Throughout this report, CARE is committed to building a child-safe organisation. The names of children have been changed for the protection of the child.
CHAIRMAN’S MESSAGE:

I am pleased to be reporting as Chairman of the CARE Australia Board in this year’s Annual Report. Having been involved with CARE for the past seven years, as a Board member and Vice-Chairman prior to my current role, I have seen CARE grow and indeed sustain itself through some rewarding yet challenging circumstances. The sustainability theme for this year’s Annual Report, is particularly relevant to an organisation that, as part of the CARE International ‘family’, provided support to more than 50 million people in 2006. Sustainability is a guiding principle for the design and implementation of all CARE projects which ensures local people and communities continue to benefit long after CARE leaves.

The past financial year witnessed a number of disasters to which CARE responded, ranging from floods and earthquakes in neighbouring Indonesia to cyclones in Mozambique to the ongoing conflict in Sudan. CARE Australia’s offices in seven countries and projects in a further 16 ensure that when an emergency strikes, CARE is ready to respond to its full capacity. It also means that CARE has the infrastructure to remain in country well after the disaster has passed to help communities regenerate. Having visited CARE projects in the field, I have also been impressed with the organisation’s long-term development projects, which help people find sustainable solutions to poverty in the areas of agriculture and environmental awareness, education, health, microcredit, nutrition, water and sanitation. As we face the global aspect of climate change, which will potentially have the greatest impact upon the most disadvantaged communities, the need for sustainability becomes even more important.

I am proud of CARE Australia’s achievements over the past year and much of the success is attributable to the competent, dedicated, and efficient staff that work in Australia and in our offshore offices to advance CARE’s vision. I would particularly like to recognise the efforts of our Chief Executive Officer, Dr Robert Glasser who has been instrumental in ensuring the sustainability of CARE’s work and vision not only in the field but also within the CARE staff environment. Robert leaves us at the end of September to become the Secretary General of CARE International. This is a great reflection of the esteem held for both Robert and CARE Australia within the CARE family. Robert’s successor, Dr Julia Newton-Howes will join us in October and on behalf of the CARE family here and abroad I thank him for his commitment and for his wise advice. I am delighted that he will join our Advisory Council.

Over many years we have had the benefit of strong leadership regarding the governance of CARE Australia and I would like to thank my Board colleagues and our Advisory Council for their dedication and commitment to our cause. Finally, I would like to recognise the support of our donors, large and small, without whom CARE’s work and achievements simply would not be possible. Of particular interest in the last financial year is the launch of CAREPartners – a dedicated group of corporate donors made up of the previous Corporate Council members and new benefactors, all of whom have shown a commitment to CARE’s work through their generous donations, workplace giving schemes and fundraisers for CARE Australia. Thank you all, and we look forward to your continued support in the year ahead.

Peter Smedley

CEO’S MESSAGE:

As serious as those dangers are for Australia, they pale in comparison to the impact global warming will have in developing countries around the world and in our immediate region. Scientific modelling suggests that global warming will increase extreme rainfall and winds associated with tropical cyclones in East, Southeast and South Asia and that the monsoonal weather pattern is likely to weaken. Even a small change to the monsoonal flows would have enormous consequences for hundreds of millions of people living in Asia.

CARE is increasingly focusing on global warming as a major emphasis in our work. Many of CARE Australia’s aid projects are designed to decrease the vulnerability of poor people to economic and environmental shocks, for example by diversifying income sources, improving water supply and sanitation and by preparing communities to respond to and recover from natural disasters.

In Brazil CARE is developing an innovative program involving aid projects that support the carbon credit market. Similarly, CARE Australia is working closely with other like-minded organisations in Australia to raise awareness of global warming, and in particular the impacts global warming will have on people living in extreme poverty.

I would also like to take a moment to describe for you some of the important milestones we’ve achieved this year. Foremost among them has been the expansion of our work in Papua New Guinea through the opening of a CARE Australia Country Office. PNG faces enormous development challenges, including vulnerability to natural disasters. The new CARE Country Office opened its doors earlier this year and will focus on disaster risk reduction, combating HIV/AIDS, and supporting rural livelihoods.

This year we launched a major regional initiative to combat the looming threat of avian influenza. The multi-million dollar, Australian Government-funded Initiative, which will be implemented in the Mekong region by our Vietnam, Myanmar/Burma, Cambodia and Laos Country Offices, focuses on education and building community-based surveillance and responses.

It was another busy year of humanitarian emergencies. CARE staff were again deployed across the world wherever the need was greatest. We responded with life-saving support to humanitarian emergencies in places such as Indonesia, Lebanon, Chad, Sudan, and closer to home, in Timor Leste.

Nothing we do, whether it is our response to humanitarian emergencies, our long-term development work to combat poverty, or our efforts to educate Australian children about the problems of world hunger, would be possible without the tireless commitment, skill and dedication of over 1000 CARE Australia staff in Australia and around the world. They are fantastic and have my utmost gratitude and respect.

Even with the best staff in the world, we would be unable to make a difference without the strong support of our CARE donors and project partners. I want particularly to acknowledge one of our most important development partners, AusAID, and our many corporate and private donors in Australia and overseas. It is only through their support that we are able to maintain our high standards and commitment to efficient, effective and accountable relief and development programs.

