Annual Report 2017
Malteser International
For a life in health and dignity

Who we are:
Malteser International is the international humanitarian relief agency of the Sovereign Order of Malta – a Catholic religious order with a history of over 900 years of dedicated work for the poor and sick.

What we do:
We provide emergency relief in crises such as natural disasters, epidemics, and armed conflicts; as well as implementing long-term transitional aid and development. We work to provide functioning medical structures and to protect health by supporting good nutrition, safe water, sanitation, and hygiene. We also aim to boost the resilience of vulnerable people by encouraging disaster risk reduction.

How we work:
Founded on Christian values and humanitarian principles, our work now encompasses more than 100 projects in 28 countries, helping people in need without distinguishing race, religion, or political conviction.

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Because people who have lost everything to conflict and disaster need a roof over their heads, sufficient food and water.

202,000 of them received food, water, clothing, toiletries, and/or emergency shelter.
Because we refuse to accept the suffering that comes with sickness and injury, 1,650,000 patients were treated in medical facilities with our support all over the world.

30-year-old Rajuma (name changed) received medical treatment from our staff in Bangladesh after fleeing violence in her village in Myanmar.

PHOTO: NOOR AHMED GELAL
Because clean water is a prerequisite for a healthy life. 192,000 people had access to clean drinking water thanks to our projects.
Because an empty stomach hampers the carefree childhood every kid deserves

5,000 school children in South Sudan received a warm meal at school every day – another 17,000 malnourished children under the age of five underwent intensive nutritional therapy.
“If you could make a wish what changes would you like to see in the world by the year 2030?”

De Beaumont-Beynac: I wish there would be fewer people suffering from the consequences of wars, diseases, and hunger. Regarding our work at Malteser International, we want to continue to help people in need and alleviate suffering around the world – our goal is to leave the people with whom we work better off than when we met them.

Peruvemba: I hope for swift and sustainable political solutions to the many conflicts we face today. Humanitarian aid should not have to replace political will. Violent conflicts and wars are the main causes of suffering in many regions where we work. As always, the most vulnerable and innocent bear the most brunt of these conflicts. Protections for civilians must be earnestly enforced. I also hope that in the future we will see the gap between rich countries of the Global North and the poor countries of the Global South reduced – not only in terms of their still enormous economic differences, but also in terms of their ideas and moral standards.

Radtke: With regard to the worldwide refugee situation, my wish is that by 2030 nobody is forced to leave their homeland – for any reason! If, however, this is the situation, I hope that host countries have reasonable conditions in place for hosting refugees.

Looking ahead

Last year, we saw the violent battles for Aleppo and Mosul, a severe food crisis in Africa, and the mass exodus of the Rohingya from Myanmar. 2017 was another year in which millions of people suffered under the most abject conditions. At the moment, there does not seem to be much progress. Is there any reason for hope going forward?

Peruvemba: Politically, we are hardly seeing any movement. Current efforts seem rather trite and ineffectual. I don’t think diplomacy has been applied effectively.

De Beaumont-Beynac: Looking at the overall situation, the development is actually positive on the whole. Since 1990, the number of people living in absolute poverty has been cut in half. The number of people suffering economically able to stand on their own two feet. We are increasingly closing down our project locations because we recognize that our work is no longer needed or has been taken over by local institutions. This is the case in countries like Vietnam, Cambodia, and Thailand. Many African countries have also shown positive develop-

Widespread violent conflicts, forced displacement, natural disasters, and epidemics – the global community is struggling to find solutions to the most pressing humanitarian issues facing our world today. With respect to these challenges, our President, Thierry de Beaumont-Beynac, Secretary General, Ingo Radtke, and Vice Secretary General, Sid Johann Peruvemba explain in an interview how Malteser International is positioning itself for the future.
Looking Ahead

Who have been displaced. We can satisfactorily and effectively bring help to people in need. We must look to the future prospects. These countries have created good processes to include communities in regions where we can satisfactorily and effectively bring help to people who have been displaced.

More political solutions, less displacement, or a change in Malteser International’s direction for the future – what would have to take place in order to be one step closer to realizing your wishes?

Peruvemba: There has to be a paradigm shift in politics, an then a return to more decisive action. We have to ask ourselves: Who is currently obstructing the establishment and implementation of peaceful solutions? I see this as a social and moral project for the protection of the world’s civilian population. We need two specific things: suspension of the right to veto within the UN Security Council in the case of significant war crimes, and a new peace movement that encompasses all sectors of society.

Radtke: While our long-term goal in the face of global refugee emergencies is to help eradicate the root causes of displacement, in the first instance, we strive to enable people lead a life with health and dignity through our work. For us, dignity here means giving people freedom of choice. This approach is exemplified in our cash distribution measures that allow people to decide for themselves how to spend their money. This also means that we have to involve affected people much earlier in the planning phase of our programs and – most importantly – during brainstorming.

Radtke: When we look at the refugee crisis, we are seeing very good approaches in certain project countries. Turkey, for example, has an excellent refugee support system. In Uganda and Lebanon, great efforts are being made to suitably accommodate refugees, and to give them future prospects. These countries have created framework conditions for our work through which we can satisfactorily and effectively bring help to people who have been displaced.

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Radtke: At the organizational level, we need to reinvent ourselves to face the future and this means that we need to ensure that we continue to deliver high-quality aid, while optimizing our structures and creating a broad financial base for the future. Monitoring and evaluation are key components of our project cycle management, and there is a continuous need for optimization in the collection of reliable data. It is also important for us to establish learning procedures within our organization in order to process the acquired information and improve future projects using these findings.

How does Malteser International plan to position itself for the future in terms of structural developments?

Radtke: An important aspect is the expansion of our emergency relief capacities. By the end of 2018, we plan to have our Emergency Medical Team (EMT) certified by the World Health Organization. This team of health professionals (doctors, paramedics, logistics specialists) will be deployable within 72 hours in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, where they must be able to treat at least 100 patients per day. The Emergency Medical Team will also be required to provide all materials for the treatment of patients for the full duration of an emergency intervention. The EMT will enable us to respond swiftly and efficiently in the critical first hours and days after a disaster.

Peruvemba: If our work is to become more people-oriented, then greater decentralization of aid is imperative. This does not mean simply investing more money in local structures, but rather shifting decision-making processes to include communities in regions where we

It is essential that our employees not only internalize our methods and standards, but that they also embody our values.

Ingo Radtke, Secretary General of Malteser International

We want to continue to help people in need and alleviate human suffering around the world.

Thierry de Beaumont-Beynac, President Malteser International

There must be a new peace movement that spans all sectors of society.

Sid Johann Peruvemba, Vice Secretary General and Program Director at Malteser International

It is also important to us that our employees worldwide not only internalize the various methods and standards but also embody our values. We are a Catholic relief agency that has committed itself not only to the humanitarian principles of impartiality, neutrality, and independence, but above all to Christian values of charity and neighborly love. It is important that our employees feel comfortable with these values and that they are clearly reflected in their work.

Finally, we have to think beyond the concept of aid as we know it. In the future, we will look to strengthen partnerships with local youth organizations and social enterprises.

A greater number of local structures also implies less control from headquarters. How do we ensure a continued high standard of quality within our projects?

Peruvemba: We are committed to a high level of transparency, and have pledged to meet various international quality standards. Internal controlling systems such as regular project monitoring and stringent evaluations ensure our programs adhere to these standards.

Additionally, our internal audit department inspects all areas of our work around the world. The department ensures compliance with the directives applicable to our work as well as to the established internal control and risk management systems. We must continue to meet the requirements and standards of our institutional donors toward our projects. Private donors also have a legitimate interest in knowing what is done with their donations.

de Beaumont-Beynac: Over the past year, we initiated a comprehensive process to evaluate our projects according to the principles of the Core Humanitarian Standard – the first results of the evaluation can be found on page 45 of this report. It clearly highlights our strengths, for example, regarding the involvement of local actors. However, we need to include beneficiaries of our work even more effectively within our planning.

These additional control mechanisms are very important for the continuous development of our programs.

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Our global presence:

Africa

The worst humanitarian crisis since the end of World War II

More than 40 million people in nine African countries were no longer able to provide themselves with sufficient food – 2017 saw prolonged droughts and conflict cause a major food crisis in Africa in what was termed the worst humanitarian crisis since the end of the Second World War. We are working in many of the affected countries to combat hunger and its impact employing strategies that are specific to each region, but the situation is still critical. At the same time, we are strengthening our long-term efforts to ensure that appropriate healthcare is available throughout the region.
During the food crisis in northern Kenya, we provided food, cash aid and prepared vouchers for affected populations. PHOTO: NYOKABI KAHURA

In 2017, the Horn of Africa experienced one of the worst periods of drought in decades. Many months of depressed rainfall yielded poor harvests, and when the long-dried rains finally came, they brought devastating storms and floods, causing additional damage that washed away homes and crops. More than 12 million people were affected by the disaster – in July 2017 alone, over 3.5 million people in Kenya became reliant on humanitarian aid for survival. “The effects of the drought are still being felt: despite the rain, water reservoirs are nowhere near refilled, fields cannot be cultivated, and farm animals are only slowly recovering,” says Roland Hansen, Head of Malteser International’s Africa Department.

In many countries, the alarming food insecurity is mainly caused by violent conflict. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo and countries in the Lake Chad region (Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, and Chad), many people have lost their livelihoods due to violence and forced displacement. Since 2013, South Sudan has been in the grip of a civil war, and nearly five million people faced the prospect of starvation in 2017. The situation was no less critical in Nigeria and Cameroon, where more than five million people were dependent on food aid for their daily survival.

Alleviating suffering, tackling the effects of the crises

Our first objective in an acute emergency is to save lives and care for people who have been affected. In Nigeria and Cameroon, for example, we provided emergency relief with an emphasis on the treatment of undernourished children, while improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities for about 173,000 people.

In northern Kenya, we distributed cash, food vouchers, and food to 43,000 people in regions devastated by the drought. The major advantage of distributing cash instead of relief supplies is that people can decide for themselves how they wish to spend their money. According to Hansen, when the people buy from local shops, we achieve the double impact of supporting the local economy. “We tested mobile money transfers with a group of women in Kenya, and we were very pleased with the results. Many families spent the money they received on food and on their children’s education,” Hansen says.

