



# For the Love of Life. Worldwide!



**JOHANNITER**

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e. V.

## Did you know ...?

... that we supported more people than live in the german city Hamburg.

... that we have supported almost as many refugees as Johanniter has trained people in first aid in Germany

... that we employ around six times more national staff in our project countries than international staff.

**20**   
**Countries**

  
**283**  
Total employees

**413,574**

Refugees and internally displaced persons have been provided with essential goods and prospects for a life in a foreign country.



**566** People in South Sudan volunteered for International Assistance.

**2,100,000**  
people benefited from our support.

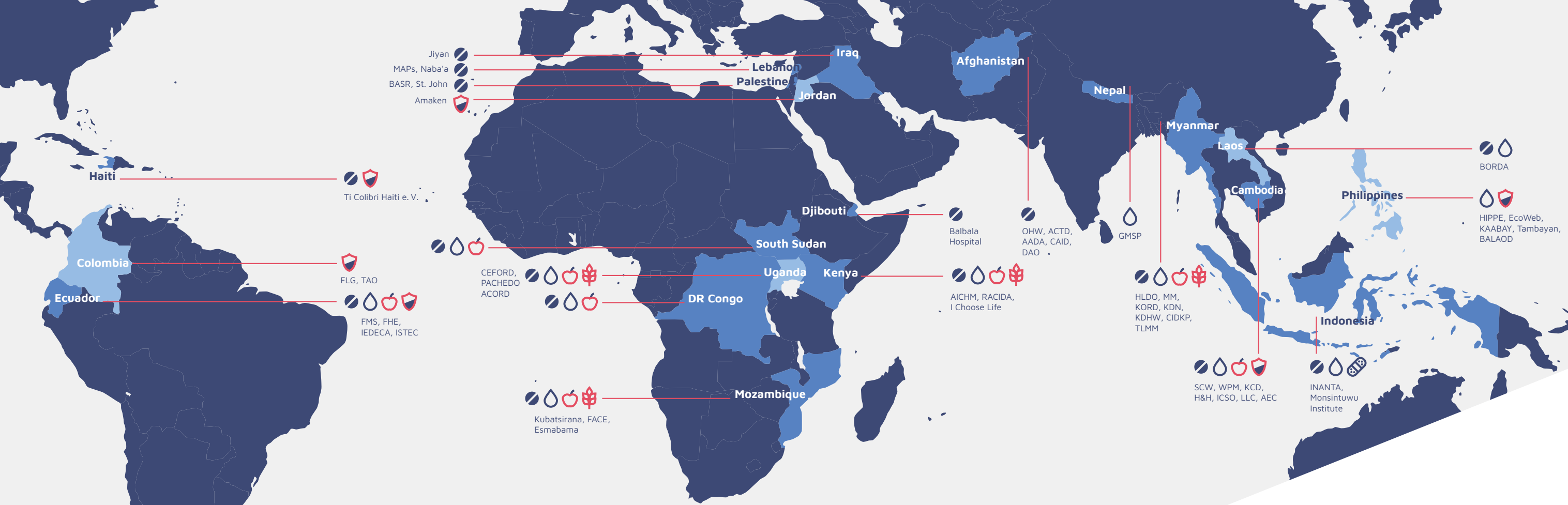


**51** partner organisations worldwide have worked with Johanniter in joint projects.

**75**  
Projects



About **5,000** employees of local organizations strengthened their existing knowledge in project management, grant applications or the improvement of hygienic conditions for aid recipients.



# 51 partners worldwide.

## Thanks to them, we can make an impact.

**In 2019, Johanniter were active in 20 countries.**  
They carried out their activities together with 51 local partners in several countries.

AADA: Assistance & Development of Afghanistan; ACORD: Association for Cooperative Operations Research and Development; ACTD: Afghanistan Center for Training & Development; AEC: All Ears Cambodia; AICHM: African Inland Church Health Ministries; Amaken: Leading Recruitment Agency in Lebanon; FACE; BALAOD: Balay Alternative Legal Advocates for Development in Mindanaw, Inc.; BASR: Bethlehem Arab Society for Rehabilitation; BORDA: Bremen Overseas Research and Development Association; CAID: Christian Aid; CEFORD: Community Empowerment for Rural Development; CIDKP: Committee for Internally Displaced Karen People; DAO: Development & Ability Organization; EcoWeb: Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits Inc.; ESMABAMA; FHE: Fundación Heifer Ecuador; FLG: Fundación las Golondrinas; FMS: Fundación de Mujeres de Sucumbios; GMSP: Gramin Mahila Srijansil Pariwar; H&H: Human & Health; HIPPE: HIPADA Partnership for People Empowerment; HLDO: HualngoLand Development Organization; I Choose Life; ICSSO: Indignous Community Support Organisation; IEDECA: Instituto de Ecología y Desarrollo de las Comunidades Andinas; INANTA: Yayasan Inovasi Ketahanan Komunitas; ISTE: Instituto Superior Tecnológico CRECERMAS, Ecuador; Jiyan: Jiyan Foundation for Human Rights; KAABAY: Kalusugan Alang sa Bayan Inc.; KCD: Khmer Community Development, KDHW: Karen Department of Health and Welfare; KDN: Karen Development Network; KORD: Karen Office of Relief and Development; Balbala Hospital; Kubatsirana; LLC: Live and Learn Cambodia; MAPS: Multi Aid Programs; MM: Meikwe Myanmar; Monsintuwu Institute; Naba'a: Developmental Action without Borders; OHW: Organization of Human Welfare; PACHEDO: Partners for Community Health and Development Organisation; RACIDA: Rural Agency for Community Development and Assistance; SCW: Save Cambodia's Wildlife, St. John; Tambayan: Tambayan Center for Children's Rights Inc.; TAO: Ortopédica TAO SRS; Ti Colibri Haiti e.V.; TLMM: The Leprosy Mission Myanmar; WPM: Women Peace Makers

- Health
- Water and hygiene
- Combating malnutrition
- Food and income security
- Securing means of survival
- Resilience

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# Foreword

More than 168 million people around the globe depend on humanitarian aid. This number has drastically risen in recent years. Climate catastrophes, prolonged conflicts and people fleeing are the primary causes.

According to the United Nations, more than 800 million people do not have enough to eat - that is one in ten people in the world. One in seven suffer from chronic malnutrition or undernourishment. These figures show the importance of the humanitarian work of our 283 staff members. Last year, we were able to improve the lives of more than two million people through 75 projects. Our main focus is on health. In addition, access to clean drinking water and hygiene and the treatment of malnutrition are also key concerns of ours, as they help people become more resilient.

In March last year, cyclone Idai killed numerous people in Mozambique, one of the poorest countries in the world. It destroyed the harvest in an area almost twelve times the size of Lake Constance. The floods destroyed local health facilities. The standing water caused malaria, respiratory diseases and diarrhoea.

Our Emergency Medical Team showed what effective disaster response looks like in practice. They were on site within a few days and provided acute emergency medical aid. We also provided essential drugs to ensure the treatment of 10,000 people over three months. At the same time we supported local partner organisations in providing humanitarian aid.

Not only in Mozambique, but also in many other countries, especially in Asia and the Americas, it is our partners who make the difference on the ground. They know the communities, their needs and hardships. Together with our partners, we were able to provide targeted and needs-oriented support where it was most needed. 28 percent of our humanitarian programme spending we passed on to our partners last year. Therefore, we have more than fulfilled our obligation to Charter 4 Change, of an achievement of which we are very proud.

**It is you, dear friends, who make this commitment and these developments possible. I thank you for this on behalf of all Johanniter.**

Yours truly,



Photo: ingasommer.de

Susanne Wesemann  
Director of Johanniter International Assistance



Photo: Eva Beyer

# Our Approach

Together with people all around the world, we are striving for a life with dignity and health – in times of crises and for a better future. To this end, we are focusing our work on two overall objectives: Ensuring survival and strengthening resilience. We tailor our measures to the needs of the people affected and work closely with local partners.

Using international quality standards, we regularly monitor the implementation of these measures. The valuable results of our impact monitoring are then incorporated into the new projects. In this way, we are constantly improving our work and implementing our claim as a learning organisation.

## International Assistance

# Strengthening Resilience in the Context of Disaster Response and Humanitarian Aid

### Securing Livelihoods

The need for humanitarian aid throughout the world has increased dramatically in recent years. Numerous long-lasting armed conflicts and increasingly extreme weather events mean that more and more people regularly rely on humanitarian aid for their survival.

Johanniter is active in disaster, crisis and conflict regions. Our primary goal is always to enable the survival of the affected people in dignity and security.

### Strengthening Resilience

Resilience refers to the ability of people to withstand challenging situations. Johanniter defines resilience as an individual or a community capacity to overcome the consequences of crisis, violent conflict, natural disasters or climate change without jeopardising their livelihoods in the medium term, while at the same time being better prepared for future crises.

In programmes that aim for increased resilience among the affected population a holistic approach is required to enhance and expand the capacities of individuals and communities. Where possible, Johanniter strives to implement integrated programmes that incorporate its core competences in the areas of health care, fighting malnutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, as well as food security and income generation. In this context, it is also important that considerations regarding resilience strengthening are made already during the emergency relief phase and later linked to reconstruction and longer-term development-oriented activities.

