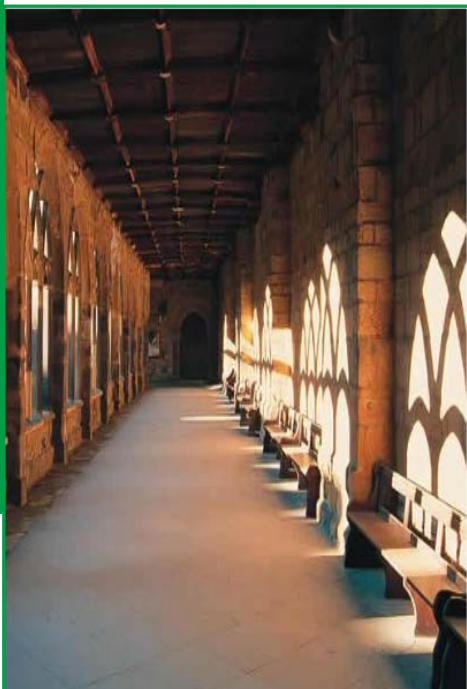


The Military and Hospitaller Order of St.Lazarus of Jerusalem



International 2013 HOSPITALLER REPORT

Thanks to:

- * All contributors to charity and hospitaller activities
- * Hospitaller Working Group
- * PRC Committee
- * Jurisdictions, Grand and Hereditary Comanderies
- * Vice Grand Chancellor Administration
- * Grand Commander

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01. Address by the Grand Master

Dear consoeurs and confrères,

The Order of Saint Lazarus, as a noble Order of Chivalry, remains today what, in essence, it has always been: a Christian organization made up of lay members with the spiritual guidance of its chaplains, dedicated to social and hospitaller care.

The charitable work of the Order is highlighted in this 2013 Hospitaller Report. It contains interesting details of the hospitaller efforts conducted by the jurisdictions of the Order.

It is highly informative and also contains a message of gratitude to the members and supporters of our Order for their charitable work throughout the world.

The Order has achieved many good deeds in the year of our Lord 2013. A great variety of worthy charitable activities and efforts have been conducted by single members and our jurisdictions in a world that is increasingly drifting apart from God.

The 2013 Hospitaller Report is a message of charity to the world that solidarity does not end at home.

Good deeds extended to our neighbors and mankind show the love of God.

There is a light of hope that our Order must bear in mind every day, the recollection of its first and most worthy reason for being – to provide help for the destitute.

In reading this report, I am reminded once more that the sisters and brothers of the Order of Saint Lazarus have internalized what a Christian knight is called to demonstrate – the imitation of Christ. In modern times, this is what we have learned from Saint Ignatius of Loyola:

*To give and not to count the cost;
To fight and not to heed the wounds;
To toil and not to seek for rest;
To labor and not to ask for any reward;
Save that of knowing that we do Thy will.*



Atavis et Armis

The Marquis of Almazan

Carlos Gereda de Bourbon, Marquis of Almazan
Magnus XLIX Magister

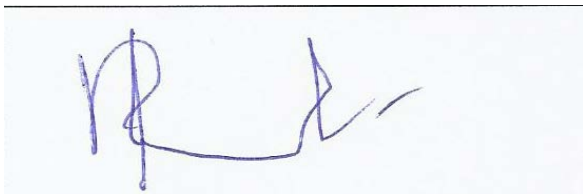


02. Address by the Grand Commander

Dear consœurs and confrères,

In front of you, you will find the Hospitaller report of our Order for the year 2013. To start with I would like to thank our Grand Hospitaller and all other people who were involved in the preparation and production of this 4th consolidated report about the hospitaller and charitable activities of our Order. It is our intention to have a Hospitaller report like this every year. It is also our intention to publish hospitaller projects of the jurisdictions of our Order on our Website.

For our Order it is important to tell what the goal and purpose of our Order is and to show to the people how we are trying to achieve this. It is also important for the different jurisdictions in our Order to learn about the activities of other jurisdictions and maybe to find ways in working together. This hospitaller report is still not complete. The data of a couple of jurisdictions are missing. I am sure, however, that every year there will be improvements in making our efforts more known to the public.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'R. Hendriks', written on a light blue background.

Drs. Ronald H. M. Hendriks, GCLJ-J



03. Introduction by the Grand Hospitaller

Dear consoeurs and confrères,

It is rather deliberate that the Grand Hospitaller Report for 2013 will be presented on the occasion of the international pilgrimage of the Order in Walsingham. As it was already the case two years ago in Kevelaer, the members of the Order taking part in the pilgrimage will experience the spirituality of their community.

These spiritual impulses before Pentecost will give a strong impetus to undertake charitable deeds according to the Christian faith. The remarkable hospitaller reports compiled by 28 jurisdictions find their mention in this international report.



I would once again like to thank all members of these jurisdictions for their outstanding charitable activities. Following tradition, this year, I will present three reports in all their diversity. When reading the individual reports, one cannot help but notice that new enthusiasm, new zest and new dynamism have reached the Order.

My special thanks go out to Dame Marny Gilluly, Chevalier drs Ron Hendriks and the Hospitaller Working Group that this report could be compiled as quickly as this.



Dr. Axel Mittelstaedt, GCLJ, MD

Grand Hospitaller



04. FOREWORD



GIOTTO di Bondone, *The Raising of St. Lazarus*,
Cappella Scrovegni (Arena Chapel), Padua

Definitions and accounting possibilities.

To publish a overall report of the hospitaller activities of the jurisdictions of our Order worldwide started in 2010. Every year the number of jurisdictions sending their hospitaller report was increasing.

The ultimate goal is that every jurisdiction will do so in the near future. For 2013 78% of the jurisdictions filed their annual hospitaller report. May the others rise, like Lazarus. They received a letter (e-mail) from the Grand Commander with the kind request to file their report in the near future. Even if they don't have a hospitaller report we would like to know because then people don't have to wait for it.

The original intention was to have a consolidated report of our Order.

The question is if this is possible. Maybe we have to agree with a listing of the activities of the different jurisdictions. Or a way in between. This depends on the answer of the question in how far the hospitaller committee is able to solve the problems of incompatibility.

Definitions have to be made and the registration of the different jurisdictions should be done in the same way.