I also want to acknowledge the contribution of our wonderful Board. They have been a constant source of support and advice. I particularly want to thank our Chairman, Peter Smedley, for his strong commitment to CARE Australia and for his encouragement and friendship. Finally, I depart CARE Australia in October 2007 to take up the position of Secretary General of CARE International in Geneva. It has been an honour for me to work with my friends and colleagues here and I am very pleased to be able to continue my association with the broader CARE family as Secretary General. I also want to welcome Dr Julia Newton-Howes, my successor as Chief Executive. Julia has vast development experience and will be an outstanding CEO.

I hope you enjoy reading this Annual Report and learning more about the life-saving work CARE does in developing countries around the world. Globally we are making enormous progress in the fight against poverty. There are 390 million fewer people living in absolute poverty than there was only two decades ago. With continued broad-based economic development underpinned by your support for organisations like CARE Australia, there is every reason to expect further progress in the years ahead.

Peter Smedley

Robert Glasser
FAST FACTS:

**Expenditure (Total $46,032,158)**

- Overseas Projects (program expenditure) 87%
- Community Education 2%
- Fundraising 5%
- Administration 6%

**Revenue by source (Total $48,117,754)**

- Donations, legacies and bequests from the Australian public 31%
- AusAID 22%
- CARE International members 27%
- Multilaterals 7%
- Foreign Governments and Agencies 4%
- Other 9%

**Overseas Projects by geographical region (Total $39,846,941)**

- Asia Pacific 76%
- Middle East / West Asia 17%
- Africa 7%

---

**STAFF PROFILES:**

**EINDRA AUNG**
Program Officer, Projects in Tsunami-Affected Countries (Thailand, Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia), Overseas Operations and Programming Department, Canberra

‘Being a woman and growing up in a developing country which is relatively culturally conservative, I have first-hand understanding of gender and diversity issues. As such, when I appraise design documents, review reports, and conduct project monitoring visits, I try my best to ensure that there is no discrimination on the basis of race, gender, ethnicity, age, religion or political affiliation.’

**YHOKSAMAY LATHSAVONG**
Livestock Officer, CARE, Laos

‘As a child I knew that I wanted to work in agriculture. While I was studying I did an internship with CARE and at the end of my studies I was lucky enough to be offered a job. The best part of my job is being out in the field working with the different villages and not being in the office!’

**JAN NOORLANDER**
Provincial Coordinator of the Highland Community Education Program, CARE, Cambodia

‘I would like to thank those families that buy from the CAREGifts Catalogue, and the private donors who make generous contributions. These donations do make a difference and the program does have an impact on the lives of many marginalised people. For an area that sees less than five indigenous students graduate from high school each year, where 50 per cent of the children cannot attend school, this steady stream of educated young indigenous children will make a huge impact on their communities. They will become the well informed decision makers at home and in their work. When educated indigenous people are absorbed into the local government, they will make an impact on local decision making too.’

**JENNIFER PANGAS**
Hewitt Associates employee, Sydney, and VIDA volunteer, Cambodia

‘The most enjoyable moment in the VIDA experience was getting out to see CARE’s programs in action. I travelled out to one of the provinces to learn what actually happens in the field, so that I understand how people issues impacted day-to-day operations. Here I really got to see how small changes like clean drinking water or rice banks had a big impact on families and their community.’

**MAISON IBRAHIM AL AMARNE**
Project Manager, CARE, Jordan

‘I manage a project called POWER. This project provides opportunities for women to join savings groups and apply for loans so that they can start small businesses and support the income of their families. The project is implemented in one of the poorest areas in Jordan and hopes to empower women by changing their role in the community. My greatest moments at CARE are when women come to me and ask about the project, and become interested in applying for a savings and loan fund.’
WORLD MAP:

CARE International programs:

Asia
Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Cambodia
India
Indonesia
Laos
Myanmar/Burma
Nepal

Middle East and Eastern Europe
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Egypt
Georgia
Jordan

Africa
Angola
Benin
Burundi
Cameroon
Chad
Democratic Republic of Congo
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Ghana
Ivory Coast
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Latin America
Bolivia
Brazil
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
El Salvador

CARE Australia has management responsibility for programs in seven countries:
1. Cambodia
2. Jordan
3. Laos
4. Myanmar/Burma
5. Papua New Guinea
6. Vietnam
7. Yemen

CARE Australia also funds and oversees projects in a further 17 countries. This means that projects are designed, implemented and evaluated with other CARE International members and local partners. These countries are:

8. Afghanistan
9. Chad
10. Ethiopia
11. India
12. Indonesia
13. Kenya
14. Malawi
15. Mozambique
16. Niger
17. Pakistan
18. Palestinian Territories/West Bank Gaza
19. Philippines
20. South Africa
21. Sri Lanka
22. Sudan
23. Thailand
24. Timor Leste

This map is to be used as an indication only of the CARE network, and not as an accurate geographical map.
This year we have organised our Annual Report around the theme of ‘sustainability’. This theme is particularly relevant in the context of the unprecedented drought that has gripped Australia for over a year. The drought has coincided with, and contributed to, a growing awareness among Australians of the dangers of global warming.