During the year, millions of civilians in South Sudan continued to bear the brunt of violence as conflict escalated in many areas of the country. We were on hand to respond to the resulting food insecurity and related emergencies. Our intervention reached over 150,000 people, including school children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. “By early 2017, the biting food insecurity in South Sudan had put thousands of people in the country on the cusp of death by starvation,” says Hansen. “Fortunately, the international community reacted swiftly to mobilize an immediate response and the catastrophe was averted.”

According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), approximately $5 billion were spent in 2017 to fight food insecurity in Africa and Yemen.

From emergency aid to promoting self-help: Traditional survival strategies put to the test

Following the acute emergency response phase, we design our programs to combat the resulting consequences of the crisis, and address its root causes as far as we can. In doing so, we strive to leave the people we assist stronger and better prepared for future crises.

“This means increasing the resilience of people in Africa’s conflict and drought-prone regions,” Hansen continues. “Conflicts are the drivers of food crises in most countries, and resolving these conflicts is the most important step in addressing the root causes. However, this demands a political solution, and we only have very limited possibilities in this area.

We are already working with the local population in regions that have been affected by the food crisis to revive agricultural production. First, we analyze present traditional survival strategies, and then we adapt these strategies to the new climatic and social conditions on ground. This leads to a range of aid measures that vary from region to region.

What we do in the long term: one goal, regional solutions

Uganda, for example, was not directly affected by the food crisis of 2017, but the country reached the limits of its coping capacities as it welcomed over one million refugees from neighboring South Sudan. The construction of new refugee settlements also led to serious environmental degradation. Hundreds of thousands of trees were cut down to create space for shelter, farmland and wood for cooking.

In this situation, environmental protection and restoration activities play an important role in safeguarding food security for refugees and the local population alike. To reverse environmental degradation in various refugee settlements, we started a tree planting program that led to the growing of over 100,000 trees including...
In addition to this, we are working to raise public awareness in various aspects of environmental conservation, while supporting the people to find alternative income opportunities,” says Hansen.

In Kenya, we employ a different approach in our work with nomads living in areas often affected by drought. Traditionally, people in these areas raise livestock for a living, but successive periods of drought have forced many to leave their homeland in search of good pasture. “Our work here is focused on preparing the local population for the impacts of climate change by supporting them with new income opportunities so that they can continue to live in their homeland,” explains Hansen. “One way we try to strengthen their resilience to climate change is by encouraging livestock diversification to include animals more resistant to drought.”

The challenge: Providing help in forgotten crises

One challenge we face in our work remains the insufficient level of aid directed to humanitarian crises in countries that receive limited public attention. An example is the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the healthcare system is poorly developed as a result of many years of conflict. In nine health zones in the provinces of Ituri, Haut-Uélé, and Bas-Uélé in the northeastern region of the country, our work is focused on improving basic healthcare. We do this by providing medicines and medical equipment for health centers and hospitals, supporting the renovation and construction of health facilities, and training health personnel. Our aid activities in the DRC reached about 1.5 million people in 2017.

In the country.

combat deforestation

Planting trees is one visit to Uganda.

Roland Hansen, Head of the Africa Department, during a project visit to Uganda. Planting trees is one way we are helping to combat deforestation in the country.

PHOTO: PETER PAULS

“Another example of a forgotten crisis country is Burundi,” says Hansen. “After the unrest in April 2015, more than 400,000 people fled from Burundi to neighboring countries Tanzania, DR Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda. People still need urgent assistance. It is our aspiration and our mission to provide help, even in these crises.”

In Tanzania, where over 250,000 Burundian refugees now reside in the northwestern part of the country, maternal mortality is a major problem. 45,000 refugees live in Camp Mtendeli, and healthcare for expectant mothers is extremely precarious – especially with regard to birth-related complications. In May 2017, we were able to complete the construction of a center for surgical obstetric acute care. The procedures – mainly caesarean sections – are now carried out free of charge by highly qualified Tanzanian doctors from the National Red Cross Society, benefiting both refugees and members of the local community. Since operations started in the clinic, more than 300 babies have been delivered by caesarean section.

Outlook: Expanding networks, strengthening partnerships

The hunger crisis in Africa is far from over. “Even in 2018, we are prepared to respond to expected famine conditions in South Sudan and Kenya,” says Hansen. “However, we are not losing sight of our long-term development goals.”

In Kenya, for example, our neonatal health project provides pregnant women with a flexible financing plan for their delivery, allowing them to make pre-payments for hospital fees using a mobile-based system called M-Afya. The “M” stands for mobile and “Afya” is Kiswahili for health. In Uganda, we are working with various partners to strengthen emergency medical care in the country by training paramedics.

Solutions to the challenges faced in many African countries can only be reached through effective partnerships, not only with grassroots organizations but also with the private sector. In Africa, development efforts have become interconnected, and various organizations have to work in close cooperation with one another to bring about a meaningful impact. “The challenges and tasks are simply too complex to manage alone.” Hansen concludes.

Providing healthcare for displaced persons from the forgotten crises regions of DR Congo and Tanzania

Goal: Improved access to quality healthcare for local communities and refugees in nine health centers in the DR Congo and reduced maternal mortality for refugees from Burundi in Tanzania

Our achievements in 2017: Technical and financial support of 160 health centers, medical treatment for 70,000 patients, 4,500 newborns in supported health facilities, and construction of a new center for operative care and birth assistance

Donors: AA, ADH, BAZ and EU

Partners: CASAENHILU, EUF-FAES, Kolping Tanzania, The Red Cross Tanzania, national and local health institutions

Outlook for 2018: New project in Burundi will expand aid to include people affected by the crisis in the country. DR Congo: Supplementary measures in the field of water, sanitation and hygiene for refugees. Tanzania: Construction of an additional maternity clinic.

In countries Tanzania, DR Congo, Rwanda, and Uganda.

Cash assistance for vulnerable families proved to be an effective form of aid during the drought in Kenya.

PHOTO: KOLPING TANZANIA

PHOTO: NYOKABI KAHURA

In Kenya. The “M” stands for mobile and “Afya” is Kiswahili for health.
Our programs in 2017

**Total expenses 2017:** € 9,491,459 | **Previous year:** € 9,567,831 | **Regional costs:** € 278,288  
(including other funds from contracts already booked in the previous year)

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Project location and short description</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Local partners</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| Nigeria | Cameroon  | 11 | Maradi and surrounding region:  
- Control of Sleeping sickness using an integrated strategy  
- Sustainable improvement of nutrition-sensitive agricultural production and of the livelihoods of the population with a special focus on vulnerable groups in Maradi County  
- Wau and surrounding region:  
- Strengthening of agricultural and marketing capacities of vulnerable communities, food and Nutrition Security and WASH in Bussurulbagu Pwajuo, Wau County, Western Bahr el Ghazal  
- Improving the living conditions of OPI and their children through the means of food and nutrition security and hygiene of IDP camps and primary schools as well as improving access to and for particularly vulnerable WPs in Wau  
- Humanitarian Support and provision of humanitarian assistance to the Young at Risk (YAR) in Wau in order to support their reintegration into the society  
- Providing psychosocial care to IDP children by setting up a child friendly space in the disease compound in Wau  
- Vocational Training and Livelihood Opportunities for the conflict-affected population of Wau town and Greater Bahr el Ghazal  
- Juba and surrounding region:  
- Improvement of Food and Nutrition Security and WASH in underserved communities in the peri-urban areas of Juba and for the South Sudanese Refugees and their host communities in Northern Uganda, by establishing a healthy living environment and an improved nutritional status  
- Reducing food insecurity through school feeding programs in Lobiogo area  
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for poor communities and refugee camps  
- Rural development:  
- Improvement of quality of life in a Lopien colony through food security, WASH and medical training  
- Yad and surrounding region:  
- Provision of medication and distribution of flour to vulnerable women and children to fight malnutrition  
- Control of sleeping sickness | AAI, ADN, BMZ, FHI360, GFFP, Seliger Gerhard Stiftung, UNICEF | CERF/ID, Disease Waq, Deo Bosco Waq, DIFTC, HCC, UNHCR, authorities, NORT, NAI, Sudanese Women Federation, RAJ (with support from Malteser International) |
| South Sudan | Sudan  | 11 | € 2,409,899 | | |

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| Tanzania | | 1 | Kakaoko District (Mendele Refugee Camp):  
- Reducing maternal and child mortality by construction of center for acute surgical and obstetric care for Burundian refugees and the host community | AAI | The Kipling Society of Tanzania, Red Cross and Red Crescent Tanzania |
| Uganda | | 1 | Kampala:  
- Self-help groups for mothers of children with physical challenges  
- Reducing Maternal and Child mortality and morbidity and improved neon-births screening, especially for sickle cell disease for a sub-urban low-income population in Kampala  
- Strengthen and contribute to a national task force for the development of emergency medicine and ambulance services in Uganda  
- Arua, Yambio and Gulu Districts:  
- Improving the health conditions and habitat of South Sudanese refugees by improving access to clean drinking water, growing vegetable gardens, planting trees, setting up water committees, building community latrines and distributing hygiene articles and water carriers in various refugee camps  
- Nation-wide:  
- Contribution to a national working group for the development of an emergency medical service and an ambulance system | ADN, BMZ, FHI360, GFFP, Seliger Gerhard Stiftung, UNICEF | CERF/ID, Disease Waq, Deo Bosco Waq, DIFTC, HCC, UNHCR, authorities, NORT, NAI, Sudanese Women Federation, RAJ (with support from Malteser International) |
| Madagascar | | 1 | Maroantsetra (Region Analanjirofo, Province Tsomasina):  
- Supporting reconstruction and strengthening resilience in Malagasy and Arakoa (law communities in Maroantsetra district after cyclone Enawo - Aid included: provision of health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, and prevention of water-borne diseases) | ADH | Order of Malta France |
| Madagascar | | 1 | Masoalona (Region Analavory, Province Tsim Tannerina):  
- Supporting reconstruction and strengthening resilience in Malagasy and Arakoa (law communities in Maroantsetra district after cyclone Enawo - Aid included: provision of health care, psychosocial support, nutrition, and prevention of water-borne diseases) | ADH | Order of Malta France |