To discuss a couple of the problems:

- * 1. What is a 'hands – on – hour' and how should it be valued (or should it not be valued)? If somebody is assisting in a nursing home or hospice for example it is quite obvious that this should be seen as hands – on hours. What, however, if somebody is walking to Santiago di Compostella and is sponsored per walking kilometer for a charity project of the Order? Those walking hours, are they hands – on hours? What if somebody is organizing a charity dinner or concert? What if somebody is collecting emergency supplies such as medicines, medical supplies, food and shelter, and is loading and shipping a container with those supplies?
- * 2. What is the value of emergency supplies? It is possible to get a lot of emergency supplies for free. But what is the value of them? If they are depreciated they still have an economic value. If this is not the case then don't bother to collect them, to buy a container and to transport them.
- * 3. There are a lot of organizations related to our Order. In how far is their hospitaller and charitable work a credit for our Order?
- * 4. It is not known for the moment if this list is up to date. The Grand Hospitaller and his committee should investigate this. Below two (2) organizations are mentioned because they are incorporated in the annual hospitaller report of the jurisdictions.
- * 5. Deutscher Hilfsdienst Zahnärzten (German Dentist Relief Organization, further called DHZ). This organization spent in 2013 € 804,000 on projects all over the world for people in need in cooperation with the Grand Bailiwick of Germany.



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

✱ 6. Lazarus Hilfswerk Germany.

This organization was founded in 1971-1972 by a member of the European Humanitarian Grand Priory. At the moment they are incorporated in the German health care system because they are running homes for elderly people, nursing homes, an ambulance service for handicapped people and day groups for young people with education problems. Their yearly turnover is 14.7 million Euros. Together with people of the European Humanitarian Grand Priory they build Welfare Stations in Poland (Ermland Masuren). Their total investment in the welfare stations in the last couple of years was € 699,037. =.

To give an example of item 1 and 2:

The Grand Priory of France shipped 5 containers with furniture equipment, laboratory equipment and medical analysis equipment for the people in Cameroun.

What is the value of the emergency supplies? What is the value of the containers? What are the transport costs? How many hours did they spent in collecting and transporting the supplies?

Another example: Food for the poor:

The Grand Priory of Spain did a great job of collecting and distributing food for the poor. They valued this effort as € 302.000. Is this the economic value of the food? What about the hours spent collecting and distributing the food?

It should be clear that due to the problems mentioned above (hopefully the hospitaller committee can solve some of them) it is not possible to make a consolidated international hospitaller report. In this report therefore we took the figures and volunteer hours of the different jurisdictions for granted and for a lot of charitable activities no value is given but only a listing of the activities.

In the report below the activities of the jurisdictions are reported related to the type of care. Our Order, like the other orders born in the Holy Land during the Crusades, had a turbulent and honorable beginning and a brief but very useful role in exterminating leprosy in Europe during the Middle Ages. Because of this origin and the fact that fighting leprosy is still one of the main goals of our Order, it starts with "Leprosy".

Atavis et Armis

Dr. Axel Mittelstaedt, GCLJ, MD
Grand Hospitaller



05. GENERAL OVERVIEW

Actually it has little use to give a general overview because it is very difficult to compare the reports of the different jurisdictions and they are not compatible.

Some jurisdictions value the emergency supplies they sent, others only mention that they sent for example a container full of medical supplies without mentioning anything further.

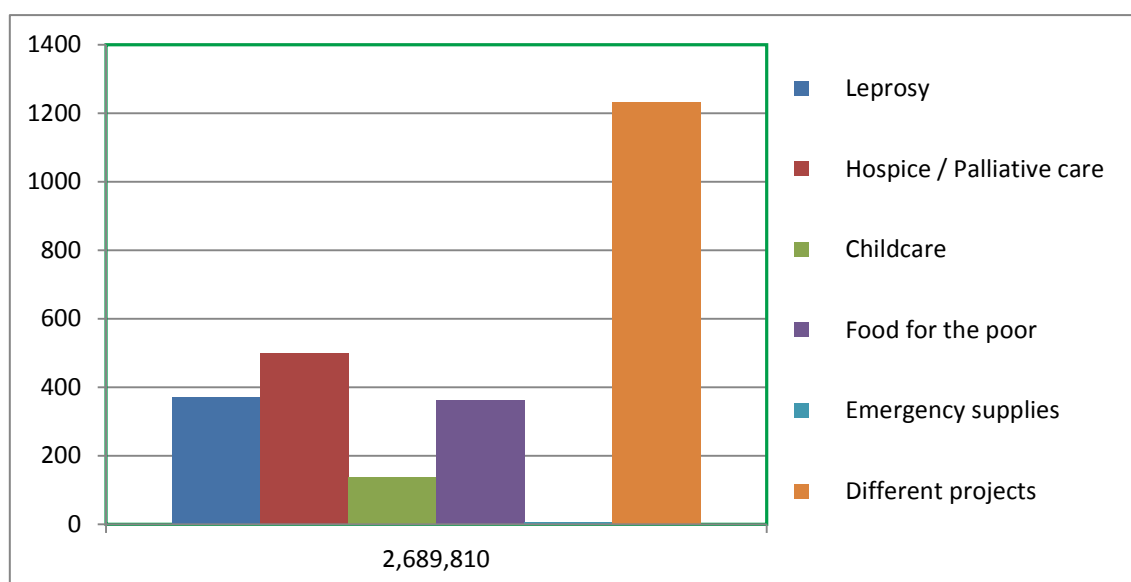
Most of the jurisdictions mentioned that they spent a lot of hands – on – hours. Some of them give a number, others don't. None of the jurisdictions valued the hands – on – hours in monetary terms.

If you look at the figures below, you have to keep this in mind.

Value of the hospitaller activities (in Euros) as far as an amount is given:

* Leprosy	370,963
* Hospice / Palliative care	499,360
* Childcare	137,063
* Food for the poor	362,389
* Emergency supplies	6,550
* Different projects	1,233,485

Total	2,689,810



6. Leprosy history¹



Leprosy is an infectious disease that causes severe, disfiguring skin sores and nerve damage in the arms and legs. The disease has been around since ancient times, often surrounded by terrifying, negative stigmas and tales of leprosy patients being shunned as outcasts. Outbreaks of leprosy have affected, and panicked, people on every continent. The oldest civilizations of China, Egypt, and India feared leprosy was an incurable, mutilating, and contagious disease.

Evidence of leprosy

The causative agent of leprosy, *Mycobacterium leprae*, dates back to ancient Egypt in 4000 BCE and was discussed by Hippocrates in 460 BCE.

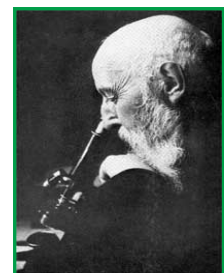
The earliest proven human case was verified by DNA taken from the shrouded remains of a man discovered in a tomb next to the Old City of Jerusalem dated by radiocarbon methods to 1–50 BCE.

The term leprosy is derived from either the Indo-European term *lap*, which means the removal of scales or the Greek word for scales, *lepra*.

Historically people infected were often confined against their will in leper colonies, and Europe were required to carry a bell to identify their presence.

