



**Outcome and Activity
Report 2012-2013
from the
Secretary General**



caritas europa



Introduction



“An authentic faith –which is never comfortable or completely personal- always involves a deep desire to change the world, to transmit values, to leave this earth somehow better that we found it. We love this magnificent planet on which God has put us, and we love the human family which dwells here, with all its tragedies and struggles, its hopes and aspirations, its strengths and weaknesses. The earth is our common home and all of us are brothers and sisters.” (Evangelii Gaudium 183)

There are probably no better words than these from Pope Francis to introduce the outcome and activity report 2012-2013 of Caritas Europa. They express the fundament and red thread in all endeavours of Caritas in Europe, and so also of Caritas Europa.

Instead of a yearly report, this time you will find a biennial report. In the architecture of our Strategic Framework 2011-2020, we have foreseen two-years-cycles to achieve concrete outcomes; with Caritas experts, gathered in thematic working groups, at the core of the work of our network.

Two years on, while reviewing the work accomplished thanks to the combined efforts of the members of the working groups and the Secretariat in Brussels, I am impressed by the results. Caritas Europa has grown both as a network and as a relevant key-player towards the European Institutions; as well as other important stakeholders.

Much has been done thanks to the hard efforts and heartfelt commitment of all Caritas member organisations and the appointed experts from across Europe. They have been crucial to build up, fine-tune and enhance our profile as a unique network. A network that brings the voice of the poor to the highest spheres of decision-making. A network that is permanently improving its capacity to serve the people in need. A network engaged in a spirit of communion.

This distinctive capacity of Caritas Europa is a highly acknowledged source for the European Institutions and other relevant bodies. This is due to the fantastic people that are nourishing the network not only with their work but also with their commitment to acting as a testimony of Christ’s love for human kind.

However, we cannot rest on laurels. Caritas Europa’s preferential option for the poor and vision of “a civilisation of love and justice where every human person can flourish and live in peace and dignity as part of one human family”^[1] are our lighthouse in the horizon. We are engaged in a journey that is ongoing. The challenges ahead are still important and difficult. But surely not unsurmountable as long as we act in communion and united as Caritas Europa.

This report aims at highlighting these achievements of the last two years. It acts as a permanent testimony of the work accomplished by the network for the millions of people that have found no other helping hand than Caritas’.

Thank you so much, to the generous Caritas organisations and the engaged experts, for your outstanding contribution. I’m looking forward to counting on your support animating the working groups and building on the results of the period 2014-2015.

In humility, let us entrust all we do to the Lord.

Jorge Nuño Mayer
Caritas Europa Secretary General

Priority Function 1

ADVOCACY

“Then the word of the LORD came to Jonah a second time: “Go to the great city of Nineveh and proclaim to it the message I give you.” Jonah obeyed the word of the LORD and went to Nineveh.” (Jonah 3:1-3)

“The institutional or political path of charity” (Caritas in Veritate 7)

The network’s strategic framework 2011-2014 that the Regional Conference of May 2011 approved reads “Caritas Europa aims to improve the quality of life of people experiencing poverty or in situation of vulnerability by advocating for integral human development and social justice.” In the light of this, the network established an “advocacy leg” composed of 3 working groupsⁱ. 47 Caritas experts from 23 Caritas organisationsⁱⁱ are sitting in them and have been key to help the network achieving the results below.

1. Social Policy

1.1. Child Poverty - Leading the debate and setting child poverty in the political agenda

Caritas Europa succeeded in positioning itself as the Civil Society organisation that led the debate on child and family poverty in Europe. Its report [Ten Pack of Recommendations on Child Poverty](#) encountered a substantial success at European level. Notably the fact that 8 out of the 10 recommendations appeared reflected in the European Commission’s “[Investing in Children](#)” [recommendations](#). Strong of its leading position, the network created an Ad Hoc Network on Child Poverty. It rallied many civil society organisations around the task of ensuring the proper implementation of the “Investing in Children” recommendations. This initiative granted Caritas Europa special meetings on child poverty with high-level Commission’s officials, including Commissioner Andorⁱⁱⁱ.