**€ 849,375** | **Kongo** | **14** | Marabou County:  
- Climate change adaptation and resource conservation for semi-modal pastoralists in northern Kenya  
- Drought intervention for semi-modal communities in Marabou County, northern Kenya  
- Mobile phone cash transfer programming for Families affected by drought in Marabou county, northern Kenya  
- Resilience strengthening of pastoralist women-groups through digital Basic-alphabetization with free relevant materials in form of booklets  
- Marabou County/Kenya and Omoera/ Ethiopia:  
- Cross-border food security support for vulnerable nomads in areas affected by drought in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia  
- Nacho and Kiuma:  
- M-AoA Innovative healthare in Nairobi informal settlements  
- Investing for impact against tuberculosis and HIV in Nairobi county  
- Marabou County/Kenya and Omoera/ Ethiopia:  
- Cross-border food security support for vulnerable nomads in areas affected by drought in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia  
- Nacho and Kiuma:  
- M-AoA Innovative healthare in Nairobi informal settlements  
- Investing for impact against tuberculosis and HIV in Nairobi county  | AA, ADH, AMREF, BMZ, Health, CICF, Futur 21, MIN, AMODEGOC, health authorities, KIPRES, FAO, local health centers, spichance | |

**€ 682,057** | **Guinea** | **1** | Improving access to healthcare in central Guinea with a special focus on epidemic prevention after the Ebola era | BMG/ADH | ANALITE Guinée |

**€ 8,672,986** | **Kongo** | **14** | Marabou County:  
- Climate change adaptation and resource conservation for semi-modal pastoralists in northern Kenya  
- Drought intervention for semi-modal communities in Marabou County, northern Kenya  
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**€ 44,588** | **Sudan** | **29** | Reducing Maternal and Child mortality and improved neon-births screening, especially for sickle cell disease for a sub-urban low-income population in Kampala  
- Strengthen and contribute to a national task force for the development of emergency medicine and ambulance services in Uganda  
- Arua, Yambio and Gulu Districts:  
- Improving the health conditions and habitat of South Sudanese refugees by improving access to clean drinking water, growing vegetable gardens, planting trees, setting up water committees, building community latrines and distributing hygiene articles and water carriers in various refugee camps  
- Nation-wide:  
- Contribution to a national working group for the development of an emergency medical service and an ambulance system  | AAI, ADN, BMZ, FHI360, GFFP, Seliger Gerhard Stiftung, UNICEF | CERF/ID, Disease Waq, Deo Bosco Waq, DIFTC, HCC, UNHCR, authorities, NORT, NAI, Sudanese Women Federation, RAJ (with support from Malteser International) |
Middle East

Human suffering continues in the face of sustained violence

The year 2017 saw some reduction in the level of hostilities in the Syrian Civil War, mostly resulting from the establishment of so-called de-escalation zones. Also in Syria, and across the border in Iraq, another conflict seemed to draw to a close as the majority of IS-held territories were liberated. Still, millions of people who were forced to flee their homes as a result of sustained violence continued to live in the most abject conditions.

**Middle East**

Millions are still bearing the brunt of war

In Syria alone, about 13 million people are currently dependent on humanitarian assistance to survive. Since the outbreak of the country’s Civil War in 2011, more than half of the country’s pre-war population of 20 million have been forced to flee their homes, with over five million people living as refugees abroad, and many more internally displaced. The plight is more desperate for those and are struggling to care for themselves in increasingly shrinking opposition-held territories. The north-western region of Idlib is now home to a million internally displaced persons. According to Janine Lietmeyer, Malteser International’s Country Group Manager for Syria, Turkey and Lebanon, over 60% of the displaced population are women and children in need of urgent help.

In neighboring Iraq, the journey towards stability has begun after more than three years of Islamic State terror. The July 2017 liberation of Mosul, Iraq’s second largest city, came at an incredibly high cost, leaving the city in ruins, with many civilian casualties. In December 2017, the Iraqi government declared complete victory in the war against the Islamic State, but the humanitarian situation in many parts of the country continues to be dire. Today, the country faces the daunting task of rebuilding. “Facilitating the return of internally displaced persons and the reconstruction of the destroyed infrastructure is still an enormous challenge for the Iraqi government,” says Stefanie Heil, Program Manager for Iraq at Malteser International.

Providing life-saving aid in conflict regions, strengthening structures in neighboring countries

Our work in Syria continues to focus on saving the lives of people caught in the crossfire of conflict by providing urgent medical care and distributing relief supplies. We are primarily concerned with ensuring the availability of healthcare services for people who have lost access to medical care as a result of destroyed infrastructure. In cooperation with our local partner organizations, we operate eight primary health centers and two hospitals in the country. By the end...
Medical care in conflict regions in Syria and Iraq

Goal: Access to medical care for displaced persons in Iraq and Syria.

Our achievements in 2017: Syria: Medical treatment for 355,000 patients in 2 hospitals and 8 basic health stations, 29,000 women received prenatal care and otherwise, 2,400 newborns in our health facilities. Iraq: 350,000 treatments were carried out in 13 health stations and with six mobile medical teams, 21 health training courses for medical personnel.

Donors: AA, ADH, BMZ, ECHO, Lachen Helfen, Orienthelfer

Partners: ANFI, CADUS, DAMA, Doni Dokuk, IDA, Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid, Marix Foundation for Relief and Development

Outlook for 2018: Further focus on emergency medical aid in Syria and Iraq, as well as transitional aid in Iraq.

Interaction via modern technologies are complimented by a detailed reporting system. An example of the systems is an online platform that allows real-time access by a detailed reporting system. An example of the systems is an online platform that allows real-time access to patient data and diagnostic information in medical facilities.

Challenge: Access to conflict areas

Our work in the Middle East continues to face a variety of complex challenges. With a confusing array of belligerents and the multi-dimensional nature of the conflicts in the region, the long-term planning of projects is impossible. “A very high degree of flexibility is required from all parties involved,” says Cordula Wasser, Head of Malteser International’s Middle East program. “The extremely limited access to our project regions in Syria and central Iraq make data acquisition difficult. So, in addition to the immense scale of need, we are constantly struggling with the reliability of the information we receive.”

We therefore rely on the combined efforts of our teams and local actors. “When selecting partner organizations, we do not only assess their potential to successfully carry out our projects, but also take into consideration the shared understanding of values with regard to humanitarian principles,” says Wasser. “This is all the more important in countries where we have no direct access to the project regions and only control projects from neighboring countries via a so-called Remote Control System, as in the case in Syria.”

The Remote Control System is fundamentally based on the close support of local partners. Our teams in Gaziantep and Kilis in Turkey, Erbil and Dokuk in Iraq, and in Lebanon are constantly in contact with our partner organizations, conducting on-the-job training, and helping to solve practical and administrative problems – our program in Turkey promotes the integration of Syrian refugees into the Turkish society through various educational programs such as language courses and vocational training.

Challenge: Attacks on aid workers, inadequate structures, corruption

An increasing animosity towards humanitarian aid workers is another problem we face in the Middle East region. As a result of the highly politicized nature of the conflicts in the region, the neutrality and independence of aid is often questioned. This pun aid workers at risk. “In a situation where warring parties continue to violate international humanitarian laws by carrying out chemical attacks against civilians, bombing hospitals and schools, and besieging whole cities for years as a combat tactic, the security of aid workers cannot be guaranteed,” says Wasser.

The chaos of conflict in many parts of the Middle East, particularly in Syria, has led to corruption, increased activities of war profiteers and an expanded shadow economy. For this reason, and to ensure better control of our projects, we procure aid supplies ourselves. Moreover, in some regions there are no legitimate state authorities to collaborate with for measures centered on reconstruction.

Outlook for 2018: Humanitarian aid and transition scenarios

Our efforts to strengthen the capacities of local civil society actors will continue even in urgent, time-critical emergency relief missions. A strong emphasis will be placed on involving the people for whom the projects are planned. “Their feedback, complaints or suggestions for improvements help us and our partner organizations to adapt our aid programs to their needs in the best possible way,” Wasser says.

While our aid activities in Syria will continue to focus mainly on ensuring survival by providing medical care and distributing relief supplies in the medium term, we are gradually transitioning from urgent emergency aid to measures geared towards rebuilding. This means helping survivors of the conflict to deal with trauma and return to their normal lives. “Although the road to normalcy for many in Iraq is a very long one, we are looking into the future with a sense of optimism that we have not had in a long while,” says Hell.
## Our Programs in 2017

### Total expenses 2017: € 12,775,044 | Previous year: € 15,935,640 | Regional costs 2017: € 238,353

(including other funds from contracts already booked in the previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Region</th>
<th>Expenses 2017</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Project location and short description</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Local partners</th>
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<td>AMF, CADVS, DAMA, DiHB Dohuk, Mercy Hands for Humanitarian Aid</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Provision of basic healthcare services for populations affected by conflict and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in camps through primary healthcare centers in camps and mobile medical clinics; provision of medicine and medical equipment to health facilities &gt;</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Erbil:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Provision of primary healthcare services to populations affected by conflict with the use of mobile medical teams &gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ninewa:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Medical humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and conflict-affected host population with the aid of mobile medical teams; primary health care services in refugee camps; emergency relief and non-food item support for IDPs, vulnerable communities in hard-to-reach areas, winterisation kits for orphans, Cash distribution &gt;</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Arbil:</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Provision of trauma-related medical care &gt;</td>
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<td><strong>Lebanon</strong>&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>€ 3,748,461</td>
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<td>&lt; Provision of primary healthcare services for Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities through a mobile medical unit &gt;</td>
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<td>Bekaa:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>&lt; Access to primary and secondary healthcare services for refugees and host communities in Deir El-Assad &gt;</td>
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<td><strong>Syria</strong>&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Provision of primary and secondary healthcare services in one hospital, four primary health centers (PHC), two bloodbanks, two clinics for children with Thalassemia; Rehabilitation of four PHCs &gt;</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong>&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>€ 531,255</td>
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<td>Reyhanlı:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>&lt; Day care center for Syrian refugee children including healthcare services, education, clothing, school material, recreational activities and psycho-social care &gt;</td>
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<td>Küçükçekmece, Istanbul:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; Access to professional training for Syrian refugees in a Vocational Training Center in Kilis &gt;</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kilis:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>&lt; Support for a temporary rehabilitation hospital Post-operative healthcare for refugees; support for Syrian refugee children with physical and mental challenges; Community Center: Strengthening social cohesion between Syrian Refugees and Turkish host communities – Multi-Service Center in Kilis &gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Projects implemented by Malteser International and partner organisations

