

Annual report 2013



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medica mondiale 2013

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Profile

medica mondiale is an internationally active, feminist women's rights and aid organisation founded in 1993 which actively works for the rights of women and girls in regions of war and crisis. Our work is carried out in a tenacious spirit of commitment and solidarity. We have made it our mission to combat sexualised wartime violence and other forms of gender-specific violence against women and girls on all levels.

By offering local medical, psychosocial, legal and economic support, *medica mondiale* helps affected women to process their traumatic experiences and empowers them in their efforts to provide for themselves. In addition, *medica mondiale* carries out public awareness and human rights work in its project countries, in Germany and internationally in order to bring about societal and political changes in favour of women.

medica mondiale operates its own projects and programmes and it also works together with local women's organisations. Local expertise is strengthened through the provision of training and advice on topics such as trauma-sensitive psychosocial work, project management or organisational development. This is the only way to ensure lasting assistance and a supportive society for women and girls affected by violence.



Cover image: Yah Parwon and Caroline Bowah Brown, Country Director of *medica mondiale* Liberia, at a celebration of the 20th anniversary of *medica mondiale*.



Initiative
Transparente
Zivilgesellschaft



VERBAND ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK
DEUTSCHER NICHTREGIERUNGS-
ORGANISATIONEN e.V.

Transparent Civil Society Initiative

Transparent accountability and informative, convincing demonstrations of the success and effectiveness of our work are a matter of course at *medica mondiale*. In 2011 we joined the Initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft (Initiative for a Transparent Civil Society). We openly inform about the goals we want to achieve, our sources of funding, how they are used, and who the decision makers are.

VENRO

medica mondiale is a member of VENRO, the Association of German Development NGOs and has pledged compliance with the VENRO Code of Conduct.

Foreword



Dr. Monika Hauser
Executive Member
of the Board



Christiane Overkamp
Member of the
Board

Dear Readers,

In 2013 *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica* celebrated their 20th anniversary. We took this opportunity to look back at our achievements, but also to point out the large scale human rights breaches still being committed worldwide. Survivors are still receiving inadequate support from society and from political decision-makers. They also experience insufficient public recognition of the suffering they underwent. Hence, both *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica* continue their work with persistence and political power. And despite many obstacles we had to overcome during those two decades, we were able to help 23,000 women and girls affected by violence to cope with their traumatic experiences in Bosnia and Herzegovina alone. The struggle against sexualised violence continues to drive us all on.

During 2013 we looked towards Afghanistan with anxiety as the security situation there continued to degenerate dramatically for women. Staff members, human rights activists and women whose profession places them in the public eye were increasingly the subject of attacks. Facing the withdrawal of international troops in 2014, the country has seen a strengthening of conservative forces who, for example, tried to abate women-friendly laws. Afghanistan constitutes a perfect example of the challenges to secure a sustainable transformation of a post-war society. The international community's response will have to come up with other answers than merely and primarily focusing on military interventions – more often than not designed to serve their own interests.

In the past year we received overwhelming support for the assistance we are giving to our Liberia project. Having launched a call for donations for *medica mondiale* Liberia during the year of our anniversary resulted in private donations amounting to approximately 300,000 euros. Starting in October 2014, the Liberian staff will be managing their organisation and continue to ensure social changes and sustainable empowerment for Liberian women.

We would like to thank all of our donors and funders for this amazing result and for the trust you have shown during the past two decades!

Dr. Monika Hauser

Christiane Overkamp

Our areas of work



Trauma-sensitive psychosocial work



Trauma-sensitive healthcare



Trauma-sensitive legal assistance



Establishment and strengthening of
independent women's organisations



Advocacy work for women's rights



Additional field of work:
Income-generating activities



The management and the board of directors: Monika Hauser, Christiane Overkamp, Diana Krüger, Claudia Czerwinski, Heidi Baumann, Heidi Thiemann and Karin Schüller (l. to r.)

20 years supporting women

Report from the Board

Since 1993, *medica mondiale* has been fulfilling the mission to support women and girls affected by sexualised and gender-based violence. As well as providing direct assistance, our work includes (inter-)national advocacy to bring about long-term changes and the involvement of strong partners from both inside and outside the organisation. As in previous years, the board of directors of *medica mondiale* undertook everything it could to strengthen women's opportunities to find their own individual ways to cope with their traumatic experiences in 2013.

Enabling long-term planning

"Sustainable improvements of living conditions of women and girls can only be achieved by joint action." Karin Schüller is convinced: "As one of the cofounders of *medica mondiale* I think it is very important to assume responsibility and work actively for changes in our society. My involvement as a member of the board for the past five years is one way of doing this." Heidi Baumann has been on the board in an honorary capacity since the end of 2012. Reflecting on our anniversary, she says: "For 20 years, *medica mondiale* has been setting an example in showing solidarity with women all over the world. At the start it was a movement of committed, courageous female activists and pioneers. Now it has become a women's rights organisation operating professionally and establishing itself as a renowned expert in the field." In 2013, the six women on the board met for board meetings five times. Besides routine operational issues such as deciding on Human Resources and Finances the board also discussed strategic priorities and projects.

One of the main concerns of the board is to secure sustainable funding for the work in Cologne and in our international projects countries. Once again, the total income of the organisation in 2013 (at 5,330,830 euros) constituted a solid basis upon which the planned projects could be financed. "Yet, unlike in a profit-oriented organisation, the level of income on the balance sheet is not always a good indicator of the success of

our work," points out Diana Krüger, member of the board and finance specialist. "In 2013, our income from grants declined by 26.5 per cent. The main reason for this is that *Medica Afghanistan* was very successful in obtaining grants. As an independent organisation its funds are no longer booked at *medica mondiale* in Cologne but now appear on the balance sheet in Kabul." So it is even more important for us to have loyal donors convinced of the value of our work and supporting us to secure our partners' independence and our long term planning. For *medica mondiale*, 2013 was an extraordinarily successful fundraising year, with private donations increasing by 13 per cent and reaching their highest ever level at 3,174,257 euros.

In 2012 we had already put in place a new concept for our financial controlling ensuring that all decision-makers and responsible officers receive up-to-date information about the current and mid-term financial situation of the organisation and its projects. *medica mondiale* now has an even better ability to direct ongoing operations and plan financial needs. We are able to react quickly to short-term requirements and any emergency situation that may arise. For example, it was possible to make available funds to our east Congolese partner organisation PAIF to evacuate staff and clients temporarily to neighbouring Rwanda when fighting broke out again between rebel troops and government forces.

As well as increasing financial transparency, the implementation of the international project strategy developed in 2012 constituted another important topic. The strategy defines the strategic direction and aims specific objectives of its involvement in conflict regions for a period of five years. One of the results during the first year of its implementation was: Partner organisations in the African Great Lakes region who had participated in a workshop in Burundi organised by *medica mondiale* continued to network through mutual support and invitations to further training. Also in negotiations with institutions such as the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development we can see that our strategy underlines our expertise and credibility.

Increasing influence

One basic principle guiding our international projects is to hand over responsibility to local staff as soon as possible. As we did before in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Afghanistan, we are now putting this into action in Liberia, where our colleagues will manage the organisation starting in autumn 2014. In recent years we have prepared for this. The board's role here benefits significantly from the experience of Heidi Thiemann: "For some time I was active abroad in the field of development cooperation. At *medica mondiale* I can contribute my political experiences on the issues of violence and exploitation in an international context. It is important that *medica mondiale* continues to consistently implement an approach of empowerment in its projects and strengthens the responsibility of local women." With the appointment of a Liberian country director, Caroline Bowah Brown, and the first meeting of the Liberian women who will make up the future board of directors in October 2013, important steps were taken on the path to independence for the project.

In 2014 the development of an overall strategy for *medica mondiale* should also be completed. With this the board of directors hopes to further enhance the political influence of the organisation in Germany and internationally. A milestone was taken in 2013, when all of the staff and the members of the board worked together to formulate our mission and vision.

The board paid particular attention to two issues in 2013. "It is truly a success that in December 2012 the German Federal government finally agreed to a national action plan of implementing UN Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security and that this incorporated demands put forward by *medica mondiale*," explains Claudia Czerwinski. "However, we still need a great deal of patience during our efforts to generate attention for political demands relating to gender equality women's issues." This is why *medica mondiale* pointed out the non-binding nature of the national action plan and urged the German govern-



Strategic issues are discussed and decided in board meetings.

ment to implement it in 2013. And as the G8 Foreign Ministers met in April to discuss the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) proposed by the British Foreign Secretary William Hague, *medica mondiale* joined other non-governmental organisations to pressure the German government to clearly expressing their support. The German presidency at the G8 Summit in 2015 will provide an opportunity for *medica mondiale* to insist upon a review of the implementation of the comprehensive agreement from the London G8 meeting and the tracking of its progress. *medica mondiale* has succeeded in lifting the issue of sexualised wartime violence during out of its taboo zone and making the extent of its occurrence during conflicts much more visible. Our anniversary constituted a welcome opportunity for the members of the board to focus on drawing public attention to the fate of so many women and girls. A symposium, a conference in the Bosnian capital Zenica, photo exhibitions, lectures and special publications such as newspaper supplements were all used to inform about the issue and publicise our convictions and values. The website is also an important instrument for our public relations work. After a comprehensive website analysis we considered suggestions for its improvement with a specially designed subsite incorporating more photos and a larger font to optimise user-friendliness for online visitors and to gain even more enthusiastic supporters for our work.



At the *medica mondiale* Cologne head office Lee Ok-Seon from South Korea speaks about being forced into prostitution during the Asia-Pacific War.

Highlights from 2013

February

medica mondiale participates in the “One Billion Rising” campaign taking place on February 14 for the first time. The idea is for one billion people around the world to stage a creative protest in public places to call for an end of violence against women.

March

In a letter to the Federal German government, *medica mondiale* demands official support for the “Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative” launched by the British Foreign Secretary, William Hague. Directed at the eight leading industrialised countries, the initiative calls for crucial measures to be adopted to fight wartime sexualised violence and to provide vital support for survivors.

On International Women’s Day (March 8), *medica mondiale* presents its photo exhibition “Rape as a Weapon of War – Women in the Democratic Republic of the Congo” at the cultural centre “die flora” in Gelsenkirchen Germany. The exhibition is designed to raise awareness for the situation facing Congolese women, who continue to be subjected to sexualised violence as a systematic aspect of ongoing armed conflicts. According to United Nations an estimated, 16,000 women and girls are raped in the DR Congo each year.

April

The set-up of the therapeutic centre *Medica Zenica* in Bosnia and Herzegovina in April 1993 laid the foundation for our unrelenting commitment during the past 20 years. The anniversary started off with *medica mondiale* founding women telling some 200 guests about those early years and the work carried out since. *medica mondiale* receives substantial media coverage. about its enduring commitment.

May

On May 21, 2013, Monika Hauser accepts the 2012 North-South Prize from the Council of Europe. The jury awards the prize “in recognition of her contribution to providing assistance to women in crisis-torn countries, and in particular for women who experienced sexualised violence”.

August

An outstanding woman visits the head office in Cologne: Lee Ok-Seon, aged 86, is a South Korean and invited to speak to the press as well as to our staff about her experience as a “comfort woman”. Japanese armed forces coined the term to refer to some 200,000 women who were abducted and turned into sexual slaves during the Asia-Pacific War from 1937 to 1945. Lee Ok-Seon aims to raise awareness for

the fate of all the women then forced into prostitution and to demand compensation from the Japanese government.