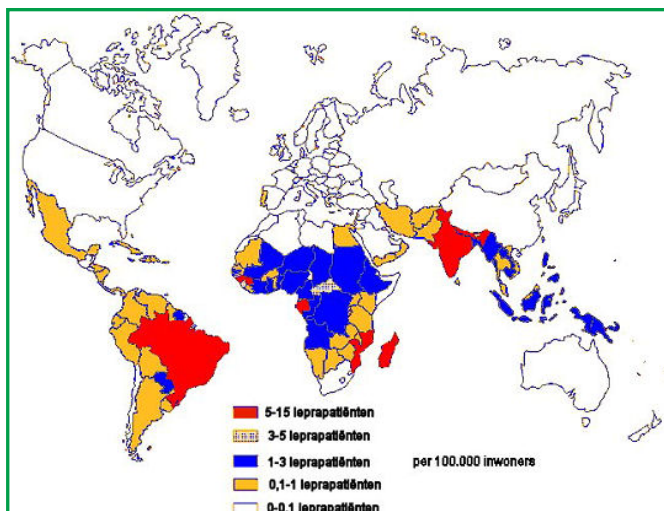
Treatments have included arsenic in Medieval, elephants' teeth,

creosote, and mercury. Discovered by G. H. Armauer Hansen in Norway in 1873, making it the first bacterium to be identified as causing disease in humans. The first effective treatment (promin) became available in the 1940s. The search for further effective anti-leprosy drugs led to the use of clofazimine and rifampicin in the 1960s and 1970s.



G. H. Armauer Hansen
1841-1912

Later, Indian scientist Shantaram Yawalkar and his colleagues formulated a combined therapy using rifampicin and dapsone, intended to mitigate bacterial resistance. Multidrug therapy (MDT) combining all three drugs was first recommended by the WHO in 1981. These three anti-leprosy drugs are still used in the standard MDT regimens. Although the medicines are given for free by the WHO a lot of people still don't get the right treatment which also has something to do with the social environment and the willingness (and ability) of governments to provide the medicines.



Official figures from 115 countries show the global registered prevalence of leprosy at 189,018 at the end of 2012 and during the same year, 232,857 new cases were reported.

Per 100,000 inhabitants

¹ See Wikipedia and other Internet articles.



Leper colonies or houses

Leper colonies or houses became widespread in the Middle Ages, particularly in Europe and India, and often run by monastic orders. Historically, leprosy has been greatly feared because it causes visible disfigurement and disability, was incurable, and was commonly believed to be highly contagious. A leper colony administered by a Roman Catholic order was often called a lazaretto, after Lazarus, the patron saint of lepers. A leper colony, leprosarium, or lazaretto is a place to quarantine people with leprosy, which is also known as Hansen's disease.

The term lazaretto can refer to quarantine sites, which were at some time also leper colonies. Some colonies were located on mountains or in remote locations in order to ensure quarantine, some on main roads, where donations would be made for their upkeep.

Romania, Tichilești



Debate exists over the condition found within historical leper colonies. While they are currently thought to have been grim and neglected places, there are some indications that life within a leper colony or house was no worse than the life of other, non-quarantined individuals. There is even doubt that the current definition of leprosy can be retrospectively applied to the medieval condition.

What was classified as leprosy then covers a wide range of skin conditions that would be classified as distinct afflictions today.



The last existing leper colony in Europe is Tichilești, see picture above.

Tichilești in Isaccea, Tulcea County, Romania, had 22 inhabitants according to the 2002 census. Although officially a hospital, Tichilești appears to be more like a small village, and is formally administered as a village by Isaccea. Tichilești was founded as a monastery, in 1875 becoming a leper colony. The last case of leprosy in Romania was diagnosed in 1981 and the age of

the patients in Tichilești ranges between 37 and 90, most of them having an age of more than 60 years.

Pacific Leprosy Foundation

In New Zealand, Quail Island in Lyttelton Harbour was set up as a leprosy colony in 1906 until its closure in 1925. Patients were shipped to the island to be kept in isolation. As expected for the time, conditions were Spartan. With the closure of Quail Island, as a leprosarium, the remaining patients were transferred to Makogai in Fiji where they joined a much larger group of around 750 leprosy sufferers from around the South Pacific. Patrick Twomey dedicated himself to the cause and it wasn't long before he became known as the 'Leper Man'. He started by writing appeal letters directly to prospective benefactors in Christchurch city, then around Canterbury and finally, with the support of others, all across New Zealand. The time had come



to establish a more formal organization and the Makogai NZ Lepers' Trust Board, the forerunner of the Pacific Leprosy Foundation, was set up in 1939.²



Fontilles

Fontilles is a Spanish NGO founded in 1902 to take care of leprosy patients. In 1909, the "San Francisco de Borja" Sanatorium was opened and had a main role in the elimination of leprosy in Spain. Nowadays, the Sanatorium is a reference centre in the fight against leprosy. In 1986 Fontilles began to support work abroad, in countries leprosy is still present, with the same objective: "to take care of people affected by leprosy, giving remedies, physical and social rehabilitation, and the assistance to other diseases or present exclusions"³.

² <http://www.leprosy.org.nz/>

³ <http://unitingtocombatntds.org/endorsement/fontilles>



7. Contribution of our Order in the battle against Leprosy

Flagship project

Every member of the Order internationally was asked to contribute € 5, = to support the surgical activities of the Leprosy Hospital “GANDHIJI SEVA NIKETAN” in Bhubaneswar, India (50 surgical beds).



<https://www.facebook.com/vision.teilen/photos>

German Dentist Relief Organization (DHZ)

They supported the following projects:

- Bombai Leprosy Project in Mumbai, Leprosy center Nagpur in central India; Leprosy village Belfort in Anthala on Madagaskar.
- Home for nurses in Leprosy village Van Mon in Vietnam. St. Francis and the leper in Vietnam⁴.

There are over 20 villages for the treatment of leprosy in Vietnam with 3,500 residents. The oldest is Van Mon, a hospital for the treatment of leprosy and a village where over 350 people with leprosy live. The residents of Van Mon have survived a history of persecution. Many contracted leprosy when they were children and were taken to Van Mon where they have spent their entire life with no contact from their families.

They live with very little and suffer from poor sanitation. They have no means to improve their lives and rely solely on their government caretaker.

Each resident receives a monthly government stipend of \$9 for food and clothing and a small allotment of rice. They plant gardens for extra food. They live a very isolated life and rarely have contact with the outside world. Every year several of our student friars and candidates spend four to six weeks working in the hospital and with the people in the village, teaching the children,...