**2.1 million** people benefited directly from our aim to ensure a life with health and dignity.

## Mozambique

# Linking Disaster Response with Rehabilitation

Disaster response, emergency relief and transitional aid are considered jointly in humanitarian assistance. After Cyclone Idai in Mozambique, the individual phases were well coordinated with each other to be able to provide help as needed.



Photo: Lena Mucha

Our Emergency Medical Team provided basic medical treatment to 842 patients in the Búzi district.

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai left a trail of destruction in its wake in Mozambique. Johanniter immediately responded with an assessment team to prepare our disaster response. In the rural district of Búzi in Sofala Province, our Emergency Medical Team provided basic medical care to 842 patients in April after the floods had destroyed the local health facility. Diarrhoea and respiratory diseases as well as malaria were among the most common clinical symptoms.

Mozambique is among the ten poorest countries in the world. Accordingly, basic services are poorly equipped in almost all areas. After Idai, according to the UN the number of people in need of aid rose to 2.5 million. For 1.6 million people, the food situation deteriorated significantly after the cyclone. "Under these conditions it was important to provide emergency relief alongside our disaster response," says Jörn Ostertun, Head of Logistics and Disaster Response at Johanniter International Assistance. "Our goal must always be to swiftly work with people to create the necessary capacities so that they can better survive this and future crises," says Ostertun.

### Relief Phases with Seamless Transitions

Therefore, in each mission we strive to improve our response mechanisms, linking disaster response with emergency relief and transitional aid. In Mozambique Johanniter teams provided important information in the health sector for the health cluster, contacted local organisations and worked with them to assess the need for assistance.

The result: With the conclusion of the disaster response operation in Búzi at the end of April 2019, the first distributions of relief goods had already taken place in the province of Manica. 1,000 families received seeds, tools, hygiene kits and mosquito nets. A rural health centre was equipped with medication and medical equipment for several months. Chlorine tablets and special foods for malnourished children were also distributed.

A local health station was supported in the treatment of undernourishment and malnutrition with supplementary food.



Photo: Tommy Ramm

Manica, we produce the most agricultural products in the country, but 42 percent are suffering from malnutrition," explains Ernesto Tuia, head of the partner organisation Kubatsirana. On one hand, people produce in order to sell, and on the other hand, there is a very unbalanced diet, which can lead to deficiency symptoms.

Therefore, in November 2019, Johanniter started a second project in three districts of the province of Manica for 750 families. The project supports the people with seeds and tools as well as additional training. They learn more about better cultivation methods, hygiene habits and food preparation. "Through these measures we strengthen the health and self-sufficiency of the people and thus their resilience," Tuia explains.

### Climate Change Increases People's Vulnerability

Cyclone Idai has revealed the enormous vulnerability of the food supply in addition to health care. According to residents of the province of Manica, the climate has been evolving; with hot, dry periods and frequent heavy rainfall, which have directly impacted agriculture. In addition, slash-and-burn agriculture has been used to gain arable land, which is quickly leached out by monocultures and erosion. The yields are lower, hunger is greater.

"It is a paradox: here in the province of

## Phases of our Support after Cyclone Idai



Photo: Thorsten Thor/ADH



Photo: Lambert Coleman

Johanniter staff and congregation members provided information about Ebola in public places.

## Democratic Republic of Congo

# Johanniter's Focus on Preventing the Spread of Ebola

In July 2018, the Ebola virus broke out in the provinces of North Kivu and Ituri in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. In addition to providing basic health care, Johanniter stepped up preventive measures to curb the spread.

More than 350 health workers from rural communities educated about 30,000 people, and 238 hand-washing stations were set up by the end of 2019 in heavily frequented places such as churches, schools and markets. Measures like these helped to prevent the deadly Ebola virus from spreading to the communities in North Kivu, where Johanniter supports basic health care. Four suspected cases in the health stations were immediately reported to the responsible hospitals. Fortunately, the results were negative. In total, around 3,400 people throughout the country contracted Ebola, and only every third patient survived the infection.

The nurse Jamie Lukoo works in the health centre of Kibabi. He was assigned to train and manage 68 local health workers. "The men and women are raising awareness of Ebola among the population and encouraging them to wash their hands regularly and avoid physical contact," explains the 35-year-old. The helpers were selected by the communities themselves. This is an important aspect, because their word often counts more than that of strangers.

These people have already experienced a similar situation. They are aware of preventive measures in their personal environment.



Photo: private

Louis Massing, general practitioner and head of the Johanniter office in Goma

Distrust runs deep in a region marked by violence and war. The Johanniter have gained trust in the country through their presence since 1995. With the support of the German Foreign Office and through donations, in the last years it has been possible to build five health stations and renovate another eleven. Johanniter supplies the facilities with medicine and medical equipment, and provides professional and financial support to the staff.

the vaccination rate is low, especially in these areas, which include North Kivu. "The constant violence against the population forces them to flee, spreading the virus. People live in the forest, in tents or with other families without access to food and clean water. As a result, measles and cholera are once again on the rise," says Anette Müller, head of the Africa department.

The importance of a basic health care system that works all the time was particularly evident last year. In addition to Ebola, 300,000 people in the country contracted measles and more than 6,000 people – mainly children – died of it. Malnutrition and gaps in health care make it easy for the disease to spread. These conditions are particularly prevalent where people are difficult to reach due to conflicts and poor infrastructure. Despite vaccination campaigns,

As awful as the consequences of Ebola and measles are: the experience and established structures offer the vulnerable region a small advantage in the coronavirus pandemic. "These people have already experienced a similar situation. They are aware of preventive measures in their personal environment," says Louis Massing, general practitioner and head of the Johanniter office in Goma. Awareness campaigns in the 22 health zones where Johanniter is active were seamlessly extended from Ebola to the coronavirus.



Photo: Lambert Coleman

**350**  
health workers  
educated 30,000  
people on protective  
measures against  
Ebola.



## Localisation

# Fast and Effective Help Requires Strong Partners at Local Level

# 28 %

of Johanniter's humanitarian funding was passed on to partner organisations

"Ask about any natural disaster: you name it, we have it," said Regina Salvador-Antequisa, head of Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits, Inc. (ECOWEB), with a wink in 2019, describing the severity of the challenges facing the Philippines. The country is subject to a variety of threats, from storms to volcanic eruptions to severe earthquakes. Because of this, Salvador-Antequisa has been working for many years at the local and national levels to ensure that survivors and affected communities are able to independently manage the crisis response.

### Recognising Capacities and Facilitating Access to International Funding

Johanniter is a signatory to the Charter 4 Change initiative. It aims to better integrate local actors into the humanitarian system and to cede them a stronger role in implementation. "Local organisations understandably criticise the high administrative and organisational demands imposed on them," says Wiebke Kessens, who is responsible for strategy and quality at Johanniter International Assistance. "Instead of simply transferring our own expectations and demands – and those of our institutional donors – onto others, we need to recon- gure the balance of power and levels of decision-making. In essence, it

has to be about supporting local actors, recognising their capacities and resources, and facilitating their access to international funding," says Kessens.

In 2018, Johanniter launched Grassroots Organizational Development - Working Towards Humanity (GROWTH), which for the first time made this a central objective. "I hope that GROWTH makes a real difference in the aid system. I believe that it is not only about how much money or help is provided, but also about how this aid changes lives and enables people to tackle their problems themselves", says the head of ECOWEB. A total of ten grassroots organisations from the Philippines, Cambodia and Myanmar are part of the GROWTH program. They are being supported in their organizational development, expanding the scope of their programmes, acquiring their own funding and assuming managerial responsibility by recognizing their own philosophy and values.

### Strengthening Women's Rights

The focus of our partner organisation Women Peace Makers (WPM), based in Cambodia. Female leaders of grassroots movements play an important role in gaining more rights for women and actively involving them in public decision-making processes.

This is why WPM established the Weaving Women's Leadership for Change Program (WWLC) as part of the GROWTH program. WWLC created a nationwide network of 20 female leaders of grassroots movements. As part of the network, they can share their experiences and participate in workshops on team leadership and project management. Female mentors support the participants in their personal and professional development.

Fong Chompey, deputy leader of the Cambodia Indigenous Women Working Group, participated in the WWLC programme in 2019: "The WWLC is a safe space for women to learn together, to express their opinions and inspire and support each other."



Photo: Juan Miguel Torres

Supporting local actors means recognising their capacities and resources.

Supporting

# Local Actors,

Recognising their Capacities and Resources, and Facilitating their Access to International Funding.



Johanniter is among the signatories of the **Charter 4 Change**. This set of eight self-commitments is intended to strengthen the visibility and role of local partner organisations. For Johanniter, this includes emphasising the importance and capacities of local partners to donors and the public, and advocating for their direct support. The Charter also stipulated that, by the end of 2019, 20 percent of all humanitarian programme expenditures should be passed on to partner organisations. Johanniter met this commitment in full, passing on 28% of our funding to our partners.