2 Projects implemented by national associations and aid services of the Sovereign Order of Malta with the support from Malteser International

3 Projects implemented by local partner organisations with support from Malteser International

### List of Abbreviations

- **AA:** Auswärtiges Amt – German Federal Foreign Office
- **ADH:** Aktion Deutschland Hilft – Germany’s Relief Coalition
- **BMZ:** Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit – German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- **ECHO:** European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
- **IDF:** Independent Doctors Association
- **IDA:** Maram Foundation for Relief and Development
- **IDP:** Internally displaced persons
- **IAA:** Independent Action Aid
- **IID:** Independent Immediate Development
- **IWC:** International Welfare Council
- **IEH:** Institute for European Humanitarian Aid
- **IWWG:** International Welfare and Workers’ Service
- **IRIN:** International Rescue Information Network
- **IPS:** Independent Program Services
- **IPU:** International Peace University
- **IRC:** International Rescue Committee
- **JCNN:** Jordanian Christian-Nationalist Network
- **KIO:** Korean International NGO
- **KHH:** Korean Humanitarian Headquarters
- **KUK:** Kuwait Committee for Humanitarian Action
- **KUWI:** Kuwaiti University
- **LCH:** Lebanese Cultural Heritage
- **LAF:** Lebanese Association of the Order of Malta
- **LMIF:** Lebanese Missionary Foundation
- **MAM:** Magic Action Movement
- **MAMF:** Maram Foundation for Relief and Development
- **MSF:** Médecins Sans Frontières
- **MSF** (Al-Mustaqbal Foundation for Development
- **NMD:** NADHIA Medical Development
- **NGO:** Non-Governmental Organisation
- **OMM:** Organisation of Mediterranean Missions
- **OUMI:** Organisation of Mediterranean Missionaries
- **OMU:** Oussama Foundation for Humanitarian Aid
- **PAF:** Palestinian Authority
- **PC:** Population Council
- **PMF:** Palestinian Medical Foundation
- **PPA:** People’s Protection Agency
- **UNICEF:** United Nations Children’s Fund
- **UNRWA:** United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
- **UNHCR:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- **UNMAS:** United Nations Mission in South Sudan
- **WFP:** World Food Programme
- **WHO:** World Health Organization

Asia

Collective action in the face of climate change, conflict, and poverty

The Asia-Pacific region is the most disaster-stricken in the world, accounting for over 80 percent of the world’s disaster-affected population. In addition to extreme weather events, ongoing conflicts in countries like Myanmar and Afghanistan continue to cause instability, under-development, and displacement. These events have a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable.
A deeply plagued by frequent earthquakes, cyclones, floods, landslides and typhoons, a changing climate and rapidly growing exposure to disaster risks present the Asia-Pacific region with an unprecedented challenge. In May 2017, Cyclone Mora made landfall in Myanmar, destroying shelters and causing catastrophic damage. Three months later, widespread monsoon flooding wreaked havoc across India, Nepal, and Bangladesh, killing over 900 people. In total, natural disasters affected almost 70 million people in Asia over the course of last year. Apart from the human cost of these disasters, they have a disruptive impact on livelihoods—further disadvantage for people already living in vulnerable conditions.

The rapid and effective delivery of emergency relief in the wake of disasters remains a core area of our work at Malteser International. Because these events are—by their very nature—often unexpected, thorough disaster preparation is important in order to save lives. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has thus become an increasingly significant part of our work in Asia. To prepare our teams and partners for emergency situations, we provide regular training on disaster risk reduction.

Disaster preparedness for all

“In addition to providing emergency relief, we are committed to helping vulnerable communities cope and adapt in the face of diverse catastrophes,” says Cordula Wasser, Head of the Asia department at Malteser International. “Our DRR programs are context-specific, designed to meet particular risk reduction needs in each country with a people-centred approach that includes those affected as key partners in developing strategies related to their assistance and protection.”

This approach also demands that we place great emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of most-at-risk groups such as persons with disabilities, women, girls, and the elderly by incorporating them in disaster preparedness practices and policies. This is evidenced in our programs in Vietnam, Myanmar, Pakistan and the Philippines where we work to widen the participation of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in community-based disaster risk management. By removing barriers that keep excluded groups out, we strive to encourage a full and meaningful participation of all members of the community.

To ensure the sustainability of our DRR measures, we also involve local, regional and national decision-makers. This is best illustrated in our work in 56 coastal villages in Thatta, a district located in Pakistan’s southemmost Sindh province. This region is very susceptible to flooding, drought, and severe storms, but is poorly lacking in coping capacity. We have been working with both communities and the civil society organizations in this region since 2015 to provide specialist knowledge and capacity required to manage their risks effectively themselves. We helped to establish and train six disaster management committees, while creating emergency plans and early warning systems for 27 villages. These information and training campaigns can help reduce risks and potential losses, thereby improving the resilience of communities to disasters.

Our efforts in Pakistan received significant national recognition in 2017. As part of our DRR program, an action plan to integrate disaster risk reduction into national health policies and activities was adopted by the government and implemented nationwide.

Reducing poverty and making livelihoods resilient

Although natural disasters are occurrences of the wilder forces of nature that affect everyone, widespread poverty and inequality make people more vulnerable to them. Despite experiencing remarkable economic growth in recent decades, the Asia-Pacific region remains home to over 400 million people living in extreme poverty. A majority of these people tend to live in conditions and areas that expose them to natural hazards. For this reason, our work in reducing disaster risk goes hand-in-hand with efforts geared at resilience building.

“For us, this means enabling vulnerable communities in Asia to improve their well-being and build back better after disasters,” says Wasser. “Our activities span various sectors—food security, water, sanitation, and hygiene, as well as livelihood sustenance.” In India, for instance, our programs aim to tackle the causes of malnutrition by providing access to safe water and sanitation, but we are also helping to create income-generating opportunities for those affected as key partners in developing strategies related to their assistance and protection.”

This approach also demands that we place great emphasis on reducing the vulnerability of most-at-risk groups such as persons with disabilities, women, girls, and the elderly by incorporating them in disaster preparedness practices and policies. This is evidenced in our programs in Vietnam, Myanmar, Pakistan and the Philippines where we work to widen the participation of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in community-based disaster risk management. By removing barriers that keep excluded groups out, we strive to encourage a full and meaningful participation of all members of the community.
To improve health conditions, especially for women, we organize trainings for healthcare services in impoverished communities. In Myanmar, improving healthcare is the overarching goal of our programs. In order to provide better access to medical facilities we support the construction and equipping of health facilities, and provide training for healthcare personnel such as obstetricians and midwives. In 2017, more than 57,000 people received treatment from the medical facilities we support. However, there is much more to a healthy life than just access to medical care. A balanced diet and adequate access to water, sanitation and hygiene are also required. Hence, the construction of latrines and the provision of clean drinking water have become important components of our work in Myanmar. Ultimately, long-lasting improvement in living conditions is only possible when knowledge is shared. Thanks to various information campaigns and training sessions, we were able to provide additional training for more than 18,000 people in the areas of nutrition, health, and hygiene.

Responding to conflicts and displacement

While extreme poverty has been shown to trigger vulnerability, conflicts can undermine the capacity of states to prevent and respond to disasters and other humanitarian emergencies. Some countries in Asia remain caught up in cycles of violent conflict, leading to internal instability and cross-border displacement. Providing aid to refugees and displaced persons is also a key component of our work in Asia. A good example of this effort is our work in Bangladesh, Afghanistan, and Thailand, where we are working to improve the welfare of refugees and internally displaced persons in the fields of health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

The long-running conflict in Myanmar, for example, has created protracted refugee situations in Thailand and Bangladesh. In August of 2017, renewed violence in northern Myanmar sparked a mass exodus of over 680,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic minority to neighboring Bangladesh in what became known as the world’s fastest growing refugee crisis. In response to this situation, we worked with a local partner organization, Gonoshastaya Kendra, to provide life-saving aid for the refugees, who, in many cases, were traumatized and living in squalid conditions. Within the first three months of our intervention, we were able to provide around 35,000 people with medical treatment for their wounds and illnesses. We were also able to give 900 women antenatal and postnatal care. Over 500 undernourished children were also restored to health thanks to our food therapy.

“Refugees from Myanmar have lived in the camps in Thailand for over 20 years,” notes Cordula Wasser. This situation shows how difficult it can be for refugees to return home after fleeing violence. “It might take years before the Rohingyas are able to return to safety in Myanmar,” she adds.

Outlook: Partnerships for collective action – as local as possible, as international as necessary

Local and national civil society organizations play a critical role in emergency contexts. They are sometimes the first responders during disasters, and are usually the only ones with reasonable access to affected communities in remote areas. “It is of the utmost importance to involve these organizations in all aspects of project planning and implementation,” says Wasser. “Our local partners are able to build on their knowledge of the language and culture on the ground to ensure that the aid we provide is tailored to the needs of beneficiaries. Their long-term presence in the affected area also makes it possible to create a meaningful transition between relief and long-term development.” Malteser International has long relied on partnerships with local partners in countries where it works, and will continue to do so. The last years have seen civil society organizations in many countries grow in strength and become more organized in their response. This development presents us with a welcome opportunity to jointly address the challenges that drive our work in the region. As a result, the number of programs we implement in partnership with local organizations is growing year by year.

In the context of increasing unpredictability from conflicts and natural disasters, our mission to provide assistance to people in need remains constant and challenging. While constrained access to our project locations in situations of armed conflict is of particular concern, negotiating access to people in need has become increasingly frequent because of significant and at times deliberately obstructive bureaucratic procedures. Despite these challenges, our work in Asia continues to prioritize quality, transparency and accountability.