<http://www.bombayleprosy.or>

Total⁵, (DHZ)

170,000

⁴ <http://ofmconventualvietnam.weebly.com/>



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Commandery of the Castello



*Ambulance for use at Leah Pattison's
Leprosy Centre*



auto rickshaw instead of ambulance

Donations

Besides the donations mentioned above, the Order in total donated for Leprosy projects in 2013 and 18,000 hands- on hours with the participation of the following jurisdictions:

370,963. =

- ✱ Grand Priory of America
- ✱ Grand Bailiwick of Austria
- ✱ Priory of Belgium
- ✱ Grand Priory in Canada
- ✱ Grand Commandery of the Castello
- ✱ Hereditary Commandery of Castle Sighartstein
- ✱ Grand Priory of England & Wales
- ✱ Grand Bailiwick of Germany
- ✱ Grand Priory of Greece
- ✱ Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands
- ✱ Delegation of Mexico
- ✱ Grand Bailiwick of the Netherlands
- ✱ Grand Priory of New Zealand
- ✱ Grand Bailiwick of Scotland
- ✱ Grand Priory of Sweden

⁵ <http://www.stiftung-hdz.de/projekte/afrika/madagaskar/>



8. Hospice care, Palliative Care

Hospice care and Palliative care



Hospice care and Palliative care are very similar when it comes to the most important issue for dying people: **care**. Most people have heard of hospice care and have a general idea of what services hospice provides. What they don't know or what may become confusing is that hospice provides "palliative care", and that palliative care is both a method of administering "comfort" care and increasingly, an administered system of palliative care offered most prevalently by hospitals. As an adjunct or supplement to some of the more "traditional" care options, both hospice and palliative care protocols call for patients to receive a combined approach where medications, day-to-day care, equipment, bereavement counseling, and symptom treatment are administered through a single program. Where palliative care programs and hospice care programs differ greatly is in the care location, timing, payment, and eligibility for services⁶.

WHO Definition of Palliative Care⁷

Palliative care is an approach that improves the quality of life of patients and their families facing the problems associated with life-threatening illnesses, through the prevention and relief of suffering by means of early identification and impeccable assessment and treatment of pain and other problems, physical, psychosocial and spiritual.

Palliative care:

- ✱ Provides relief from pain and other distressing symptoms;
- ✱ Affirms life and regards dying as a normal process;
- ✱ It tends neither to hasten nor postpone death;
- ✱ Integrates the psychological and spiritual aspects of patient care;
- ✱ Offers a support system to help patients live as actively as possible until death;
- ✱ Offers a support system to help the family cope during the patient's illness and in their own bereavement;
- ✱ Uses a team approach to address the needs of patients and their families, including bereavement counseling, if indicated;
- ✱ Will enhance quality of life, and may also positively influence the course of illness;
- ✱ Is applicable early in the course of illness, in conjunction with other therapies that are intended to prolong life, such as chemotherapy or radiation therapy, and includes those investigations needed to better understand and manage distressing clinical complications.

⁶ <http://www.caregiverslibrary.org/caregivers-resources/grp-end-of-life-issues/hsgpr-hospice/hospice-vs-palliative-care-article.aspx>

⁷ <http://www.who.int/cancer/palliative/definition/en/>



WHO Definition of Palliative Care for Children



Logo from Kids Care Nemours

Palliative care for children represents a special, albeit closely related field to adult palliative care. WHO's definition of palliative care appropriate for children and their families is as follows; the principles apply to other paediatric chronic disorders (WHO; 1998a):

- * Palliative care for children is the active total care of the child's body, mind and spirit, and also involves giving support to the family.
- * It begins when illness is diagnosed, and continues regardless of whether or not a child receives treatment directed at the disease.
- * Health providers must evaluate and alleviate a child's physical, psychological, and social distress.
- * Effective palliative care requires a broad multidisciplinary approach that includes the family and makes use of available community resources; it can be successfully implemented even if resources are limited.
- * It can be provided in tertiary care facilities, in community health centre's and even in children's homes.

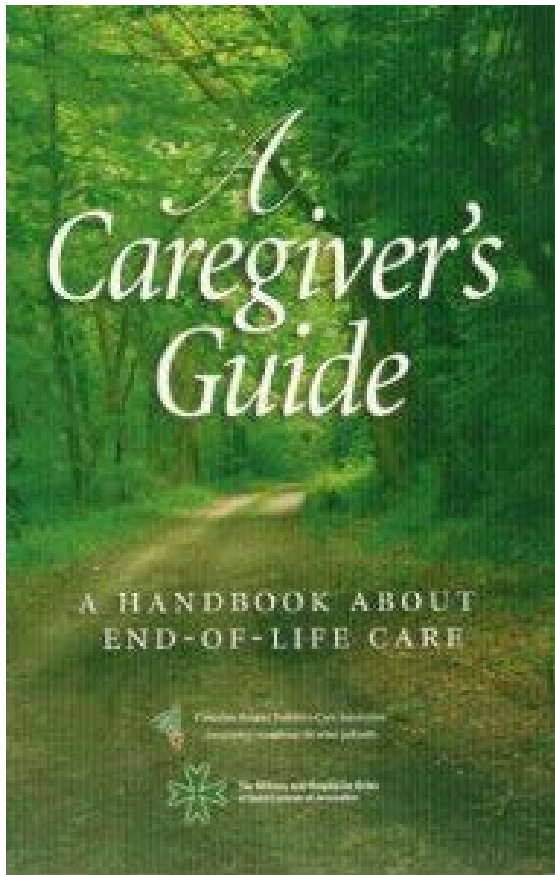
Contribution of our Order in the field of Hospice care and Palliative care

In total the Order donated 499,360. = on hospice/ palliative care. In addition, there were a lot of hands – on activities, for example in the operation of the Saint Joseph Hospice, the Strasburg Hospice and the Krakow Hospice of which the numbers of hours is not known.



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

To date more than 300,000 copies of *A Caregiver's Guide*, in English and French language editions as well as in Chinese and two Inuit languages, have been distributed in Canada, all at no cost to the caregivers.



A Caregiver's Guide was first published in Alberta, Canada in 2000 as a project of the Edmonton and Calgary commanderies and developed in association with the Alberta Hospice Palliative Care Association and the Edmonton Regional Palliative Care Program. The Order of St. Lazarus contributed significantly to all aspects of the publication and also raised the funds needed to print and distribute the first 20,000 copies.

After numerous requests for a revised, national edition of *A Caregiver's Guide* were received from across Canada, and with the encouragement of Senator Sharon Carstairs, then Minister with Special Responsibility for Palliative Care, in 2005 the Order of St. Lazarus committed to support the publication of a national edition endorsed by the Canadian Hospice Palliative Care Association (CHPCA). With funding from the Order, 50,000 copies of *A Caregiver's Guide*, and 15,000 of the French translation *Guide des aidants naturels*, were printed and distributed to Canadian caregivers via hospice palliative care programs associated with the CHPCA.

Moreover, the Order of St. Lazarus has also supported the translation and publication of international editions of *A Caregiver's Guide* in Portugal, Australia, China and Japan; several European countries are currently exploring the potential for its translation and use.

A Caregiver's Guide is an example of how the Order of St. Lazarus serves others by identifying community needs and developing strategies to help fulfill them⁸.