# Our Employees

## With Heart and Soul

Just like all the other areas in which Johanniter is active, the same applies to international assistance: without our employees, who put their hearts and minds into their daily work, we would not be able to implement our ambitious projects. Wherever possible, the Johanniter teams work together with local partners and affiliated organisations on site. In our country offices, national and international teams coordinate the work locally and closely cooperate with their colleagues in Headquarter in Berlin.



Photo: private

### Diverse and Challenging

Our fields of action are as diverse as the people who work for us. We are always looking for specialists in humanitarian aid and development cooperation – whether in Berlin or for an international assignment in one of our country offices. We employ people in project coordination, financial controlling and logistics coordination as well as specialists, such as in the field of public health or monitoring and evaluation.

### Fair and Fostering

In Germany, Johanniter are regularly awarded as “Top National Employer” (FOCUS ranking). For our international employees, we also offer additional benefits such as a comprehensive insurance package, an expatriation allowance or housing allowance. In the same way, we not only ensure fair working conditions for our national staff, but also offer opportunities for a professional career with Johanniter – beyond the borders. A good example of this is our colleague Boniface Lakony.

**283** employees work full-time for Johanniter International Assistance worldwide.

## I can Reach my Full Potential

Boniface Lakony works for Johanniter International Assistance since 2018. A job advertisement for logistics coordinator in Uganda came at just the right time for the Ugandan. When Cyclone Idai swept over Mozambique one year later, he took over the logistics in the Johanniter Emergency Medical Team and felt that he would like to work internationally. When a position as logistics coordinator became available in South Sudan, he applied and started in an office in Wau in September 2019.

### How did you find out about Johanniter International Assistance?

I found a job advertisement of Johanniter through a local online job board. I was just looking for a new job in the humanitarian sector, as I was seeking a new challenge after several years of work in the logistics area. The work of Johanniter in Uganda impressed me, and I applied for the position of logistics officer in the Uganda office.

### What do you think of Johanniter as an employer?

As an employer, the values of the organisation fit my personality well. Johanniter has a great culture in which people work together as a team and support each other to achieve a desired goal. The organisation offers employees a great opportunity for learning and growth, and values the efforts of its people. Their approach to humanitarian work provides the perfect place to reach your full potential and excel on the career path of your choice.

### What advantages do you see in working for Johanniter?

A stable work environment, a great team culture and a support network. On-the-job training, health insurance and social security all give employees the security to be able to concentrate on their work.

### Would you recommend Johanniter as an employer to your friends?

I have always recommended Johanniter to my friends. I have also always encouraged people I have dealt with in the course of my work to read about the work of Johanniter around the world.

## South Sudan

# Humanitarian Logistics in South Sudan

Logistics is the cornerstone of efficient and rapid assistance in crisis regions. Johanniter maintains one of its largest programmes in South Sudan. More than 80 national and international staff members work in two offices, and over 500 volunteers support measures for better hygiene and to combat malnutrition, especially in the inaccessible countryside. Seven logistics staff and ten drivers work to ensure that supplementary food, building materials, and relief supplies are in the right place at the right time, or that electricity simply comes out of the socket. Team leader Boniface Lakony holds all the strings together.

Good logistics is essential in the medical field



Photo: Lambert Coleman



Photo: Lambert Coleman

The last mile is most expensive and requires the most effort.

“As service providers, we are dedicated to supporting the aid projects,” says the native Ugandan Boniface Lakony. “We coordinate all the procurement and transport requests to the team and delegate these to the responsible colleagues.” This service is a mixture of administrative and coordinating tasks, but also practical challenges, which mainly occur in the local Johanniter office in the city of Wau.

As one of the poorest countries in the world, South Sudan lacks working structures. Bulging warehouses with a smooth delivery process do not exist here. While UN programmes supply additional foodstuffs, other products for relief efforts are procured as locally as possible. “Contact with suppliers must be established and maintained as personally as possible, since not everyone has Internet access,” says Boniface.

Prior to procurement, the team checks whether the licensed dealer meets the minimum requirements and standards. Upon delivery, the logistics team checks the quality and completeness of the supplies and documents it in writing to ensure transparent dealings with financial backers and donors. Then the team takes care of temporary storage of the delivered aid supplies before delivering them to the health stations and aid recipients.

### The Last Mile

Procurement and storage is one challenge, transport is another. The office in Wau has ten off-road vehicles and one small lorry. Due to the distance to health stations and community centers, colleagues often have to travel several hours with the vehicles. The road network often consists of nothing but sand tracks. A few kilometres of road can take hours, and especially in the rainy season, the roads are usually impassable. It is not without reason that the last mile to the aid recipient is the most expensive and time-consuming from a logistics point of view.

Care and maintenance are therefore indispensable if the population is to be reached at all in the end. High-quality replacement parts must be acquired individually and local workshops must be provided for repairs and inspections. Planning is also essential here, as the team must account for the breakdown of vehicles, delivery times of spare parts and required transport services. The vehicles must provide the necessary safety, and scheduled project processes should not fail due to faulty means of transport.

### Energized

Boniface and his colleagues are also responsible for the generators that supply the office with energy. There is no public power supply in Wau. In the Johanniter office in Wau alone, three generators are in operation to supply the team members’ computers, printers, and communication devices with power. Additional generators are used in the office in Juba and in the health stations. “They all need to be regularly maintained and provided with fuel,” says Boniface. He finds it especially satisfying when the deployment of all vehicles on site goes smoothly and he can coordinate the distribution of relief supplies. Even though logistics often runs in the background, logistics is the kit that holds a lot together at such important moments.



# Our Promise

## High-Quality Aid Requires a Network of Actors

In project planning and implementation, we comply with international standards as well as our own internal rules and regulations. We involve the population and local actors such as civil society organisations in every step of a project – from planning to implementation right through to evaluation.

Whether the aid reaches the population as planned, and whether the use of funds is justified is checked by both staff in the country of offices and project managers from Germany on regular monitoring trips. Interim reviews, evaluation workshops and interviews with project participants and employees all show whether measures have been implemented correctly and the stated objectives have been achieved, or whether adjustments are necessary. Each year, selected Johanniter projects are reviewed by external experts. Their recommendations are incorporated into future project design.

To prevent corruption, Johanniter International Assistance has drawn up a comprehensive set of rules with precise specifications for the most vulnerable areas of finance and procurement. Compliance is monitored by, among others, our own dedicated control unit – the so-called Global Support Unit – in Kampala. There, international financial and logistics experts examine the country of offices' work and, when required, undertake training for our staff or those of partner organisations in the project countries.

In addition, some country of offices are subject to mandatory external audits required by their respective governments. Our main donors also audit the projects after completion using their own authorities or auditing companies.

### Our Network

In order to continuously improve our work and learn from others through exchange, as well as to share our own experiences, we are a member of the Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs (VENRO) and many of the working groups based there. On the European level, we are part of VOICE, the European humanitarian umbrella organisation. In addition, we are a member of the ICVA, a global network of non-governmental organisations involved in humanitarian aid. Johanniter has also been a member of the Humanitarian Aid Coordinating Committee of the Federal Foreign Office for many years. As a founding member of the Aktion Deutschland Hilft donations alliance, Johanniter joins together with other German relief organisations to call for help during major humanitarian crises. We work closely with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and have a framework partnership agreement with ECHO, the European Community Humanitarian Aid Office.



## Improving Assistance thanks to Standards

Johanniter projects are based on international quality standards.

As such, we are committed to the principles of the Do-No-Harm approach, the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross, the Sphere Principles and Standards and the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS). Johanniter is also a member of the Logistics Cluster, the global security forum gisf and the German WASH Network. We adhere to the standards of the Initiative Transparent Civil Society and are holders of the DZI Seal-of-Approval for donations.

### Internal Supervisory Bodies and Committees

The internal audit department of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe scrutinises all areas of the organisation's work at home and abroad, monitoring the use of grants and donations to ensure the process is transparent and in line with statutory requirements. It reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control system to guard against corruption. In addition, it checks compliance with internal guidelines and regulations.

In a positive development with regards to **quality management**, in 2019 the International DIN EN ISO 9001 certification was extended for another year to the head office in Germany and by extension to the International Assistance department following an external audit.

### Sphere Principles and Standards

Providing humanitarian aid means taking the needs of people affected by disasters and crises seriously, and enabling them to live in dignity even in emergency situations. Just as in other areas of life such as healthcare or food production, there are international qua-



lity standards that apply to humanitarian aid and make the impact of such assistance measurable. For over 20 years, these have been collated in a handbook for humanitarian workers and actors: the Sphere Handbook has been utilised as a practical guide and support for humanitarian aid workers in emergency and disaster relief situations worldwide since the end of the 1990s, and is continually being updated in light of ever increasing humanitarian challenges. The new German edition was translated by Aktion Deutschland Hilft with the help of funding from the German Federal Foreign Office. Johanniter staff members were involved in the project. In addition, Johanniter Public Health Advisor Dr. Oliver Hoffmann is one of the Sphere Focal Points in Germany.



The Sphere minimum standards provide guidance for the practical implementation of the right to health care.

Photo: Lambert Coleman



Photo: Anthony Mwangi

Project-specific data is collected and evaluated in order to formulate goals and measure their achievement.

## Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation

# Creating a Learning Organisation

Planning, monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) are essential components of each project management cycle. Currently, Johanniter International Assistance is further developing an internal PM&E system.