In the coming years, we will continue to bring added value to communities by supporting local actors to be at the forefront of disaster response, expanding sustainable access to improved nutrition, health, water, and sanitation, and fostering social cohesion for greater resilience.
### Our programs in 2017

**Total expenses 2017:** €1,171,681.12 | **Previous year:** €1,151,680 | **Regional costs 2017:** €218,625 | **Subsequent costs from projects of previous years:** €147 (Inclusive of other funds from contracts already booked in the previous year)**

#### Countries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Expenses 2017</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Project location and description</th>
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<td>GE</td>
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<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>€1,155,577</td>
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<td>Samrong: Improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene: Construction of toilets, distribution of water filters, support for community initiatives to improve hygiene and sanitation conditions; Srean Reap: Building resilience to health-related impacts of change. Provision of access to clean water for vulnerable groups like women and children, improved access to water, sanitation and hygiene for school children and poor rural households</td>
<td>ADH, BAZ, Elysium Foundation, GIZ, HAMU-phumiantra, JAD</td>
<td>CHHRA, WFC, FLO</td>
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<td>India</td>
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<td>Tamil Nadu: Vocational skills acquisition and medical care for underprivileged adolescents; Rajasthan: Improving food security in the Thar Desert region with a focus on women and girls and girls by introducing drought resilient agricultural practices for communities, supporting smallholder farmers to secure benefits from government programs; training female nutritionists, cultivation of home gardens, Bihar: Improving resilience for communities along Khush River to flooding: Construction of flood-proof latrines and training of community members in the safe use and maintenance of latrines; Emergency relief in the aftermath of monsoon flooding in August 2017</td>
<td>B2O</td>
<td>Pro-Hilfe, UNNATI – Organisation for Development Education, UK</td>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
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<td>Northern Rakhine State: Providing access to primary health care with a focus on maternal and infant health: Treatment and prevention of malaria &amp; tuberculosis; treatment of malnutrition in children under five: Improvements in water, sanitation and hygiene; Central Rakhine State: Discover risk reduction and climate change adaptation: Construction of flood bridges and evacuation pits; first aid training, restoration of mangoes and coastal zone management; flood relief and rehabilitation; Kayin State: Improved access to primary health care services with a focus on mother and child health, water, sanitation and hygiene; creating a suitable environment for Karen refugees returned from Thailand; Shan State and Wa Special Region: HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis prevention and treatment; construction of health centers, and community based approach to improving mother and child health through better nutrition</td>
<td>AA, ADH, BAZ, GF, GIZ, GPC, UNICEF, WFP</td>
<td>CERA, Sisters of the Good Shepherd</td>
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<td>Nepal</td>
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<td>Sindulpalchok, Kavrepalanchok and Nawakot: Construction and rehabilitation of houses and health centers in areas affected by the earthquake; strengthening resilience against future disasters by training community volunteers on first aid and emergency preparedness; mental health awareness and treatment in schools and communities; Sindhur District: – Improving flood resilience for communities along Koshi River: Construction of flood-proof latrines and maintenance training for community members; securing livelihoods through alternative cultivation methods, construction of irrigation systems; – Emergency relief in the aftermath of monsoon flooding in August 2017</td>
<td>ADH, BMZ, Land Baden-Wurttemberg</td>
<td>RSDC, CICEC, Koshish, IESC</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KP), Peshawar: – Health and nutrition services for IDPs, Afghan refugees and host communities (2 Projects); Sindh Province, District Thatta (2 Projects): – 1. Strengthening of resilience through DRM and livelihood measures in vulnerable coastal communities; – 2. Strengthening of resilience in health, water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition in vulnerable coastal communities</td>
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<td>Philippines</td>
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<td>Northern Samar: – Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction in typhoon-prone coastal areas: capacity building for DSC, Camarolan volunteers in reducing disaster risk; Leyte: – Emergency relief for families affected by the earthquake in Kalso,</td>
<td>ADH, B2O</td>
<td>DSC, Catamaran, Order of Malta Philippines</td>
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<td>Thailand</td>
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<td>Mae Hong Son provience: – Curative and preventive health care and capacity building for refugees from Myanmar and host communities on the Thai-Myanmar Border: mother and infant healthcare, food and nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene; preparing refugees for return through vocational training and capacity building; dental care and hygiene; secondary healthcare for children</td>
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<td>HZI, HI</td>
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<td>Vietnam</td>
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<td>National Program: – Inclusive of vulnerable groups in disaster risk reduction measures Hanoi, Quang Tri and Quang Ngai: – Widening participation of persons with disabilities in community based disaster risk management; Quang Ngai: – Strengthening resilience of vulnerable groups to natural disasters; – Strengthening the capacity for disaster response in Hari Nhai and Hark Duc communes; Quang Nam: – Providing medical equipment in health centers in Nam Tru My, Tra Cang and Tra Dinh communes;</td>
<td>B2O, Deutsches General-Konsulat Ho-Chi-Minh-Stadt, WCCF</td>
<td>DoLSA-Quang Ngai, DMC, DPO Quang Tri, Nam Tru My District Health Center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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* *Malteser International Annual Report 2017*
Europe

A forgotten crisis in the continent’s second largest country

Humanitarian aid interventions are rarely associated with countries in Europe, because many assume the continent does not need them. This assumption is correct to a large extent. Europe’s relative safety and strong institutions mean that it has the capacity to deal with emergencies without external help. However, persistent social inequality and conflict in some countries can increase vulnerability to emergency situations. Therefore, it is imperative that we respond to save lives in these situations.

After four years of armed conflict between government and separatist forces, the dire humanitarian situation in eastern Ukraine is rarely covered by the media. The human toll of the conflict has been appalling. Nearly 1.6 million people have been displaced, more than 4 million are in need of humanitarian assistance, and many are suffering from severe trauma. In cooperation with the Ukrainian Association of the Order of Malta, we are providing psychosocial support for people displaced and traumatized by the conflict in the regions of Kiev, Luhansk and Donetsk.

In June 2013, heavy rainfall caused extreme flooding in the eastern and southern parts of Germany. The main regions affected were Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and Bavaria. In coordination with member associations of the network of the Order of Malta we are working to support people who have been affected with financial assistance and psychosocial counseling.

Our programs in 2017

Total expenses 2017: € 1,275,830

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Project location and short description</th>
<th>Donors</th>
<th>Local partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Donetsk, Lugansk, Kiev and surrounding regions: Psychosocial and medical care for traumatized and injured persons displaced by the conflict; mobile medical teams; establishment of a first-aid training program; capacity building to handle mental illness from trauma</td>
<td>AA Malteser Ukraine, Ukrainian society for the management of the impact of traumatic experiences, and “Worte helfen” affiliated with the the University of Kiev (National University Kiev Mohyla Academy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Germany | 16            | Bavaria, Thuringia: Reconstruction of two schools; financial and psychosocial support for people affected by the 2013 floods; Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt: Financial assistance and psychosocial care for people affected by floods | ADH, Deutsche Bank Stiftung, Stiftung RTL – Wir helfen Kinder | Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V. |

In Kramatorsk, Ukraine, we provide psychosocial support for children whose families have been displaced by the ongoing conflict. PHOTOS: MALTESER UKRAINE
The Americas experienced several natural catastrophes in 2017. Heavier than normal summer rains flooded parts of Peru, leading to landslides. Two back-to-back earthquakes rocked Mexico, and a string of hurricanes hit the US and the Caribbean. These events have been attributed to the impacts of climate change and an oddly powerful El Niño. The weather phenomenon has also exacerbated droughts and caused crop failures, making food security particularly tenuous in Central and South American countries, where many people subsist on traditional forms of agriculture.

As most traditional farming methods are neither productive nor sustainable, they are often insufficient to cover the nutritional needs of many rural populations. Longer periods of drought, changes in rainfall, and extreme weather patterns like hurricanes, floods, and landslides further threaten to worsen the already fragile situation. “When a country like Colombia comes to mind, one tends to forget the poverty still prevalent in certain parts of the country. Many people are cut off from state-funded healthcare and other support programs, and have to live off whatever food they produce from their gardens and farms,” says Jelena Kaifenheim, Malteser International’s Regional Manager for Latin America and the Caribbean. “This is exactly where we come in. We work in regions where other organizations are not present, and we are committed to strengthening civil society in the long term.”

Colombia: Working together to improve living conditions

“We work together with the local population on solutions that will enable them to improve their living conditions in the long run. In order to achieve this, we must first gain access to those in need of assistance,” says Kaifenheim. “Our programs are primarily focused on marginalized people. Over 50 years of internal conflict in Colombia have led to the displacement of around seven million people who have lost their means of livelihood as a result.” Although the peace agreement of 2017 has brought signs of calm in the country, the effects of long years of war will continue to be felt for a long time, especially for Afro-Colombians and indigenous peoples like the Wayuu, many of whom have had to settle in remote areas as a result of violence and displacement. The Wayuu have their own language and live mostly live according to their traditions. This makes it difficult for...
them to access government services and programs,” says Kaifenheim. In La Guajira and Magdalena, our project regions in the northern part of Colombia, approximately two thirds of the rural population do not have access to state-sponsored health care. Maternal and infant mortality are particularly high due to malnutrition, and one out of two children suffers from undernourishment.

To improve living conditions in the long-term, our project activities include training smallholders in more sustainable forms of farming, building health stations, and training traditional birth assistants, as well as health promoters. In turn, people who have received this training transmit the knowledge and expertise acquired to others while becoming multipliers, helping to improve nutrition and health in their communities. Their training takes place in close collaboration with local partner organizations whose staff speak the local languages, are very familiar with the region, and understand the cultural and religious traditions of the inhabitants. “This is especially important because one gains the trust of the people, and can therefore effectively convey knowledge,” says Kaifenheim. In 2017, about 100 smallholders were trained in sustainable cultivation methods, and are now able to bring these methods to their respective communities. More than 275 health promoters and multipliers were also trained as part of our projects.

Haiti: Supporting local initiatives
Our commitment to working in cooperation with the local population to sustainably improve living conditions is also exemplified by our program in Haiti. The country is all too accustomed to natural hazards and disasters. In October 2016, Hurricane Matthew devastated large parts of the island, setting back progress made after the 2010 earthquake. Haiti's vulnerability to disasters is compounded by issues of poverty, poor infrastructure, and inequality – the country is the poorest in the Americas.