**In total the Order donated
with participation of the following jurisdictions:**

499,360 =

- * Grand Priory of America
- * Grand Priory of Australia
- * Priory of Belgium
- * Grand Priory in Canada

- * Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic
- * Grand Priory of England & Wales
- * Grand Bailiwick of Germany
- * Grand Priory of Poland

⁸ <http://www.stlazarus.ca/>



9. Flagship project : Saint Louis Hospital in Jerusalem



Thanks to the French influence, around the year 1980, there was a rise of the Christian religious orders in Jerusalem. The majority was French and contributed to the urban development. The congregation of Sisters de Saint-Joseph of the Apparition was the first community, working in Jerusalem since 1948.

The sisters arranged a hospital, made up of three rooms, within the Latin Patriarchate. Unfortunately, the lack of space and discomfort made this location intolerable. With the assistance of the patronage of the Count of Piellat, a bigger hospital was built outside the ramparts of the city. It is located opposite the New Gate, opening in 1889 in order to allow a direct access to the recently established Christian institutions. The hospital started to function in 1880, but was completed only in 1896 and could then receive a hundred patients. As a general hospital, it is equipped with a dispensary, an operating room and a service of hospitalization. The care is given to all, Jews, Christians and Moslem, without any distinction⁹.

Late in 2012, Professor Charles Savona-Ventura of the University of Malta made the exciting discovery that the Order's leprosarium in Jerusalem was sited just outside the walls of the Old City, near what is now the New Gate. Even more exciting, he determined that the French Saint Louis Hospital now sits on the site of our old Leprosy Hospital.

Today, the Saint Louis Hospital urgently needs renovation to bring it up to the new Israeli hospital code by 2016. The Sisters of Saint Joseph of the Apparition, who run the hospital, have begun the repairs and commenced the work with the faith that funds will be forthcoming. The Hospital Director, Sister Monika Düllmann, also visited earlier in 2013 with the Grand Hospitaller, Dr Axel Mittelstaedt, to discuss the project.

We agreed to pay for the renovation of the kitchen of the hospital which will cost 80,000. =.
A couple of jurisdictions already contributed for the project. The Grand Bailiwick of Germany guaranteed to contribute the money not raised for the 80,000. =

⁹ <http://www.hfsl.org/en/st-louis-french-hospital/about-us>



10. Childcare

Child care (or "childcare", "child minding", "daycare", or "preschool") is the caring for and supervision of a child or children, usually from age six weeks to age thirteen. Child care is the action or skill of looking after children by a day-care center, babysitter, or other providers. Child care is a broad topic covering a wide spectrum of contexts, activities, social and cultural conventions, and institutions. It is traditional in Western society for children to be taken care of by their parents or their legal guardians.



In families where children live with one or both of their parents, the childcare role may also be taken on by the child's extended family. If a parent or extended family is unable to care for the children, orphanages and foster homes are a way of providing for children's care, housing, and schooling¹⁰.

Donations and hands – on activities of the Order

Grand Priory of Australia

- ✳ Toys for the Westmead hospital for children (2,100.=)
- ✳ Country Hope family centre for children with cancer and other diseases (7,000.=)
- ✳ Bush children education fund (14,000.=)
- ✳ Spafford centre in Jerusalem for displaced women and children (14,000.=)



The Center was founded by Bertha Spafford Vester in 1925 when she took in and looked after a baby in need. Bertha and her sister Grace came with their parents to Jerusalem from Chicago at a young age after their family suffered tragic losses. Bertha continued the philanthropic work of her parents and their 'American Colony', who were engaged in helping the people of Jerusalem regardless of religious affiliation.

<http://www.spaffordcenter.org/history>

- ✳ CAPS prevention of youth suicide (3,500.=)
- ✳ Lodge youth support service (350.=)
- ✳ Homeless youth (4,900.=)
- ✳ Heaven for young women (4,900.=)
- ✳ Respite care for children and their carers (4,900.=)

¹⁰ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_care



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Priory of Austria

- * Organizing sponsorship for school children and the Aramenic catholic school in Kessab.

Grand Commandery of Boigny, France

- * Aid to orphans (4,000.=)
- * Donation to home for blind children (3,000.=)

Grand Commandery of the Castello

- * School shirts children in Peru (500.=)
- * Inspire Marsascala (2,167.=). A leading NGO providing a holistic range of services and programs to children and adults with a disability. Inspire Marsascala Malta.

Grand Priory of Finland

- * Christmas presents to children and families in need (7,000.=)
- * Support of a Kindergarten in Kuresaar, Estonia
According to Statistics Estonia, a child from the age of three up to the school age stays in the kindergarten for approximately 40 hours a week, which is one of the highest indicators of the European Union. In the European Union the children of the same age group are in the kindergarten on an average for 28 hours a week.¹¹

Grand Priory of Greece

- * Support (hands – on) of the Children hospital of Pikpa, supply and preparation of meals, day – care, supply of clothes and linen.

Grand Priory of Hungary (Children Mission Saint Lazarus)

- * On Children's day gifts to children in need living in big families
- * 1000 books to a Catholic primary school
- * Painting wall of Saint Jean catholic school (320.=)
- * Music ensemble Grand Priory gave concert in children's camp and donation of 160.= (HUF 50.000)
- * Music ensemble concert and after that Children home, giant pizza's and donation of 160.=
- * Donations "Queen of peace" protection home for children, Romania
- * Gifts to 300 orphans. TV sets, bed with bedclothes, cupboards, tables, cookers and sports equipment (for Christmas)
- * Toys and vitamin packages to elementary school of slightly mentally handicapped children.



Priory of Liechtenstein

- * Care phone for children in need (nr. 147) (www.147.li) (1,894.=). The care phone works with 28 volunteers who spent in average 250 hours (total 7,000 hours).

Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands

- * Dar Sacra Institute for children (250.=). This institute for children benefitted from funds raised during a wine tasting event launching the Grand Priory's wine El'Azar.

¹¹ <http://www.stat.ee/43757>



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands

- * Ladybird foundation (250.-). The Ladybird Foundation is a local charity that grants last wishes
- * to terminally ill or severely disabled children. A fundraising event was carried out in August with the Hospitaller Chev J Debono being one of the participants. Chev Debono was one of 24 people who undertook an extreme sporting challenge- in his case circumnavigating Malta in a Kayak; a feat that took 15 hours of paddling. The event raised over 120,000 euro for the charity.



Grand Bailiwick of the Netherlands

- *  Foundation Elkana Childcare Malmesbury (6,547.-). Elkana Childcare is dedicated to serve the youth in our community by providing assistance, support and guidance to marginalized children and youth in the Swartland region.