October

“Working Towards Dignity – 20 years of fighting sexualised violence” is the title of a conference organised by *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica* in Bosnia and Herzegovina. 120 experts from NGOs, academia and politics, as well as survivors and staff members, share knowledge and experiences and discuss challenges and opportunities encountered in their work for the benefit of survivors of sexualised wartime violence.

Deputy Managing Director since 2010, Caroline Bowah Brown, a 38-year-old women’s rights activist, takes on the responsibility as country director at *medica mondiale* Liberia. She is now in charge of the organisation’s transition to independence.

November

Following the invitation by renowned television host and long-term supporter of our organisation, Bettina Böttinger, almost 300 guests from the cultural, political and economic fields attend an anniversary gala in honour of the work of Monika Hauser and *medica mondiale* at the end of the month.



Our vision

“Women and girls are living in a world free of violence; they live in dignity and justice.”

Our mission

Who we are

- › We are a feminist women’s rights and relief organisation and see ourselves as part of the diverse international women’s movement.
- › Our work builds on a network of committed supporters, donors, staff members and partner organisations around the world.
- › We form strategic alliances with activists and other organisations in order to work towards political changes for the benefit of women.
- › As a registered non-profit association, we are financed by donations, grants and public funding. We make sensible, appropriate and economical use of all funds entrusted to us. We comply with approved standards of transparency and organisational management.
- › Binding values and principles (Code of Conduct) and quality standards guide our work, both internally and with partners.

What we do

- › We are engaged in worldwide activities for and with women and girls affected by gender-based violence in situations of conflict and war, focusing in particular on sexualised violence.
- › We lobby for the improvement of women’s rights and demand measures to prevent sexualised wartime violence

and provide effective protection and support for women.

- › We enable women and girls to access trauma-sensitive medical care, psycho-social counselling and legal advice, as well as assistance to secure their own livelihoods.
- › We work towards empowerment of women and girls to shape their own lives and actively participate in the re-organisation and peace-keeping measures in their societies.
- › Together with local women’s initiatives and activists we build up solidarity structures, protection and shelter networks, and independent women’s organisations.
- › We provide training and qualification opportunities to project staff, relevant experts and our cooperation partners.
- › We develop the capacity of local health services, police, courts and ministries.
- › We support women survivors of sexualised wartime violence as they struggle for justice. We help them to develop strategies for dealing with their experiences, gaining compensation and bringing perpetrators to court.
- › We conduct public awareness and education campaigns on the causes and effects of sexualised wartime violence.

How we work

- › Expressing solidarity and partiality with women are our core values. These val-

ues led in 1993 - during the Bosnian War - to the founding of *Medica Zenica*, the first therapy centre for traumatised women.

- › We assist women to determine and follow their own path.
- › Dialogue with our partners helps our emancipatory understanding to grow. Together we develop and monitor our ideas.
- › We guard against discrimination and abuse of power.
- › Our commitment is persistent.



Education is an important prerequisite for taking charge of one’s own life.



Starting in October 2014, the project in Liberia will be independent.

Liberia

Context

The civil war might have ended over ten years ago, but its consequences can still be felt everywhere in Liberia. Many people are living in extreme poverty – with women and girls particularly affected. A survey conducted by UN Women in 2011 confirmed the widespread incidences of violence against women, which *medica mondiale* had documented in case reports. This physical and psychological violence takes on many dimensions including misogynist, patriarchal practices such as clitoral mutilation, rape, child marriage, domestic violence and economic disadvantages. Gender-based violence combined with the traumatic wartime experiences of many women, constitute a major obstacle to peaceful development

processes in Liberia. Although the Liberian government is working on measures to improve the women's rights situation, there are simply not enough trained specialists or resources for successful implementation.

Goals and commitment

Since 2006, *medica mondiale* has been working in the country's south-eastern provinces – Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Sinoe – providing support for women and girls affected by violence. In order to ensure durable effects our approach is a holistic one: Direct services range from healthcare, psychosocial and legal counselling to public awareness raising in society and on the political level. Target groups for the latter are traditional and

religious authorities, local counsellors as well as state healthcare staff, police and the justice sector as well as Liberian non-governmental organisations.

The focus of our involvement is on community level, where we organise local protection networks and train female volunteers to become village counsellors for women affected by violence. The aim is to improve the women's situation in a comprehensive way and to implement pre-emptive measures to prevent further violence against women. For sustained empowerment and to effect the necessary structural changes, *medica mondiale* Liberia will continue this work as an independent Liberian women's rights organisation starting in October 2014.

Achieving sustainability by strengthening local expertise

By providing guidance for organisational development *medica mondiale* strengthens the capacities of staff in Liberia and supports the establishment of an independent Liberian women's rights organisation.

We consider rooting our projects as local NGOs to be a prerequisite for truly long-lasting and sustainable improvements in women's rights work in regions affected by conflict and war. In order to engender solidarity and support adapted to the local context from Liberian society, *medica mondiale* provides continuous support to local staff as they become independent. Specialist and management staff receive qualification through training, and effective procedures for quality assurance and financial administration are implemented. In 2013, major steps were undertaken for the establishment of the new organisation *Medica Liberia*, which will take over the project from *medica mondiale* after September 2014.

The future director is the Liberian women's rights activist Caroline Bowah Brown, who has been employed at *medica mondiale* Liberia since 2010 and acts as its Country Director since October 2013. Previously she worked as managing director of the Foundation for Human Rights and Democracy in Liberia. One of her mentors and role models is the women's rights activist and human rights lawyer Joana Foster, who led the Liberia project in Monrovia from March 2012 to September 2013. As a former UN Senior Gender Policy Advisor in Liberia, Ms Foster has contacts to a broad network of women's activists, some of whom she invited to become board members of the future organisation.

Almost all of the seven board members played a pro-active role in the reshaping of Liberian history. For example, Ruth Seizar and Cerue Garlo belong to the "women in white", a movement in 2003 which showed courage and a spirit of resistance in their efforts to bring about an end to the civil war. For many months, they demonstrated wearing white T-shirts and forced the warring factions to join negotiations and finally sign a peace treaty. All of the women board members are in high-level positions, e.g. a university professor and the vice-chief of Liberia's police. They dispose over experience working in non-profit organisations as well as in the fields of Finances and Management.

To ensure sustainability of the new organisation, the establishment of sustainable financial structures is as important as regular coaching for management staff and seminars on how to maintain a mindful organisational culture. For this reason, Liberian financial staff received training in bookkeeping, preparing annual financial statements, drawing up balance sheets and monitoring budgets in 2013. One important milestone was the introduction of bookkeeping software enabling the young organisation to manage its finances independently from the head office in Cologne.

Local colleagues were also trained to develop project proposals, draw up financial plans and write reports – all essential skills for gaining independence as an organisation. In daily contact with Sybille Fezer, the program manager in Cologne, Liberian staff plan procedures, draw up schedules and collect the information needed for analysis.

Furthermore, a new data management system was introduced to assist project work and the documentation of human rights violations against women. The data compiled can be used to provide comprehensive information for donors and supporters. Transparency is guaranteed and evidence-based data for political advocacy work available.

The organisation's transition to independence will remain an important priority in 2014. In its anticipation, a participatory process is planned to develop a strategic orientation for the first three years of *Medica Liberia*. In September 2014, a large celebration will mark the official launch of the new, independent organisation. Representatives from the Liberian government, of funding institutions and partner organisations will be invited.

A selection of results from our work:



44 health trainings took place in 2013. Since the beginning of the project, 1,019 healthcare professionals have been trained by *medica mondiale*.



36 members of staff took part in training courses on issues such as team-building, self-reflection, empowerment or trauma-sensitive and respectful dialogue skills.



22 "Girls Clubs" have now been established in the project regions. Schoolgirls between 16 and 25 can meet there in a safe space and talk about women's rights, health issues and the difficulties they face.

STATISTICS AND FACTS:

Project region:
Monrovia and River Gee, Grand Gedeh and Sinoe provinces

Target group:
Women and girls in south-eastern Liberia who are affected by gender-based violence, particularly sexualised violence; local authorities in communities and district governments, as well as staff in the security, justice and healthcare sectors; village communities

Project activities:
trauma-sensitive legal, health and psychosocial counselling and training, mediation, peace work, awareness raising and informal education of decision-makers at local, regional and national levels, operation of a women's shelter, development of sustainable organisational structures, networking

Partner:
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, ibis, ActionAid Liberia, UN organisations, other international and Liberian non-governmental organisations, ministries, hospitals, police, courts

Funding:
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) via KfW Development Bank, Fondation Pro Victimis, medicor foundation, Jefira Nothilfe Stiftung, private donations

Project expenses 2013:
1,876,790 euros



medica mondiale Liberia improves Liberian women's lives sustainably



Hard-won women's rights are in danger.

Afghanistan

Context

During the year 2013, the security situation of women in Afghanistan deteriorated further. The number of reported cases of violence against women was higher than ever. An increasing number of attacks took place against women whose profession places them in the public eye. Human rights activists interpret this fact as part of the ongoing attempt by radical terrorist groups to undermine the role-model effect of strong women in Afghanistan. One of the causes of this misogynist situation is the social acceptance of violence against women and another is the continuing lack of clarity regarding power structures in the country. In the run-up to the withdrawal of international troops

in 2014, reactionary forces became stronger and increased their efforts to undermine laws in favour of women's rights. As a consequence, progressive, women-friendly developments in general legislation, laws governing criminal procedures and law enforcement were being increasingly questioned.

Goals and commitment

Together with its local partner organisation *Medica Afghanistan – Women Support Organisation*, *medica mondiale* provides support psychosocial counselling, training and legal assistance to Afghan women affected by violence. In urban areas in particular, women are becoming more self-confident, organising them-

selves into groups, and speaking up more often. So in 2013 we strengthened our efforts to share our knowledge about women's rights in society as a whole. Our awareness raising and advocacy work focused on defending the Elimination of Violence against Women Law (EVAW law), which criminalises various types of violence against women. Staff from *Medica Afghanistan* acted as mediators in families for women in need of support to resolve family conflicts. Through awareness-raising training for managers and security staff as well as networking and public relations work, we advocated for public recognition of every form of violence against women constituting a crime to be prosecuted.

Enhanced security increases women's rights

As they work towards ensuring women's rights, the counsellors from *Medica Afghanistan* are repeatedly putting themselves at risk of being attacked and insulted. A specially developed security concept aims to increase self-protection.

Herat, November 2013: It is early in the morning as the female lawyers from *Medica Afghanistan* reach the hospital. A 20-year-old woman is said to have committed suicide. The lawyers, however, know: When she was 16, she was forced to marry and her husband has repeatedly raped her since and inflicted other severe abuses on her. The hospital directors are initially reluctant to agree to the lawyers' demand to see the corpse, but after long negotiations the request is granted. Contrary to the statements in the official examination report, the body shows evidence of bruising. *Medica Afghanistan* persuades the brother of the deceased to demand a second autopsy.

A selection of results from our work:



556 women benefitted from legal representation by *Medica Afghanistan*.



782 women and girls took part in psychosocial groups or individual counselling sessions.