In July 2019 a needs assessment on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation was conducted at Johanniter International Assistance to assess the current state of affairs regarding PM&E systems and their implementation on site. Additionally, the aim was to explore where exactly country offices need support in that regard.

It was found that country offices predominantly work with planning and monitoring approaches of third-party donors. Due to their abstract orientation, however, these are not always suitable for developing projects on site in a context-specific and culturally sensitive way together with local partners. Organisational learning processes are also neglected.

The challenge for Johanniter internal PM&E standards is to combine the different PM&E needs in the project countries. Our country offices differ in size, structure, type of projects and strategic orientation. While most of the African country offices require a more standardized approach for humanitarian PM&E, the employees in Southeast Asia and the Middle East consider qualitative, participatory and culturally sensitive PM&E methods as necessary, as they work exclusively with local partner organizations.

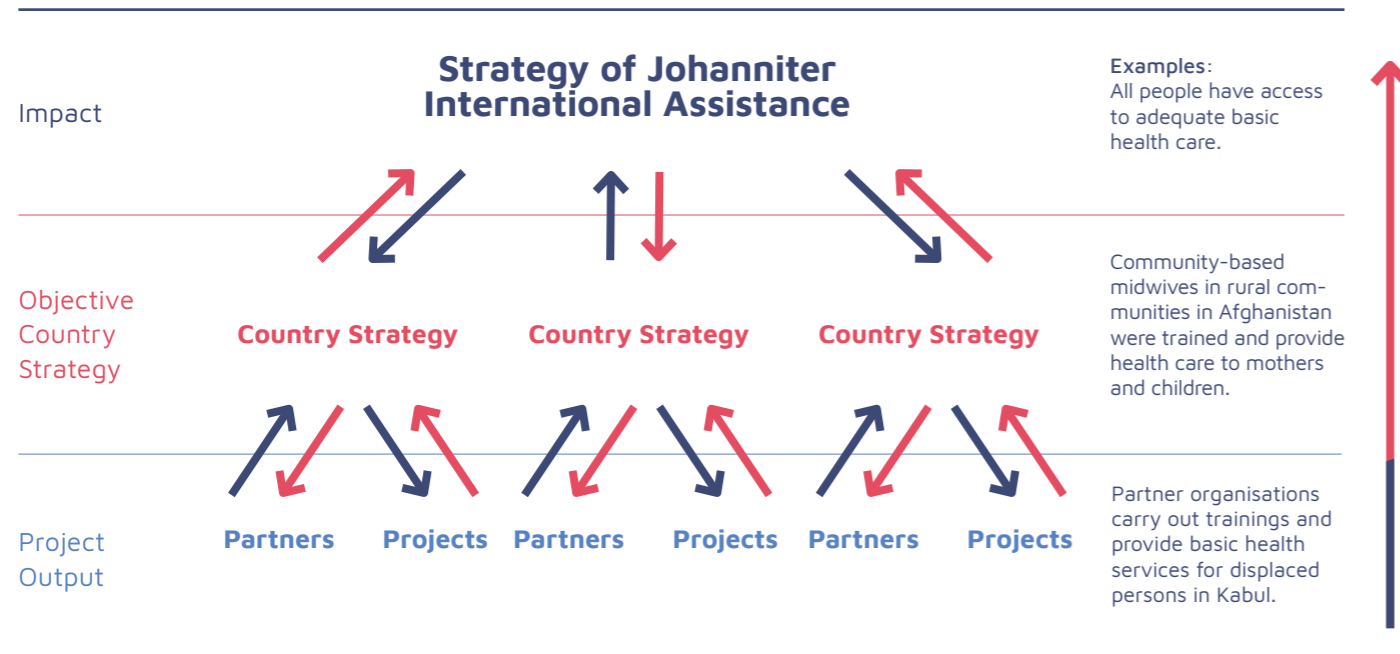
## What is PM&E all about?

In order to develop a sustainable PM&E system that builds on best practices from the field, the standards are developed by a dedicated working group that consists of PM&E staff and contact persons from country offices and head of office. This process is based on the concept of action learning and action research. It is shaped by a participatory, bottom-up approach to meet the needs of the country offices and their working realities. It enhances organisational learning as it generates a regular horizontal exchange on PM&E across all country offices.

A first version of the Johanniter guidelines for planning and monitoring will be finalised in mid-2020.

A **planning process (P)** is providing space for developing desired results together with partners and local communities on the basis of a needs assessment and a context analysis. On the one hand, **monitoring processes (M)** are necessary to observe if all activities lead to desired outputs and improve the living conditions of the selected target groups. They foster organizational- and team learning as lessons learnt are developed and shared between Johanniter teams and partner organisations. On the other, monitoring is needed to report to the donors about the success of a project. **Evaluations (E)** are a more comprehensive way of monitoring that allow, often with support of an external consultant, to reflect more profoundly on assumptions and achievements of the project during or after the implementation phase.

## PM&E Levels at Johanniter International Assistance



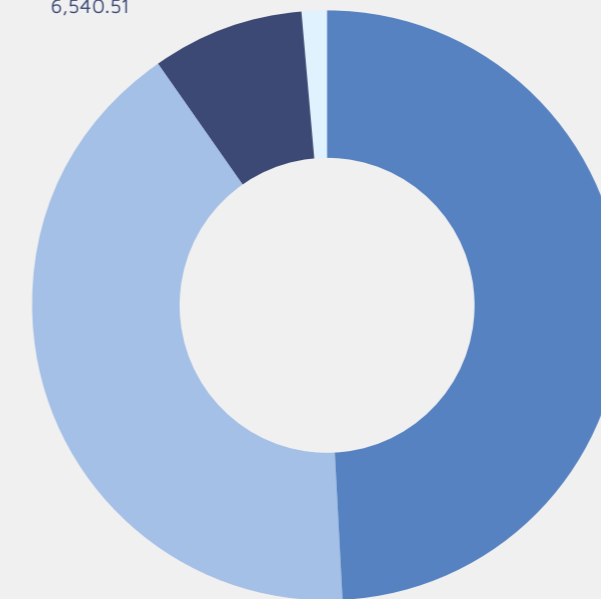
# Statistics

## Project Spending 2019 in Euros

**America**  
8.32 %  
1,600,348.89

Colombia	487,278.89
Ecuador	1,104,329.49
Haiti	2,200.00
Nicaragua	6,540.51

**Global Support Unit\***  
1.37 %  
263,654.32



**Africa**  
49.21 %  
9,469,942.71

Democratic Republic of Congo	4,296,963.69
Djibouti	53,212.47
Kenya	1,018,974.65
Mozambique	766,012.86
South Sudan	2,994,035.67
Uganda	335,381.50
Zimbabwe	5,361.87

**Asia**  
41.10 %  
7,908,606.08

Afghanistan	2,046,303.77
Cambodia	984,948.48
Indonesia	434,559.69
Iraq	330,012.38
Jordan	1,031,982.27
Laos	5,823.49
Lebanon	289,303.05
Myanmar	1,224,061.17
Nepal	543,409.46
Pakistan	35,819.15
Palestine	268,175.67
Philippines	631,105.17
Sri Lanka	35,807.24
Syria	47,295.09

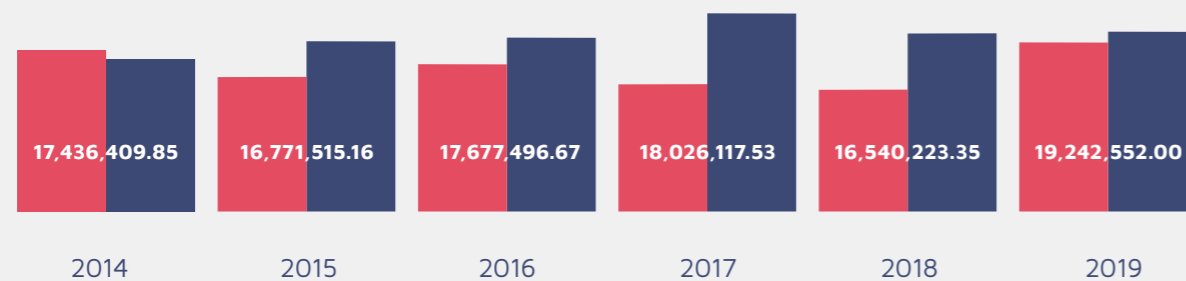
**Overall:**  
19,242,552.00

\*Final expenditure due to office closures or final project implementation from 2018  
\*\*Global Support Unit (GSU): The GSU is a new administrative unit that takes particular account of the increased demands of donors and the self-imposed need for transparency and effectiveness in the management and monitoring of processes. The GSU is based in Uganda and consists of a team of international experts from the fields of finance and logistics. They support the International Assistance departments at headquarters to monitor financial and logistical processes and in the area of documentation. By bundling the day-to-day processes of our country offices and partner organisation through GSU, we attain a higher level of standardisation and a more effective way of working.