Grand Priory of New Zealand

- * Earthquake relief, thermal socks to schools (630.-)

Grand Priory of Portugal

- * 1600 packages of clothing for children (16,000.-). Hands – on hours: 41 people involved; estimated hands – on value 19,000.-)

Grand Bailiwick of Scotland

- *  BLISS Scotland, neonatal expert advisory group (623.-)
- * SANDS, Stillborn and Neonatal Death Charity (1,246.-)



Grand Priory of Slovakia

- * Patronage St.Lazarus house for children on the “half way” (House for young people who must to leave the Children’s Asylum House because of their age).
- * See: Rytieri Rádu sv. Lazára v Košiciach oslavovali svoj sviatok. (6,000.-).
- * Twice a year organizing camps for the children from Children’s Asylum House “NADEJ” (HOPE) from Bernolakovo¹². Winter camp for 30 children - one week for skiing at Terchova the¹³ and the summer camp for 14 children - one week for swimming at thermal watering place at Kremnica¹⁴, (6,000.-)
- * At springtime organizing a Concert of young people at the City Hall of Bratislava. (500.-)
- * Donations for disabled children and a home for retired priests as well as supporting the Franciscan Monastery in Bratislava¹⁵. (4,000.-)
- * Hands – on – hours Children asylum house “NADJE” (Hope) at Bernolakovo.

¹² <http://www.dednadej.sk/>

¹³ <http://www.apartmany-terchova.sk/>

¹⁴ www.kupaliskokremnica.sk.

¹⁵ <http://www.frantiskani.sk/>



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Bailiwick of Slovakia

- * Serbian – Slovakian summer camp for children (5,000.=)
- * Purchase and delivery of Christmas packages for 253 children (6,458.=)
- * Charity event of the year for children in Slovakia (1,900.=)



Grand Bailiwick of South Africa

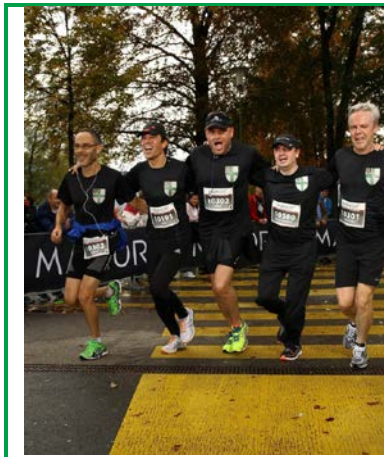
- * Christmas gifts (toys and money) for 42 deprived children.
- * Support of the Loeri Youth Centre in Bronkhorstspuit (deprived children between 6 and 17 years of age).

Grand Priory of Sweden

- * Orphanage for AIDS victims (2,730.=)
- * Support for children of veteran soldiers (1,092.=)
- * Teddy bears for children in ambulances (109,20)

Grand Bailiwick of Switzerland

- * The Grand Bailiwick of Switzerland of the Military and Hospitaller Order of Saint Lazarus of Jerusalem organized for the second time on Swiss soil the participation of the Order at the "5 Mile Run" of the "SwissCityMarathon Lucerne". (827.=)



Theodora Foundation has been running Clown Doctor programs in Switzerland and other European countries since 1994. It is a well established organization with 170 senior clown doctors active every week in 112 hospitals located in 8 European countries. Theodora clown doctors reach out to 270,000 children every year.



Hereditary Commandery of Castle Sighartstein

- * Special care children garden and young family in need (2,050.=)

Hereditary Commandery of Wallendorf

- * They organised a charity concert and a benefit dinner to support the Saint Louis Hospital in Jerusalem.

**In total the jurisdictions of the Order spent
for childcare and a lot of hands - on hours and relief goods.**

137,063



11. FOOD FOR THE POOR

In a lot of countries not – for – profit organizations exist helping the poor by providing food, Christmas presents and other goods.

Several jurisdictions of our Order also delivered a contribution in this field of Charity.

Grand Priory of Australia

- * Food parcels and medical assistance 3,500

Grand Commandery of Boigny

- * Action au profit des personnes âgées (Ville de Nice) pour les fêtes de n d'année.

Grand Priory of Hungary

- * Christmas provisioning for poor homeless people 1,600
- * Kossuth Lajos, 120 hot meals for people in need
- * 5,000 eggs to the hostel for the homeless in Győr
- * Food packages for the poor (big) families in Győr

Grand Priory of Ireland

- * Crosscare Dublin Feeding Programme 17,209
Crosscare is the social care services provider in Dublin, run by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Dublin. It was founded in 1941 (*Catholic Social Service Conference*) and it initially provided *Meals on Wheels* services. Its offices are based on the grounds of Clonliffe College and it employs about 200 staff, as well as having many more volunteers contributing to it. It is funded in part by a grant from the Irish Government; however, most of its funding depends on contributions from the public. Cross care's services include providing homeless shelters and support, food provision, youth services including residential accommodation, drugs awareness and counseling as well as a number of community services. It also runs programs for the elderly and their carers and for members of the Travelling community. **Food poverty affects 10% of those living in Ireland.**

Grand Priory of Spain

- * Food collection and distribution 301,850
 - Hands – on hours 2,800

Grand Priory of Sweden

- * Nationwide collection of Christmas presents 38,230

Priory of Zimbabwe

- * Monthly hampers for pensioners
- * Hands – on hours 60

In total the jurisdictions of the Order spent 362,389
On food for the poor and a lot of hands - on hours



12. EMERGENCY SUPPLIES

What is the value of emergency supplies? It is possible to get a lot of emergency supplies for free. But what is the value of them? If they are depreciated they still have an economic value. If this is not the case then don't bother to collect them, to buy a container and to transport them.

Grand Bailiwick of Austria

- * Supplies for a hostel of the homeless

450

Grand Priory of Austria

- * Deinstallation, collection and storage of useful hospital goods. Packing this equipment in boxes and a container for shipping.

Grand Priory of France

- * Recovery of 40 hospitals beds for Madagascar
- * Shipping 2 containers to the Antsirabé farm school on Madagascar. Antsirabe is the third largest city in Madagascar and the capital of the Vakinankaratra region, with a population of over 180,000. In Madagascar, Antsirabe is known for its relatively cool climate (as the rest of the central region of the country), its industry and the high concentration of pulled rickshaws or *pousse-pousses* (in French), among other things. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antsirabe>
- * Shipping 2 containers with medical equipment (healthcare beds, cooking equipment, laboratory equipment, medical armchairs, and a complete dental office (including a dentist chair and radiology equipment) to the Mikaelian Institute in Yerevan. Armenia.



Mikael Ter-Mikaelian Institute for Physical Research

The institute is situated near the town of Ashtarak in Aragatsotn province of Armenia, 20 km northwest of the capital Yerevan and includes a small scientific settlement called Gitavan, inhabited by the part of its staff and by the scientists of the nearby Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics¹⁶.

- * Shipping an echo graph to Sumatra, Indonesia
- * Financing beds for an orphanage in Haiti
- * Shipping 5 containers (Furniture equipment, laboratory equipment, medical analysis equipment) for the people of Cameroun.

