Voices from the mission

“I've never experienced anything like it. What we're seeing, smelling, and feeling here is indescribable.” Katja Lewinsky, assessment team leader

“We have no choice but to be patient. The country has been destroyed and it's going to take time before we all have a roof over our heads again.” A Haitian employee of Johanniter

“When the houses collapsed in the quake, dust filled the air. I had so much dust in my eyes. I can still feel it today.” Patient in a mobile clinic

“One of the most beautiful things in the world is seeing how a patient can walk again with the aid of a prosthesis.” Thomas Iwalla, orthopedic technician

“We try to explain to our patients that, while they may have lost an arm or a leg, this doesn't change anything about their value as a human being, their mind, or their soul.” Michaëlle Louis, psychologist

“The need of the Haitian population and the constant reminders of the massive destruction have affected every one of us. For our team and for me personally, the mental care before, during, and after this mission has been of inestimable value.” Sabine Lurz, coordinator for EU projects.

“The Haitian government and international aid workers are facing the task of building up a healthcare system. I think we're in the right place at the right time to take on this challenge.” Marc de Backer, medical coordinator

“The extent of the destruction and the high number of casualties shocked us all. There's no one in the region who isn't affected.” Birgit Spiewok, Head of Desk Haiti

“It's overwhelming to see how, with a prosthesis, patients are once more able to walk on two legs, and in some cases, even learn to ride a bike again.” Birgit Rupp, physiotherapist

Haiti 2010
Johanniter's earthquake response

THE JOHANNITER
International Assistance
Overview of Johanniter international assistance projects

Mobile clinics
- Since February, three medical teams have been making daily journeys to various districts of Léogâne, where they’ve been treating patients outdoors.
- 200–300 patients have received treatment each day (1,000 – 2,000 per week).

In planning This work continues until the end of 2010. The focus will then be on reconstruction and support for stationary health clinics as well as the establishment of Emergency Transport Unit in Léogâne and Grand Goâve.

Orthopedic and rehabilitative care
- Since the end of February, Johanniter have been treating people who suffered a disability as a result of the quake in a mobile orthopedic workshop.
- By the end of October 2010, more than 200 people had been fitted with a prosthesis, orthosis, or other form of orthopedic aid.
- In addition to orthopedic care, Johanniter have also been offering physiotherapy and psychosocial care.
- 16 Haitians have received training in orthopedic technology, physiotherapy, as well as an in the area of psychosocial support.

In planning Continuation of care for people with disabilities. Starting in 2011: Creation of a rehabilitation centre in Léogâne and community-based rehabilitation structures.

Reconstruction of social infrastructure
- Provision of school tents
- Reconstruction work on a home for senior citizens

In planning Reconstruction of an elementary school as well as support for orphanages and homes for the elderly.

Disaster Relief chronology

January 12
An earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale destroys the region around the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince.

January 13
The federal board of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe deploys an operational staff in Berlin.

January 15
Johanniter sends a three-person assessment team to Haiti.

January 17
The assessment team gives urgently needed medical aid supplies to a hospital in Port-au-Prince. With the supplies, 10,000 people can receive basic medical care for three months.

January 20
A second 12-person medical emergency response team (MERT) made up of doctors, paramedics, logisticians, and a mental health advisor with experience in emergency situations travels to the crisis zone. The team takes with it almost a ton of medical aid supplies including medicine, wound dressings, sterilization technology, and surgical tools; the aid workers treat between 50 and 200 patients a day.

January 29
The second team is relieved by a further MERT-team. Some of the nine aid workers set up a mobile medical camp in the ravaged city of Léogâne, west of Port-au-Prince. Quake victims continue to receive medical treatment, mainly for infected wounds, diarrhea, sprains, and broken bones. The other Johanniter aid workers are traveling around the Léogâne region with a mobile clinic and a load of medical supplies, treating patients and distributing supplies to health care centres.

February 7
Two logistics travel to Haiti to prepare for Johanniter’s long-term presence in the country, as well as the arrival of a mobile orthopedic workshop. They’re followed shortly thereafter by the orthopedic technician Marcel Baeriswyl and Iosif Pop. Patients start to receive orthopedic care at the end of February.