1.2. Europe 2020 – Impacting Commission’s approach to poverty over the years.

Every year, the network produces a [Shadow Report on Europe 2020](#). This exercise serves several purposes, such as enabling individual Caritas organisations to do advocacy at national level^{iv}, and advocate at European level the fulfilment of the social targets of Europe 2020^v. Year after year, the network has seen the impact of its lobby through the European Commission’s gradually increasing inclusion of social policy references in its Annual Growth Survey (AGS)^{vi}. In 2011, the AGS made no reference at all to poverty and social exclusion. In 2012 it called on Member States to protect the most vulnerable and tackle the social consequences of the crisis. Furthermore, in 2013 the AGS expressly mentions child poverty. This “mention” was one of the main recommendations of the shadow report 2013. In addition, many of the Country Specific Recommendations^{vii} included in the Shadow Report have been taken up by the European Commission in its own Annual Country Specific Recommendations.

Today, Caritas Europa’s Shadow Report is acknowledged as a reliable publication consulted by relevant stakeholders. The European Commission has even made it available for its relevant staff.

1.3. Crisis Monitoring – Making key political bodies aware of the network’s stance

The network’s report “[The Impact of the European Crisis](#)” encountered a tremendous success in terms of visibility and political reach. Media agencies from all over the world echoed the findings of the report. It also had important advocacy relevance. It enabled the network to establish new

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contacts with less traditional stakeholders. Notably the European Commission's Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs, which is in charge of setting the rules for the programme countries.

1.4. Food aid for the deprived - Gaining European Parliament's support to invest in the programme

Amidst the threat from some governments to completely abandon the [EU's food for deprived programme](#), Caritas Europa engaged in an intense advocacy process that eventually contributed to ensure that the programme is kept within the EU-budget, as well as a substantial increase of the programme's budget with €1billion^{viii}.

1.5. Eastern Partnership – Impacting on parliamentary institutions.

Caritas' relevance and visibility in the field of Eastern Partnership has increased considerably in recent years. As a result of this, the Secretariat of the [Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum](#) approached the network to convey the Forum's opinion on the draft report on poverty and social exclusion in Eastern Partnership Countries^{ix} at the Parliamentary Assembly between the European Parliament and the national parliaments of these countries. Afterwards, Caritas Europa followed up this process and managed to see some of its own proposal for changes reflected in the final report. Most recently, Caritas influence as a leading organisation was proven again as the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum adopted the network's resolution on [ensuring financial support to fight poverty and social exclusion in the Eastern Partnership countries](#).

1.6. EU Funds 2014-2020 – Waiting for European negotiations to come to an end

The network has been very active advocating changes in the allocation of specific European funds to efficiently tackle social inclusion and poverty^x. Hence the network engaged in an intense lobby activity that included contacts with relevant key EU-decision makers^{xi}. Eventually many of the Caritas Europa's recommendations appeared reflected in the mandate of the European Parliament for opening the negotiations with the Council and the Commission^{xii}.

1.7. Social innovation/economy – Consolidating Caritas Europa's profile as a social innovative network

The network social innovative projects achieved a visibility-booster when it managed to have descriptions of social innovative Caritas projects included in the special publications the European Parliament issued on the occasion of the European Conference on Social Innovation. Thanks to this show-window, the profile of Caritas Europa as a social innovative network is steadily consolidating.

1.8. Future of Welfare State – looking at Europe's future

The huge effort done by the network to compile the different welfare models into a publication has encountered an important success among academics and some political bodies at national and European level.

2. Asylum and Migration

2.1. Family Reunification - Securing current European rules

Amidst the pressure from some governments to water down the European Directive on Family Reunification, Caritas Europa established an advocacy strategy to convince the Commission not to reopen the directive. Among other actions, the network developed an in-depth position on family reunification and engaged in a dialogue with the European institutions. Eventually, the strategy bore fruit as the European Commission took the network's main recommendations into account and did not reopen the directive.

This process enabled the network to revive its alliances with other civil society organisations. The network took the lead in drafting a joint statement that was co-signed by 75 civil society organisations and had an important impact in the advocacy process.

2.2. External Borders/Access to international protection - the main priority for 2014-2015

The network's efforts to profile itself as a key-player in this field paid off when it was selected to represent the civil society in the FRONTEX Consultative Forum. This forum is an important platform for the network to voice its concerns, profile itself as a serious key-actor in this policy field and gain visibility.