349 Afghan women were assisted through mediation to solve conflicts, especially those involving domestic violence.

STATISTICS AND FACTS:

Project region:
Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif

Target group:
Women and girls affected by or threatened with domestic violence, forced marriage or rape; imprisoned women and girls accused of moral crimes

Project activities:
Psychosocial counselling; trauma-sensitive training for health-care staff and other specialists working with the target groups; legal assistance; mediation; awareness raising of police, security and legal staff as well as government officials and religious leaders on the topics of women's rights and violence; counselling and trainings for police officers; public awareness work, literacy courses

Local partner:
Medica Afghanistan – Women Support Organisation

Funding:
German Federal Foreign Office, European Commission, private donations

Project expenses 2013:
521,221 euros

This confirms the cause of death to be murder. Now the juridical process against the husband can be started.

Scenarios such as these are part of everyday life for the staff of *Medica Afghanistan*. They experience firsthand what the world only sees in the news – if at all: the suffering of Afghan women affected by violence, the malevolence and harassment from a misogynist environment, and impunity for the perpetrators. Also, it is not uncommon for courageous activists to become a target, since their commitment is a de facto criticism of the patriarchal values of Afghan society. These values are commonly shared by political decision-makers, religious leaders, the families of their clients and even their own relatives.

In 2013 *Medica Afghanistan* received threats from radical misogynist individuals or groups claiming to be closely surveying the activities of the organisation and its staff. One colleague decided that her only chance to be safe was to leave her country. With the ongoing debate concerning the legitimacy of the EAW-Law, women's rights activists are facing the prospect of losing one of their most important arguing points. A rejection of the law by the Afghan parliament could be avoided until now thanks to the joint efforts of the Afghan Women's Network, *Medica Afghanistan*, other NGOs and the international community.

The consequences of this extremely threatening situation are increased psychological pressure, fear for one's life and for the future of their clients as well as restrictions on their activities and removal from the public. *medica mondiale* is committed to minimise the risks adversely affecting the psychological and physical health of women's rights activists. A new safety concept, drawn up together with *Medica Afghanistan* in 2013, combines elements of protection against threats and attacks with elements ensuring that staff stay healthy and strengthen their cooperation in solidarity. This "integrated security" approach includes training sessions in the field of communication, increased cooperation with German and international politicians and opportunities for rest and recuperation. It creates spaces to voice and discuss individual challenges and fears. It also helps to find low-risk channels of communication with religious leaders, clients and the media.

In fact, implementing such a concept would benefit all women in Afghanistan. For many Afghan women the hope of a non-violent future in their country relies on the efforts of the female lawyers, social workers and counsellors from *Medica Afghanistan* and other women's rights organisations, actively and courageously defending and improving women's rights in Afghanistan in spite of threats from society.



Public awareness work is an important part of the work carried out by *Medica Afghanistan*.



PAIF distributes goats to foster economic independence among Congolese women.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Context

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo) continues to rank as one of the most instable crisis regions in the world. Even though decades of war have come to an end, violence is still part of everyday life for the majority of the population. The civilian population is still suffering from a precarious humanitarian situation and a state of insecurity. In the eastern Kivu provinces in particular, the situation is worsened by armed fighting over the control of the country's abundant mineral resources. For women and girls, sexualised violence is an everyday threat. Within a context characterised by persistent conflicts and general insecurity, gender-based violence is increasingly becoming a normal part of many aspects

of life. Surveys show that almost 40 per cent of women in eastern Congo have experienced sexualised violence: 70 per cent occurred during conflicts, 30 per cent in a civil context.

Goals and commitment

As part of a project funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, *medica mondiale* has been cooperating with the organisation PAIF (Promotion et Appui aux Initiatives Féminines) since 2004. PAIF provides integrated support for raped women and girls in the eastern regions of the country. Direct services include trauma-sensitive psychosocial, medical and legal counselling, as well as economic assistance. One objective

of PAIF's work is to guarantee increased protection for the affected women within society and their families. Another is to carry out preventive measures against sexualised and gender-based violence. PAIF denounces gender-based violence as a violation of human rights and raises awareness within public institutions, state authorities and society as a whole. In this way it aims to improve conditions for survivors and to bring about the prosecution and sentencing of the perpetrators. Additionally, the organisation strengthens girls and young women by organising them into groups and offering them assistance to secure their own livelihood.

Gaining independence and confidence by having an own income

By offering women and girls access to training courses, simple income generation activities and small start-up grants, PAIF enables women and girls to provide for themselves. This strengthens their self-confidence and promotes the healing process.

Everyday life in the DR Congo is increasingly characterised by violence, which threatens girls and young women in particular. Eight out of ten girls who approach PAIF have suffered sexualised violence by armed militia or civilians. A large number of young women and girls have survived multiple rape, kidnapping and flight. The supposed disgrace associated with this leads many families to expel their daughters – especially if pregnancy was one of the consequences of the rape. Other girls lost one or both parents and hence have to manage without social or family protection. Only a few wo-

men and girls can read and write, have a vocational education or financial resources. So they often survive only through some form of financial dependency, i.e. working as forced labourers or prostituting themselves. PAIF is committed since many years to try and meet some of the existential needs of the women and girls affected by violence. Part of the organisation's integrated support is to assist them to generate their own income and thus enabling them to live a more autonomous life.

Literacy courses constitute an important element of income-generating activities. "The ability to read and write broadens the girls' horizons and changes the way they think and live. It makes their everyday life easier and gives them the feeling that they are no longer dependent on others," explains a PAIF staff member. 59 girls and young women took part in literacy courses in 2013. During the 12-month training courses, the participants also learned about their rights, practiced conflict resolution and received information on healthcare issues. Furthermore, the courses motivated them to find out about other trainings on offer. "During the training courses, the girls naturally talk a lot about the war and poverty. However, their favourite topic is their future and all the things they want to do afterwards."

The vocational training courses offer women and girls the opportunity to learn the art of being a seamstress, hairdressing skills or how to produce and market bakery products. These newly acquired skills make the girls more independent and confident. "Having their own income protects them from the dangers inherent to trying to find a breadwinner to provide for them," says a PAIF counsellor. Changes can also be observed in the families of the successful participants. "Daughters who were previously regarded as useless suddenly become the bearers of hope for the whole family." In 2013, a total of 224 clients successfully completed a training course.

Within economic solidarity groups, women and girls have the opportunity to participate in training courses on managing a loan and savings. The group members share their experiences, motivate each other and profit from the social cohesion arising due to increased financial security. These solidarity groups receive a loan enabling their members to start their own businesses and buy seeds, goats or chickens. Many of the women involved improve their material situation through such an economic activity. For example, they can buy food or clothing for their families or afford to send their children to school. Other women invest in sewing machines or rent workshops or exhibition spaces in order to establish their financial mainstay.

In rural areas, however, deterioration in the security situation is threatening the long-term success of these activities, since money, goats and seeds have repeatedly been stolen and fighting inhibits the cultivation of many fields. Girls and young women are being forced to leave their land and have to abandon their possessions. Despite all this, the women are happy that PAIF is offering these training courses. As a sewing student explained: "Now we have the chance to make something of our lives."



Participant in a literacy course.

STATISTICS AND FACTS::

Project region:

North and South Kivu

Target group:

Women affected or threatened by sexualised violence, in particular girls and young women aged between

Project goals:

Public awareness raising, direct services, capacity development

Local partners:

PAIF (Promotion et Appui aux Initiatives Féminines)

Funding:

Private donations, German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

Project expenses 2013:

261,937 euros

A selection of results from our work:



308 girls and young women received start-up assistance in the form of cash, seeds or livestock. Prior to this they received training on dealing with loans and savings.



1.040 girls and women received medical treatment.



6 community dialogues took place, each with an average of 80 women and men, in order to facilitate public debate and a sharing of views on issues such as women's rights or gender-based violence.



DFF training healthcare personnel in trauma-sensitive treatment methods.

Grants program

Context

Many crisis-torn regions are lacking governmental structures taking effective action to prevent violence against women or providing adequate support to those affected by sexualised violence. Generally there is insufficient provision of psychosocial, medical and legal support available for survivors. Laws are not effectively implemented and perpetrators are only rarely brought to justice. Often women's rights organisations and self-help initiatives step in to fill these gaps and ensure that survivors receive some basic services. In order to strengthen local activists, Since 2004 *medica mon-*

diale has been providing funding and expertise to selected partner organisations. A total of 19 projects benefitted from grants between 10,000 and 30,000 euros in 2013. The majority of them working in the African Great Lakes region, i.e. the eastern part of the DR Congo, Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda. Since the mid 1990's this has been one of the areas in the world most affected by conflict. Acts of violence against the civilian population are committed systematically many involving sexualised violence. The violence is not restricted to the context of war or conflicts but takes place in all spheres of life.

Goals and commitment

Our partner organisations' projects and approaches are diverse. Their commitment includes direct services for women and girls, improved prevention and protection through the establishment of women's groups, trainings for staff in the healthcare and judicial sectors. Local leaders are trained and called on to assert women's rights in their communities. Additionally, public awareness raising activities are conducted on the causes, forms and consequences of sexualised violence.

Medical aid and legal assistance

More than 7,700 women and girls gained access to medical, psychosocial, material or legal support provided by our partners in 2013. Two organisations serve as examples here.

In the eastern part of DR Congo, **Débout Filles de Fizi (DFF)** is working in close cooperation with the state healthcare system. This organisation of young women activists trains staff in healthcare clinics how to adopt a trauma-sensitive approach when treating female patients. One nurse reports: "During this training I became aware that sometimes we were actually contributing to the risk of our patients' death, since the way we dealt with them did not take into account their psychological and emotional condition." Some women would return time and again for treatment of the same health problems without appropriate consideration. Medical staff didn't even consider the violence the women had suffered in the past. Shame and fear of stigmatisation prevent many women from talking about their traumatic experiences. The training provided by DFF enables healthcare staff to recognise the symptoms of women having experienced violence and to provide adequate care, including referrals to psychosocial support from organisations such as DFF.

Selected results from our work:



20 doctors, nurses and psychosocial counsellors were trained by DFF in trauma-sensitive approaches to treat survivors of sexualised violence.



30 legal counsellors are now available in ASPE project villages for survivors to turn to.



600 group counselling sessions were held by ASPE legal counsellors to raise women's awareness of their rights. In the villages people are now more conscious of women's rights.



Volunteer legal counsellors from ASPE proudly displaying their certificates.

Since most of the health centres are lacking the necessary medicine for treating survivors of sexualised violence, DFF also distributes kits containing a basic set of medicines and bandages to their cooperation partners for basic medical care. The need for these kits is huge and medicines are often consumed very quickly. Another challenge is to ensure that the survivors actually have access to medical treatment in the first place. There are no hospitals outside larger towns and women have no money to pay for travel expenses. So DFF has plans to set up mobile clinics in the future to reach women even in the most remote regions.

A further important field of work is awareness raising in the communities by means of information campaigns and radio broadcasts. This helps to reach even those women who were subjected to violence in the past and have been suffering for years.

medica mondiale supported DFF in 2013 with a grant of 10,000 euros.

In Burundi, too, it is often difficult for survivors of sexualised violence to receive adequate support. **ASPE (Association pour la Sauvegarde du Patrimoine Environnemental)** trains volunteer legal counsellors who then act as a mediator in their villages between survivors and the judicial sector. These legal counsellors provide counselling to women and girls concerning their rights and accompany them when they take legal action against the perpetrators. In these cases, ASPE covers the costs for transportation, food and legal fees.