¹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mikael_Ter-Mikaelian_Institute_for_Physical_Research



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Bailiwick of Germany

- * Hospital Prague 2,950
The Congregation of Sisters of Mercy of St. Borromeo - in collaboration with the hospital - decided to build a comprehensive palliative care center which would provide both in-patient and out-patient palliative care together with capacities for training professionals and laymen as well as the patients' close ones. The newly established department of palliative care will be located in the reconstructed space of pavilion B. The Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy of St. Borromeo is the investor.

Grand Priory of New Zealand

- * 1,200 books to Springhill and Waikeria prisons 3,150

Grand Priory of Hungary

- * Donation of a big truck to the inhabitants of Karancslapujtő.
- * Budapest – Bamako rally. A Saint Lazarus team accompanied the truck transporting 24 tons of donations (from the AHU) and distributed the gifts.



- In total the jurisdictions of the Order spent 6,550
as far as accounted for emergency supplies and a lot of hands - on hours



13. Different projects

Grand Priory of Australia

* L'Arche Genesaret, assistance for adults with an intellectual disability	13,968
- Lot of hands – on – visits to members of 3 of these communities.	
L'Arche Genesaret is a community where people with disability and people without disability share life together. L'Arche Genesaret currently have three houses and two flats and support adults with an intellectual disability.	
* Missionaries for charity, poor and dispossessed	6,984
* Company of the Good Sheperd	6,984
* Catholic psychiatric care	3,492
* Mission to seafarers, foreign seaman in port - Continue hands-on at the mission	1,397
* Community Centre refugees	1,397
* Christmas lunch catholic psychiatric centre	698
* Sri Lankan family	349
- Continue hands – on in assisting them	
* Flood relief Bundaberg	5,587
* Dance group for the disabled	1,397
* Indigenous development	476
* Diabetes ASSN of QLD youth assistance	349
* Bushfire relief and distribution aid	8,730
* Chairs intensive care unit	1,746
* Outreach services counseling	6,984
* Wellington centre marginalized (Street health centre)	5,238
* Street swags for homeless	1,606
* House for homeless men	4,889

Grand Bailiwick of Austria

- * Lot of hands – on – activities (4,500 hours) for
 - Patronage mediciens sans frontières
 - Assistance transport (sick people) services
 - Assistance crime victims

Grand Priory of Austria



* Ela sahar hospital project Syria	5,000
* Organizing beneficial concert	
* Tele – medical consultation and transport of medicines	
* Weekly care of old and disabled persons	
* Hands – on in House of Mercy, Vienna	
* Support of a homeless base: The Vinzenz Stüberl	
* Outside elevator to enlighten pilgrimage of disabled and elderly people to church and cemetery	



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Commandery of Boigny, France

- * Abbey Cîteaux
Cîteaux Abbey was founded in 1098 by a group of monks from Molesme Abbey, seeking to follow more closely the Rule of St. Benedict under the leadership of Saint Robert of Molesme, who became the first abbot, Saint Alberic, the second abbot, and Saint Stephen Harding the third abbot, who wrote the *Carta Caritatis*, that described the organisation of the order. Saint Bernard of Clairvaux, a monk of Cîteaux Abbey, left it to found Clairvaux Abbey in 1115, of which he was the first abbot. His influence in the Cistercian order and beyond is of prime importance. He reaffirmed the importance of strict observance to the Rule of St. Benedict



500

Grand Commandery of the Castello

- * Sewing machines and other goods for women in need 4,865

Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic

- * Repair of the church building in Slatina 161,000
- * Repair of the senior house in Králíky 125,000
- * Medical lectures in Olomouc 2,000
- * TV service for senior house in Jevíčko 1,000

Grand Priory of Finland

- * Health education and prevention of drug use 1,500
- * Support of the deacon hospital in Tallinn -

Grand Bailiwick of Germany

- * Ambulance Pakistan 1,500
- * Bahnhofmission (mission at the train station) 4,000

Grand Priory of Greece

- * Charity work orthodox church St. George 200

Grand Priory of Hungary

- * Music ensemble of the Grand Priory gave a festal programm in the name of the
- * Order; they gave a charity concert with the opera singer Etele Kovács, KLJ in the St. Georges Church of Sopron for the church roof renovation.
- * Donation to hostel for the homeless 1,000

- * Himalaya expedition, climbing the Kangchenjunga by Zsolt Erőss and Péter Kiss

Both postulants of our Order. The Kangchenjunga is the highest peak in India, and the easternmost of the peaks higher than 8,000 m (26,247 ft). It is called *Five Treasures of Snow* after its five high peaks, and has always been worshipped by the people of Darjeeling and Sikkim. The climbers succeeded in reaching the top of the mountain and planted the flag of our Order. Unfortunately on the way down they faced extremely difficult weather conditions and lost their lives. May they rest in peace.

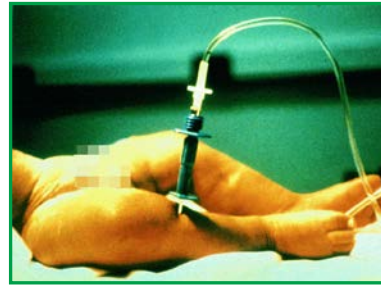


Grand Priory of Ireland

✱ Global Emergency Care Skills (GECS)

8,601

Global Emergency Care Skills was founded in 2008 to provide emergency care and trauma skills training to doctors and nurses in developing countries where Emergency Medicine is a developing specialty. This is accomplished through the provision of a skills and simulation based course in trauma care, resuscitation skills and major incident management. The teaching faculty is composed of emergency medicine physicians from Ireland.



Global H2O¹⁷

Global H2O Group (Established November 2009) is a 501(c)3 registered charity in the United States of America, which was founded by James DeWitt Wilde, David Simons, and Chris Wooten. According to the charity, Global H2O has funded over 30 projects in Northern Uganda, helping 60,000 people to obtain clean drinking water from the production of standard United Nations designed boreholes (deep wells with hand pumps). It now operates in the UK, Germany and USA for fundraising purposes. It has also partnered with the Order of Saint Lazarus in Ireland to deliver clean drinking water to the impoverished of Northern Uganda. Global H2O is not politically oriented, not religion oriented, all volunteer, with the goal for efficient investment of donor funds (at least 80% of funds must be allocated to projects)¹⁸



Priory of Liechtenstein

✱ Maintenance Pilger routes

✱ Rights on Pilgrimage stamp

✱ Pilgrimage to the church “Volto Santo” in Manoppello¹⁹ Research undeniably proves that the Veil of Manoppello comes from Jerusalem. The consolidation of the countenance's image took place in the tomb of Jesus at the moment of His Resurrection. It is highly probable that both the Shroud of Turin and the Veil of Veronica traveled to Edessa and were kept there until the 5th century. The oldest legend, so called Kamulian, dating from the 6th century, mentions that the image of Christ's face arrived in Constantinople in 574 AD from a small place called Kamuliana, located close to Edessa. A sixth-century text from Tbilisi reads that after the Ascension of Jesus His Mother kept the image, which was created in His tomb, on a piece of cloth. She is said to have received the image from God the Father so that she could pray looking at the face of her Son.