CARE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION
CARE Australia is a member of CARE International, a confederation of 12 independent non-profit, non-sectarian humanitarian organisations that share the same vision and work together to end poverty and defend human dignity. The member nations of CARE International are Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, France, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Thailand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

CARE FACTS
+ Active in over 65 countries
+ Assists more than 50 million of the world’s poorest people
+ One of the world’s largest non-political and non-religious emergency relief and development organisations
+ Founded in 1945 to provide emergency aid to Europeans after World War II
+ With over 14,500 staff worldwide, more than ninety per cent of our employees are nationals of the nations we work with

CARE AUSTRALIA FACTS
+ Founded in 1987 by former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser
+ The largest non-political, non-religious overseas aid organisation in the country
+ Directly responsible for the design and implementation of our own programs
+ Works with local partners and communities to directly deliver aid
+ Retains management and contractual control on all projects
+ High degree of accountability and transparency

CARE AUSTRALIA FUNDING
CARE Australia depends on Australian public support to fund our projects. Over the last ten years more than 90 per cent of our total income has been spent on our work in the field. The generous public support given to CARE Australia helps us secure additional funding from institutional donors such as the Australian Government, United Nations organisations, the European Union and other bilateral donors.

CARE AUSTRALIA ACCOUNTABILITY AND ACCREDITATION
CARE Australia is a signatory to the Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) Code of Conduct, which sets out standards on how organisations should be managed, how they communicate with the public and most importantly, how they spend the funds they raise. More information about the ACFID Code of Conduct can be obtained from CARE Australia and from ACFID at www.acfid.asn.au

CARE Australia is also a signatory to the Code of Conduct of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organisations in Disaster Relief and the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards.

CARE Australia holds full accreditation status with AusAID, the Australian Government’s overseas aid program. Achieving accreditation entails a rigorous review of CARE’s systems and capacities. It reflects the Government’s confidence in CARE Australia’s professionalism, accountability and effectiveness.

CARE AUSTRALIA AND VIDA
In 2006 CARE Australia formed a partnership with Austraining International to promote community engagement in Volunteering for International Development from Australia (VIDA). VIDA places skilled Australian volunteers in developing countries in the Asia Pacific region. VIDA volunteers work with local counterparts to reduce poverty and achieve sustainable development in the communities in which they work. For more information go to www.vidavolunteers.com.au
A project is taking place throughout Phongsaly, in the northern-most province of Laos, that aims to change things for people living in small ethnic minority villages. It is not just a water project. Nor does it focus simply on income generation or education. This project takes a holistic approach to improve people’s ability to earn an income, improve health, especially for children, reduce women’s workloads, and build the capacity of communities – all areas that villagers feel are important in their lives.

The cross-cutting nature of the food security and capacity building project in Phongsaly – a province where women and children in particular suffer from disease and regular rice shortages – means that the project actively looks at sustainable ways that families can increase their access to food and income, says Harald Kreuscher, CARE’s Project Coordinator in Phongsaly.

Before the CARE project, villagers often lacked basic facilities such as access to markets and doctors, good water and sanitation amenities and the means to grow crops suitable to the mountainous region.

The stories of Sung and her mother One, Leing, Sieng and Piew are just five of the hundreds from villagers working with CARE on a project that influences communities, families and individual lives.

Piew’s story: The road to opportunity

The road leading to the tiny village is busy. Traders, women carrying goods on their backs and motorbikes travel the path that now takes villagers only 45 minutes by bike to get to the nearest market. Piew is one of the women on this road. She can remember when the same trip took six to eight hours through very steep terrain.

“Our new road means that we are now able to take our mulberry bark, used to make mulberry paper for stationery and lanterns, to the markets,” says a pleased Piew. The road, constructed by families in the village with funding from CARE, took only a month to build and opens up the community to new opportunities in markets, health and education.

One’s story: Water pours joy back into a grandmother’s life

These days, 80-year-old One spends more time playing with her grandchildren. Only a year ago this would have been almost impossible. One used to spend most of her days collecting water from a distant stream so that her daughter Sung and the rest of the family could cook, wash and clean.

“My life up to now has been very hard,” One admits.

Since CARE installed water taps in One’s village, the chore of collecting water – sometimes up to six times a day – has become easy. The new water supply is also far more reliable than the stream, where the water either dried up or was unfit for drinking.

“Water is now not an issue for us,” One says, bouncing one of her small grandchildren up and down on her knee.

Sung’s story: The root of success

“Farming the highlands is what my family have done all our lives,” says Sung. The land that Sung farms is far away and she and her husband walk long distances to get there. They rely on Sung’s elderly mother, One, to look after their children.

Sung has recently joined a women’s farming group working with CARE to provide training in growing galangal, a root herb that thrives in the mountainous terrain surrounding Sung’s village. CARE trained Sung in planting and harvesting and gave advice on where to sell the herb.

“Everything else that we currently grow is for my family to eat, so the galangal will enable us to earn money,” says Sung. “One day I may even be able to send my three children away to study.”
Sieng’s story: The cow doctor

For Sieng, animals are more than a way to earn money; they are his patients. ‘I was chosen to be the vet by the village chief and the other villagers,’ Sieng says proudly.