Along with four other civil society organisations, Caritas Europa provided amendments to the EUROSUR Regulation^{xiii} and to the Sea Border Surveillance Regulation respectively. Eventually, the network's lobby activity proved successful as it managed to win the European Parliament's support in both occasions. Both times, the final report setting the position of the European Parliament ahead of the negotiations with the Council of the European Union and the European Commission reflects the amendments proposed by the network. The network also did a remarkable work on the so called Buren Sharing Resolution^{xiv} and ensured that the MEP in charge of writing the European Parliament's own initiative on this matter included in the final resolution many of the facts and comments proposed by the network.

3.3. Common European Asylum System - Defending access to international protection

Caritas Europa's profile as a key-player in the field of migration probably played a significant role when the network was granted participation in the [European Asylum Support Office's](#) Consultative Forum on Fundamental Rights. This is not only a recognition of the important role the network plays in this policy field but it also opens for important advocacy opportunities.

Although strong, Caritas Europa cannot undertake all actions on its own. Hence with regards to the matter of detention of asylum seekers, the network decided to join an action led by the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) and Amnesty International. The action called on the European Union to ensure the respect for asylum seekers' right to liberty in the Reception Conditions Directive and the Dublin Regulation. Eventually this participation proved to be successful as parts of the network's demands are implemented in the text of the Directive.

This experience also allowed for individual Caritas organisations^{xv} to directly engage in advocacy activities at national level, raising the network's overall advocacy capacity in this field.

3. International Development/Humanitarian Aid

3.1. Food Security – Securing the European Union’s support

The right to access to food for all is at the heart of the network’s advocacy work in the field of international development. Food to All will also be the theme of Caritas Internationalis forthcoming global campaign. This far the network has put in place a lobby plan towards the European Institutions. Among other activities, the network presented its position to Commissioner Georgieva^{xvi}, who has a key position in shaping the collegial approach of the European Commission to food security. Eventually the plan yielded relevant success as all the three main EU Institutions – Council, Commission and Parliament – have integrated the network’s demands in their public positions.

From an internal point of view, Caritas Europa has grown stronger from this experience. It has enhanced the level of expertise of individual members and their capacity to run advocacy actions at both national and international level. This process has also contributed to establish smooth communication channels to exchange and share good practices and project experiences within the network. In this light, the network is fine tuning its approach to how to best include the voice of the poor in its advocacy activities. The forthcoming report on food security that the network is preparing will be significantly based on this new approach.

3.2. Beyond 2015 – ... following on food security

Trócaire (Caritas Ireland) is co-chairing the steering group of the [European Task Force](#) that campaigns for a global development framework after the Millennium Development Goals. The network is also involved in the work of this Task Force as a participating organisation. Through this membership, Caritas Europa has benefitted from first-hand information about Beyond 2015 positions and activities from civil society organisations. This very useful information, combined with the network’s own experience and high advocacy activity, enabled Caritas Europa to develop strong advocacy messages that have influenced the position of the European Union so far. Its main points – focus on food security and human rights based approach – fully correspond to the network's demands.

3.3. Multiannual Financial Framework – Safeguarding financial means at EU level

With the economic crisis putting an enormous pressure on Member States’ exchequers, governments were envisaging severe cuts in their international development and humanitarian aid budgets, including their contributions to the ones of the EU. The network engaged then in a series of advocacy actions to reverse the situation and raise awareness on the reasons why the EU budget needed to be reinforced from a development and humanitarian aid point of view. Eventually, the final EU-budget has a more balanced approach to development than originally proposed by Member States.

3.4. Migration and Development – Reaching the Council of the European Union

After a series of advocacy actions, Caritas Europa has been able to influence the Council of the European Union as its [Conclusions on the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility](#) did take

into consideration many of Caritas Europa's demands. These conclusions are very important since they are setting the main guidelines for the European Commission to implement policies.

Internally, participating in this process has enabled the network to strengthen individual member organisations' awareness of this topic and of the existing synergies with Caritas Internationalis.