To be able to provide adequate support, counsellors are first given basic legal training and also learn about trauma-sensitive approaches to treat their clients. Even these future counsellors are often initially unaware of the fact that national laws concerning violence against women have actually passed. Jeannine, for example, had herself suffered abuse from her husband. She emphasises after the training that she is no longer afraid and now knows that the law is there to protect her. Her insight gives other women courage to claim their rights.

In order to work against violence, village communities, too, are informed about women's rights. As Jeannine goes on to explain: "Now there are some men who no longer consider sexual violence as being a custom or tradition but as a crime. And some women are now finding the courage to denounce and report sexual violence that happened to them or women they know."

medica mondiale supported ASPE in 2013 with a grant of 10,000 euros.

STATISTICS AND FACTS:

Project regions:

Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi, DR Congo, Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Target group:

Local women's rights organisations working to support survivors of sexualised violence

Project goals:

Public awareness raising, direct services, capacity development, supporting partners, networking

Local partners:

Medica Zenica (Una Sana, Republika Srpska, Central Bosnia Canton); HSOA (Mazar-i-Sharif, District 10, Afghanistan); SOS-FED (Bujumbura and Bubanza provinces; Burundi); ASPE (Muyinga, Burundi), SFBLSP (Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural and Cibitoke provinces; Burundi), ADDF (North Kivu, Butembo, DR Congo); AFPDE (South Kivu, Kaniola, DR Congo); AMOFUT, Centre Tolonde, DFF, EPF-DYFAP, FACIV, FOSOF, La Floraison (South Kivu, Fizi, DR Congo); FESA (South Kivu, Uvira and Fizi, DR Congo); SOFEPADI (North Kivu, Beni, DR Congo); SEVOTA (Kigali and districts, Rwanda); GWE-FODE (Kisoro district, Uganda), TEWPA (Soroti district, Uganda), FOWAC (Kitgum and Lamwo districts, Uganda)

Funding:

private donations

Project expenses 2013:

409,867 euros



Former staff members were also among the participants at a conference organised by *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica*.

South-Eastern Europe

Background

The public recognition of wartime rape committed on tens of thousands of women in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo during the wars in former Yugoslavia (1991-2001) is still a long way from meeting the actual needs of survivors. Many women are still dealing with the physical and psychological consequences of traumatic incidents in their life. Often they live in poverty, without access to adequate healthcare services. Since 2006, women in Bosnia and Herzegovina who were raped during the war have an entitlement to a monthly invalidity pension. However, so far only about 800 survivors have actually applied for

the pension because the law has hardly been publicised. The application process is long-winded and affected women find it difficult to cope with. In Kosovo, the parliament continued to work on changes to the war victim laws during 2013 and these will in future also include survivors of wartime rape.

Goals and commitment

medica mondiale works closely with its partner organisations in the region – *Medica Zenica* and *Medica Gjakova* – to provide survivors of sexualised wartime violence with psychosocial counselling, medical care, legal advice and income generating activities. Addition-

ally, we conduct projects to raise public awareness and work towards political change. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, public awareness is increasing thanks to the establishment of institutionalized networks of support that protect survivors and witnesses before court. In Kosovo, a new three-year project has been started with funding from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In addition to *Medica Gjakova*, two new local NGOs cooperate in the project, in the area of advocacy, and for income generating activities.

Working towards dignity

1993-2013: Although the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina started over 20 years ago, survivors of sexualised violence are still in urgent need of support and recognition.

The consequences of sexualised violence are a burden for the rest of each women's life; even if physical injuries can be healed, memories of the experience remain. If these are not cared for, the traumatic experiences will continue and affect other family members, the next generations and society as a whole. For this reason, long-term support and action have to be put in place including regular monitoring, review and documentation. At the conference "Working Towards Dignity", organised by *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica* in October 2013, participants from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Afghanistan and many other countries therefore asked the following key questions: How are the women today? What has proven helpful for them to process what they experienced? What problems do we encounter during our work and what solutions can we find?

A selection of results from our work:



200 women and girls benefited from psychosocial support or legal assistance in the counselling centre in Zenica. Most of them had experienced domestic violence.



90 Kosovan women in the region around Gjakova are now marketing their own products such as honey or vegetables. Regular deliveries to the women's co-operative "Duart e Dardanes" help them to generate an urgently needed income.



158 Kosovan women have developed techniques and strategies which helped them to process the trauma of their rape thanks to psychosocial counselling from *Medica Gjakova*.

Since we began to work in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1993, we have been able to support and to empower approximately 23,000 women and girls affected by sexualised violence. However, the total number of women affected is much, much higher. Estimates suggest that up to 50,000 women and girls were subjected to rape or multiple rapes during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Many of them were still very young. Some of them became pregnant because of the rape and these children have grown up under very difficult conditions. Without adequate medical, economic and social support, only a very few have been able to return to a normal life.

As experts at the conference confirmed: Even though the past 20 years have seen important progress in academic work on sexualised wartime violence, government and society are still frequently failing to sufficiently consider the real needs of survivors. This leads to them being forced into isolation and their unsolved problems continue to take their toll.

One effective approach to supporting them through institutionalized networks of support that *Medica Zenica* has been established since 2011. This was demonstrated by an evaluation conducted in 2013 by Bosnian experts and presented at the conference. Firstly, survivors in self-help groups receive psychosocial and legal counselling which shows them how to deal with what they experienced. And secondly, as part of the project, *Medica Zenica* promotes an exchange of information and cooperation between ministries, judicial authorities, the police and social institutions. In this way, trauma-sensitive knowledge is spread, improving the availability of adequate support for survivors and witnesses.

Nonetheless, even more has to happen in the future. All support mechanisms need to include the next generations. Even before the conference, together with *Medica Zenica* we had begun to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the long-term effects of our support during the last 20 years and the coping strategies of the affected women. The results are available in the second half of 2014. Furthermore, a campaign will start that was initiated immediately after the conference. It focuses on the general public in Bosnia and Herzegovina and communicates the fundamental ideas that have connected us all right from the beginning of our involvement: As they cope with their traumatic experiences, survivors of sexualised violence need comprehensive support from the whole society and its institutions – and our unconditional solidarity.

Offers of assistance need to be matched to the women's requirements.



STATISTICS AND FACTS::

Project region:

Zenica-Doboj, Central Bosnia and Una Sana Cantons plus Banja Luka municipality (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Dukagjini region (Kosovo)

Target group:

female survivors of sexualised and gender-based violence, women and girls from ethnic minorities, widows

Project goals:

poverty reduction, establishment of self-help groups for women and girls, building up community-based support structures, Increased access to psychosocial counselling and health care, advocacy work, networking

Local partner:

Medica Zenica (Bosnia-Herzegovina), *Medica Gjakova* (Kosovo)

Funding:

German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), private donations

Project expenses 2013:

Medica Gjakova: 120,591 euros
Medica Zenica: 88,263 euros



Afghan women asserting their rights.

Advocacy and Human Rights

Rape and other forms of gender-based violence constitute serious breaches of human rights. Yet, their extent and worldwide prevalence is not only a threat to women and girls: in Resolutions 1325 and 1820, the United Nations recognised sexualised violence as a danger for world peace and international security. Despite this ac-

knowledgement, survivors continue to be neglected, perpetrators often remain unpunished and governments stay inactive. *medica mondiale* is working to uncover the systematic character of sexualised violence, calls for punishment of perpetrators and durable measures to prevent violence against women. We document

causes and circumstances; we promote public discussions on the issue and urge political decision-makers to stand up for the assertion of women's rights worldwide. In this interview with our advocacy officer Jeannette Böhme, we review the year 2013 – an eventful year for our working area “Politics and Human Rights”:

What comes to mind when you think of women's rights in 2013?

Above all I think of our colleagues at *Medica Afghanistan* with whom we worked very closely in 2013. Their situation and that of all Afghan women and girls in the country is very worrying. In 2013 the Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) documented an increase in gender-based violence. Inner-familial violence, in particular, rose by 25 per cent. Albeit impossible to determine whether this figure represents an increase in reporting due to increased public awareness or an actual increase in this type of violence against women and girls. But we do know for sure that threats and assassination attempts on female activists and politicians increased in 2013. The perpetrators were rarely punished by state authorities. The contrary is the case. Members of the lower house of parliament attempted to weaken laws enacted in recent years to protect women. In 2013, *medica mondiale* continued its efforts to raise the awareness of political decision-makers in Germany and throughout the world to counteract this development.

The year also saw some positive signals. Governments around the world increasingly express support for the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) initiated by the British Foreign Secretary William Hague. In the debate concerning this initiative *medica mondiale* drew attention to the fact that survivors need offers of support that are conducted in a trauma-sensitive way.

What impact can advocacy have in Germany? How does *medica mondiale* make sure its message is heard?

There is a lot we can do. As a women's rights organisation operating internationally *medica mondiale* disposes over a great deal of expertise. Given that we adhere to the principle of working in close cooperation with local female experts and relevant organisations, we are very familiar with the specific situation in those countries. The combination of project related knowledge and a thorough understanding of the political situation enables us to intervene in political discussions at the national level in Germany, in civil society forums and in the media.

We demand determined action from those actors able to engender changes on diplomatic level. In 2013, we regularly met with politicians and relevant officers of the German Foreign Office as well as with the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development. During these extensive dialogues, we stressed the extent to which hard-won women's rights and enacted laws especially in Afghanistan are being undermined by conservative authorities and the consequences this has for women in the country. We provide evidence-based information and attempt to exert a positive influence. Open letters demanding the German government to take action constitute another useful means to that end.

Public awareness is raised for the issue by spreading our knowledge in interviews with journalists or by publishing articles in relevant media.

Where does *medica mondiale* obtain its information?

In order to stay abreast of current developments, the appraisal of colleagues in our partner organisations are particularly important. After all, they are most familiar with the causes, circumstances and consequences of sexualised violence in their country. To fully understand their situation and to support them in their dangerous work, regular field visits take place. In May 2013, for example, Monika Hauser travelled to Kabul. During the run-up to an important parliamentary vote on the Elimination of Violence against Women Law (EVAW-Law), she was able to better assess the in-country situation and to provide pertinent information to the German Embassy.

Here in Germany, we participated in a variety of expert conferences and activist groups and closely monitored the media coverage throughout the year. And last but not least, monitoring and evaluation of the impact of our projects allow a better judgement of the situation of those affected and the effects of our work. All of the above enables us to conduct critical reflection. It also delivers the facts we need in order to further develop persuasive arguments.

Human rights work needs alliances. Which networks did you cooperate with in 2013 and why?

An appeal becomes stronger if pronounced in unison. For this reason, *medica mondiale* actively contributed to the work of a range of committees in 2013, alongside other non-governmental organisations, politicians and committed individuals. For example, as a member of the working group on Afghanistan of the association of German NGOs (VENRO), we continued to campaign for an increased participation of Afghan civil society in the peace process taking place in the country. Women in particular are generally still being excluded from participation in political processes. VENRO member organisations are convinced that effective prevention of conflicts and violence can only be achieved if all the citizens are involved in shaping the structures in their country. In April, when the G8 Foreign Ministers discussed and subsequently issued a joint declaration concerning the British initiative to prevent sexualised wartime violence, we called upon the German Federal government to actively and decisively support the initiative. This was a joint effort in cooperation with non-government organisations Care, Save the Children and World Vision. Furthermore, we are member of "Bündnis 1325", an alliance pressuring the German Federal government to implement its National Action Plan 1325 for Women, Peace and Security. In 2013, *medica mondiale* repeatedly drew attention to the non-binding nature of the document. The intentions stated therein can only be achieved with transparent mechanisms for accountability in place with more financial and human resources, and involvement from civil society.