‘I have always had an interest in animals and I enjoy learning and being able to provide a service for the village,’ he says. CARE trained Sieng in animal care, vaccination skills, vaccine storage, how to ensure the animals don’t erode land or pollute waterways, and assessing feed resources, to ensure that the other villagers plant enough crops for fodder.

Since the village received 36 cows from CARE to form a cattle bank, having a vet to look after the precious livestock is a priority.

Leing’s village was chosen by CARE to receive a cattle bank, comprising cows donated through the CAREgifts Catalogue. CARE staff and villagers helped the animals to swim across the river to be checked by the village vet before making the long hike uphill to their new home.

These cows represent great change in a community that is dependent on rice cultivation. The steeply sloping land makes rice production very difficult, and farming livestock is not only much more suited to this environment, it provides an alternative food and income source for families.

Based on decisions by a community elected committee, the cattle bank provides livestock to families when calves are born. When these calves reproduce, a payment in livestock is made back to the bank as a repayment of the initial loan. The whole community eventually benefits as more calves are born.

With the arrival of the cattle, things have started to look up for Leing’s family and community. The cows are now sheltered away from the village on the route to the highlands. Leing passes them every day on his hour-long walk to the rice fields. ‘I didn’t believe our village would receive the cattle. I thought it was too good to be true,’ he admits. ‘Now I can see the cows I know it’s a reality.’

As a committee member, Leing has received basic training in improved livestock raising practices through the project. ‘I learnt many new things and now feel ready to raise the cattle with the other villagers. I have a handbook so I can refer back to my learning,’ he says. Leing and his wife have six children. For their family, and others that find it almost impossible to make ends meet through rice farming alone, the cattle that came across the river mean change for generations to come.

Leing’s village was chosen by CARE to receive a cattle bank, which provides livestock to families when calves are born. When these calves reproduce, a payment in livestock is made back to the bank as a repayment of the initial loan. The whole community eventually benefits as more calves are born. For Leing’s family, the cattle that came across the river mean change for generations to come.
But Sadia’s new stove doesn’t just help feed her and her three children, it also protects her.

Before the new fuel efficient stoves were introduced to Kalma, a camp for Sudanese people who have been displaced by the turmoil in Darfur, women like Sadia had to journey far outside the camp boundaries to collect enough firewood for the evening meal. While the excessive consumption of firewood badly impacted on the environment around the camp, it also left women highly vulnerable to attack from roving Janjaweed militia.

As a result, a local organisation called Sudan Popular Committee for Refugees (SPCR), with assistance from CARE Australia, has been training women to make better stoves from the mud that is readily available around the camp. The stoves – which replace small, inefficient stoves made from old oil tins – are safer, emit less smoke and reduce cooking time by half, allowing women like Sadia more time for their families, adult education classes and income-generating activities.

For Sadia, who is pregnant as a result of a Janjaweed attack, this stove means a lot. ‘I’m six months pregnant,’ Sadia explains, drawing her bright red shawl around her belly. ‘I am pregnant because I was raped while looking for firewood. I don’t know the father but he is one of the armed militias. That is all I know.’

‘This kind of gender-based violence is a real danger,’ says Cecilia Valla, a CARE Australia staff member who visited the Kalma camp this year. ‘There is not a tree left in the camps in Darfur. Families are so poor they can’t afford to buy firewood from suppliers who come to the camp. So women have to travel long distances into the bush to find firewood. It’s unsafe, and they are at risk of being ambushed and suffering sexual abuse.’

CARE is addressing gender based violence in Sudan by providing women with fuel efficient stoves and setting up wood supply centres in the camps. Through the Prevention of Gender Based Violence and Promotion of Peace Building project, CARE is also working to reduce the stigma that women who have been raped experience, by educating men in the camps on issues related to gender and gender based violence. As well, the project’s Darfur-Darfur Dialogue activity offers women a safe forum to share stories of their experiences, and assists women to support each other, seek help from counsellors and report violence to the police.

Sadia is pleased with the changes CARE has introduced to her camp and hopes it is a way forward for Sudanese women who have already suffered enough trauma.

‘I am happy that CARE came up with the gender based violence project. I hope more women will report rape cases and that action taken against the militias will increase.’
EMERGENCIES:

SOMALIA – MAN-MADE AND NATURAL DISASTERS
This year the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reported that 1.4 million people in Somalia face a humanitarian emergency. Somali families, who have survived the 2004 tsunami, flash flooding and drought, also endure unrest and insecurity following 15 years of civil war.

During March and April 2007, a severe outbreak of fighting in Mogadishu triggered a mass exodus of the Somali capital’s residents. More than 365,000 people, a third of Mogadishu’s citizens, fled the city, becoming the largest new population displacement anywhere in the world this year, according to the UN.

CARE responded to the ongoing crisis with emergency food rations and essential items including tarpaulins, blankets, buckets and mosquito nets. CARE, partnering with UNICEF, distributed 6000 family relief kits, containing plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers and soap, to more than 5000 families. CARE delivered drinking water to more than 4500 families in May and June. Since the beginning of 2007 CARE has assisted 300,000 people in South Central Somalia with emergency relief.