The situation is even worse in densely populated slums like Tabarre and Cité Soleil, where survival is a daily struggle, and many people do not have enough to eat.

Along with local partners, we are committed to improving food and nutrition security, as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions for about 6,000 families from Tabarre and Cité Soleil. “Building on several pilot projects centered on food security, we are now upscaling projects that have proven successful,” says Kaifenheim. By introducing the cultivation of the moringa tree, for example, we are working to reverse deforestation, improve soil fertility, and increase food security. The moringa tree can also be used for medicinal purposes. We are also working to create and support communal and school gardens. “We want to see that people are themselves involved and committed in the projects, and can continue working on them on their own initiative,” says Kaifenheim. In many cases, this is unfolding exactly as was hoped: urban initiatives are actively committed in ensuring community gardens continue to flourish, and many locals have taken the issue of hygiene seriously. Volunteer committees from the neighborhoods have also taken up the role of cleaning up the sewers after heavy rains.

Emergency aid: Working with reliable partners to provide rapid assistance during crisis
Thanks to close cooperation with national associations of the Order of Malta, we were able to bring rapid and vital humanitarian relief in the aftermath of many of the natural disasters that hit the Americas in 2017. In the United States, we supported about 62,500 people affected by hurricanes in Texas and Puerto Rico with food aid, water, and essential household items. In Mexico, where two successive earthquakes brought devastation, we supported the Mexican association of the Order of Malta in the reconstruction of a school and a retirement home. Last year, nearly 100,000 people in North and South America received food, water, clothing, hygiene products, or shelter through our emergency relief interventions. While we are quick to respond to emergency situations, we also focus on preparing people in our project locations for future incidents by providing training on disaster risk reduction.

Outlook: Strengthening local capacities, expanding emergency aid
“We intend to expand our cooperation with local communities even further in the years to come. We are particularly interested in building up skills and expertise within our partner organizations,” says Kaifenheim. Another focus is the expansion of emergency response capacities, especially in our project regions in the Caribbean. “The high vulnerability to natural disasters in this region demands that population resilience to these events is increased. In this context, regular trainings on disaster preparedness are just as important as rapid emergency response.”
## Our programs in 2017

### Total expenses 2017: € 3,503,805 | Previous year: € 2,201,097 | Regional costs 2017: € 61,280

(including other funds from contracts already booked in the previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No. of projects</th>
<th>Project location and short description</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Local partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pedernales (Manabí): – One-time cash distribution of approximately € 200 for 172 beneficiary families</td>
<td>ADH Ecuadorian Association of the Order of Malta</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mexico City: – Ensuring a better future for mothers living with HIV by avoiding a vertical transmission; Providing psychosocial support and creating a healthy environment for both mothers and children</td>
<td>BILD hilft e.V. “Ein Herz für Kinder”, Donations</td>
<td>Mexican Association of the Order of Malta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lima and Querocottos: – Support of social programs of Malteser Peru (soup kitchen and elderly people’s club) and support of emergency activities after heavy rains</td>
<td>Donations Malteser Peru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
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<td>Texas, Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico: – Support local relief activities after Hurricanes Harvey, Irma and Maria</td>
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### Regional costs 2017:

- € 61,280 (including other funds from contracts already booked in the previous year)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Magdalena and La Guajira: – Building local capacities in the area of food security, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) as well as disaster preparedness in order to preserve livelihoods and strengthen resilience of vulnerable indigenous Afro-Colombian communities; –Improving access to primary healthcare including mother and child health and providing psychosocial support for female survivors of violence and displacement in rural settlements for internally displaced people; –Increasing local capacities for the prevention of vector borne diseases; –Providing emergency relief for communities affected by flooding in the aftermath of Hurricane Matthew; Building resilience for vulnerable families</td>
<td>ADH BRD, GFFP ABUDEA, Colombian Association of the Order of Malta, Malteser Colombia, POPC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cité Soleil and Tabarre: Strengthening resilience of urban slum communities through: – Food security measures, WASH and disaster preparedness; – Natural resource management; – Contribution to a child friendly environment through construction of a playground in Belo Alto; – Strengthen resilience of food security through ensuring access to water for drinking and other uses and capacity building in the areas of environment, WASH and nutrition; –Sustainable improvement of the water, sanitation and hygiene conditions while contributing to promote health and build skills in the field of food security and nutrition</td>
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Secretary General’s Report:
Structural development and strategic leadership

“There is still no alternative to the quick apolitical humanitarian aid when it comes to saving lives in crisis situations.”

Ingo Radtke, Secretary General of Malteser International

n retrospect, 2017 was not an easy year. Millions of people in the Horn of Africa and the Lake Chad region faced severe food insecurity, fighting continued in Iraq and Syria, hundreds of thousands of Rohingya were displaced by violent conflict in their home country, and several hurricanes struck cities in the US and the Caribbean – almost every region that we work in faced crises. The number of people forcibly displaced from their homes worldwide is still growing. This increase is fueled in large part by ongoing conflicts and crises. However, new ones such as the violence in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo, as well as the economic meltdown in Venezuela, are forcing thousands of people to leave their homes.

Globally, we can identify two developments that have affected our work in the past year. There is still no alternative to the quick apolitical humanitarian aid when it comes to saving lives in crisis situations. Furthermore, humanitarian crises in the environments in which we work are growing in complexity. Humanitarian action will be ineffective without unimpeded and safe access for aid workers. Despite our greatest efforts, guaranteeing the safety of our teams while bringing help to vulnerable remains a huge challenge. I can assure you that we dedicated all of our efforts to ensuring the safety of our personnel on the field in 2017, and will continue to do so in the future.

Organizational Development
We made some strategic decisions in 2017 and launched some important projects in order to assure Malteser International’s sustainability as an organization. One key decision for the future is to increase our capacity to deliver emergency aid. To achieve this, we have put plans in place to have our emergency medical team (EMT) certified by the World Health Organization (WHO). Then, when catastrophe strikes, a team of doctors, paramedics, logistics specialists and coordinators will, upon request by the WHO, be able to care for patients independently within 72 hours according to standardized and internationally approved procedures. This certification process should be completed by the end of 2018.

In complex environments, a strong network of political players, partner organizations, experts, and colleagues is essential in order to find the best solutions for people in need. With the Order of Malta, Malteser International has access to a unique international network. Moreover, we continue to work on creating networks of important players in global humanitarian aid. One step towards this goal was to move the regional headquarters of Malteser International to New York City. This step will begin work in the middle of the year. To stay abreast of the complex demands of our work, we have also created a specialist team responsible for clarifying key policy questions. This team is based in the General Secretariat and is tasked with supporting the management of Malteser International.

We will approach the issues and tasks that arise this year with the same spirit that we have shown in the past. I would like to give my most sincere thanks to everyone who has supported us in our work.

Prospects for the current year
We will continue to focus on many of the topics mentioned in 2018. We have established a new specialist department ‘Organizational Development and Quality’ in order to optimize our internal processes. This department will begin work in the middle of the year. To stay abreast of the complex demands of our work, we have also created a specialist team responsible for clarifying key policy questions. This team is based in the General Secretariat and is tasked with supporting the management of Malteser International.

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Transparency

Private and institutional donors entrust us with the funds needed to bring help to the most vulnerable people. In our work, we employ these resources carefully and effectively so that aid arrives where it is so vitally needed.

Accountability to donors and people in need

We have an obligation, both to our donors and to the people that we help, to be transparent and accountable. This is why we publish all important information about our organizational structure, our aid programs and our finances, both in this annual report and on our website.

In addition, we have taken on further transparency and quality standards: as a member of VENRO, the umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid NGOs in Germany, we adhere to the ‘Code of Conduct for Transparency and Corporate Governance’. We also follow the guidelines laid down by the Transparency International Initiative for Transparency in Civil Society (ITZ) by making key information about our organization readily available on our website.

Regular monitoring and risk management

It goes without saying that investing the funds entrusted to us responsibly involves planning programs with clear budgets and continuously monitoring and ensuring that these budgets are adhered to throughout the course of the project. Our teams and partners on the ground perform regular project cycle monitoring in order to verify that funds are being invested according to our donors’ wishes.

Our risk management system, launched in 2014, allows us to identify possible risks to the organization, especially in our project locations. Through this system, we are able to take swift action against these risks.

Strict Code of Conduct and frequent inspections

We are active in the prevention of corruption and fraud. To this end, we have developed strict regulations for financial transactions and procurement. We train our staff in these topics and have established a comprehensive system of internal controls. In the case that misuse of funds is suspected, there is an internal notification system as well as an ombudsman whose permanent responsibilities include hearing such suspicions whenever they arise, and addressing them.

Our work is subject to regular controls: the internal audit department is responsible for the internal supervision of our projects according to all guidelines and standards. In the same way, our revenues, expenditures, and processes are audited annually by an external auditing firm. There are additional audits by the tax auditors and by external auditors from our institutional donors in Germany and in our project countries, as well as through the German Council for donations (Deutscher Spendenrat), of which we are a member via Malteser Hilfsdienst. These different audits, in particular the external audits, certify the reliability of our financial and organisational systems.

Quality standards

For us, quality is more than just lip service. This is why we put our own procedures to the test. Our programs already meet six of the nine commitments set out in the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability.

It is not enough for aid work to just be well-intentioned. Our programs must reach the right people at the right time, while achieving lasting impacts. In order to do this, our aid activities must be focused on people’s most crucial needs. Furthermore, we want people to be able to specify their needs themselves and to be able to be part of the planning and organization of our aid projects. These, and further criteria, have been set as self-imposed quality standards by a number of humanitarian organizations in the “Core Humanitarian Standard”.

Our programs have proven to be highly relevant while strengthening local actors.

We wanted to know where our organization stands in terms of these important quality criteria, so we put our own work to the test in 2017. In doing so, we became one of the first organizations in Germany to undergo an extensive quality assessment of its own procedures. This self-evaluation included an in-depth analysis of all of our policies, a survey of over 70 employees from seven different project countries, a review of our project documentation and a survey of different groups of aid recipients from four different projects in Myanmar, Uganda and South Sudan.