February 14
Anne Kröning assumes leadership of the projects in Haiti. With the support of three nurses, medical coordinator Dr. Willi Kemmer treats more than 1,000 people in the first few weeks after his arrival. He refers patients in need of orthopedic care to Johanniter’s mobile workshop.

February 19
Johanniter ends the emergency phase of its work in Haiti. The operational staff in Berlin is dissolved, and further project work is handed over to the Haiti desk and the new country office in Haiti.

January 12 – January 20
Further shipments of medical aid to provide care to 30,000 people for three months arrive in Haiti via a special Lufthansa Cargo AG flight and the Federal Agency for Technical Relief (THW). A mission vehicle, generators, and equipment to prepare safe drinking water are also shipped to Haiti.

Haiti
- Surface area 27,750 km²
- Capital Port-au-Prince
- Population 9,035,536
- Deaths from earthquake 250,000 – 300,000
- Number of injured more than 300,000
- Number of homeless after the quake more than 1.3 million
- Extent of destruction locally up to 90% (Léogâne)
Preface

Dear friends of Johanniter,

On January 12, 2010, hundreds of thousands of people in Haiti painfully experienced what it’s like to literally lose everything they had from one minute to the next. They lost family members and friends, not to mention all their worldly possessions. Words are simply not enough to describe the magnitude of the catastrophe, and the suffering it caused.

Even before the earthquake, Haiti was one of the poorest countries in the western hemisphere. It had no functioning disaster prevention system, which is why aid supplies and experts had to be brought into Haiti from abroad. Johanniter also acted quickly, sending several teams to help provide medical treatment to those who’d survived the quake.

The fact that we were able to help quickly and comprehensively is thanks to our dedicated employees and volunteer staff. In order to always be prepared for an emergency situation, they continually participate in trainings and practical exercises. In Haiti, they treated thousands of injured people, and gave them the feeling that they were not alone in coping with the disaster.

In addition to providing disaster relief, Johanniter has also committed to long-term projects in the areas of medical and orthopedic care. In the devastated city of Léogâne, our international team has built up a facility where Johanniter can offer comprehensive orthopedic and rehabilitative care. Our mobile clinics also ensure that we can continue to provide treatment to patients in and around Léogâne.

Your support and your donations have made it possible for us to do our work in Haiti. More than 149,000 private donors have entrusted us with a personal contribution. Your trust and generosity accompany us in this difficult time – now and in the years to come. With persistence and patience, we plan to be there for the people of Haiti in the future.

Berlin, December 2010

Hans-Peter von Kirchbach
President
Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V.

Wolfram Rohleder
Dr. Arnold von Rümker
Federal board of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e.V.
Disaster Relief – Johanniter at work

“What we’re seeing, smelling, and feeling here is indescribable,” Katja Lewinsky, head of the Johanniter assessment team, reported from the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince on January 16. Shortly after the earthquake on January 12, she was sent to Haiti along with her team in order to get an overview of the humanitarian situation, and to distribute a first shipment of aid supplies to hospitals.

The earthquake that measured 7.0 on the Richter scale hit the densely-populated capital and several smaller cities and villages in the vicinity at 16:53 local time. Nowhere could the quake lasting 45 seconds have caused greater damage than in this highly congested area. According to estimates from the United Nations, around 3 million people were affected. The number of dead quickly reached into the hundreds of thousands. More than a million people were made homeless by the quake, seeking shelter beneath tents and plastic sheets. Gigantic tent cities were erected on every free patch of land in and around Port-au-Prince. The earthquake in the poorest country in the western hemisphere left behind devastation that, even months later, was clearly evident.

Caring for the more than 220,000 injured presented an enormous challenge to both local and international aid workers. In its most comprehensive disaster relief mission to date, Johanniter’s international assistance focused on providing medical care to the quake victims. Directly after arriving in Haiti, the first Johanniter assessment team was able to give a first “Emergency Health Kit” (see box below) with urgently needed medicine and medical supplies to the Adventiste d’Haiti Hospital in Port-au-Prince.