We ensure public awareness by transporting our message through the media.

What conclusions does *medica mondiale* draw from its experiences in 2013 and what is planned for next year?

There was definitely movement in Europe in 2013 on these issues. Even though hesitant and somewhat elusive, the support from G8 countries, including Germany, for the Prevention of Sexualised Wartime Violence Initiative and Germany's National Action Plan demonstrates that progress is possible. In 2014, I would like to see action, also in regard to the situation in Afghanistan.

In light of the imminent withdrawal of NATO troops, it is immensely important that local women are strengthened and that their contribution to political processes is guaranteed. The Afghan government and its international partners did indeed commit to further such developments at the Tokyo conference in 2012. Our task as a women's rights organisation in Germany was and is to maintain pressure upon decision-makers at national, European and international levels to hold them accountable for their commitments.

And, of course, we also want to continue supporting our partners and colleagues in their efforts to continue their difficult struggle to protect women's rights. One way we will do this in 2014 is a new project establishing a comprehensive security network for women's rights activists.



Jeannette Böhme, Advocacy and Human Rights Officer, in conversation



Looking back together on 20 years: *medica mondiale* co-founder Gabriela Mischkowski, presenter Helga Kirchner, Monika Hauser and Sabiha Husic, Director of *Medica Zenica*.

Informing the public, securing funding

2013 was a special year because we could celebrate the 20th anniversary of *medica mondiale*. “We are proud of everything we have all been able to achieve in these 20 years,” declared Sabiha Husic, Director of *Medica Zenica*, the first women’s therapeutic centre in Bosnia and Herzegovina. “In the future we would like to continue the lead setting an example

by defending the dignity of the survivors of sexualised violence together.” We received congratulations from staff in our international projects as well as from numerous supporters and former colleagues and even from the prime minister of the German Federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hannelore Kraft.

In the past two decades we have become

a renowned political women’s rights organisation and have gained thousands of proponents and supporters. One of the reasons for this is our successful press and public relations work. As we make public our convictions, values and experiences and raise public awareness of sexualised violence against women, our image conveys commitment, quality and courage.

Donations for *medica mondiale*

It remains a fact that women all over the world are still subjected to gender-based violence. In order to continue to provide efficient and sustainable support, we depend on the loyalty of our donors. Private donations are essential to our success and enable us to act according to our own principles and independently of external funding regulations.

The work of our staff in both the fundraising and the public relations departments is indispensable to provide up-to-date information to private donors, politicians, journalists, human rights activists and other members of the public, and to generate enthusiasm for our projects. Brochures and flyers as well as journalistic articles inform about the circumstances of our work, its current developments as well as making specialist knowledge available to relevant experts.

On the occasion of our anniversary, we increased our efforts to draw attention to the fate of innumerable women and girls in war and conflict zones and to seek financial support for them. Thanks to the generosity of our donors, our specific anniversary-related goal of raising 200,000 euros for our project in

Liberia was reached as early as August 2013. By March 2014 the overall total would reach almost 300,000 euros.

Liberia also benefitted from a fundraising gala in November 2013 initiated by the famous TV host Bettina Böttiger, which raised 130,000 euros. Our gratitude goes to the organiser, her team and the 300 guests in Cologne paying tribute to the work of Monika Hauser and *medica mondiale*.

Besides prominent supporters, we benefitted from a diverse array of support from companies and initiatives. These included the women from the International Lyceum Club, Cologne. Celebrating their 111th anniversary, they requested donations for *medica mondiale* instead of gifts for the club. At the end, they presented us with a cheque over 1,111 euros.

After discovering our work as part of her studies, Janina Lönneker, a psychology student, decided to support us by organising a benefit concert. On her initiative four great bands agreed to play for the benefit of “Rock against Rape” in November 2013 in the legendary Cologne venue “Blue Shell”. Some 150 people attended and donations totalled over 860 euros.

Informing, discussing, sharing

The first event in the year of our anniversary was the symposium “It all began with anger – 20 years of action for traumatised women” on April 9, 2013. Founding members from Cologne and Bosnia and Herzegovina cherished the history of *medica mondiale* reviewing initial successes and challenges. About 200 guests attended including numerous supporters who have been pro-actively supporting *medica mondiale* since many years.

During a conference jointly organised by *medica mondiale* and *Medica Zenica* in the central Bosnian city of Zenica in October 2013, opportunities and preconditions of our work for survivors of sexualised wartime violence were discussed and evaluated. 120 participants from 13 countries dealt with issues such as the political responsibility of international actors, justice through legal prosecution and direct services available for survivors.

Another special highlight of the year was Lee Ok-Seon from Korea visiting *medica mondiale* in Cologne in August. One of 200,000 women abducted by the Japanese armed forces during the Asia-Pacific War from 1937 to 1945, the 86-year-old woman was forced into prostitution as so-called “comfort woman”. She stayed in Germany for 11 days as a guest of the German Korea Association. In cooperation with *medica mondiale* Lee Ok-Seon met with representatives of the press (“Deutsche Welle” and the local Cologne newspaper “Kölner Stadtanzeiger”) and explained to journalists: “Everyone should know about the fate that we ‘comfort women’ had to endure.”

Public interest in the 2012 North-South Prize awarded by the Council of Europe offered another great opportunity to reach out to many people and draw their attention to the fate of women and girls traumatised by wartime violence. Honouring her exceptional commitment to promoting human rights, intercultural exchange and North-South solidarity, Monika Hauser, executive member of the board and founder of *medica mondiale*, received the award in Lisbon on May 21, 2013. “Awards such as the North-South Prize show that our work is receiving due attention and is being valued. They reinforce our and our partners’ tenacity to continue our efforts to secure justice in the world,” Monika Hauser emphasised.

The consequences and circumstances of sexualised wartime violence was furthermore covered in public relations work through special publications, lectures and photo exhibitions. A supplement in the national daily newspaper “taz” helped us reach out to a readership interested in political affairs including many who were previously unaware of our work. The brochure “Our motivation knew no boundaries” covers the organisation’s history highlighting milestones on our path to becoming an internationally recognised women’s rights organisation.

Through press releases we conveyed our opinion about current political events and decisions whenever of significant relevance



Women from the International Lyceum Club, Cologne, in action for *medica mondiale*.



Monika Hauser at the award ceremony for the North-South Prize in Lisbon.

for the successful assertion of women’s rights. For example, in our press release from March 15, 2013, we called on the German Federal government to clearly pronounce its support for the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) at the meeting of the G8 Foreign Ministers Summit in April. The British Foreign Secretary William Hague had called for a joint approach from the G8 countries to combat sexualised wartime violence.

Our website is also a vital tool for *medica mondiale* public relations. For many, it is the first point of contact in order to find out about our work for traumatised women and girls in war and crisis areas. In 2013, approximately 300 people visited our website every day. Specially created web pages dedicated to our anniversary included a photo gallery with colourful and lively impressions spanning the history of our organisation from the beginnings to the present day. And the new “Donations Barometer” allowed visitors to follow-up on the progress of the anniversary fundraising project for Liberia.



Individual counselling to support and strengthen traumatised women.

More than survival: The trauma-sensitive approach at *medica mondiale*

For more than 20 years, *medica mondiale* has been providing support to women and girls who survived sexualised violence. In addition to sexualised wartime violence, these women very often suffer from increased levels of domestic violence in a post-war context. In the worst case, this can resemble a war-like situation at home. We apply a trauma-sensitive approach, taking on a holistic view

at women's situations and strive to find both individual and societal solutions. We want to enable women and girls to successfully cope with the heavy burden and their traumatic experiences of violence. We also support their empowerment to develop strategies to prevent renewed violence. Our concepts are regularly reviewed and adapted country-specifically to women's living conditions in each

project. In 2013, quality assurance and further development of our standards in the field of trauma-sensitive psychosocial work constituted a major focus. For example, role-plays and image-based questionnaires were developed for the evaluation of counselling work by voluntary village counsellors.

Security, stabilisation, self-determination

To avoid re-traumatisation, to strengthen women and girls and to stabilise them, the trauma-sensitive approach is applied in all fields of work in the projects implemented by *medica mondiale*. Creating a feeling of security and safety is not only important in direct psychosocial work with survivors, but also during legal counselling, during medical examinations or in court during witness statements. For the staff of our international projects it is equally important as for the staff in our head office in Cologne to prevent renewed or indirect traumatisation which can arise due to the stress and strains of daily work with trauma and violence. It can be avoided if recognised in time.

Our experience shows: It is important to practice self-care, to be attentive to the needs of others and to apply the principles of a mindful culture at all levels of the organisation – including in project planning and management. This is a precondition for a sustainable cooperation with lasting effects. Our trauma-sensitive approach also takes into account the fact that trauma dynamics can affect families, working environments and society as a whole.

Trauma as a survival response

We do not consider psycho trauma to be an illness. Rather, it is a normal response to a terrifying experience, a reaction helping us to survive that experience. Well beyond a purely medical approach of trauma, our work takes into account the socio-political context of women and girl's traumatisation and points to the fact that it is a violation of human rights. This is important for individual coping processes as well as for the planning of appropriate support for the survivors of sexualised wartime violence. It is important to disseminate and multiply the trauma-sensitive approach and Lessons learnt from the implementing experience of *medica mondiale* in order to strengthen as many women and girls as possible.

Coping with traumatic experiences

Representatives of various professions need to be introduced to our trauma-sensitive approach so that they can adopt it in their work. For this purpose, *medica mondiale* conducted three trainings on ways to deal with the consequences of violence and traumatisation in Germany in 2013. During the courses we

demonstrated a variety of methods to help women affected by violence to cope with their traumatic experiences. Participants included social workers, lawyers, healthcare professionals and psychologists as well as students and trainees. Evaluations of the seminars by participants repeatedly praised our interdisciplinary approach.

medica mondiale staff in Cologne equally needs to know about coping strategies in order to deal with everything they learn and experience in their work with colleagues in international projects. In the organisation, we raise awareness about indirect traumatisation and provide information about self-care and how to avoid stress in day-to-day work. Colleagues returning from international project visits are also offered support from professional counsellors.

Sharing knowledge

Over the years, *medica mondiale* developed a range of standards for trauma-sensitive work with survivors. These include training manuals for healthcare workers in our international projects, as well as checklists and information for legal counsellors in Afghanistan or human rights activists in Liberia. It has always been very important to us to share knowledge in order to assure its long term application. One of the ways to do this is to provide trainings and workshops locally.

We regularly review our standards to ensure their applicability and effectiveness. We are continually learning and developing further. Evaluation surveys or questionnaires help us to ensure the quality and effectiveness of our group sessions or the training we provide for counsellors.