3.5. Humanitarian Principles – Reaching the Council's special work group

In this field, the network has accomplished an unprecedented milestone. For the first time ever, Caritas Europa was able to meet with the Council of the European Union's [working group on Humanitarian Aid and Food Aid](#). This assembly used to shy away from attention and very rarely embarks in meeting third parties like Caritas Europa. This is a great success that clearly shows how important a profile the network has in this policy area. Such recognition stems both from the network's broadly recognised “Bridging the Gap – A report on the European Consensus on Humanitarian Principles” and from the relentless advocacy activity towards the European Commission and the European Parliament. This hard work awarded the network an important visibility and enabled it to influence the EU's evaluation of the Action Plan of the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid. On top of this, the network also influenced the Terms of Reference of the evaluation. For the first time ever, and as proposed by Caritas Europa, they included the creation of a steering committee that will require inputs from Civil Society organisations.

Priority Function 2

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION AND LEARNING

“For I was hungry and you gave me something to eat, I was thirsty and you gave me something to drink” (Matthew 25:35).

“Charity is first of all the simple response to immediate need and specific situations.” (Deus Caritas Est 31).

Thanks to the dedication and commitment of the 13 Caritas experts members of the Humanitarian Aid Working Group the network has been able to “respond(s) as a professional and effective actor to humanitarian crises in Europe and (...) create an enabling environment for sharing and learning from operational experience and expertise.”

1. Coordinated emergency responses in Europe – Learning from own experiences

Within the period of reporting, there have been many emergency responses. However, three of them had a special impact in the network’s development towards what it is today.

In October 2011, a 7.2-magnitude earthquake hit the region of Van in Turkey. Caritas Europa takes the role of coordinating the preparatory steps leading to the launch of a Caritas Internationalis’ emergency appeal. This response was well received by the network and implemented.

In February 2012, an intense cold wave swept over South Eastern Europe triggering a lethal combination of frozen temperatures, heavy snowfalls and strong winds. The network succeeded in gathering enough financial means to set up a programme to deliver food and WASH^{xvii}-kits to 3.200 people in need.

In 2012, floods drowned big areas of Germany, Austria and Czech Republic. Caritas Europa ensured that national Caritas organisations received copies of a pocket guide for flood affected households that Caritas Romania had developed some time ago. Thousands of them were translated and distributed to flooded households, helping people to help themselves.

A major outcome stemming from the emergency in South Eastern Europe is that it was the first time that national European Caritas organisations implemented a joint relief project. The network considers this kind of collaboration to be a good model for future emergency responses affecting several countries. The third situation showed the importance of keeping track of existing tools and expertise in the network. Eventually, these three experiences contributed to consolidate the network’s understanding on how to efficiently respond to small and medium scale emergencies in Europe. An Emergency Mechanism Concept will be introduced to the network during 2014-15.

Caritas is better prepared for emergencies

Since several years now, Caritas Europa is facilitating and contributing to the annual meetings that the Caritas organisations of South Eastern Europe^{xviii} and the Caucasus^{xix} respectively are organising to strengthen their capacities on preparedness and emergency response. By facilitating and supporting this type of intra-Caritas collaborations, the network is contributing to the overall professionalisation of the network’s capacity to respond to emergencies. In addition, the South Eastern Europe group has developed a capacity building project on emergency preparedness.

This project will conclude with a National Response Plan for each organisation by the mid of 2014.

Caritas enhanced its relations with DG ECHO

In addition, Caritas Europa has attended a significant number of ECHO strategy and coordination meetings. This participation, along with the high-profile earned through the advocacy work around the report “Bridging the Gap”, has strongly contributed to enhancing the network’s visibility.

Priority Function 3

STRENGTHENING THE NETWORK

“so that there should be no division in the body, but that its parts should have equal concern for each other” 1 Co 12:25

“formation of their hearts and their professional competence” (Deus Caritas Est 31a)

The extraordinary commitment and hard-working capacity of the 20 members participating in the 3 working groups of this priority function have been key for the network to successfully “increase the impact of its common actions (and) promote the mutual support and performance of its members.”

1. Capacity Building

1.1. Organisational Development

During the mandate 2012-2013, the network has worked out the basis for an Organisational Development approach to address the development of individual member organisations in an integrated way. The strategy towards this goal takes into account the tools that are already available in the network, such as the Common Management Standards (CMS), the Caritas Development Fund (CDF) and the overarching Capacity Building approach called Learning Paths.

1.2. Learning Paths

Learning paths are defined as “a sequence of learning activities (modules) that drives people and organisations to reach proficiency (efficiency and effectiveness) in their job and mission.”