By the beginning of February, Johanniter had gradually sent a total of 28 disaster relief workers to the quake zone. Twenty-one of them, including doctors, paramedics, logisticians, and disaster mental health counselors, work for Johanniter on a voluntary basis and have received special training for such missions.

Medical camp in Léogâne
Johanniter’s assessment team also prepared for the arrival of a first Medical Emergency Response Team (MERT). The doctors and paramedics that made up this 12-member team were thus able to begin treating injured patients immediately following their arrival.

What’s in an Emergency Health Kit?

Medical infrastructure is often impaired during an emergency situation. That’s why it’s important to get medical care up and running again, in order to quickly assist in even the most acute cases of injury. Many international organisations have taken it upon themselves to supply the standardized Emergency Health Kits according to guidelines from the World Health organisation (WHO). These emergency packages weighing 900 kg contain enough supplies to provide medical care to 10,000 people over a period of three months. In addition to basic medicine such as pain medication and antibiotics, the kits contain wound dressings, infusion solutions, and water purification tablets.

“What we’re seeing here is indescribable.”
Katja Lewinsky, head of Johanniter’s assessment team
Johanniter set up a medical camp in the courtyard of the destroyed Cardinal Leger Hospital in Léogâne, 25 km west of Port-au-Prince. It also delivered medication and four additional Emergency Health Kits to the hospital and local pharmacies. Johanniter used a mobile clinic to reach people in need of treatment in nearby villages.

While the first mission team from Johanniter was primarily concerned with giving emergency treatment to quake victims, the second team was able to treat a large number of patients with more conventional illnesses such as diarrhea, fever, and skin or respiratory disease.

Each day, the Johanniter teams examined and treated between 50 and 200 patients. In total, they conducted around 2,000 consultations. By the end of the emergency phase in the second week of February, Johanniter had brought 15 tons of aid supplies to Haiti, including medicine, medical supplies, and equipment to prepare safe drinking water.

Medical Emergency Response Team

To provide medical care to the quake victims, Johanniter sent two Medical Emergency Response Teams (MERT) to Haiti. The concept for such specialist teams was designed in 2006 and put in practice for the first time in Haiti.

A single team consists of 12 members, including two doctors, up to four paramedics, two logisticians, and one team leader, security officer and media officer. These positions are filled by qualified Johanniter employees and volunteers, who have received special training over the years. A MERT can be deployed anywhere in the world within a few hours. In addition to the necessary medical equipment, the team also takes food, tents, and generators with it, so that it can independently erect its own camp.

In the case of a disaster, a MERT can treat up to 100 patients with light to severe injuries each day. After providing emergency medical assistance, the team can also provide follow-up care for up to 200 patients a day. A MERT performs certain special tasks, such as victim stabilization, wound treatment, and, in the case of an emergency, amputation.

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Assisting mobility

Just four months after the earthquake in Haiti, six-year-old Choute attempts to take his first steps with his new prosthesis. The boy from Léogâne was so badly injured during the quake that his right leg had to be amputated at the thigh. The treatment to prepare him for fitting his was very intensive. After a few weeks of care, Choute began to accept his new leg and take steps to begin a new life. He is one of more than 200 patients who were helped by Johanniter’s orthopedic specialists by the end of October 2010.

In Léogâne, Johanniter have built up a comprehensive program to care for people with physical disabilities. Initially, it started by delivering a mobile orthopedics workshop which provided emergency care for people who had recently had limbs amputated. This was then complemented by primary and follow-up orthopedic care via physiotherapy and psychosocial care for those affected, plus their families. The intensive treatment for the patients took between six weeks and three months. “In the past few months, we’ve created a structure that gives patients the sense of being accepted. It’s overwhelming to see how, with a, patients are once more able to walk on two legs,” said Birgit Rupp, who works with Johanniter in her capacity as a physiotherapist.

Accepting the disability

Physiotherapists at the orthopedics workshop help the patients learn to master their orthopedic device. Particularly when there’s been an amputation above the knee or when the prosthesis includes a joint, plenty of help in learning how to manipulate the prosthesis is needed. Additionally, physiotherapists can show patients how to do exercises to build up certain muscles, or to relax.