Training, guidance, documentation

Our expertise in trauma-sensitive work is frequently requested. The Association for Development Cooperation (AGEH), for example, sought our assistance to train specialists and prepare their staff for missions abroad. We are also invited to attend

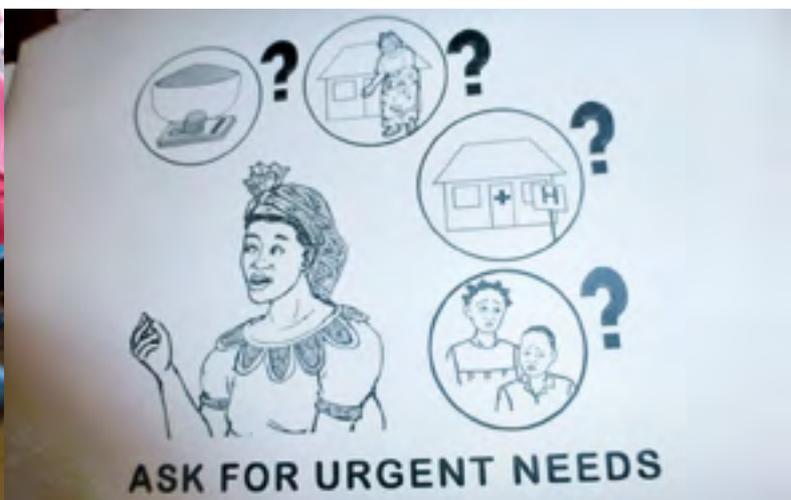
and contribute to conferences or specialist training programs. In October, one of our trauma experts had the opportunity to share her knowledge at the University of Heidelberg Institute for Public Health.

Organisations with a similar track record and comprehensive experience in the field of sexualised wartime violence are hard to find in Germany. Our partner organisations *Medica Zenica* and *Medica Afghanistan* staff equally possess profound expertise requested for judicial processes and guidance in the design of training programs for social workers, for example. Documentations, research reports and manuals contain our knowledge and are shared with our partners or made available to the public.

Establishing local networks, strengthening families

In our international projects there continues to be a great need for further training as well as case and team supervision. Long-term, we would like to develop sufficient local capacities through training specialist female staff in psychosocial work conducted by *medica mondiale* or in cooperation with other development aid organisations. Our goal is to establish networks of trainers sharing our trauma-sensitive approach, for example in the African Great Lakes region.

A second priority in the coming years remains our preventive work. After all, violence proliferates within families. We consider family systems as a whole in order to provide adequate support to women. This is done, for example, by looking at the often strained relationship between mothers and their children and working with youths. Both in Germany and abroad, we would also like to devote more time to the issue of trans-generational traumatisation, i.e. the passing on of traumatic experiences from one generation to the next.



Easy to understand drawings help the sharing of expertise.

Contextualised Impact: Quality assurance at *medica mondiale*

More than twenty years' experience working in war and crisis regions has led *medica mondiale* to develop a variety of operating methods and standards, which have proven helpful for providing support to survivors of sexualised wartime violence. In spite of this, we know that political, economic and socio-cultural dynamics frequently change the working

conditions in our projects. As an organisation, we respond to this by continuous examination of our approach, monitoring its effects and further developing it. *medica mondiale* has devised instruments and methods to allow for regular monitoring of the impact of our projects. We also commission external experts to conduct impact monitoring. In this way, we

can respond to potential problems and learn from our mistakes. Paying due respect to the cultural specifics of project environments, we assess each regional context and draw up our evaluation system in close cooperation with local staff in partner organisations.



Taking time off helps to stay healthy

The challenge of everyday life realities: Impact monitoring in Liberia

Since the beginning of our work in Liberia in 2006, *medica mondiale* has built a broad support network including expert counsellors in the provincial capitals and volunteer counsellors organised in solidarity groups on community level. They are the first contact for women affected by violence and have all been trained to apply the trauma-sensitive approach.

To assure quality, facilitate guidance and for continuous improvement, *medica mondiale* Liberia developed a two-tiered monitoring system of counselling services. It comprises of two main components: knowledge and self-care. It allows staff and volunteer counsellors to check their counselling ability and to determine whether their work complies with best practices and standards. At the same time, the system encourages counsellors to reflect on their work and to ensure self-care. After all, their own sound health is crucial for successful counselling, especially to offer the all-important feeling of protection and safety. This constitutes the core of the trauma-sensitive approach.

The monitoring of both components – knowledge and self-care – consists of four interdependent steps, one building upon the other. To ensure usefulness for all counsellors, tools and methods have been designed with a wide range of living and working conditions in mind. For example, the questionnaires contain pictures and symbols instead of text to ensure they are meaningful to women who cannot read and write.

Attitude, ability, knowledge: Initial short tests help to check if the fundamental approaches essential to trauma-sensitive counselling are known and the ability to apply them exists. Based on this self-reflection, monthly group meetings are held, during which the counsellors share and evaluate each other. Frequently, these meetings also serve to talk about specific cases and to find solutions together. In a third step and throughout long-term intervals, team leaders or external specialists provide group counselling sessions. Counsellors benefit by receiving feedback helping them to improve their work; the learned is then immediately tested in supervised role-play sessions. It is important to ensure that participants do not have the feeling they are being checked upon. Instead, sessions should be held in a spirit of assistance to further develop their valuable work. In a final step, the quality of the counselling and its impacts are monitored by an external evaluator.

Mindful organisational culture and self-care: The women involved in direct services in our projects have to cope with extremely painful experiences of their clients on a daily basis. This is all the more difficult as many of the counsellors are themselves survivors of sexualised violence. The sound health and well-being of these women as well as the existence of a mindful culture within their group or organisation are significant factors influencing the effects of trauma-sensitive counselling. The Monitoring of “self-care” therefore provides staff with practical methods and various options encouraging rest and detachment from their work experience. The first step here involves physical relaxation exercises, followed up by regular group discussions and coaching sessions. These provide an opportunity to share their experiences with colleagues and experts, to learn how to deal with stress, while also receiving practical instructions on how to support each other.

With the aim of monitoring the quality of trauma-sensitive counselling services, this two-tiered monitoring pyramid has proven very successful.

It is more difficult, however, to measure the impact related to “change in attitude” and “changes in society”. Has the work of *medica mondiale* really contributed to improvements in self-confidence amongst the women in the project region? Do they know their rights and actively assert them? Have there been general changes in attitudes towards women or specific gender roles?

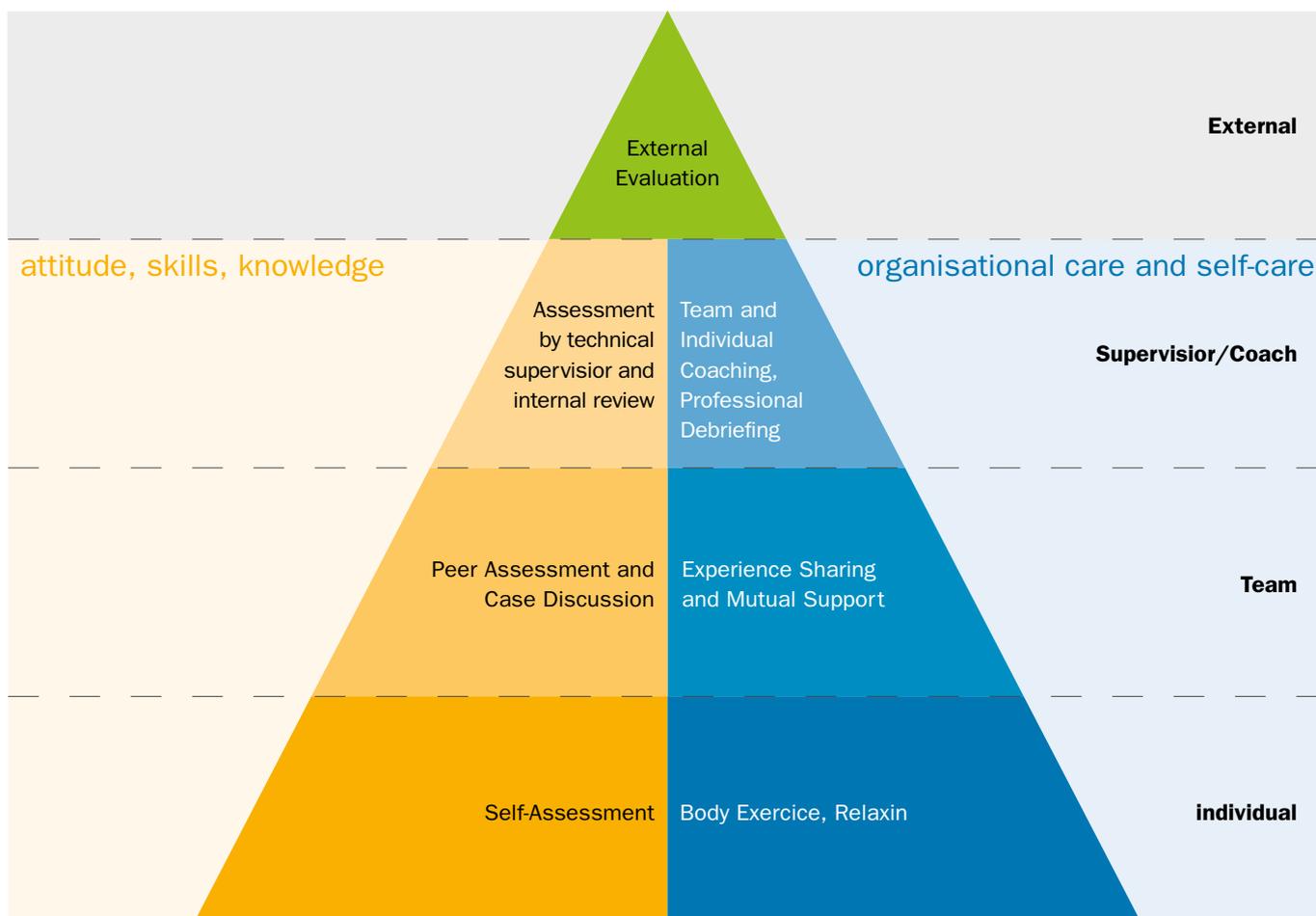
For the project region in Liberia, we can actually answer some of these questions. An external evaluation conducted by one of the institutional donors co-funding our project in 2012, revealed both a clear strengthening of the women and a positive change in attitude of men towards women. More often than not men stand up proactively for the rights of women in their community. The evaluation recognised that the mobilisation of women by *medica mondiale* led to positive results for the community as a whole, and did not just benefit the women.

In order to combat sexualised violence long term, *medica mondiale* engages government institutions, e.g. healthcare professionals, officers from the police and/or the justice sector. *medica mondiale* verifies on a regular basis, if cases of violence are being documented according to the given standards and if trainees apply what they learnt. In 2013, more than 98 per cent of the participants in one training group for healthcare professionals indicated that they were able to remember and implement their newly acquired knowledge in their daily work.



Standards are subject to regular re-evaluation.

Quality assurance for our counselling work



Association, governing bodies and duties

medica mondiale e.V. is a registered non-profit association domiciled in Cologne, Germany. Our governing bodies are the General Assembly and the Board of Directors. The General Assembly is the highest supervisory body in our organisation. It elects the Board of Directors from among its ranks. It receives and ap-

proves the Annual Report from the Board of Directors. The accuracy of the Annual Financial Statements is checked by an independent financial auditor. The Board runs the association. It decides on the priorities and strategies in accordance with the purpose of the association. It also appoints and supervis-

es the Management. With the exception of one full-time employee, all members of the Board perform their duties voluntarily. They are not paid remuneration. Instead they receive a minor fixed-sum compensation. This is decided by the General Assembly.