The results of this evaluation clearly show that, for us, our commitment to quality is not merely an empty phrase. In six of the nine extensive quality standards, we are already achieving good results, some of which are higher than the international averages. Our programmes are particularly relevant and effective, and they support local actors and their ability to help themselves. Furthermore, our work is well coordinated, carried out by qualified staff who use the resources at their disposal responsibly and according to ethical standards.
Financial overview 2017

This section presents the consolidated annual accounts of Malteser International e.V. and the regional headquarters Malteser International Europe and Malteser International Americas, as of December 31, 2017.

Revenue sources

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>National and International public grants</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Foreign Office</td>
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<td>Europeaid</td>
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<td>United Nations</td>
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<td>World Food Programme</td>
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<td>USA</td>
<td>€ 553,734</td>
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<tr>
<td>US Department of State</td>
<td>€ 553,734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total income                          | € 47,994,139 |
| Appropriation/reversal of liabilities | € -31,540,979 |
| Used revenue                          | € 16,453,160 |

While Malteser International’s revenues fell significantly compared to the previous year, 2017 was a good fiscal year for the organization. Of the € 48 million accrued as total revenue, public and institutional donors provided € 32.3 million (last year’s figure: € 47.8 million). The German government provided € 30.1 million of this amount.

Approximately € 1 million euros came from the European Union, a significant reduction from last year’s € 17.1 million. In 2016, we received funds worth tens of millions for multi-year aid projects in the Democratic Republic of Congo. These project funds were already booked for the fiscal year 2016, and implementation continued in 2017. We received around € 6.7 million from private donors through the international network of the Order of Malta, € 500,000 more than last year.

In 2017, management and administration costs amounted to € 3.2 million. Last year’s costs were € 3.0 million. Surplus unrestricted funds reflect positively on the year’s financial results. These funds are transferred to the reserves and can be used in years with lower revenue generation. This way, we ensure the financial sustainability of our projects in the long term.

Development of revenue

<table>
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<tr>
<th>2013</th>
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<td>€ 34,726,377</td>
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Development of expenses

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<td>€ 2,972,910</td>
<td>€ 45,948,502</td>
<td>€ 2,972,910</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2017 financial results: € 465,166

1 Other revenue includes revenues from the previous year, interest, exchange gains.
2 Other revenues include donations from the previous year, interest, exchange gains.
Expenses by region

In 2017, our teams and partners were on the ground in 31 countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, the Middle East, and Americas. We implemented over 100 projects as we worked to bring help to those who need it most.

Africa (€ 11.7 million)

Since many countries in South and East Africa are particularly vulnerable to extreme weather events and natural disasters, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) remains an important area of our work in the region. However, we continue to implement projects in the sectors of health and hygiene. Conflicts and political instability in some African countries continue to pose a major threat for many in the region. In 2017, violent conflict in Myanmar forcibly displaced over 680,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic-minority group. Most of them fled to Bangladesh where we provided medical care and psychosocial support in the refugee camp in cooperation with a local partner. We implemented 57 projects in ten countries in Asia in 2017, with a total volume of € 17.1 million – a reduction from last year’s € 15.2 million. Our projects in Myanmar (€ 5 million), Thailand (€ 2.1 million) and Pakistan (€ 1.4 million) accounted for the largest share of the total project volume for Asia.

Middle East (€ 12.8 million)

The humanitarian situation in countries in the broader Middle East continued to deteriorate as violent unrest and political instability persisted. The ongoing war in Syria and the Iraq conflict claimed thousands of lives and displaced millions of people from their homes. The movement of refugees caused by these crises has put pressure on neighboring countries like Lebanon and Turkey. In the year 2017, our work in the Middle East was centered on supporting refugees and displaced persons, while helping host countries strengthen existing medical infrastructures. The total project volume for the region amounted to € 12.8 million (last year: € 15.9 million).

In 2017, the lives of over 40 million people in Africa were threatened by a severe food crisis caused by prolonged periods of drought and violent conflict. At the start of the year, the situation had become so acute that thousands of people in South Sudan were on the brink of starvation. The crisis in South Sudan led to the mass movement of over a million South Sudanese refugees into neighboring countries. We supported refugees in Uganda with a project volume of € 3 million in 2017. In South Sudan, our aid projects for displaced persons totaled € 2.4 million. To fight the hunger crisis in Kenya, we expended € 2.9 million in project activities. In addition to our emergency relief interventions, strengthening local health systems, and improving food security and access to clean water remain an important area of our work in Africa. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, we are working to improve healthcare in rural areas. This program remains our largest in the continent with a total volume of € 4.8 million. The financial volume of our projects in Africa for the fiscal year 2017 rose to almost € 15 million, compared to € 9.6 million in 2016.

The Americas (€ 3.5 million)

Our primary focus in the Americas is Latin America and the Caribbean. In 2017, we implemented projects with a total volume of € 3.5 million – an increase on last year’s total of € 2.2 million. Haiti continued to be our most significant area of activity in the region with a total project volume of € 2.6 million. Our programs in the country are especially focused on increasing the resilience of civil society organizations and the local population at large. This strategy is illustrated in our projects for vulnerable communities in Cité Soleil and Belle-Amie.

In 2016, our work in Latin America was focused on climate change adaptation and activities in the health sector, and WASH measures.

Europe (€ 1.3 million)

Just like last year, our flood relief projects in Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony and Saxony-Anhalt accounted for a significant share of the financial volume of our projects in Europe. Some towns affected by the flooding faced social and economic challenges even before the disaster, and for many residents the situation remains critical. In 2017, we supported the reconstruction of two schools, while providing financial and psychosocial support for families affected by the flooding. Our project expenditures in Europe amounted to € 1.2 million.

Our mandate at Malteser International is to provide rapid and effective relief in the aftermath of an emergency. We provide medical care, clean drinking water and sanitation, and distribute food and essential supplies. Even in the early phase of emergency relief, our programs focus on building the resilience of affected communities in order to ensure sustainable development. We work to help the people improve their livelihoods, and build economic self-sufficiency for themselves in the long term.

In 2017, emergency relief operations took up around 46 % of our aid activities. A further 25 % was provided during the phase of rehabilitation and recovery, while 29 % comprised long-term aid projects in the form of development. Our core sectors remain Health, and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), with projects in these sectors accounting for 57 % and 17 % of our total volume, respectively.
## Annual accounts 2017

The consolidated balance sheet of Malteser International comprises the accounts of the three entities: Malteser International e.V. with headquarters in Cologne, Germany, Malteser International Americas Inc.*, with headquarters in New York, and Malteser International Europe. Malteser International Europe is a legally dependent division of Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V. with its own annual financial statements. The internal settlements of the three entities are eliminated in the consolidated balance sheet. For the sake of transparency, we have prepared the financial statements to reflect the individual balance sheet of the three entities, as well as an overall view of Malteser International's accounts.

### Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MI Europe Cologne €</th>
<th>MI America New York €</th>
<th>MI e.V. Cologne €</th>
<th>Elimination of internal transactions €</th>
<th>MI total 31/12/2017 €</th>
<th>MI total Previous year €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Fixed assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Other equipment, operating &amp; business equipment</td>
<td>203,639.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>203,639.99</td>
<td>173,974.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Advance payments</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>203,639.99</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>203,639.99</td>
<td>173,974.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Current assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>206,125.19</td>
<td>36,461.35</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Receivables from companies in which participatory interests are held</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Receivables from related corporate entities</td>
<td>2,559,120.10</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>2,559,120.10</td>
<td>3,737,425.72</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Receivables from Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V. – internal –</td>
<td>5,240,373.70</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>5,240,373.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Other assets</td>
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<td>31,317.58</td>
<td>41,996.14</td>
<td>48,241,564.42</td>
<td>56,248,690.08</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64,867,429.96</td>
<td>569,179.30</td>
<td>120,658.26</td>
<td>102,137.76</td>
<td>64,867,429.96</td>
<td>62,267,770.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Equities and liabilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MI Europe Cologne €</th>
<th>MI America New York €</th>
<th>MI e.V. Cologne €</th>
<th>Elimination of internal transactions €</th>
<th>MI total 31/12/2017 €</th>
<th>MI total Previous year €</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Assets of the association</td>
<td>4,661,217.40</td>
<td>154,723.00</td>
<td>32,378.63</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,848,319.03</td>
<td>3,642,111.29</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Annual net loss/net profit</td>
<td>182,528.98</td>
<td>53,807.53</td>
<td>29,229.63</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>465,166.14</td>
<td>1,228,918.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Gains/losses from currency conversion</td>
<td>3,122.65</td>
<td>1,086.03</td>
<td>-2,036.62</td>
<td>-6,784.91</td>
<td>5,043,346.38</td>
<td>5,311,448.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,043,346.38</td>
<td>205,407.88</td>
<td>61,608.26</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>5,311,448.55</td>
<td>4,864,244.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Accrued liabilities</strong></td>
<td>– Other accrued liabilities</td>
<td>1,169,772.41</td>
<td>7,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,176,772.41</td>
<td>1,154,835.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Trade payables</td>
<td>1,084,831.63</td>
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<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,084,881.63</td>
<td>432,456.46</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Liabilities to companies in which participatory interests are held</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Liabilities to related corporations</td>
<td>34,627.81</td>
<td>40,503.04</td>
<td>48,000.00</td>
<td>-103,223.79</td>
<td>19,907.06</td>
<td>2,495.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Liabilities to Malteser Hilfsdienst e.V. – internal –</td>
<td>810,546.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>303,223.79</td>
<td>1,473,487.99</td>
<td>43,456.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Liabilities on assigned revenue</td>
<td>43,589,846.80</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>43,589,846.80</td>
<td>43,456.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other liabilities</td>
<td>15,457,727.09</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>15,457,727.09</td>
<td>10,854,684.41</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,654,311.17</td>
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<td>84,058.00</td>
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<td>58,962,908.00</td>
<td>56,248,690.08</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>D. Accrued and deferred items</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64,867,429.96</td>
<td>569,179.30</td>
<td>120,658.26</td>
<td>-102,137.76</td>
<td>65,455,129.76</td>
<td>62,267,770.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes on consolidated balance sheet for 2017

The annual financial statements of Malteser International e.V. and Malteser International Europe were prepared in accordance with German Commercial Code (Handelsgebotbuch – HGB), and in compliance with regulations on classification, accounting and valuation applicable to companies of a comparable size as defined in the size classes in section 267 of the HGB. The annual financial statements of Malteser International Americas, Inc. are prepared and audited in accordance with US law.