Many patients also need help in dealing with their new life situation. After all, for most of them, the disability is also connected with the loss of their former livelihood. Social stigmas present a further problem. It’s the responsibility of the psychosocial therapist to show patients how they can manage in their everyday lives with a prosthesis. This helps to strengthen the patients’ sense of confidence and ability to cope.
Prostheses are important for survival

Earthquake victims frequently suffer from broken bones and crushed limbs. If these are not seen to by an expert, often the only option left is amputation. But what happens after that? In Haiti, Johanniter has been trying to give these people a better future through primary and follow-up orthopedic care. Four questions for Marcel Baeriswyl, an orthopedic technologist with Johanniter international assistance.

Mr. Baeriswyl, why is it so important that people with physical disabilities quickly receive orthopedic care?

Many Haitians had their arms or legs crushed during the quake, and there were a lot of emergency amputations. According to estimates, there were about 2,000 such amputations in the first few weeks after the quake. The initial emergency prosthetics made out of plaster and plastic, as well as splints for legs and arms were important for these people's survival after the disaster, to give them any ability to move in this very difficult environment.

Were there any structures present in Haiti to give this kind of care?

In Haiti, there was one single orthopedics facility run by the organisation Healing Hands for Haiti, in Port-au-Prince, and it was completely destroyed in the quake. That's why Johanniter decided to bring a mobile workshop into the country so we could operate independently in any region, and be able to offer people the appropriate treatment.

How long does it take before a patient can walk again?

A well-healed stump is very important when it comes to getting up and moving again. Under normal circumstances, comprehensive treatment can be provided in four to six weeks. But under difficult climatic and hygienic conditions, it can take up to three months.

How is Johanniter continuing to help in Haiti in future?

A large part of our focus is on the training of young technicians, because they are not well trained, experienced orthopedic technicians in Haiti. Together with the government, we are also working on establishing an adequate rehabilitation program for the population in the Léogâne district for the future.

“...We want to provide a good level of care for the people of Léogâne.”

Marcel Baeriswyl, orthopedic technologist for Johanniter international assistance
Providing local medical care

Even during the disaster relief mission for the quake victims, Johanniter began using a mobile clinic to provide basic care for the population of the Léogâne district. “As soon as we’d stop by the roadside, people would immediately approach the Johanniter mobile clinic,” project coordinator Anne Ernst reported from the disaster relief mission.

Weeks after the quake, the need for basic care remained immense. By the end of 2010, there was still no working healthcare centres in Léogâne, which is why Johanniter continued to carry out its basic medical care program until the end of the year.

In March, five vehicles previously used by Johanniter for disaster preparedness were brought to Haiti, and converted for use as mobile clinics, and outfitted with additional medical equipment. Stocked new each day with medicine and medical supplies, they drove to 15 locations that were easy for patients to reach, mostly near schools, village squares, or traffic junctions.

Treat and distribute
During their more than 1,000 weekly consultations, staff working in Johanniter’s mobile clinics were able to help around 41,000 patients by mid-October 2010. Among the most common illnesses presented were acute respiratory disease, fever, diarrhea, skin infections, and cases of malaria. In order to avoid the latter, Johanniter worked with local healthcare volunteers and UNICEF to distribute more than 1,000 mosquito nets to pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and parents of children under the age of five. Additionally, 100 nets were given to an orphanage to protect the children living there from malaria and other mosquito-borne illnesses.

Improvements after the quake
After the earthquake, the overall standard of medical care, particularly in more rural regions, improved significantly. Thus, Johanniter was able to refer patients with serious illnesses to hospitals in the Léogâne region which were being run by other international organisations.