## Sources of Funds 2019 in Euros

German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ)	36,907.38	0.19%
World Food Programme (WFP)	90,920.67	0.47%
Energy and Climate Funds at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ-EKF)	158,981.15	0.83%
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	173,369.56	0.90%
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	196,561.78	1.02%
European Cooperation Office (EuropeAid)	207,784.09	1.08%
Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (DG ECHO)	220,271.12	1.14%
Special initiative "ONEWORLD without hunger" at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ-SEWOH)	313,579.14	1.63%
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	369,384.59	1.92%
Private Institutions at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ-PT)	1,543,474.19	8.02%
Development Promoting and Structural Capacity Building Transition Assistance at the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ-ESÜH/-ENÜH)	1,570,189.10	8.16%
German Federal Foreign Office (AA)	5,011,265.25	26.04%
<b>Donations</b>	<b>9,349,863.98</b>	<b>48.59%</b>
<b>Overall:</b>	<b>19,242,552.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

## Development Overview of Donations and Institutional Funding used in 2019 in Euro

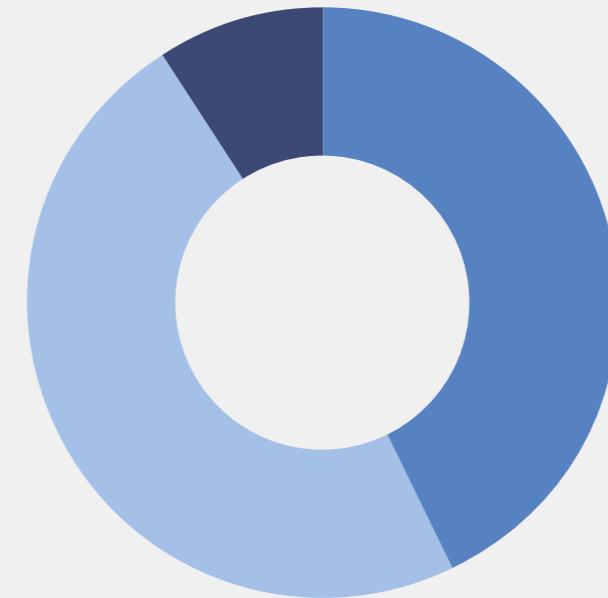


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Donations	8,954,919.52	7,405,548.44	8,173,528.77	7,081,393.78	6,729,393.03	9,349,863.98
Institutional Funding	8,481,490.33	9,365,966.72	9,503,967.90	10,944,723.75	9,810,830.32	9,892,688.02

## Outlook for 2020 in Euros

**America**  
**8.98%**  
**1,855,710**

Colombia	638,936
Ecuador	1,186,774
Nicaragua	30,000



**Africa**  
**42.84%**  
**8,855,700**

Democratic Republic of Congo	3,465,292
Kenya	1,057,489
Mozambique	965,829
South Sudan	3,017,757
Uganda	349,333

**Asia**  
**48.18%**  
**9,958,488**

Afghanistan	1,604,981
Cambodia	1,188,627
Indonesia	427,555
Middle East (Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq)	3,782,758
Myanmar	1,622,169
Palestine	242,398
Philippines	1,090,000

**Overall:**  
**20,669,898**

These funding partners place their trust in us:



# Financial Report

On the following pages you will find the profit and loss calculation as well as the 2019 balance sheet of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe with explanations of the relevant items and the changes compared to the previous year.

## General information

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V., Berlin, has prepared the annual financial statements consisting of the balance sheet, income statement, notes and management report as of 31 December 2019 in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

The association structures its balance sheet and profit and loss account in accordance with §§ 266 and 275 HGB, voluntarily applying the regulations of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for large corporations. The classification and allocation rules for the balance sheet and the profit and loss account have not changed compared to the previous year. The evaluation methods were not changed in the year under review.

## Notes for the profit and loss account

### Revenue

**Sales revenue** is generated by rescue services, day-care centers, nursing services, home emergency calls, driving and flight services, care services/social services, training, menu services, other social services as well as allocations, subsidies and other income. Increases compared to the previous year were recorded above all in the areas of rescue services, home emergency call, day-care centres and care services. The decline is mainly due to a decrease in care services/social services, primarily because of the lower number of facilities for initial and subsequent accommodation for refugees.

**Other operating income** includes income that cannot be allocated to sales or financial income under commercial law. These are primarily membership fees, donations and inheritances, income from the release of provisions and special items, reimbursement of personnel costs and profits from the disposal of assets. Earmarked donations are recognized as liabilities on receipt and only added to the reserves when the association is able to pay.

## Profit and Loss Account (1.1.2019 to 31.12.2019)

The profit and loss account has been prepared in accordance with the cost summary method (Section 275 (2) HGB).

	2019 T €	2018 T €	Deviation T €
Revenue	1,134,717.2	1,022,835.7	111,881.5
Other capitalized own work	401.2	147.5	253.7
Other operating income	133,884.8	136,580.5	-2,695.7
Cost of raw materials, supplies and purchased services	-135,649.5	-128,618.4	-7,031.1
Personnel expenses	-832,600.5	-744,887.6	-87,712.8
Depreciation and amortisation of intangible and tangible fixed assets	-57,075.5	-53,665.4	-3,410.1
Other operating expenses	-226,824.4	-210,284.6	-16,539.8
Financial results	-1,135.0	-7,838.6	6,703.6
Profit before tax	15,718.4	14,269.1	1,449.4
Taxes on income and earnings and other taxes	-558.0	-575.7	17.7
Annual result	15,160.4	13,693.4	1,467.0
Allocation to reserves	-15,160.4	-13,693.4	-1,467.0
<b>Balance result</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>

This also includes an amount of 500,000 Euros, which Johanniter received from Sternstunden e.V.. The other operating income is lower than in the previous year decreased only slightly. Above all, fewer provisions were released in the year under review.

## Expenditures

Expenses for **raw materials and supplies and for purchased services** largely refer to the purchase of food, other operating expenses, flight services, project costs for foreign aid, control center costs/rescue service fees, medical supplies and medications, tax-free payments for the part-time work of volunteers, emergency medical costs, clothing and fees. The increase in costs corresponds to the increase in sales.

**Personnel expenses** include wages and salaries, social security contributions and expenses for pensions as well as for employees in voluntary services. The main reason for the increase compared to the previous year is, in addition to the increase in collective bargaining agreements, the higher number of full-time employees due to the expansion of the range of services offered.

Expenses for **depreciation and amortisation** result from the amortisation of intangible assets and depreciation of property, plant and equipment. The increase is due to the continued high level of investment in tangible fixed assets.

A large number of items are recorded under **other operating expenses**. These include costs of premises, vehicle costs, maintenance and repair, expenses for member recruitment and fundraising, taxes, fees and insurance, advertising costs and telephone and Internet costs. In addition, there are expenses for training, external audits, legal costs and consulting, general personnel expenses as well as business trips and representation. The increase in costs is due to the higher revenue-generating activities.

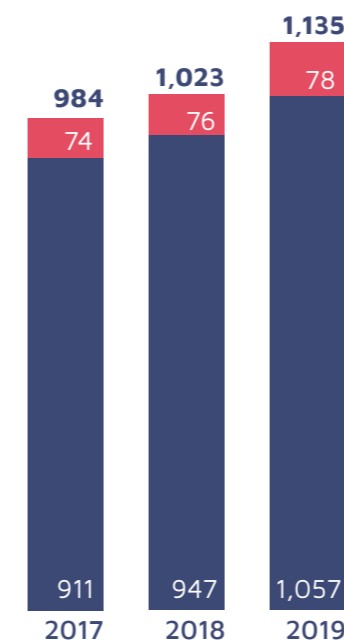
The share of expenditure on public relations and advertising as well as administration in the relevant total expenditure in the year under review, determined in accordance with the allocation criteria of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), amounted to 14.18 percent (administration: 10.71 percent; public relations and advertising: 3.47 percent).

On the income side, the **financial result** is mainly based on income from financial assets and on the expenditure side on interest expenses for long-term investment-linked loans. In addition, write-downs were made on securities due to a temporary decline in stock market prices and, in the previous year, on the carrying amount of the investment in a subsidiary.

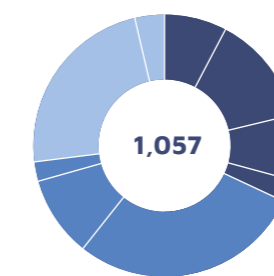
### Balance sheet result

The profit and loss account shows a net profit for the year of 15.2 million Euros. This is allocated to the reserves to ensure the efficiency of the association

## Development of Revenue in million Euros

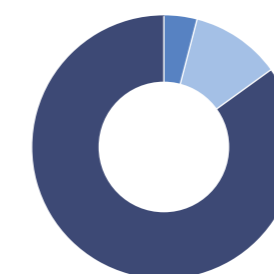


## List of Main Services in million Euros



- 342 Social Services**
  - 70 Support
  - 157 Care
  - 93 Home emergency call
  - 22 Menu service
- 430 Rescue/Medical/Transport Service, Air Rescue**
  - 300 Emergency medical services, Other
  - 109 Driving service
  - 21 Air rescue
- 284 Training/Higher Education**
  - 261 Preschool
  - 23 Education

## Share of Advertising and Administrative Expenditure of the total Expenditure in percent



- 3.7 Expenditure on Public Relations and Advertising**
- 10.5 Administrative Expenditure**

The complete annual financial statements of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V. were audited by Curacon GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Münster, and received an unrestricted audit certificate.