MOZAMBIQUE – A DOUBLE DISASTER OF FLOODS AND CYCLONE DAMAGE
‘Once you enter Vilankulos it’s impossible to find a house that has not been affected by the storm,’ said Andreas Peham, a project manager for CARE in Mozambique, who was on the ground when Cyclone Favio hit the region in February this year.

The powerful cyclone displaced 140,000 people and left more than 100,000 people in need of food. Damage was inflicted upon thousands of houses, hundreds of classrooms and hostels, and 17 community health posts. Many people lost their farms and food sources.

Cyclone Favio exacerbated flooding that had already ravaged areas of central Mozambique in the same month. The flooding, which killed 45 people and left 285,000 homeless, was the worst to hit Mozambique in recent years.

CARE was actively involved in damage assessments and relief response in Mozambique while continuing work on long-term projects in water and sanitation, agriculture, and HIV health and education.

Mozambique, which is one of the world’s poorest countries, has long been prone to cyclones, flooding, droughts and earthquakes. CARE focuses on the long-term – helping people recover and prepare for the possibility of further disasters.

TIMOR LESTE – CONTINUING UNREST
In April and May 2006 widespread violence erupted in Timor Leste’s capital Dili, forcing 140,000 people to flee their homes. It was a result of fractional tensions between Timor’s army and police. More violence ensued when gangs of young people began looting property, killing civilians and burning houses and stores.

Most people trying to escape the violence sought refuge with aid agencies at schools, churches and seminaries in and around Dili and the people responsible for those institutions required critical support to establish organised, clean and safe conditions in the makeshift camps. At the height of the crisis, CARE was supporting activities in 16 camps inhabited by approximately 35,000 people.

Sporadic violent incidents have continued, particularly in the lead up to the presidential and parliamentary elections in April and June 2007. Many people remain too afraid to return home. CARE continues to provide essential services to the camps and assists camp managers to liaise with the Government and working groups responding to the needs of camp residents. CARE is also helping people to return to their communities, and supports local organisations and youth groups to come together to work through some of the challenges that Timor Leste faces.

INDONESIA – THE WORST FLOODING IN FIVE YEARS
CARE distributed food and water purification solution to more than 15,000 people affected by flooding in the district of Tangerang, after the worst floods in five years hit Jakarta in early February 2007. Entire parts of the city were underwater, with water levels reaching as high as two metres in some areas. More than 200,000 people were displaced from their homes.

‘CARE works in the Jakarta area, so our staff were able to respond immediately to this latest disaster,’ said Gail Steckley, CARE’s Country Director in Indonesia at the time.

Electricity and water supplies were cut to most parts of the city, and the swelling rivers carried debris and raw sewage into people’s homes, raising the risk of water-borne diseases.

The floods were the latest in a string of disasters to hit Indonesia. Parts of Aceh, the site of the 2004 tsunami, were also flooded in December 2006, while dengue fever and bird flu outbreaks posed serious health concerns in the country.

SIMEULUE – AN ISLAND ON THE ROAD TO RECOVERY
On 28 March 2005 Simeulue, one of the poorest islands in Indonesia, experienced a massive earthquake that measured 8.7 on the Richter scale. The violent tremor caused massive destruction on an island that had been hit by the devastating 2004 Boxing Day tsunami only months before. Following both disasters the number of people needing assistance was 55,000.

In 2005, CARE responded to the immediate crisis with emergency relief including food, shelter materials and clean water. Since then CARE has developed its activities to address the long-term rehabilitation of Simeulue, assisting families affected by the tsunami to recover and improve their quality of life. CARE currently works in 27 villages, rebuilding communities by providing earthquake-resilient and flood-resilient housing, health care, water and sanitation facilities, and sustainable income sources. At the same time CARE is improving people’s capacity to manage future natural disasters. CARE activities on Simeulue represent a $15 million investment in the island’s long-term recovery.

CARE works to improve services on Simeulue, constructing septic systems, piped water systems, wells and latrines, and this year 26 out of the proposed 27 villages now have access to clean water. Where once it was necessary for people to walk long distances to collect water, many villages now enjoy piped water at communal water points for the first time.

CARE is helping farmers and families that rely on fishing for their income to recover their original employment with new tools and training. CARE is also creating opportunities for people to select new sources of income, such as cocoa production, that are more resilient and have long-term export potential. The core aim is to provide Simeulue’s resilient inhabitants with sustainable options for income-generation and a life free from poverty.
Compared to the numbers of people affected by HIV, or the devastation caused by conflict and natural disaster, these figures make bird flu seem a minor humanitarian threat. However, not only could bird flu unleash a global pandemic, killing millions of people within a few months, the long-term impact could be even more devastating. An outbreak of the disease in humans will cause unemployment and threaten crops in countries that can least afford it. It could erase hard-won development gains and push millions of people into extreme poverty.

Already, bird flu has threatened the livelihood of hundreds of millions of poor livestock farmers due to its damaging effect on poultry industries in Asia. In many developing countries poor communities depend heavily on the income they receive from small-scale or ‘backyard’ poultry production. With bird flu now considered endemic in a number of countries in Southeast Asia, controlling the virus is crucial to protecting the livelihoods of poor communities in these countries.