During 2010, it was mainly the international organisations which, with their knowledge and equipment, assisted the population. “The Haitian government and international volunteers now face the task of creating a working healthcare system in Haiti. And I say ‘create’ because, even before the quake, this largely didn’t exist,” said Johanniter medical coordinator Marc de Backer, summarizing the situation in Haiti.
Consultations under a mango tree

Just like every morning, Johanniter international assistance staff have emerged from their living containers before 6:00 a.m. Even though the sun is not yet high in the sky, it’s already so warm that it’s impossible to sleep. The staff discuss the day ahead over breakfast. One of the three mobile clinics is set to drive to Croix des Pères today to treat the sick and the injured.

During his last sermon, the local priest had announced that Johanniter staff would be coming today, and as the team pulls up, there are already more than 50 patients waiting. In addition to patients with diarrhea, fever, malaria, and skin or respiratory infections, there’s a six-year-old girl who’s come to see Johanniter staff in Croix des Pères. With a quiet voice, she says: “My heart is too small and it’s not beating properly, because I’m so small. When I take a deep breath, my heart beats very loudly.”

She’s describing something that thousands of people in Haiti are suffering from: heart palpitations. It’s just one of the symptoms that the nurses and psychosocial counsellors working with Johanniter come across in their mobile clinics each day. Headaches, loss of appetite, nightmares, and diffuse pain are other frequent symptoms. They are the physical signs of the psychological burden weighing on many people since January 12.

Professional help is needed to work through these symptoms, which is why Johanniter has for the first time focused on psychosocial expertise in addition to skilled medical and orthopedic practitioners. Five days a week, art therapy as well as group and individual counseling takes place beneath two giant mango trees.

This morning, psychologist Michaëlle Louis in standing in the centre of the morning circle, speaking about the “symptom of the week” – sleep disorders. But when a new member of the group joins the others, the symptom of the week is put on hold. Luis Casjust lost both his arms in an accident at the sugar cane factory where he worked before the earthquake. The 52-year-old shares his story and his sadness with the other amputees. He complains about his inability to work, and his feelings of worthlessness. Michaëlle Louis gets a picture of a colorful heart, places it on the ground, and covers it with stones, which symbolize injuries of both a physical and verbal nature. Then she pulls the picture out from underneath so that the colors and beauty of the heart can once again be seen. “That’s the way it is with you, too,” she tells Casjust. “All the hurt and insults that you’re exposed to can’t change who you are. Your personality and your value remain unchanged. You can decide whether these attacks impact you or not.”

Two days later, Casjust comes for art therapy. At first, he’s surprised that he also receives paints. But when the psychosocial therapist wraps the end of the brush so that it’s easier for him to hold in his mouth, he understands. With his first brush stroke, he manages to put colour on the page.

It’s this kind of comprehensive approach from Johanniter that helps the people of Léogâne come to terms with their new life circumstances. And it’s the moments with patients who find their smile again, during which all the suffering is forgotten and the future is once again looked to with hope.
Lasting solutions

Haiti was already a poor country before the quake, and for many people, the situation after the quake is even worse. But the disaster also offers the country an unexpected opportunity: through the enormous global media interest, aid organisations were fortunately able to collect lots of donations. For Johanniter, this has made it possible to fund a longer term commitment in Haiti.

“At Johanniter, our core competency lies in the area of healthcare. This is where we want to be of help to the people of Haiti,” said Birgit Spiewok, Head of Desk for Haiti, in summarizing Johanniter’s strategy. “That means that we will continue to build on the cornerstones we laid after the disaster relief phase in Haiti.” In concrete terms, the current mobile care program will transition to permanent structures according to a five-year strategy, so that, by the end of this period, the people in the Léogâne area will have guaranteed access to medical and rehabilitative care.

Setting up an ambulance service
The mobile clinics, which currently drive to different parts of the Léogâne district each day to treat locals in the open air, will in future be used as ambulances. There are still serious accidents occurring each day on the main roads connecting Port-au-Prince with the cities of Léogâne and Grand Goâve. Together with the Haitian Health Ministry and local hospitals, an ambulance service is now being set up to provide first aid to accident victims.

Johanniter also plans to reconstruct healthcare centres in the various districts of Léogâne, which would gradually allow it to cut back on the use of its mobile clinics.