Board of Directors 2013:

Heidi Baumann
 Dr. Claudia Czerwinski
 Dr. Monika Hauser (Executive Member of the Board)
 Diana Krüger
 Karin Schüller
 Heide Thiemann

Main office in Cologne

2 Managing Directors
 36 salaried employees (year average), of which 24 are full-time positions and 12 part-time; plus 4 minor employment status; 4 placement students; 4 interns; 4 voluntary staff members

Salaries

Managing Directors: average 5,200 euros*
 Heads of Department: 3,900 euros*
 Officers: 3,050 euros*
 Assistants: 2,300 euros*

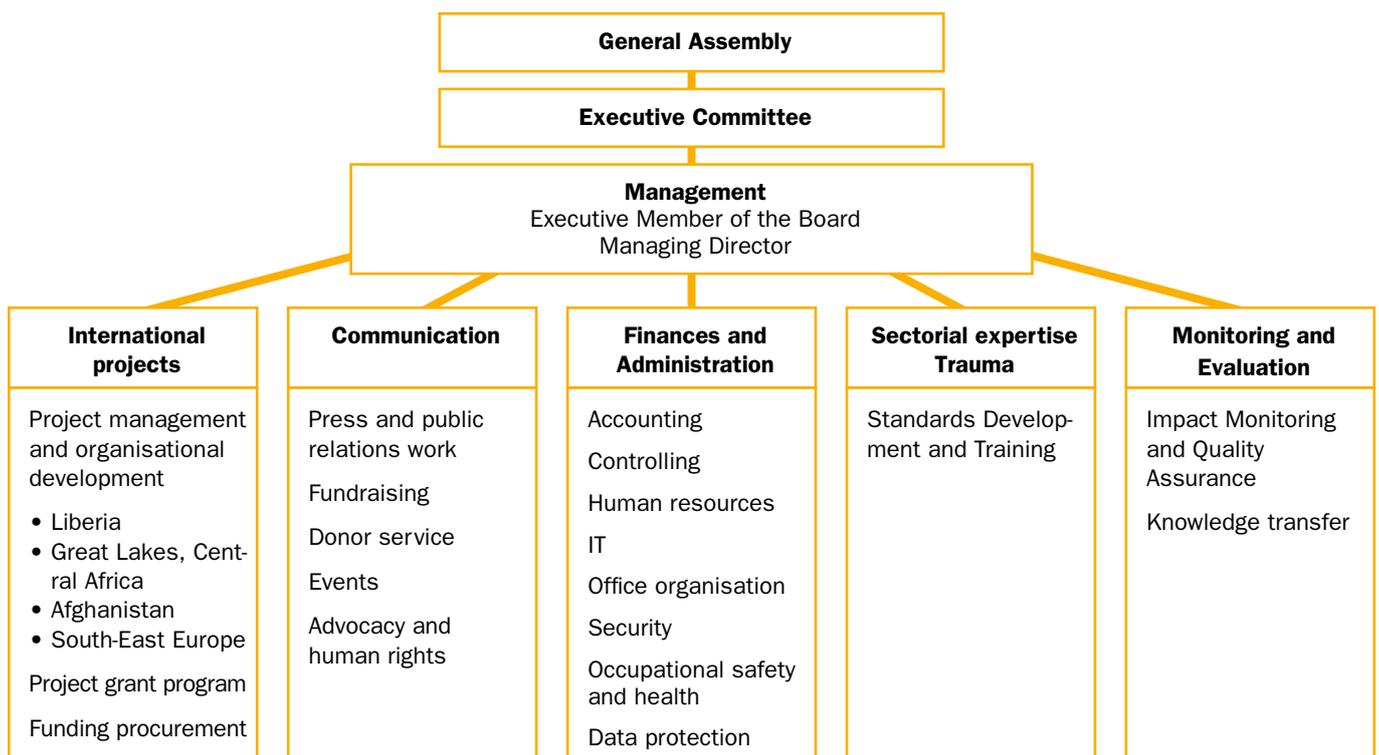
Memberships held by *medica mondiale*

VENRO (Association of German Development NGOs), Forum Menschenrechte (Human Rights Forum - a network working to improve protection of human rights), People In Aid (worldwide association of agencies in the humanitarian and development sector), Arbeitskreis Frauen und Gesundheit (women's health network), Crisis Action (international,

non-profit organisation working to avert conflicts through advocacy and campaign work).

Additionally, our Executive Member of the Board Monika Hauser is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Bremen Solidarity Prize, and the Board of Trustees of the Medica Mondiale Foundation Switzerland. Additionally, she is a member of the Expert Advisory Board of the "International Nuremberg Principles Academy".

* The average monthly salaries indicated were calculated on the basis of a full-time position. These amounts do not include the statutory employer contributions to social security. They include 12 monthly payments. Any extra Christmas bonuses are decided on from year to year by the Board.



Financial Report 2013

Income

Compared to the previous year, in 2013 our total income decreased. In total, our income was 5.45 per cent lower. However, breaking this down into donations and grants reveals very different developments.

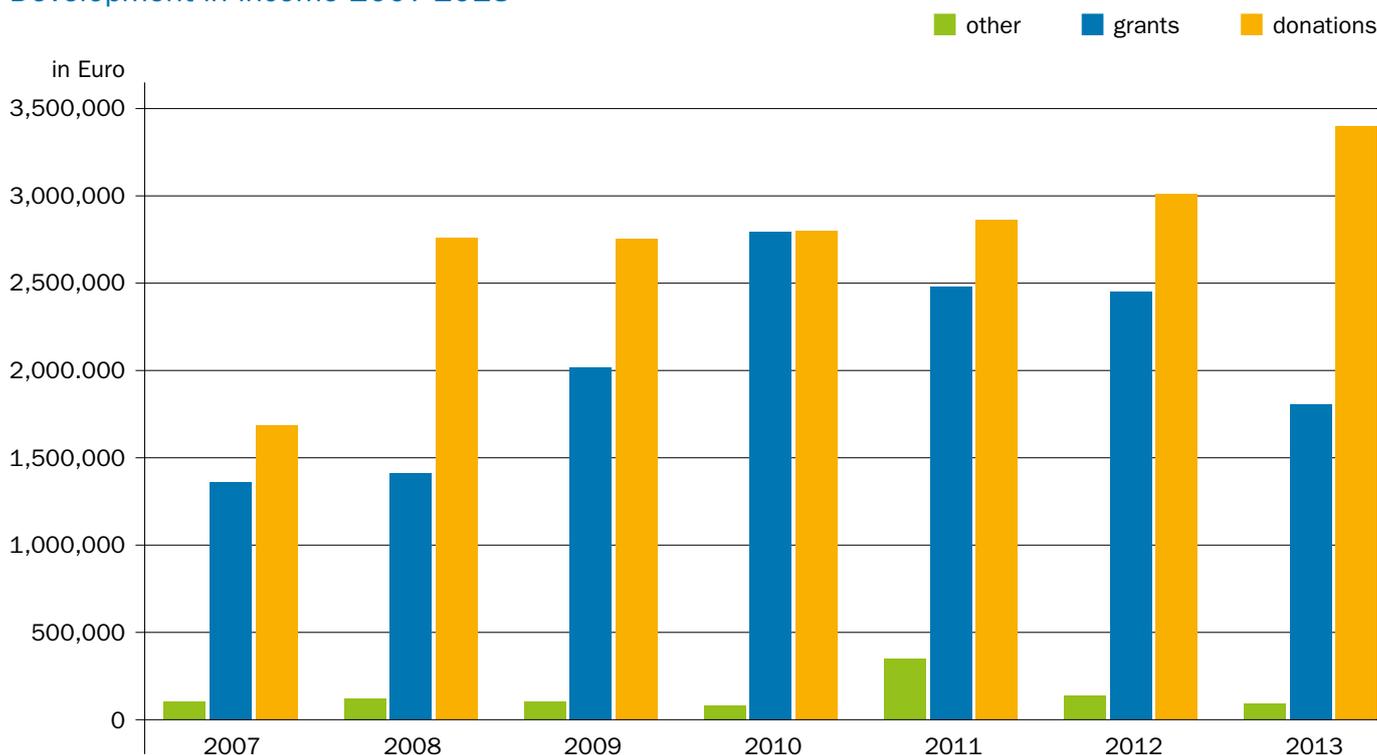
Donations and similar income increased by approx. 13 per cent. One significant reason for this was the successful fund-raising project for Liberia, raising funds in support of the independence of *medica mondiale* Liberia.

Grants decreased by 26.5 per cent and other operational income was 33 per cent lower. This result is primarily an effect due to large EU projects coming to an end in 2012.

Major grants and funding for projects were received from the following public and private institutions: the KfW Development Bank via German Agro Action, the German Federal Foreign Office, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Sigrid Rausing Trust, the medicor Foundation (CH), the Louis Leitz Foundation and other institutional donors.

| | 2013 EUR | Previous year EUR |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|
| Income from allocation of funds and grants | 1,817,806.41 | 2,467,187.88 |
| Donations and similar income | 3,421,274.25 | 3,031,112.60 |
| a) Donations | 3,174,257.17 | 2,647,592.45 |
| b) Inheritances | 30,051.08 | 174,180.15 |
| c) Charitable allocation of fines | 216,966.00 | 209,340.00 |
| Other income | 91,749.03 | 138,334.28 |
| TOTAL | 5,330,829.69 | 5,636,634.76 |

Development in income 2007-2013



Expenses

A new structure and new software for the book-keeping this year means that not all expenditure positions from the 2012 fiscal year are directly comparable with those of 2013.

Total expenses decreased by approx. 5.8 per cent, which corresponds to the decrease in income. The decrease in many expense items is closely linked to the decrease in income from allocated grants.

Approximately 70 per cent of the total expenditure in 2013 was spent on projects internationally and in Germany.

Project expenditures include direct project costs and expenses for project support, including their management from the main office in Cologne.

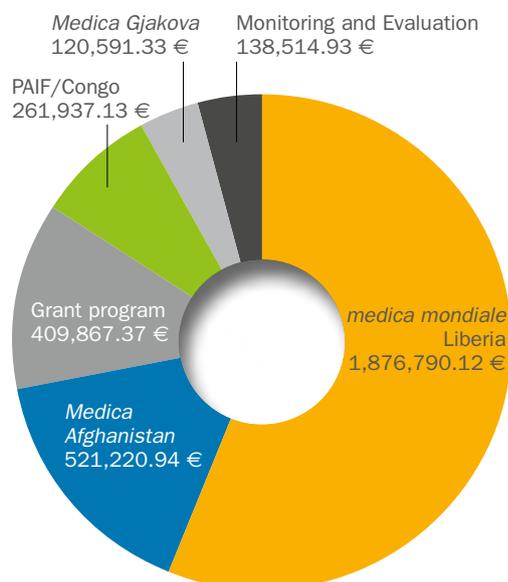
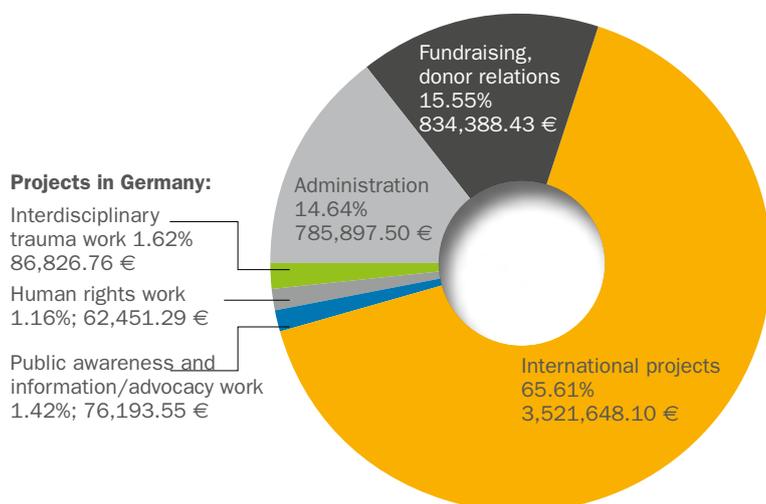
The advertising and administration costs can be divided into advertising and public relations (51 per cent) and administration (49 per cent).