The network has developed a Capacity Building approach based on learning paths with the objective of creating a group of experts that share the same understanding, culture, knowledge and skills on a number of priority themes. Eventually, this group will have a key role to play in strengthening the network.

1.3. Mapping System

The network is developing a mapping system that is considered to be of considerable importance to the organisational development of both individual member organisations and the network as a whole. It will facilitate a quick and up-to-date overview of each member organisation’s activities and capacities; providing accurate statistics about Caritas’ activities and beneficiaries across Europe. Hence contributing to member organisations’ visibility, profiling and, eventually, access to fundraising.

2. European Solidarity Fund/Caritas Development Fund

During the reporting period, the European Solidarity Fund (ESF) was exchanged by a new solidarity system. Namely, the Caritas Development Fund (CDF).

The network evaluated the ESF between September 2011 and April 2012, and concluded that

Caritas Europa still needs a solidarity system as part of its structure although of a slightly different nature than the ESF. Namely, the new system should focus on organisational development of the individual member organisations of the network and allow for each member to take on increased responsibility for their own development.

The final result became CDF. A solidarity system that is not a crisis or a survival fund. Instead, CDF is based on **Organisational Development planning** and a **systematic monitoring and evaluation of results**. CDF is meant to **increase the financial sustainability** of member organisations, as well as **support their institutional development**. Hence it has been linked to the Common Management Standards (CMS) since the latter provides basic tools for the drafting of organisational development plans.

The network has started using CDF and those members in need of structural income are getting the support they need. During 2013 CDF has received the required amount of pledges necessary for the system to support those members in need for structural income for 2014.

3. Common Management Standards

The network undertook a mid-term evaluation to assess the CMS and its tools. This process resulted in a clear understanding of the progress done, the challenges remaining, and the areas for improvement in CMS processes and mechanisms

As part of the process of improving CMS, the network developed supporting materials such as a roadmap and annexes on CMS. A dedicated communication strategy was put in place to promote the CMS among Caritas organisations. These efforts yielded very positive results. Today 37 members have ratified the CMS and many of them are actively using the standards.

In parallel, Caritas Internationalis is producing a set of global Minimum Standards. The network has contributed to Caritas Internationalis' efforts to develop them. Eventually Caritas Internationalis' Minimum Standards will fully integrate the CMS.

4. Access to EU Funding

As a response to their needs, a system for supporting member organisations in accessing EU Funding is in place. In 2013 the system included:

a) Disseminating information on funding opportunities in the European Union through ad hoc email alerts sent at least once a month through a targeted mailing list.

In 2013, the Secretariat issued 21 email alerts, providing information on funding opportunities from public and private donors. The targeted member organisations have been those working in the European Union, those involved in the Eastern Partnership process and those involved in external cooperation actions with Third Countries

b) The Secretariat delivered a training/workshop of two days on Project Cycle Management and EU Funding during the capacity building week in July 2013. 26 participants coming from 22 Caritas organisations attended the training. A proper follow up was given after the event, providing further training tools and ad hoc guidance for future project applications.

Cross-cutting support

COMMUNICATIONS

“Do you bring in a lamp to put it under a bowl or a bed? Instead, don't you put it on its stand?”
Mk 4,21

“The media can make an important contribution towards the growth in communion of the human family and the *ethos* of society when they are used to promote universal participation in the common search for what is just.” (Caritas in Veritate 73)

Thanks to a strengthened approach to communications, Caritas Europa has fulfilled the main recommendations given on communication in the Thematic Outcomes 2012 – 2013. Namely developing more diversified channels of communication, notably in social media; preparing a major public advocacy event targeting European decision makers; and multiplying its presence in EU based media platforms.

The Communication Working Group conducted a survey among the Members, in order to identify main communications-related. Among other important results, the study contributed to reinforce the network's approach to effectively use Caritas grassroots experiences in its communications.

In the last two years, Caritas Europa has completely renewed its branding and visual identity. With this new “look” the network is now capable to present all its materials in a coherent way, raising Caritas Europa's recognition-factor among key-stakeholders. This year, the network commissioned the development of a new Website that will highly contributed to promote the rich diversity of Caritas Europa by enhancing the possibility for individual members' communication officers to actively interact and participate in the creation of content of the platform. The project is still ongoing.