Building a rehabilitation centre
Johanniter places particular emphasis on the care of people with physical disabilities. “These people have always faced discrimination in Haiti. Many are hidden away in their homes with no job and no chance to lead a normal life,” explained Marcel Baeriswyl, orthopedic technologist with Johanniter international assistance. For this reason, Johanniter will convert the mobile workshop and the associated physiotherapy and psychosocial care program that has been in operation since February into a rehabilitation centre.

Disaster Relief

Johanniter team provides Disaster Relief for victims:
- Distribution of medicine and consumables to hospitals and pharmacies
- Set up of a medical camp in Léogâne
- Deployment of a mobile clinic to care for the sick and injured

Earthquake on January 12, 2010

January 12 to February 17, 2010
The new centre will be built in Léogâne. In future, it will provide a permanent place where patients can benefit from various therapies, in addition to orthopedic care with qualitatively appropriate prostheses, orthoses, wheelchairs, and walking aids.

Small outposts will also be set up at the reconstructed healthcare stations outside the city. There, people with disabilities will be able to find advice and support through more basic rehabilitation measures.

Training local staff
One of the most important points in Johanniter’s five-year strategy is training. Already, 18 young Haitians have begun their training or continued education in orthopedic technology, physiotherapy, and psychosocial care. For training in the area of orthopedic technology, Johanniter plans to cooperate with the Don Bosco University in El Salvador and other international organisations to establish a three-year course of study in Haiti in future. "The level of training and knowledge of local technicians has a big effect on the quality of orthopedic care," said Baeriswyl.

The young students will receive training from experienced personnel in other areas as well. "Through continued education at the workplace and theoretical lessons/training courses, the trainees will gather a lot of experience which can be documented with the appropriate certificates," said Anne Ernst, project coordinator in the field of rehabilitation. The goal is that the trainees will eventually work long term in the state healthcare facilities and the new rehabilitation centre being created with support from Johanniter.

Through continued education, the trainees will gather a lot of experience.
Anne Ernst, project coordinator in the field of orthopedics

Disaster and transitional Relief

- Deployment of mobile clinics
- Mobil orthopedic workshop, combined with physiotherapy and psychosocial programs

Reconstruction

- Establishment of ambulance service
- Reconstruction of primary healthcare centres in the Léogâne area
- Creation of a rehabilitation centre and community-based services

Training of local staff
- 18 young Haitians are being trained in orthopedic technology, physiotherapy, psychosocial care, as well as health clinic services.
- Long term, they are expected to work in state healthcare centres, ambulance services, and in a new rehabilitation centre being built with support from Johanniter.

February to December 2010
2011 to 2014
Our work – interim results

In mid-March, when we both had the opportunity to visit the disaster area and see the effects of the earthquake first hand, it was immediately clear: instead of a short-term mission, Johanniter must remain in the region for the long term.

The damage that the quake left behind in this traumatized country is enormous. Even with international support, reconstruction will take several years. With our disaster relief, we began helping where the need was the greatest: in the city of Léogâne, 90 percent of which was destroyed.

We plan to continue to help people there, drawing on our know-how and years of international experience in the area of basic medical care provision and the rehabilitation of people with physical disabilities. What that means in concrete terms has been described on previous pages of this booklet.

The evaluation of emergency missions is of enormous significance to our future work. For the first time, we sent two Medical Emergency Response Teams to Haiti. These are now a core component of our disaster relief concept. The experience gathered during the Haiti mission will contribute to the further development of our concept.

One thing was once again confirmed during the evaluations and the debriefing of our volunteer aid workers and employees of Johanniter international assistance: our strength lies in medical services. That’s what Johanniter does and wants to do best.

All those involved also particularly highlighted the right decision to send a disaster mental health counselor along on the mission. The necessity of providing mental care on the ground will now influence the future structure and outfitting of our disaster relief teams.

Additionally, our realization that medical volunteers should start working together with experienced colleagues in the very early stages following a disaster was confirmed. This helps to secure sustainable developments in the aid being given.