# Transparency

**Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe aims to provide its supporting members, donors and all other related groups with an up-to-date and realistic picture of its work.**

As part of our press and public relations work, we regularly report on our activities at all association levels, inform our sponsors through regular publications, make further information available on our website and publish a comprehensive annual report.

Since 2004, Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe has been the recipient of the donation seal of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI). The DZI awards this seal for one year to charitable organisations that voluntarily submit to an audit, certifying that the organisation is economical and efficient, and that it provides true and transparent information about its use of funds. As a member of the Association of Development Policy and Humanitarian Aid of German Non-Governmental Organisations (VENRO), Johanniter has committed itself to the VENRO Code of Conduct on Transparency, Organisational Management and Control and has joined the initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft e.V. (Transparent Civil Society Initiative), which was founded by Transparency International Deutschland e.V.

## Internal and External Audits

The internal audit department of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe assesses whether the work of the association at home and abroad complies with internal standards and legal regulations. A monitoring system is in place to check whether any identified risks have been dealt with and eliminated. In addition, an external auditing company audits the association's bookkeeping, the annual financial statements and the management report every year to determine whether they comply with the statutory accounting regulations and the principles of correct accounting.

## Acquisition of Supporting Members

In order to fulfil our statutory tasks, we are dependent on the backing of supporting members. In order to win new supporters, our own employees and contracted service providers approach potential supporters at their front door. Their remuneration is partly performance-related. We always make sure that the approach is in line with our own quality standards as well as the joint code of conduct of the major German aid organisations for member recruitment.

## Remuneration Structure

The Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe applies different tariff systems for its 24,800 full-time employees nationwide. These are in particular the Johanniter's own employment contract guidelines, the AVR DWBO Anlage Johanniter (formerly AVR-J) and the employment contract guidelines of Diakonie Deutschland (AVR-DD). The full text of these guidelines is available at: [www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/ak-ausschuss-johanniter/](http://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/ak-ausschuss-johanniter/) and at: [karriere.diakonie.de/ueberblick-arbeitgeberin-diakonie/arbeitsrecht/](http://karriere.diakonie.de/ueberblick-arbeitgeberin-diakonie/arbeitsrecht/)

The AVR DWBO Anlage Johanniter is the predominant collective bargaining system with a share of employees of approx. 78.8 percent, so that the following explanations refer to this.

The gross income of full-time employees subject to collective bargaining agreements is comprised of the basic monthly salary, the special annual payment (13th month's salary) and variable remuneration components (e.g. time supplements, child allowance). In addition, after a waiting period of five years, contributions to the company pension scheme are paid in the amount of four percent of the taxable wage.

In the Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe, based on the AVR DWBO Anlage Johanniter, 13 fee groups (EC) are distinguished on the basis of characteristics. These are subdivided into up to five levels according to the length of service of the employees. The range of the gross annual income on a full-time basis (40 hours/week) is for:

- Employees with activities in higher administrative areas (e.g. directors, heads of desks, advisors) (EC 7, St. 1 to EC 13, St. 5) from Euros 38.2 to 84.4 thousand
- specialists (e.g. nurses, educators, emergency paramedics, physiotherapists (e.g. nurses for the elderly, health care and nursing staff, educators, emergency paramedics, physiotherapists; EC 7 St. 1 to EC 7 St. 5) from Euros 38.2 to 45.9 thousand
- Clerks/secretaries (EC 5 St. 1 to EC 7 St. 5) from Euros 33.5 to 45.9 thousand

The total gross remuneration of the Federal Executive Board - consisting of two full-time and one honorary member - amounted to around 535,000 Euros in the year under review. In addition to remuneration (excluding employer's social security contributions), this includes contributions to the company pension scheme and the non-cash benefit in kind from the provision of a company car for private use. The individual publication of the salaries is contrary to the personal rights of the individual members of the Federal Executive Board.

Further information is available at:

[www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/ueber-uns/transparenz/](http://www.johanniter.de/die-johanniter/johanniter-unfall-hilfe/ueber-uns/transparenz/)

# Report by the Executive Board

The challenges for organisations like Johanniter in the field of humanitarian aid are still on the rise. Ongoing conflicts and increasing climate disasters mean that more people than ever before are dependent on humanitarian aid. The UN Emergency Relief Of fice estimates that around 168 million people are dependent on support in the current year. COVID-19 will noticeably exacerbate this development - the global consequences are not yet foreseeable. Together, we are working on measures to confront this unprecedented situation. International Assistance will do its part and continue to support people around the world.

The fact that we are heading in the right direction is exemplified by our emergency aid mission to Mozambique in March 2019, after Cyclone Idai had caused severe damage. According to UN figures, around 1.8 million people needed humanitarian aid. The mission pointed the way for the future of International Assistance's humanitarian emergency aid, with a closer integration of emergency aid and projects focusing on reconstruction. Thus, emergency aid will be further developed in the current process of repositioning International Assistance with the involvement of the Association.

## Our Volunteers in the Field

After Cyclone Idai our Emergency Medical Team was deployed for the first time since its certification in 2017. A total of 23 volunteers provided emergency medical aid in Mozambique from the beginning of April. In total, we treated around 850 patients and sent 2.5 tons of vital medical supplies to the disaster area to ensure basic medical care for 10,000 patients over three months' time. In addition, medical supplies arrived to treat malaria and cholera patients.

At the end of June 2019, the first deployment of our EMT Type 1 Mobile in Mozambique was evaluated in Berlin. In a personal conversation with the participants, we thanked all the volunteers for their commitment. The volunteers from Germany and Austria as well as the full-time employees of International Assistance from Germany and the project countries

shared their experiences and worked together on the further development in the fields of medicine, logistics, and assessment, among others.

## One Year of International Assistance under New Leadership

In December 2018, we appointed a new director of International Assistance: Susanne Wesemann. Together with a competent and committed team, she has been shaping the strategic development of International Assistance and driving forward the necessary changes ever since. We have taken this step in order to respond to global developments and tasks in the field of humanitarian aid and development cooperation and to continue to make our International Assistance sustainable.

## Economic Development

In 2019, Johanniter International Assistance managed 75 projects in 20 countries with a total financial volume of 19,242,552 Euros. In terms of the overall organisation, this represents an increase in turnover of 16.3 percent compared to the 2018 financial year: Last year's expenditure amounted to 16,540,223 Euros.

At the end of 2019, the project expenses consisted of 9,892,688 Euros in third-party funds and 9,349,864 Euros in donations. Compared to 2018, this meant an increase in spending third-party funding by one percent and an increase in spending our own resources by 39 percent. We have a positive outlook on the future development and will witness the first successes of the initiated change this year.

We would like to thank our donors, who support our commitment worldwide and thus make our work possible in the first place.

As in 2018, in 2019 our most important third-party donors were the Federal Foreign Office with 5,011,265 Euros and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development with 3,586,223 Euros. However, various institutions of the United Nations and the EU also supported our work in 2019, here with a total volume of 1,295,199 Euros. International Assis-



# Outlook

tance sees the trust which various third-party donors have placed in us as a sign of appreciation for our work.

## Our Partnership Approach

We are currently continuing a transnational project in Southeast Asia that we launched in 2018. The capacities of five partner organisations in Myanmar, Cambodia and the Philippines will be strengthened over the long term. When grassroots organisations are reinforced, civil society also grows, contributing to social change. This is the basis of our approach to global partnership.

## Transparency and Accountability

Transparency is a very high priority to International Assistance. This includes the responsible handling of the donor funds entrusted to us. As one of the largest aid organisations in Germany, with the voluntary audit by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) we want to demonstrate that we handle the funds entrusted to us carefully and transparently. The DZI donation seal is an important orientation aid for all those who wish to donate money to charity. Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe has been using the DZI donation seal since 2004.

In order to work sustainably and successfully, it is essential for us to critically question our structures and working methods. This is why we are a member of the Association of Development Policy and Humanitarian Aid of German Non-Governmental Organisations e. V. (VENRO). With the jointly developed guidelines, we commit ourselves to transparency, organisational management and monitoring in accordance with the VENRO Code of Conduct.

Since 2012, these self-imposed obligations have been expanded through our membership in the Transparent Civil Society Initiative. This association of numerous actors from civil society and science in Germany defines ten basic areas that every civil society organisation should make publicly available – including its statutes, personnel structure, the names of key decision-makers, and the origin and use of funds.

Furthermore, International Assistance prohibits any form of corruption in the activities of the organisation and our local partner organisations. The applicable guidelines against corruption, fraud and conflict of interest are binding for employees and volunteers. These are also set out in our Code of Conduct, which was revised in 2019 as part of our efforts to raise behavioural awareness.

Our Uganda-based Global Support Unit (GSU) has been active since the middle of last year. The GSU supports our country offices worldwide in the areas of finance and logistics. In 2019, the division of responsibilities between country offices, the national office and GSU was established and coordinated. This resulted in training sessions in our country offices, which strengthened our cooperation with partner organisations and thus freed up new capacities. This year we will evaluate the activities of GSU and re-tune our further course of action.