In Vietnam, CARE is working to prevent the spread of bird flu by teaching people how to recognise the symptoms, how to reduce the risk of contracting the virus and what to do in the case of an outbreak. A CARE survey showed 71 per cent of households in Vietnam’s rural communities engage in backyard poultry-raising. For these households poultry farming is only cost effective when the birds are free to roam and feed through scavenging, which increases the risk of spreading bird flu.

Though still in the early stage of implementation, CARE’s Avian Influenza Local Risk Reduction in the Mekong project is already demonstrating significant increases in local knowledge, attitudes and practices that will help reduce the threat of avian influenza. One example of the behaviour change that the project has brought about is Mr. Khanh, a duck-raising farmer in Vietnam’s Dong Thap Province. In the past he used to let his poultry roam free in an open field like many other farmers. After he attended a village meeting facilitated by CARE’s partners on raising awareness of H5N1 and avian influenza in poultry and in humans, he has changed his attitudes and practices. He began to strictly observe poultry vaccination regulations and stopped his poultry from roaming freely, instead moving them into an area enclosed by a fence. When he observed influenza-like symptoms in his poultry, he immediately contacted the local animal health worker, who visited his farm and checked his poultry. Mr. Khanh did not allow his family to consume the sick or dead birds; instead, they buried or burned them at once.

CARE’s avian influenza programs in the Mekong and Red River Deltas will continue to expand their reach to ensure community-based surveillance and improved dissemination of prevention messages to vulnerable groups, such as women involved in backyard poultry raising and people who handle poultry in the marketplace. These avian influenza projects have yielded such promising results that CARE is exploring opportunities to replicate the success and lessons learned in Vietnam to other regions that face the ominous threat of bird flu so that lives and livelihoods are protected.
SUPPORTERS AND PARTNERS:

CARE’S PARTNERS

Bilateral
Australian Government
Austrian Government
British Government
Cambodian Government
Canadian Government
Danish Government
Dutch Government
French Government
German Government
Japanese Government
New Zealand Government
Norwegian Government
Swiss Government
United States Government

Multilateral
Asian Development Bank (ADB)
European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO)
European Union (EU)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (The Global Fund)
Three Diseases Fund
United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

CARE YOUNG EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Jennifer Chemay
Finance Professional,
National Australia Bank

Abi Cleland
Head of Strategy,
Personnel Division,
ANZ

Troy Hey
Manager,
External Communications,
Foster’s Group

Kerrie Lavey
Communications Manager,
Macquarie Real Estate Capital,
Macquarie Bank Ltd

Andrew Lazarus
Region Manager,
Manpower Professional

FUNDRAISING COMMITTEE

Jocelyn Mitchel, Chairperson
Jane Ballieu
Celia Burrell
Kathy Cameron
Cara Cunningham
Jeanne Froome
Chloe Fitzwilliams Hyde
Sarah Kirby
Serena Mitchell
Robbie Parkes
Caroline Pescott
Sarah Reid
Arabella Tremlett
Sarah Manifold
Kate Veal

Thank you also to Barbara Mulder, Caroline Nattrass, Genevieve Morgan and Briar Webb for their valuable contributions.

SPECIAL THANKS

Thank you to the following generous organisations and individuals who make it possible for CARE Australia to continue to work with some of the poorest communities in the world to enable lasting change.

CARE PARTNERS

Accor
Alders Arthur Robinson
AMP Foundation
ASX
AVDA Australia
BHP Billiton
Brumby’s Bakeries
C Management Service
Computershare Ltd
Deutsche Bank
Diageo
DLA Phillips Fox
Hewitt Associates
Illawarra Cares
Intrepid Travel Pty Ltd
Jetmaster (VIC) P/L
Jewish Aid Australia
Jetmaster
Leighton Holdings Limited
Mallesons Stephen Jaques
Maple-Brown Abbott Ltd
Mamade
Mitchell & Partners
Mysure
NAB
News Limited
OneSteel Limited
Peter Lee Associates
Qantas
Quest Apartments - Southbank
Rabobank
Ray Morgan Research
Rusher Rogers
Swire Shipping
Tattersall’s George Adams Foundation
The Gandel Foundation
The Macquarie Bank Foundation
The Pratt Foundation
Thomas Hare Investments Ltd
Walker Refrigeration Cabinets
Westpac
Footprints Fundraising

TRUSTS AND FOUNDATIONS

Annie & John Paterson Foundation Ltd
Greenlight Foundation
Day Foundation
Precision Plating Charitable Trust
Skipper-Jacobs Charitable Trust
The Pace Foundation
The Robert Christie Foundation
Will and Dorothy Bailey Bequest

BEQUESTS

Leslie Walter Thomas Melville Trust Fund
State Trustees Australia Foundation – Ellen Jean Matthews
State Trustees Australia Foundation – The Francis Family
The estate of Christine Grierson
The estate of Clive Hamilton Gordon McClelland
The estate of Jessica Ann Harper
The estate of Joy Sutherland Mary Stansfeld
The estate of Katie Watt
The estate of Myrtle Joyce Myatt
The estate of Guida Mastion
The estate of Sybil Daphne Tickle
The estate of Thamas McAndrew
The estate of William King
The John Murphy Charitable Trust

CARE Australia would also like to remember a number of valued supporters who passed away this year. An ‘in memory’ gift is a thoughtful way to commemorate a loved one’s life. Any gift, great or small, is truly appreciated and will go toward CARE’s work in developing countries. When you make an ‘in memory’ donation to CARE Australia, you will receive a certificate to keep or present to the bereaved family.
Independent Audit Report

We have audited the accompanying condensed financial report of CARE Australia, comprising the summary balance sheet as at 30 June 2007, the summary income statement, statement of changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and related notes, which was derived from the financial report of CARE Australia for the year ended 30 June 2007. We expressed an unmodified auditor’s opinion on that financial report in our auditor’s report dated 26 September 2007.