Our work during the past months in Haiti was not always easy. More than anything, it demanded the highest level of commitment and personal dedication from our staff and volunteers. We would like to take this opportunity to expressly thank each and every one of them. It is a great joy to see how life and a sense of confidence is returning to the region. Our job is to continue working toward this goal, also in the years to come.

Dr. Arnold von Rümker

Member of the Federal Board of Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe

Guido Dost

Director, Johanniter international assistance
Help needs publicity

Helping requires many helpers
The earthquake in Haiti strongly affected many people in Germany and sparked a need to help. With impressive dedication and support from private donors and corporations, more than 7.4 million Euros in donations were gathered for the quake victims. Johanniter international assistance also received enormous voluntary support from Johanniter’s associations. The regional associations of Rhine-Main and Offenbach-Kinzig offered accommodation and meeting rooms for the medical teams, and helped in the loading and transport of the aid supplies.

Aside from the associations and the donors, it was companies and foundations that, with funding and human resources, supported Johanniter’s work in Haiti.

Some of the companies/foundations that helped:

- The Deutsche Bank Foundation financed the mobile orthopedics facility with 250,000 Euros.
- The Katarina Witt Foundation donated 20,000 Euros to Johanniter’s orthopedics projects in Haiti.
- The Swiss “Kommende des Johanniterordens” gave 20,000 Euros for the care of severely injured and disabled people in Petit Goâve.
- The Bruderhilfe insurance association supported Johanniter’s work in Haiti with 15,000 Euros.
- The Adecco Group in Germany gave 10,000 Euros to the disaster relief mission, and a further 4,000 Euros were collected from employee donations for the orthopedic workshop.
- HDI insurance donated 10,000 Euros.
- Euromar Commodities GmbH gave 10,000 Euros to the Brandenburg Northwest regional association for the mobile orthopedic workshop.
- The company Otto Bock supported Johanniter with an orthopedic technician who helped in the treatment of disabled people in Haiti.
- Airline Condor supported Johanniter with flights for the aid workers and transport for medication and medical equipment to Haiti.

Transparent communication
Haiti was one of the biggest missions in the history of Johanniter, and not just in the scale of the disaster relief phase. When it came to the intensity of media reporting, the Haiti mission was also far bigger than past missions. By March 31, 2010, more than 2,100 newspaper, television, and radio reports reaching around 135 million contacts had been produced. The TV reports were broadcast on almost all big German TV stations like ARD, ZDF, RTL, SAT1, n-tv, N24, and ProSieben. A Google search on January 28 using the terms “Johanniter” and “Haiti” delivered 171,000 results. This high degree of awareness was achieved through intensive media work on the regional, state, and national levels. In particular, the volunteer aid workers returning from the mission were popular interview partners with the regional media.

In addition to working with the press, there were also regular reports about the progress of the mission as well as information specially prepared for donors and interested members of the public published on Johanniter’s various Internet pages and internal media.

1. Volunteer aid workers report about their work in Haiti.
2. Ten months after the disaster, ARD reports about Johanniter’s orthopedic projects in Haiti in its documentary “Hope Among the Ruins” (Hoffnung in Trümmern), broadcast on October 17, 2010.
Statistics

Allocation of income

Total income
8,896,294.06 Euros

- Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe e. V.*
  7,426,665.16 Euros
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
  675,000.00 Euros
- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office of the European Union (ECHO)
  494,628.90 Euros
- German Federal Foreign Office
  300,000.00 Euros

*(of which Aktion Deutschland Hilft share 1,269,665.16 Euros)

Allocation of expenditures

Total expenditures
2,078,443.36 Euros

- Orthopedics and Rehabilitation
  1,353,025.56 Euros
- Disaster Relief
  282,554.47 Euros
- Basic healthcare
  253,581.12 Euros
- Reconstruction
  189,282.21 Euros
Selection of Fundraising Events

Student fundraiser
Laura Gluschke, an 11-year-old student at the Pestalozzi Gymnasium in Heidenau, organized a class fundraiser she called “Help so that you can be helped.” It was her way of thanking Johanniter, which came to her aid in 2009 after a car accident. She was able to collect 172.00 Euros.