Yours, the national executive board



Photo: Andreas Schoelzel

Thomas Mähner, Hubertus v. Puttkamer, Jörg Lüssem

The corona pandemic also influences our ways of working in general and in particular the on-going change process. The humanitarian sector and all organisations active in it are predicted to undergo extensive change in the next decade. This change will be determined by fragility, climate change, political crises and new health challenges such as the coronavirus pandemic.

To ensure that International Assistance continues to actively shape its position in international humanitarian aid and development cooperation in a proactive, forward-looking manner, we initiated a comprehensive change process at the beginning of 2019. The focus here is on sharpening our organisational profile, especially in terms of impact and relevance. This review is based on the current strategy and its further development. Together we will pursue our programmatic and financial goals in a consistent and cross-departmental approach. This also includes empowering country offices and continuing our successful approach to partnership.

COVID-19 impacts our worldwide involvement and aid projects. The consequences are not yet foreseeable. COVID-19 affects countries impacted by crises all the more severely. We are therefore adapting our current project activities to respond. The aim is to maintain regular aid measures as far as national restrictions and security conditions allow. In addition, we focus on preventive measures to protect people in the project countries from infection and the COVID-19 virus. This is a task that will in all probability take us well beyond the current year.

The Corona pandemic also influences our ways of working in general and in particular the on-going change process. Planned meetings on site now take place virtually. We will use the experience gained from these to further develop our strengths in the digital field.

With your support we can achieve our goals and support people worldwide. Together with you, we are committed to facilitating life in health and dignity and for a better future. Therefore, we would be all the more pleased if you would continue to join and support us.

Many thanks!

Yours truly,

Susanne Wesemann, on behalf of the Johanniter International Assistance team

## Covid-19

# Outlook on the Challenges posed by the Corona Pandemic

Even though this report concerns the work of the Johanniter in 2019, we cannot ignore the developments of the past months. The changes and influences caused by the novel virus Covid-19 are too pronounced; millions of people worldwide have become ill and hundreds of thousands have died. Johanniter has therefore modified its activities accordingly.



Photo: Kubatsirana



Photo: OHW

Every **13<sup>th</sup>** infected person worked in the health sector.

"We must not turn our eyes away from already existing emergency situations and the people affected by them."

warned Susanne Wesemann, director of Johanniter International Assistance, at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

The Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the locust plague in East Africa or the latent insecurity and flight of thousands within Afghanistan are only some examples. Their health care systems are often tenuous. "This makes preventive measures to avoid major outbreaks there all the more important," said Wesemann.

In March, the Johanniter had already started to educate people in several countries about coronavirus and provide hygiene materials. In **Afghanistan**, medical teams are conducting fever screenings on major access roads to major cities. Posters and flyers have been distributed in the informal settlements of Kabul to educate and warn people. In addition, families have received hygiene materials. A study conducted by Johanniter in cooperation with national partner organisations examined the situation of employees working in healthcare. In many places, their protection was insufficient. Every 13th infected person worked in the health sector. As a result, the provision of protective equipment was improved.

In **Mozambique**, our partner organisation Kubatsirana provided 150 tons of water, soap and chloride solution for water purification, which are utilised at highly frequented places like markets and bus stops. The aim is to minimize transmission where large numbers of people meet. In contrast to Germany, a longer-lasting quarantine is unthinkable for deeply impoverished countries like Mozambique. Since most people live on a daily wage, sheltering at home is hardly an option.

In addition to coronavirus, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** is also dealing with the deadly Ebola virus. More than 2,200 people have died from it since 2017. In May 2020, Ebola appeared in the northwest of the country once again. The Johanniter team in the province of North Kivu has been providing information and promoting hand washing as part of basic health care. In the meantime, preventive measures to protect against Covid-19 have also been included.

For many countries, the all-clear signal is not yet in sight. In addition to many undiscovered cases due to a lack of testing capacity, infections are still on the rise in many places. "COVID-19 will keep us busy for months to come and will hit countries with weak health care systems the hardest," says Susanne Wesemann.

# Projects in 2019

Country	Projects	Primary Target Group	Period	Donors	Total Budget
<b>Africa</b>	<b>DR of Congo</b>	Improvement of basic health care, integrated emergency health and nutrition measures for IDPs and the population in health zones Masisi, Mweso and Katoyi in Masisi and Mweso	1.4.17–28.2.22	AA, UNICEF, ECHO, UNDP Pooled Fund, ADH, JUH	9,495,981.41 €
		Sustainable improvement of health services and health of the population in Masisi and Mweso	1.12.17–30.6.21	BMZ-ÜH	3,671,778.00 €
<b>Djibouti</b>		Basic health care and community-based rehabilitation of people with disabilities	1.2.17–31.1.19	BMZ-PT	250,000.00 €
		Extended primary health care for refugees and host communities in Kalobeyei and Kakuma, northwest of the country	1.9.18–31.3.20	AA, ADH, JUH	597,490.00 €
<b>Kenya</b>		Food (corn, beans, oil and salt) and drinking water for the drought-affected population in Turkana in northwest Kenya	6.9.19–30.4.20	ADH	123,506.00 €
		Food vouchers for the population affected by severe flooding in Mandera	1.12.19–29.2.20		60,000.00 €
<b>Mozambique</b>		Distribution of non-food items (WASH, hygiene kits and food security; seeds & tools)	8.4.19–10.5.19	JUH	80,000.00 €
		Improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene of vulnerable groups affected by Cyclone IDAI	15.5.19–30.4.20		180,000.00 €
		Assistance in health, nutrition & food security and water purification (Buzi) IDAI in Buzi	15.5.19–26.1.20	ADH	100,400.00 €
		Agricultural recovery and food security for communities affected by Cyclone IDAI	1.1.19–31.7.20		334,000.00 €
		Agricultural recovery, food security and public health for communities affected by Cyclone IDAI	16.11.19–15.2.21		402,183.34 €
		Integrated emergency nutrition services for malnourished children under 5 years, Western Bahr el Ghazal	20.3.18–29.2.20	South Sudan Humanitarian Fund	409,090.73 €
		Reproductive health and protection services for women and girl affected by conflict in Western Bahr el Ghazal	1.12.18–31.12.19	Elise Kröner Fresenius Stiftung, ADH	450,000.00 €
		Integrated nutrition, health and hygiene project in Jur River and Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal	1.1.19–31.12.21	UNICEF, JUH	3,818,543.00 €
		MAM prevention and treatment in Jur River and Wau	1.1.19–31.12.19	WFP	329,733.00 €
		Integrated nutrition, WASH & protection assistance to IDP & host communities in Wau County	1.1.19–31.12.19	ECHO, JUH	1,072,139.00 €
<b>South Sudan</b>		Stabilization Center - treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition in Wau/POC	1.1.19–30.4.20	ADH, JUH	124,542.06 €
		Integrated emergency measures for conflict-affected communities in Western Bahr el Ghazal	1.3.19–31.10.20	AA, ADH, JUH	1,900,260.21 €
		Improved access to safe water, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for vulnerable population	1.5.19–31.1.20	CONRAD Stiftung, ADH	189,000.04 €
		Construction of a maternity ward and support of maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) at Kangi PHCC in Jur River County, Western Bahr el Ghazal	1.6.17–30.9.20	Schweizer Kommende des Johanniterorden	183,773.00 €