Regarding social media, the network has significantly strengthened its position on Twitter and Facebook. Followers in both platforms have increased dramatically^{xx}. It is relevant to note that an important share of those following Caritas Europa on social media are European politicians, civil servants from the EU institutions, EU-based reporters, and other major stakeholders.

The important increase in followers and their relevance are reflecting the intense work the network has been putting on raising its visibility and strengthening its profile as a key-actor in Brussels. A success to which the strategic decision to include communication plans in advocacy strategies whether internal (strengthening the network) or external (advocacy and humanitarian action) have greatly contributed to.

In the frame of Strengthening the Network (Priority Function no 2), the network organised a Communication Forum to strengthen the common Caritas identity, raise awareness around the rich diversity of the network, and use the know-how existing in the network to mutually enrich each other and learn in a communal way.

[1] Caritas Europa Strategic Framework 2011-2020

ⁱ Social Policies Working Group, International Cooperation Working Group, and Migration Working Group. The Social Working Group set up a Child Poverty Task Force, and the International Cooperation Working Group established a Humanitarian Principles Project Group.

ⁱⁱ Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czech Republic, England and Wales (CSAN and CAFOD), France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Ukraine.

ⁱⁱⁱ This particular meeting with Comm. Andor has still not been scheduled.

^{iv} 16 Caritas were engaged in the process in 2011. A year later they were 23, a figure maintained in 2013. The network has produced a set of Advocacy Guidelines for this purpose

^v To lift 20 million of people out of poverty and to increase the employment rate to 75% by 2020

^{vi} The Annual Growth Survey (AGS) takes stock of the economic and social situation in Europe and sets out broad policy priorities for the EU as a whole for the coming year.

^{vii} The Annual Country Specific Recommendations are based on a detailed assessment of the economic, employment and budgetary situation in each country and on the policy plans they have submitted

^{viii} The European Parliament proposed an increase from €2.5M to €3.5M

^{ix} Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine.

^x Namely, to allocate 25% of the Cohesion Funds to the European Social Fund; to earmark 20% of the European Social Fund to social inclusion and the fight against poverty; and to implement changes in the EU fund legislation enhancing social economy and the capacity building of social NGOs in regions that are no longer considered as “less developed.”

^{xi} Notably Commissioner for Social Affairs, Laszlo Andor; Commissioner for Agriculture, Androulla Vassiliou; and Commissioner for economic and monetary affairs, Olli Rehn. Members of the European Parliament were contacted as well.

^{xii} At this current stage, the negotiations are pending.

^{xiii} The amendment stressed the need to add more references to human rights, asylum seekers and data protection in the regulation.

^{xiv} This resolution deals with how member states should relocate beneficiaries of international protection among themselves.

^{xv} Caritas Austria, Caritas Bulgaria, Caritas Luxembourg, Cordaid (Caritas Netherlands), Caritas Norway, Caritas Poland, Caritas Spain, Caritas Sweden and Caritas Ukraine

^{xvi} Although in charge of the Directorate General for Civil protection and Humanitarian Aid, Commissioner Georgieva, and her Directorate, works in close cooperation with the Directorate General for Development.

^{xvii} Water Sanitation and Hygiene

^{xviii} Caritas Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Turkey and Kosovo

^{xix} Caritas Armenia, Caritas Georgia, and Caritas South of Russia.

^{xx} During the reporting period, Facebook followers have gone from 1,400 to nearly 8,000, while our Twitter followers have jumped from 1,600 to more than 6,000.



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Caritas Europa, the network of Caritas organisations in Europe, has a heartfelt commitment to analyse and fight poverty and social exclusion; and to promote true integral human development, social justice and sustainable social systems in Europe and throughout the world.

Caritas Europa, le réseau des organisations Caritas en Europe, a, au fond du cœur, l'engagement d'analyser et de lutter contre la pauvreté et l'exclusion sociale et de promouvoir un développement humain vrai et intégral, la justice sociale et des systèmes sociaux durables en Europe et à travers le monde.

Mit Zuwendung des Herzens, engagiert sich Caritas Europa, das Netzwerk der Caritas Organisationen in Europa, für die Analyse und Bekämpfung von Armut und sozialer Ausgrenzung und für die Förderung einer wahren und ganzheitlichen, menschlichen Entwicklung sowie sozialer Gerechtigkeit und nachhaltiger Sozialsysteme in Europa und auf der ganzen Welt.