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*Order of Malta Worldwide Relief Malteser International Americas Inc.*
### Income Statement from 1 January to 31 December 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>EU Europe</th>
<th>MI Europe</th>
<th>MI Europe</th>
<th>MI total 31/12/2017</th>
<th>MI total Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Revenue</td>
<td>61,095.45</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>61,095.45</td>
<td>69,815.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other operating income</td>
<td>47,063,270.84</td>
<td>1,265,588.08</td>
<td>88,000.00</td>
<td>-492,518.00</td>
<td>47,928,040.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Cost of materials</td>
<td>6,491,844.10</td>
<td>68,618.90</td>
<td>6,560,463.00</td>
<td>5,816,652.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Personnel expenses</td>
<td>2,331,543.78</td>
<td>6,904.49</td>
<td>2,338,448.27</td>
<td>2,654,624.98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Income from the release of liabilities related to earmarked allocations</td>
<td>10,184,582.82</td>
<td>419,573.92</td>
<td>10,624,156.74</td>
<td>12,484,032.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Other interest and similar income</td>
<td>911,406.01</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>911,406.01</td>
<td>874,283.18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Depreciation and amortization of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment</td>
<td>47,124,366.29</td>
<td>515,097.31</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>47,989,436.37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Subtotal: 51,184,389.58

**Total:** 51,184,389.58

### Notes on the income statement for Malteser International for the fiscal year 2017

1. The activities of Malteser International are generally financed by donations or public grants. The service charges referred to here as Revenue are of negligible volume.
2. Donations and grants are subsumed into the figure for Other operating income. For the most part, this refers to earmarked donations and grants which must be used for designated projects. These funds come from public donors in Germany, the EU and other countries, as well as from private donors (see also the diagram Revenue Sources on p. 46). They are supplemented by unrestricted donations, which can be used freely without reference to a particular designation.
3. Donations are expended in the course of our work on material costs such as medical and aid supplies, or payment of building contractors in reconstruction projects.
4. Furthermore, we require local and international staff to carry out and coordinate our aid projects. These personnel expenses are as a rule the result of personnel administration. This includes a proportion of costs for personnel administration.
5. Our aid projects often have a duration of more than one year. Earmarked donations that cannot be completely used during the course of the relevant fiscal year are included as liabilities related to earmarked allocations. When the project is continued in the following year, this liability is resolved. This leads to the income from release of liabilities related to earmarked allocations seen in the statement.
6. In the relevant fiscal year, the liability for these unused donations leads to the Expenses due to addition to liabilities related to earmarked donations.
7. Planned and regular Amortization and write-downs of intangible assets and depreciation and write-downs of property, plant and equipment are shown here.
8. A number of items are included under Other operating expenses. Among these are, for example, direct project costs, such as support of project partners, vehicle expenses, cost of premises, cost of maintenance and repair; indirect project costs such as communications and coordination, as well as IT infrastructure and finance management. In 2017, the share of administrative expenses was less than 10 % of total expenditure.
9. Funds that are not needed for aid activities in the short term are deposited. The resulting interest and income from securities can be seen under Other interest and similar income.
10. Interest and similar income are as a rule the result of project funds not being disbursed in a timely fashion.
11. The Result from ordinary activities is the result before taxes.
12. Other taxes are most often due to tax legislation in project countries.
13. As the income statement shows, Malteser International was able to record a surplus for the fiscal year 2017.
To Malteser International e.V., Cologne/Germany
We have audited the appended combined financial statements of Malteser International, comprising the combined balance sheet and the combined income statement including related explanatory notes, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2017.

Responsibility of the legal representatives
The legal representatives of Malteser International e.V., Cologne/Germany, are responsible for the preparation of the combined financial statements in accordance with the accounting principles presented in the explanatory notes. The legal representatives are also responsible for the internal controls they deem to be necessary for the preparation of financial statements which are free from material – intended or unintended – misstatements to be enabled.

Responsibility of the [independent] auditors
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this set of financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of the combined financial statements in accordance with German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW). Those standards require that we comply with the professional duties and plan and perform the audit of the financial statements such that misstatements materially affecting the financial statements are detected with reasonable assurance. The audit of financial statements includes conducting audit procedures in order to obtain audit evidence for the values recognised in the financial statements including the related explanatory notes. The selection of the audit procedures is at the due discretion of the [independent] auditors. This includes assessing the risks of material – intended or unintended – misstatements in the financial statements. In assessing these risks, the [independent] auditors take into account the internal control system which is relevant to the preparation of the financial statements. The related goal is to plan and perform audit procedures which are appropriate under the given circumstances, rather than to issue an audit opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control system of the Association.

The audit of financial statements also includes assessing the accounting methods applied, the reasonableness of the estimated values in the books and records determined by the legal representatives as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit evidence obtained provides a sufficient and reasonable basis for our audit opinion.

Audit opinion
In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the combined financial statements for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2017 of Malteser International has, in all respects, been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles described in the explanatory notes to financial statements.

Accounting principles as well as restriction of disclosure and disclaimer
Without qualifying our audit opinion, we draw attention to the notes to the financial statements which describe the relevant accounting principles. The financial statements were prepared in order to present the international activities of Maltese as a whole, eliminating internal Maltese transactions. Consequently, the financial statements may be inappropriate for a purpose other than the purpose referred to above.

Our attestation report has solely been prepared for Malteser International e.V. and must not, without our consent, be disclosed to, or be used by, third parties.

Note to limitation of liability
According to the engagement letter dated 20 October / 13 November 2017, our liability is limited to mEUR 5.

Düsseldorf/Germany, 28 May 2018
Deloitte GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Höll
German Public Auditor

Müller
German Public Auditor

* The publication of the auditors’ report is the annual report of Malteser International. It has been approved in advance.

Order of Malta who made a valuable contribution to providing fast, effective, and sustainable relief for people in need by supporting Malteser International in 2017! Below is an overview of the huge variety of donors and partners that gave us their valuable support.

Our work would be impossible without the support of our donors and partners. We would like to express our deepest appreciation to all institutional and private donors, local and international partners, school classes, as well as to the associations and organizations of the...
**OUR STRUCTURES**

**Our Structures** Category

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**OUR STRUCTURES**

UIFlOBODJBMQMBOTBOEUIF
for the operational management activities in line with the organization’s General Secretariat and is responsible for operative tasks. The salaried Secretary General manages the overall responsibility for the organization’s auditing of the annual accounts. The Board of Directors of Directors works on a purely voluntary basis, and is representatives from the regional branches in Europe and the Americas serve as associates. Their representatives, together with the Board of Directors, the Grand Hospitaller of the Order of Malta, the Chaplain, the Secretary General, and the Vice Secretary General form the General Assembly: the organization’s highest decision-making body. The General Assembly is responsible for electing and discharging the Board of Directors, accepting the annual accounts, as well as passing amendments to the by-laws. The President convokes the General Assembly once a year. The Board of Directors, which is elected for a four-year term, consists of the President, the Vice President, the Treasurer, and up to two additional elected members, as well as representatives from the regional branches in Europe and the Americas, and from the Asia-Pacific region. The Board of Directors works on a purely voluntary basis, and is responsible for approving the financial plans and the annual budget, as well as commissioning the financial auditing of the annual accounts. The Board of Directors bears the overall responsibility for the organization’s operative tasks. The salaried Secretary General manages the organization’s General Secretariat and is responsible for the operational management activities in line with the financial plan and the annual budget.

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**Board of Directors**

President
Thierry de Beaumont-Beyzac (France)

Vice President
Richard von Steeb (Austria)

Treasurer
Charles-Louis de Laplace (Switzerland)

Mauro Bertero
Gutierrez (Bolivia)

Raphael Vermeir
(United Kingdom)

Douglas von Saurma-Jetrich (Germany)

Tom Weissels (USA)

Michael Kho Ah Lip
(Singapore)

Bishop Marc Stenger
(France)

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**Management**

Secretary General
Ingo Radtke
(Germany)

Vice Secretary General
Sid Johann Peruvemba
(Germany)

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**Malteser International – a work of the Sovereign Order of Malta**

More than nine centuries of service to the poor and the sick

The Order of Malta is one of the oldest institutions of the Western world. The lay religious order has 13,500 members spread throughout the globe, bound to the service of Christian charity. Their motto is “Tuitio Fidei et Obsequium Pauperum”—serve the poor, guard and witness the faith. They are engaged in a vast number of medical, social, and charitable works in more than 120 countries, including the Order’s own aid organizations.

---

**Malteser International Member Associations and Priorities (as of July 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>Australia, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand, Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore, Solomon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taiwan, Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Caribbean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Central America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Latin America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Atlantic Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>African Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oceania</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Malteser International is a member of the following networks and campaigns:**

---

**Malteser International – a work of the Sovereign Order of Malta**

More than nine centuries of service to the poor and the sick

The Order of Malta is one of the oldest institutions of the Western world. The lay religious order has 13,500 members spread throughout the globe, bound to the service of Christian charity. Their motto is “Tuitio Fidei et Obsequium Pauperum”—serve the poor, guard and witness the faith. They are engaged in a vast number of medical, social, and charitable works in more than 120 countries, including the Order’s own aid organizations.

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**Malteser International Member Associations and Priorities (as of July 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Association</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>Australia, New Zealand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Zealand, Papua New Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Singapore, Solomon Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taiwan, Tonga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United States</td>
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**Malteser International is a member of the following networks and campaigns:**

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**Malteser International – a work of the Sovereign Order of Malta**

More than nine centuries of service to the poor and the sick

The Order of Malta is one of the oldest institutions of the Western world. The lay religious order has 13,500 members spread throughout the globe, bound to the service of Christian charity. Their motto is “Tuitio Fidei et Obsequium Pauperum”—serve the poor, guard and witness the faith. They are engaged in a vast number of medical, social, and charitable works in more than 120 countries, including the Order’s own aid organizations.

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**Malteser International Member Associations and Priorities (as of July 2018)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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**Malteser International is a member of the following networks and campaigns:**

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We thank all of the donors, supporters and partners who helped us to bring health and dignity to people in need all over the world in 2017.

www.malteser-international.org