Three Euros for Haiti
Sebastian Mayne (8), the son of a Johanniter employee in the North Rhine-Westphalia state association, wanted to do something to help the people of Haiti. He received a certificate as thanks for his donation of three Euros.

Kindergarten bake sale
A bake sale held at the Johanniter kindergarten “Benjamin” in Großschönau raised 530 Euros for victims of the earthquake in Haiti.

Kindergarten flea market
When the children of the “Strandpiraten” kindergarten in Schönberg learned of the quake in Haiti, they immediately wanted to send food and toys. Their teachers convinced them to donate money instead. So they baked, made crafts, and gathered toys and other items to sell at a flea market. The Glüsing bakery donated sandwiches for the event, which also featured coffee and cake and tombola tickets for 1 euro each. The children were proud to have collected a total of 405 Euros.

Soup for passersby
Volunteer aid workers with Johanniter in Bremen cooked up a batch of pea soup from groceries donated by local businesses at the Ansgari church centre. For a donation, passersby could purchase a bowl of soup. The sale raised 600 Euros.

Music for money
Donations totaling 2,100 Euros were gathered at a benefit concert by Rhineland Palatinate’s senior jazz orchestra “Seven steps to heaven.” Three benefit concerts by the Berlin association of One Africa brought in 987 Euros.

Stew for a good cause
To support the quake victims, Diekert, a company in Oldenburg, organized a lunch for staff of nearby companies, preparing some 257 servings of stew in a massive field kitchen pot. The proceeds of 800,00 Euros went to support Johanniter’s work in Haiti.

Spending according to expense category in Euros

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<tr>
<th>Total sums</th>
<th>2,078,443.36</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project expenses</td>
<td>1,288,677.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses</td>
<td>634,570.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of materials</td>
<td>146,399.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publicity costs</td>
<td>8,795.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distribution of planned project expenses

Total planned project expenses
6,817,850.70 Euros

Orthopedics and Rehabilitation
2,727,140.28 Euros | 40 %
• Building of a rehabilitation centre
• Construction of a wheelchair workshop
• Installation of community-based services

Reconstruction
1,022,677.61 Euros | 15 %
• Construction work on social institutions (orphanages, schools, retirement homes)

Basic healthcare
2,386,247.75 Euros | 35 %
• Reconstruction and equipping of health clinics
• Establishment of a 24-hour Emergency Transport Unit
• Training and further education of medical personnel and paramedics

Disaster Preparedness
681,785.06 Euros | 10 %
• Training of instructors in first aid and disaster preparedness
• Conducting courses in first aid and disaster preparedness for the Haitian population

Project expenses
Direct project costs, expenses for the country office and personnel costs for local and international project staff.

Project management
Proportionate personnel costs for domestic project staff, indirect project costs for preparation, selection, and management of the projects.

Publicity work
Expenses and personnel costs in relation to the production of publications, Internet presence, etc., costs for promotional materials.
Many Haitians are still working through the traumatic experience and the aftermath of the earthquake on January 12. One year on, the suffering of the people is still great. Particularly for those who sustained serious physical injuries, the sense of loss is always present. They have to develop a new body perception, and learn how to manage with a prosthetic or orthotic device, or wheelchair.

Johanniter is supporting them in this task with various therapeutic programs. One of these is art therapy. By painting, drawing, and sculpting together, those in search of help have contact with other patients as well as Johanniter therapists. They also have the opportunity to express their feelings in an art form. We would like to present some of the drawings, masks, dolls, flowers, and figures here.

Body confidence thanks to art therapy

Johanniter-Unfall-Hilfe, which is sponsored by approximately 1.5 million people.

Its statutory duties include:
- First aid and medical service
- Emergency rescue and ambulance service as well as emergency follow-up service
- House emergency calls
- Flying ambulance and foreign repatriation service
- Civil protection and emergency prevention
- Youth work and work with children
- Care and support for the aged, the infirm, and people with limited mobility or other special care needs
- Hospice work
- Operation of and participation in social welfare centres
- Other welfare services such as meal services
- Other charitable aid measures
- Humanitarian aid abroad
- Sponsorship of Evangelical schools

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