The Responsibility of Directors for the Condensed Financial Report

The directors of CARE Australia are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the condensed financial report in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (including the Australian Accounting Interpretations) and the Corporations Act 2001.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the condensed financial report based on our procedures, which were conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements.

Auditor’s Opinion

In our opinion, the information reported in the condensed financial report is consistent, in all material respects, with the financial report from which it was derived. For a better understanding of the scope of our audit, this auditor’s report should be read in conjunction with our audit report on the financial report.

Ernst & Young
G J Knuckey
Partner
Canberra
26 September 2007

Director’s Declaration

In accordance with the resolution of the directors of CARE Australia, we state that:

In the opinion of the directors:

(a) the financial statements and notes of the company and of the consolidated entity are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company’s and consolidated entity’s financial position as at 30 June 2007 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001;

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable;

(c) the provisions of the Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 (New South Wales) and the regulations under the Act and the conditions attached to the authority have been complied with; and

(d) the internal controls exercised by the company are appropriate and effective in accounting for all income received and applied by the company from any of its fundraising appeals.

On behalf of the Board.

Brian Jamieson
Treasurer
Melbourne, 26 September 2007
### FINANCIAL REPORT:

**Income Statement for the year ended 30 June 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 $</th>
<th>2006 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donations and gifts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from the Australian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>14,229,101</td>
<td>18,736,066</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In kind</td>
<td>68,430</td>
<td>53,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legacies and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bequests from the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian public</td>
<td>514,186</td>
<td>79,179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue from</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,811,717</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,864,289</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants and Contracts</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• AusAID</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>10,798,775</td>
<td>11,977,813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other Australian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>809,378</td>
<td>81,657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Overseas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE International</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>members</td>
<td>13,048,494</td>
<td>15,509,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi-lateral</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agencies</td>
<td>3,160,724</td>
<td>3,634,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project grants from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreign governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and overseas based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organisations</td>
<td>2,131,788</td>
<td>2,388,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Investment Income</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,975,857</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,155,201</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other income</strong></td>
<td><strong>381,021</strong></td>
<td><strong>412,825</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,117,754</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,024,479</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 $</th>
<th>2006 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overseas projects (Program expenditures)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Funds to overseas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>projects</td>
<td>37,999,141</td>
<td>46,024,013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cost of raising project</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funds from government</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and multilateral agencies</td>
<td>232,376</td>
<td>228,298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Other project costs</td>
<td>1,615,424</td>
<td>828,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total overseas projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>39,846,941</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,081,162</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic Projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Education</td>
<td>836,698</td>
<td>832,634</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising costs -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian Public</td>
<td>2,602,405</td>
<td>2,110,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2,744,114</td>
<td>2,300,792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenses</strong></td>
<td><strong>46,032,158</strong></td>
<td><strong>52,324,956</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Excess of revenue over</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,085,596</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,699,523</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>expenditures from</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>continuing operations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This condensed financial information has been extracted from the statutory financial statements. It is consistent, in substance, with these statements notwithstanding the less technical language and content. The statutory financial statements have been audited and are available on request or for inspection at the registered office.

### Balance Sheet as at 30 June 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 $</th>
<th>2006 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash</td>
<td>37,995,395</td>
<td>43,375,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalents</td>
<td>495,950</td>
<td>260,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepayments</td>
<td>2,248,171</td>
<td>2,410,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Current Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property, plant and</td>
<td>736,669</td>
<td>569,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equipment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available for sale</td>
<td>5,748,714</td>
<td>969,461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>financial investments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,224,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>47,584,692</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade and other</td>
<td>1,418,563</td>
<td>1,765,907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>payables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>1,593,535</td>
<td>1,701,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unexpended project</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>funds</td>
<td>32,385,130</td>
<td>33,207,039</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>58,970</td>
<td>224,423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisions</td>
<td>27,933</td>
<td>30,517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>35,484,131</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,929,519</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 $</th>
<th>2006 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds available for</td>
<td>11,808,769</td>
<td>10,128,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>future use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special Reserve</td>
<td>932,000</td>
<td>932,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange Fluctuation</td>
<td>405,639</td>
<td>405,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>12,740,769</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,655,173</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 30 June 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007 $</th>
<th>2006 $</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Funds available for future use</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>10,128,812</td>
<td>7,549,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excess of revenue</td>
<td>2,085,596</td>
<td>2,699,523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over expenses from</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continuing operations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer to exchange Fluctuation Reserve</strong></td>
<td>(405,639)</td>
<td>(120,045)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2007</strong></td>
<td><strong>11,808,769</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,128,812</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exchange Fluctuation Reserve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening balance</td>
<td>(405,639)</td>
<td>(525,684)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Transfer from Funds available for future use</strong></td>
<td>405,639</td>
<td>120,045</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Balance at 30 June 2007</strong></td>
<td>(405,639)</td>
<td>(405,639)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This condensed financial information has been extracted from the statutory financial statements. It is consistent, in substance, with these statements notwithstanding the less technical language and content. The statutory financial statements have been audited and are available on request or for inspection at the registered office.
FINANCIAL REPORT:

Notes To and Forming Part of the Financial Statements – 30 June 2007

Note 1  Cash and cash equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash on hand/in transit</td>
<td>224,309</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash at bank</td>
<td>12,339,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash on deposit</td>
<td>25,120,695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International revolving fund</td>
<td>310,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,995,395</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 2  Receivables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debtors</td>
<td>1,642,717</td>
<td>1,096,978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE International members</td>
<td>843,406</td>
<td>301,591</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amounts owing by project donors</td>
<td>760,840</td>
<td>1,010,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholly owned entity</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>1,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,248,171</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,410,094</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 3  Property, Plant and Equipment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total property, plant and equipment – cost</td>
<td>2,276,265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accumulated depreciation and amortisation</td>
<td>(1,539,096)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>736,669</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 4  Investments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Share in subsidiary – at cost</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 5  Payables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trade Creditors</td>
<td>328,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accruals</td>
<td>70,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Creditors</td>
<td>490,232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE International members</td>
<td>330,840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued salary and contract payments</td>
<td>198,647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,418,563</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 6  Provisions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employee benefits</td>
<td>1,340,261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>253,274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,593,535</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 7  Table of Cash Movements for Designated (Restricted) Purposes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cash Movements</th>
<th>Cash available at beginning of year</th>
<th>Donations and grants received</th>
<th>Amount disbursed</th>
<th>Available at end of year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Asia (Tsunami) Appeal</td>
<td>17,234,081</td>
<td>928,897</td>
<td>5,690,389</td>
<td>12,472,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for other designated uses</td>
<td>14,962,640</td>
<td>35,974,583</td>
<td>31,785,522</td>
<td>19,151,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>32,196,721</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,903,480</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,475,911</strong></td>
<td><strong>31,624,290</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of Operations for the year ended 30 June 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Fundraising and Administration / Total Income</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Education / Total Income</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Projects (Program Expenditure) / Total Income</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (decrease) in funds available for future CARE programming / Total Income</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information (Charitable Fundraising Act 1991 NSW)

Fundraising activities conducted
- Direct Mail
- Corporate Gifts
- Special Events
- Community Service Announcements
- Major Gifts Program
- Bequest Program
- Media Awareness

Comparison by Percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2006</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Services (Overseas Projects plus Community Education) / Total Expenditure minus Fundraising</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Services (Overseas Projects plus Community Education) / Total Income minus Fundraising</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cost of Fundraising/Revenue from the Australian Public</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus from Fundraising/Revenue from the Australian Public</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Cash available at the end of the financial year is the amount of unexpended project funds less amounts receivable from project donors.
THE WILL TO CARE:

Each of us possesses a remarkable gift – the power to help. By leaving a bequest or legacy to CARE Australia, you will help bring about enduring benefits to individuals and families in the poorest communities in the world.

Gifts from Australians in their Wills provide a vital part of CARE Australia’s funding and enable us to plan effectively for the future. Bequests to CARE make a significant contribution to the development of sustainable solutions to global poverty and enable us to respond more quickly and effectively to emergencies.

By informing us confidentially of their plans, we are able to thank future bequestors and consult them on how their legacy might be used to maximum benefit, forming a fitting memorial to their generosity.

For further information on remembering CARE Australia in your Will, please complete and return the coupon to the Planned Giving Coordinator. Your legacy will be remembered and appreciated by many of the world’s poorest people.

Confidential response coupon
Please return postage free to:
The Planned Giving Coordinator
CARE Australia
Reply Paid 6184,
Canberra ACT 2601

Title ________________________________ First name ____________________________________________
Last name __________________________________________________________
Address _______________________________________________________________________________
Postcode __________
Phone (home) ______________________ (business) __________________________
Mobile ____________________________ Email ______________________________________________

☐ I have already included a bequest to CARE Australia in my Will.
☐ I intend to include a bequest to CARE Australia in my Will.
☐ I would like to discuss a bequest. Please call me.
☐ Please send me a free copy of CARE Australia’s The Will to CARE, a useful, plain-language booklet on making a Will.

photography credits

Laos – © 2007 Josh Estey/CARE: front cover, pages 1, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, inside back cover
Cambodia – © 2006 Josh Estey/CARE: inside front cover
Australia – © 2006 Emma Phillips/CARE: pages 2, 3
Sudan – © 2005 Evelyn Hockstein/CARE: page 14
Sudan – © 2007 Cecilia Valla/CARE: page 15
Somalia – © 2007 CARE: page 16 (top)
Mozambique – © 2007 Andreas Peham/CARE: page 16 (centre)
Indonesia – © 2005 Claire Stout/CARE: page 17 (top)
Indonesia – © 2005 Claire Stout/CARE: page 17 (centre and bottom)
Vietnam – © 2006 Jason Sangster/CARE: page 18, 19