivate members to use more the Baobab extranet.



# The Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund

The Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund was launched in 2012 and a concept paper published to explain the objectives of the fund and provide useful information on its principles, procedures and method of disbursement.

The Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund is established with voluntary contributions from Caritas member organisations, of the Africa region and other regions, and other well-wishers. The Fund shall be open for contributions from any other sources approved by the Regional Commission.



Caritas Guinea actively informing the population on ways and means of reducing the propagation of the Ebola virus.

Caritas member organisations in Africa have the duty to develop fundraising mechanisms at Diocesan and National levels in order to build up their own solidarity funds and contribute to the Regional Solidarity Fund. This is an important step towards the mobilisation of local communities and groups in Africa to support the work of Caritas, at all levels, especially during emergencies.

Caritas partners, worldwide, and other well-wishers are also invited to contribute to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund, which proves to be a most useful tool in facilitating rapid responses, in an efficient and flexible manner right at the onset of emergency situations.

Whenever financial resources from the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund are mobilised to respond to the needs

of an emergency, the Fund can be replenished by contributions for that specific emergency through the Caritas Internationalis Emergency Appeal mechanism. Thus, as long as there is an Emergency Appeal launched for the emergency, the Fund can continually be replenished through a reimbursement mechanism. The Solidarity Fund can help remove one of the obstacles to timely availability of emergency funds.

In 2014, a total amount of Euro 40 523 has been received. It must be pointed out that some contributions were received during the year for specific crisis situations. Thus some Caritas members in Africa have expressed their solidarity towards the Philippines, after the passage of super typhoon Haiyan, and towards the victims of violence in the Middle East.

Thanks to the contributions received, it has been possible to support Caritas Guinea, Caritas Sierra Leone and Caritas Liberia, all three actively engaged in limiting the crisis caused by the Ebola virus epidemic. Other beneficiaries include Caritas South Sudan, coping with an on-going humanitarian crisis, Caritas Madagascar, in the wake of the passage of cyclone Hellen, and Caritas Cape Verde, following a volcano eruption. There is an urgent need for more support from one and all.

## Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund

Resources		Expenditure	
	(Euro)		(Euro)
Balance reported from 31 Dec. 2013	27 372	Support to Caritas members in 2014	59 096
Contributions received in 2014	40 523	Balance available as at 31 Dec. 2014	8 799
<b>Total</b>	<b>67 895</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>67 895</b>

## Main purpose of the Fund

The main purpose of establishing the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund is to mobilise resources and avail a solidarity-based funding mechanism that can assist member organisations towards rapid response during emergencies in a timely and efficient manner and particularly to meet the short-term needs of the affected communities. The Solidarity Fund is limited to rapid response financing during emergency operations undertaken by Caritas Africa members at the national level. The Fund will enable Caritas Africa Member Organisations to respond rapidly on the onset of emergencies and be able to initiate more comprehensive emergency operations with other in-country Caritas members by organising coordination fora, joint needs assessments, situation analysis and establishment of a coordination mechanism for a national Caritas emergency response.



# Caritas Africa Regional Secretariat

## Financial Report for the year ending 31 December 2014

RESOURCES			EXPENDITURE		
	Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)		Budget (Euro)	Actual (Euro)
			<b>Governance and Management Secretariat</b>		
1-1. Internal Resources	20 000	22 235	2-1. Personnel	90 000	85 457
1-2. Statutory fees of members in the region	36 000	39 284	2-2. Communications	14 000	14 168
1-3. Contribution from CI	135 000	135 000	2-3. Overhead expenses	25 000	22 424
			2-4. Financial costs	9 000	7 960
			<b>Governance bodies</b>		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>191 000</b>	<b>196 519</b>	2-5. Statutory meetings of the Regional Commission	40 000	41 067
1-4. Provision from 2013 Budget for organisation of Caritas Africa Regional Conference in 2015	11 611	11 611	<b>Total Governance and Management</b>	<b>178 000</b>	<b>171 076</b>
1-5. Voluntary contribution from members in the region	10 000	0	<b>Programmes and Projects</b>		
1-6. Contributions to the Caritas Africa Solidarity Fund	50 000	40 523	2-6. Regional animation, representation, capacity building & organisational development for targeted member organisations	60 000	63 846
1-7. Support to projects – Fundraising	177 389	165 674	2-7. Facilitation of exchanges and mutual support at zone level	42 000	26 221
			2-8. Solidarity Fund for immediate support during emergencies	50 000	59 096
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>249 000</b>	<b>217 808</b>	2-9. Emergency preparedness and response + CAHT meetings + Training in needs assessment, risk reduction, CI toolkit, programme design, monitoring and evaluation	20 000	16 421
			2-10. Humanitarian Forum	20 000	0
			2-11. Exchange visits and studies	10 000	0
			2-12. Provision for organisation of 2015 Caritas Africa Regional Conference	60 000	41 300
			<b>Total Programmes and Projects</b>	<b>262 000</b>	<b>206 884</b>
			<b>Provision for May 2015 Caritas Africa Regional Conference</b>		<b>36 367</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>440 000</b>	<b>414 327</b>	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>440 000</b>	<b>414 327</b>

### Partners' support to the Caritas Africa Secretariat

Since May 2012, the Francophone Desk Officer has been seconded for duty by Caritas Congo Asbl to Caritas Africa. For more than 2½ years, Caritas Congo has fully sponsored his services covering all related costs, including remuneration, health insurance and other charges.

The following partners from other regions have also been very supportive in 2014: CAFOD, Caritas Australia, Caritas Italiana, Caritas Japan, Caritas Norway, Catholic Relief Services, Development & Peace, Secours Catholique Caritas France and Trocaire.

Caritas Africa expresses its heartfelt thanks to all these Caritas partners for their unflinching support.

### Annual Budget of all Caritas members in Africa

According to information provided by 40 Caritas Africa members, their overall 2014 annual budget amounted to more than 290 million euro, of which some 21 million euro were raised locally. This budget includes funds received from various partners: sister Caritas members from other regions, public institutions, organisations of the United Nations system, among others. Caritas Africa expresses its heartfelt thanks to all these partners.

It must be pointed out that these sister Caritas members furthermore have their own budget amounting to several hundreds of million euro for emergency and development programmes on the African continent.