	Enhancing equal opportunities and inclusion in health and other social services for PSN refugee settlement	350	refugees	14.5.18–15.6.19	ADH	<b>72,569.00 €</b>
	Increased resilience for refugees and resident communities in Kyangwali refugee settlement	1,080		1.12.19–30.11.21	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>357,125.00 €</b>
<b>Uganda</b>	Phase 2 - improve sanitation & hygiene (South Sudan), for refugees and host communities in Paloryina	46,260		1.12.18–31.5.19		<b>75,269.00 €</b>
	Promotion of improved nutrition in Palabek settlement and surrounding host community	1,471	refugees and host communities	2.9.19–30.4.20	ADH	<b>99,510.00 €</b>
	Sanitation, hygiene and nutrition project (SAHN-P) for South Sudanese refugees and host communities	1,860		1.12.19–31.5.20		<b>53,500.00 €</b>
<b>Asia</b>						
	Improved access to primary health care, drinking water, hygiene and medical services in Informal Settlements of Kabul	51,710	IDPs, refugees, returnees, host communities	1.10.17–30.4.20	AA, GIZ, JUH	<b>1,352,441.00 €</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	Emergency Winterization Support for most vulnerable and war affected people living in Informal Settlements of Kabul	3,500	IDPs	1.12.19–31.3.20	JUH	<b>100,000.00 €</b>
	Provision of health, nutrition and psychosocial services for IDPs and Kuchis	157,600	Gulan Camp and host communities	1.12.17–30.9.19	AA, JUH	<b>563,764.00 €</b>
	Community Midwifery Center CME Takhar, Education programme for midwives	30	women	18.1.18–17.1.21	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>497,471.00 €</b>
	Trauma care with protection measures in conflict affected areas in Kunduz	10,585	patients	15.2.18–31.3.19	CHF / OCHA	<b>639,691.00 €</b>
	Increased resilience of vulnerable farmers in Kratie and Stung Treng provinces through integrated agriculture, income generating measures and awareness raising on consequences of climate change on food security.	12,135	farmers	1.3.16–28.2.20	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>1,399,891.00 €</b>
<b>Cambodia</b>	Improved nutrition and health status of the rural population in the northeast provinces of Ratanakiri and Mondulakiri through multisectoral approach.	24,132	indigenous and particularly vulnerable small farmers	1.1.17–31.12.20	BMZ-SEWOH, JUH	<b>1,625,389.48 €</b>
	Reduction of hunger and improved living conditions for poor households, Kandal	8,610	women of childbearing age, children under 5	1.1.18–31.12.21	BMZ-SEWOH, JUH	<b>500,000.00 €</b>
	All Ears Cambodia: Listen Out Loud: Kratie	11,500	patients with ear diseases	1.4.18–30.3.20	Tereska Stiftung	<b>105,000.00 €</b>
	Disaster Response for the earthquake and tsunami affected population in Central Sulawesi	12,000	Earthquake affected families and school children	7.10.18–18.5.19		<b>369,344.08 €</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	Early Recovery Assistance Project (ERAT) to Communities Affected by the Earthquake and Tsunami in Central Sulawesi	4,000	Earthquake affected families	15.7.19–15.7.20	ADH	<b>328,957.42 €</b>
	Promotion of a communities affected by the earthquake and tsunami in 2 communities, Toaya and Lemusa, Central Sulawesi	45	members of youth organisations	2.9.19–2.9.20		<b>107,494.98 €</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	Basic & mental health and community dialogue in Alqosh, Nineveh	16,625	IDPs and host communities	1.10.18–30.6.20	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>477,143.90 €</b>
<b>Jordan</b>	Promotion of resilience among particularly vulnerable groups of people in Al Ramtha	1,310	women and girls	1.9.17–31.5.19	BMZ-PT, Kirchenkollekte, ADH	<b>636,300.99 €</b>
<b>Laos</b>	School-based sanitation	179	schoolchildren and teachers	1.9.18–31.3.19	Deutsche Botschaft	<b>11,500.00 €</b>
<b>Lebanon</b>	Strengthen the resilience of youth with and without disabilities through socio-economic empowerment	216	youth	15.12.18–31.12.21	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>1,036,304.00 €</b>
	Provision of quality healthcare to the Syrian Refugees	1,750	syrian refugees	1.6.19–31.7.19	ADH	<b>65,971.86 €</b>
	Community-based resilience to natural and secondary disasters in central Myanmar	22,031	people in 15 villages	1.8.16–31.10.19	AA, ADH, JUH	<b>800,000.00 €</b>
<b>Myanmar</b>	Reintegration of returnees and resilience strengthening (...) in Karen State	14,412	IDPs, returnees and host communities	1.9.16–31.3.21	BMZ-ÜH	<b>2,496,244.00 €</b>
	Improved Livelihoods for marginalized people in Rakhine State	8,401	ethnic minorities (Rohingya, Bengali, Muslim, Christ)	1.4.18–31.3.20	ADH	<b>203,236.76 €</b>
<b>Nepal</b>	Livelihood security, reintegration & self-directed development of Mine Victims	18,000	Mine victims and communities	1.6.19–31.12.22	BMZ-ÜH	<b>1,045,987.00 €</b>
	Better Childhood, Better Future	4,815	children in school age	1.5.18–15.6.19	ADH	<b>260,280.02 €</b>
	WASH Improvement in Karthali, Sindhupalchok	948	women, kids and patients with disabilities	1.7.18–31.10.19		<b>316,544.47 €</b>
	Operation of a research laboratory for hereditary retinal diseases, Jerusalem, West Bank and Gaza Strip	212	patients and doctors	30.12.15–31.3.19	Europe Aid/ St. John	<b>756,543.00 €</b>
<b>Palestine</b>	Improving access to the labour market for people with disabilities and strengthening their economic participation in the West Bank	300	patients with disabilities	15.12.18–31.12.21	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>768,339.00 €</b>
	Strengthening Resiliency in coastal slum communities of Davao City, Tambayan	2,760	women, children, people with disabilities, men	15.9.16–31.8.19	AA, JUH	<b>711,098.10 €</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	Participatory governance in local action planning on climate change	1,000	poor communities with high risk factors	1.11.19–31.5.22	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>1,266,667.00 €</b>
	Strengthening SURGE Capacities in Mindanao	192	member of local R.O.N. networks	1.9.19–31.12.19	ADH	<b>19,667.42 €</b>
	Survivor community-led response to vulnerable families affected by earthquakes in Cotabato	800	Earthquake affected in Cotabato	22.11.19–31.3.22		<b>119,380.69 €</b>
<b>Latin America</b>						
	Programme to improve the living conditions of internally displaced persons, socially disadvantaged and marginalised families, Montería, San Pelayo	2,486	families, staff of kindergarten	1.11.15–31.3.19	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>665,611.00 €</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	Basic health care, nutrition and psychosocial support for internally displaced persons and Venezuelan refugees in Antioquia and Córdoba	23,000	IDPs, refugees of Venezuela, landslide victims	1.12.17–30.11.20	AA, ADH, JUH	<b>1,115,375.00 €</b>
	Creation of local capacities for sustainable high-altitude management as a contribution to climate protection and adaptation of small-scale farming production systems to climate change	7,626	families of indigenous population in the border region of Ecuador/ Colombia	1.1.16–30.6.19	BMZ-EKF, JUH	<b>1,524,000.00 €</b>
<b>Ecuador</b>	Sustainable drinking water supply for families in 20 indigenous highland communities in the northern Andes	10,500	Small farming families from indigenous highland communities	1.1.16–30.6.19		<b>1,726,630.00 €</b>
	Women's health and prevention of violence in Sucumbios	32,470	women	1.12.17–31.12.20	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>653,293.70 €</b>
	Food sovereignty and income security in the border region Ecuador-Colombia	9,200	women, children, youth	1.11.19–31.10.22		<b>1,326,662.00 €</b>
	Participatory and sustainable rural development and promotion of food sovereignty	4,600	farmers	1.11.19–30.4.22		<b>1,035,517.00 €</b>
<b>Haiti</b>	Reconstruction after Hurricane Matthew in Torbeck, Les Cayes	800	children	1.2.18–30.8.19	ADH, JUH	<b>60,000.00 €</b>
<b>Regional Programmes</b>						
<b>Worldwide</b>	Strengthening global humanitarian WASH coordination structures and local capacities	65	staff of humanitarian NGOs	1.1.19–31.12.19	AA, JUH	<b>93,109.25 €</b>
<b>Lebanon, Uganda</b>	Increasing and reinforcing capacity of employees of humanitarian organisations and local partners in the international standards Sphere and CHS	3,625	participants in trainings	1.4.19–31.3.21	AA	<b>8,125.00 €</b>
<b>Cambodia, Myanmar, Philippines</b>	Strengthening the role of grassroots civil society organisations in social transformation processes in Southeast Asia (GROWTH)	1,055	staff of local NGOs and networks	1.10.18–30.9.22	BMZ-PT, JUH	<b>1,962,319.00 €</b>

AA: German Federal Foreign Office  
ADH: Aktion Deutschland Hilft e.V.  
BMZ: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development  
BMZ-EKF: Energy and climate fund of BMZ

BMZ-PT: Private Sponsor of BMZ  
BMZ-SEWOH: Special Initiative – "EINEWELT ohne Hunger" of BMZ  
BMZ-UH: Transition Assistance of BMZ  
CHF/OCHA: Afghanistan: Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund

ECHO: European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department  
GIZ: German Society for International Cooperation  
JUH: Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V.  
UNDP: UN Development Programme

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund  
WFP: World Food Programme



# JOHANNITER

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In 1099, Christian knights joined a lay brotherhood that cared for sick and poor pilgrims in a lodging house in Jerusalem. They called themselves "Johanniter" after their patron saint, John the Baptist. In 1382, the Province of Balley Brandenburg received a special position in the Order with the Treaty of Heimbach: The protestant Johanniter-Order developed from it later, while the Catholic branch became known as the Order of Malta. Today, the internationally active Order of St. John is a community of Protestant Christians who are committed to serving others. In order to heal and care for the sick and those in need of help, Johanniter founded the religious orders shown below. In addition, the Order includes the Youth in the Order and the Johanniter Foundation.

## Johanniter Orders — Johanniter Foundation

Around 4,100 members

<b>Johanniter-Schwwesternschaft e. V.</b> (Johanniter Nursing Organisation)	Founded in <b>1885/86</b>	<b>Johanniter-Hilfsgemeinschaften</b> (Johanniter Humanitarian Group Services)	Founded in <b>1951</b>	<b>Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e. V.</b>	Founded in <b>1952</b>	<b>Johanniter GmbH</b> (In-patient Institutions and Subsidiaries)	Founded in <b>2004</b>	<b>Johanniter Seniorenhäuser GmbH</b> (Senior Citizens' Facilities)	7,000 Employees
700 women	6,900 members	79 communities	25,000 and 40,000 Full-time and volunteer workers	252 Regional, district and local associations	1.24 million Supporters	15,000 Employees	118 Hospitals, specialist-/rehabilitation clinics, med. care-/geriatric care facilities	95 Care facilities for the elderly	2 Hospices
						3 Service companies			