Expenditures in 2013 exceeded income by 31,715.21 euros. This result is covered by reserves.

| | 2013 EUR | Previous year EUR |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Staff | 2,263,290.02 | 1,891,583.53 |
| Depreciation | 58,849.07 | 58,097.32 |
| Rent and other occupancy costs | 120,198.50 | 188,519.07 |
| Fees, charges | 7,280.47 | 1,000.20 |
| Grants to third parties | 1,082,261.57 | 1,690,997.08 |
| Vehicle expenses | 9,933.69 | 78,478.80 |
| Travel and representation | 145,064.65 | 190,200.02 |
| Other operating expenses | 158,205.18 | 191,510.65 |
| Other expenses | 1,522,322.48 | 1,375,255.02 |
| | 5,367,405.63 | 5,665,641.69 |

Expenses

Expenses per international project



Balance sheet

as of 31 December 2013, *medica mondiale e.V.*, Cologne

| Assets | 2013 | | Previous year | |
|--|-------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | EUR | EUR | TEUR | TEUR |
| A. Fixed assets | | | | |
| I. Intangible assets | | | | |
| Concessions, industrial property and similar rights and assets as well as licenses in such rights and assets | 41,348.48 | | 39 | |
| II. Tangible assets | | | | |
| 1. Land, land rights and buildings | 0,00 | | 0 | |
| 2. Other equipment, factory and office equipment | <u>161,897.92</u> | 203,246.40 | <u>127</u> | 166 |
| B. Current assets | | | | |
| I. Receivables and other assets | | 580,853.66 | | 811 |
| II. Securities | | 0,00 | | 0 |
| III. Cash on hand, bank balances | | 3,184,882.02 | 2,526 | 2,526 |
| C. Prepaid expenses and deferred charges | | 2,920.18 | | 9 |
| | | <u>3,971,902.26</u> | | <u>3,512</u> |

Assets

1. Fixed assets

From 2012 to 2013 the balance sheet total of *medica mondiale e.V.* increased by 459,000 euros; this is an increase of 13 per cent. Among the tangible assets, expenses for equipment are 33 per cent higher. This is due to purchases (vehicles) for the project in Liberia.

2. Current assets

During the course of a project's implementation, financial resources not immediately needed are invested in fixed term or overnight deposit accounts. The interest gained varies according to financial market rates. The increase visible in bank balances corresponds to the liabilities and accruals for international projects: Numerous grant payments were received in December which could only be allocated in the following year. Some of the receivables from previous years were retrieved. To a large extent, these consist of requested grant payments which *medica mondiale* regularly pays in advance.

| Liabilities | 2013 | | Previous year | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | EUR | EUR | TEUR | TEUR |
| A. Shareholder's equity and liabilities | | | | |
| Status as of 01.01.2013 | 3,026,842.21 | | 3,039 | |
| Net loss (income) for the year | <u>- 31,715.21</u> | 2,995,127.00 | <u>-12</u> | 3,027 |
| B. Special account(s) from investment grants | | | | 24 |
| C. Accruals | | | | |
| Other accruals | | 353,224.40 | | 172 |
| D. Accounts Payables | | | | |
| 1. Trade payables | 87,830.56 | | 98 | |
| 2. Other liabilities | <u>211,651.89</u> | 299,482.45 | <u>70</u> | 168 |
| E. Deferred income | | 324,068.41 | | 121 |
| | | <u>3,971,902.26</u> | | <u>3,512</u> |

Liabilities

Fund Balances

Fund balances diminished by the amount equivalent to the annual deficit. Additional reserves had to be accumulated for possible repayments to projects where problems had arisen during project implementation. The resulting liabilities are towards partner organisations in those projects. The liabilities position of accruals and deferred income is made up of grants to be used in 2014 for international projects.

Income and Expenditure Statement

for the period January 1 to December 31 2013

| | 2013 | | Previous year | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | EUR | EUR | TEUR | TEUR |
| 1. Income from allocation of funds and grants | 1,817,806.41 | | 2,467 | |
| 2. Donations and similar income | 3,421,274.25 | | 3,031 | |
| 3. Other operating income | <u>91,749.03</u> | 5,330,829.69 | 138 | 5,636 |
| 4. Personnel expenses | | | | |
| a) Wages and salaries | 1,993,816.10 | | 1,603 | |
| b) Social charges, old-age provision | <u>269,473.92</u> | 2,263,290.02 | <u>288</u> | 1,891 |
| 5. Amortization and depreciation of intangible and tangible assets | | 58,849,07 | | 58 |
| 6. Other operating expenses | | | | |
| a) Rent and other occupancy costs | 120,198.50 | | 188 | |
| b) Insurance, membership fees, consultation fees | 7,280.47 | | 1 | |
| c) Financial support, grants to third parties | 1,082,261.57 | | 1,691 | |
| d) Vehicle expenses | 9,933.69 | | 79 | |
| e) Travel allowance | 145,064.65 | | 190 | |
| f) Other operating expenses | 158,205.18 | | 191 | |
| g) Other expenses | <u>1,522,322.48</u> | <u>3,045,266.54</u> | <u>1,375</u> | <u>3,715</u> |
| Interim result | | -36,575.94 | | -28 |
| 7. Other interest and similar income | | 4,860.73 | | 16 |
| 8. Interest and similar expenses | | | | 0 |
| 9. Net operating loss (income) for the year | | <u>-31,715.21</u> | | <u>-12</u> |

Excerpt from the report on the audit of the Annual Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013 conducted by the audit and tax consulting company Solidaris Revisions-GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft – Steuerberatungsgesellschaft, Cologne dated May 30, 2014.

Certificate:

We audited the Annual Financial Statement – balance sheet and income statement – for the accounting year January 1 to December 31, 2013 including the accounting of the medica mondiale e.V., Cologne.

The legal representatives of the association are responsible for accounting and the voluntarily applied German accounting rules and regulations for prudent business men.

It is our responsibility to comment on the annual financial statement on the basis of our annual audit.

The audit we carried out was within the scope which is necessary to prove that accounting is conclusive and quoted values are appropriate. To gain evidence we essentially choose analytical examination and item-by-item review. We determined the range of our item-by-item review by methods of random sampling.

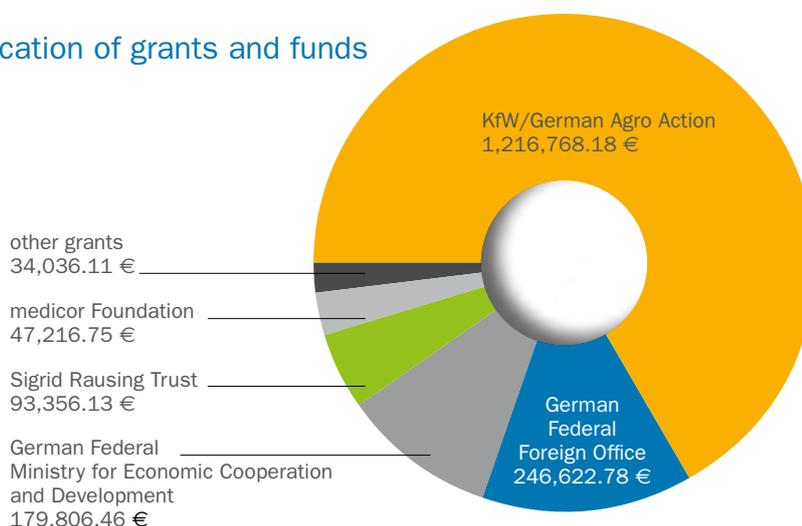
We are convinced that our examination forms an adequate basis for our opinion within the frame of the audit assignment.

Our audit did not lead to any objection.

Based on the findings of our audit we feel confident that the annual financial statement complies with the voluntarily applied German accounting rules and regulations for prudent business men.

Cologne, May 30, 2014

Income from allocation of grants and funds



Our mission would be truly impossible without you!

With your help we work to benefit women and girls in war and crisis areas. There are many ways you can help support our work:

Donations instead of gifts

Birthdays, baptisms, weddings or anniversaries – these are all special occasions to ask for a donation to *medica mondiale* instead of a gift.

Benefit events

If you are organising a concert, a literature reading or a murder mystery evening, a company party or a sports competition these are great opportunities to present our work and collect donations.

Memorial donations

Asking for donations to support *medica mondiale* can be a meaningful alternative to flowers and wreaths. It is frequently something that the deceased would have wanted.

Fines allocated to *medica mondiale*.

In Germany, a court can decide to allocate the money from fines paid as a punishment for offences to charitable associations such as *medica mondiale*. Tell judges, state attorneys, and jury members about *medica mondiale*; we will help you out.

Donation boxes

Every cent counts! Donation boxes on the counter at the bakers, the pharmacy or in doctor's surgeries are a great way to collect support. Just ask us to send you a donation box.

Commitment from colleagues

Raise awareness about our work at your workplace by posting a notice on the bulletin board or writing for your company newsletter. Or start a "Donate the cents" campaign: With this form of payroll giving, everyone donates the decimal fraction of their monthly pay-cheque (a maximum of 99 cents per person per month) to *medica mondiale*.

Tell others

Spread the word about our goals. We will gladly provide you with a selection of print and other materials. Please also inquire about our info film, postcard or bookmark sets.

Testament

We would welcome your decision to remember us in your testament. Please do not hesitate to contact us for any questions. Like other charitable organisations, *medica mondiale* is exempted from inheritance and donations tax.

Donations account:

Acct no. 45 000 163
Sparkasse KölnBonn BLZ 370 501 98
IBAN: DE92 3705 0198 0045 0001 63
BIC: COLSDE33

Or you can donate online
www.medicamondiale.org

Legal notice:

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below: Elissa Bogos/*medica mondiale*
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República Portuguesa
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p. 24 + 25: *medica mondiale* Liberia

Our vision:

“Women and girls are living in a world free of violence.
They live in dignity and justice.”

Donations account

Sparkasse KölnBonn

BIC COLSDE33

IBAN DE92 3705 0198 0045 0001 63



Initiative
Transparente
Zivilgesellschaft

VENRO

VERBAND ENTWICKLUNGSPOLITIK
DEUTSCHER NICHTREGIERUNGS-
ORGANISATIONEN e.V.