¹⁷ <https://www.facebook.com/GlobalH2O.org/photos>

¹⁸ Wikipedia

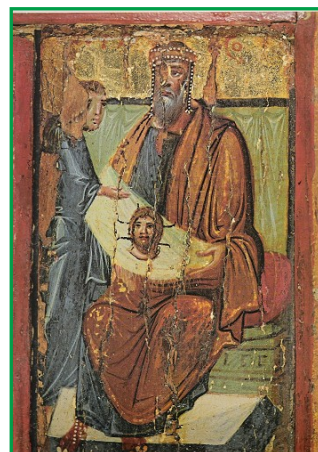
¹⁹ <http://manoppello.eu/eng/index>.



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Priory of Liechtenstein *Continued from Pilgrimage to the church "Volto Santo" in Manopello*

Another legend which has been used to explain the creation of Christ's Countenance's miraculous imprint mentions Abgar, the king of Edessa. He developed leprosy and, sending his messenger Ananias, asked Jesus to come to Edessa to cure him. Jesus was not able to go but He sent Abgar a letter [in which He praised the ruler's faith] and the veil with the image of His Countenance [imprinted on a piece of cloth used for drying His Face after washing]. When Abgar saw the Divine Countenance of Jesus imprinted upon the veil [or reverently pressed it to his face], he was healed partially and received complete healing upon the arrival of St Thaddeus, promised by Jesus in the letter to Abgar.



Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands

✱	National Society for transport of the sick to Lourdes	2,000
✱	Equal Partners Foundation`	500
✱	Emergency Fire & Rescue Unit	1,300
✱	Missionary movement "Jesus in thy neighbour"	500
✱	Arka foundation, welfare of people with special needs	1,500
✱	Franciscan Friar Mission	500
✱	Monastery of Saint Ursula (cloistered nuns)	250
	The skull of our founder "Blessed Gerard" is kept here.	



Skull of our founder Blessed Gerard

Grand Priory of New Zealand

✱	Victims support New Zealand	6,300
✱	Chaplain's table at Christchurch Hospital	630
✱	Support locals traumatized by the earthquake	630
✱	Regional hospital chaplaincy, Otago, Southland	630
	New Zealand's veterans memorial day (memorial crosses)	630
✱	Lot of hands – on activities, number not specified	

Delegation of Norway

✱	Ongoing peace processes and mediation in the conflict in Columbia, follow – up seminar conducted in Bogota in October 2013. The project contains both seminars in the Philippines and visits to Norway, estimated value	30.000
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The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Grand Priory of Romania

- * National Congress on “Chronic Non communicable Diseases”
900 hands – on hours.
- * Drafting PROPHILUM – Health partnership through prevention
450 hands – on hours.
- * Drafting project for the screening of TB in the homeless population of Bucharest.
1,050 hands – on hours.

Grand Bailiwick of Scotland

- * Hearing Link, Edinburgh 312
Hearing Link works for and on behalf of adults with acquired hearing loss who communicate through speaking, listening and lip reading. They raise their awareness about the impact of hearing loss and increase their ability to manage this impact. The name Hearing Link was chosen because it exactly describes their core aim: to help members, volunteers and everyone associated with them, to find ways to keep in touch with each other and the wider community.
- * Murambinda hospital Zimbabwe 625
The hospital was established in 1968, by the Sisters of the little company of Mary under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Harare. Technically the Government of Zimbabwe is expected to provide subsidies and financial assistance, although sometimes that assistance never comes.
- * The Camphill Tiphereth Programme, Edinburgh 1,250
- * SSAFA 2,500
Provide lifelong support to anyone who is currently serving or has ever served in the Royal Navy, British Army or Royal Air Force.

Grand Bailiwick of Slovakia

- * Chapel Saint Ladislaus in Bratislava 350
Legend has it that the church was built by the King Ladislaus IV of Hungary to commemorate his victory over the Czech King (Přemysl) Ottokar II of Bohemia from the year 1278. The Franciscan Church (Slovak: *Františkánsky kostol* or *Kostol Zvestovania Pána*) is the oldest existing religious (sacral) building in the Old Town of Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia.
The church was consecrated in the year 1297 in the presence of King Andrew III of Hungary. In the past, the church building served for larger gatherings of townspeople or Hungarian nobles. In 1526 Ferdinand I, Holy Roman Emperor was elected here to become the King. During coronations, kings used to knight nobles as Knights of the Order of the Golden Spur in this church.
- * Opening ceremony of the foundation’s activities MEAM 3,500
MEAM = Making Every Adult Matter
- * Pro bono legal assistance to homeless people 3,000

Grand Priory of Slovakia

- * Patronage hospital for disabled persons and victims of accidents 2,000
- * Supporting Greek Catholic Eparchy (new bell church) 5,000



The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem



Grand Bailiwick of South Africa

- * Manning a refreshment stall at the market day at St. Michael's Anglican Church Observatory, the spiritual home of the Order in South Africa. Handing over net profit of Rand 1860 (132, =). Hands – on – hours. **132**
- * “Winter – warmer” function Pinewood retirement village. Contribution of blankets and non – perishable foodstuffs and also Rand 5,000 **353**
- * Present of an Episcopal ring to the Most Reverend Thabo Makgoba, Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town in St. George's Cathedral

Grand Priory of Spain

- * Emergency relief and dental care Dominican Republic.
Hands – on hours 100

Grand Priory of Sweden

- * Philippines Red Cross **2,750**



13.1. Different projects, not specified

Medical aid

* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic	9,000
* Grand Priory of England and Wales	38,595
* Grand Priory of Sweden	2,731
* Grand Priory of Spain	6,000

Humanitarian aid

* Grand Priory of America hands – on – hours 620	46,190
* Priory of Belgium, emergency relief hands – on – hours 68	2,000
* Grand Commandery of Boigny, Christians in the Middle East	3,000
* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic	144,000
* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic, hands – on – hours 572	-
* Grand Priory of England & Wales, emergency relief	1,247
* Grand Priory of Finland, aid to elderly people	3,500
* Priory of Macedonia (FYROM)	18,000
* Grand Priory of Poland, hands – on – hours 240	-
* Grand Bailiwick of Slovakia, aid to refugees from Syria	18,000

Education

* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic	4,000
* Grand Priory of Poland	2,000
* Grand Priory of Romania	2,000

Ecumenism/ Church

* Grand Priory of America	11,175
* Grand Priory in Canada	45,469
* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic	172,000
* Priory of Macedonia (FYROM)	3,000

Other charitable organizations

* Grand Priory of Australia, Anglicare	6,984
* Grand Priory in Canada	86,685
* Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic	1,000
* Grand Priory of England & Wales	3,740
* Grand Priory of Greece, Caritas Hellas	500
* Grand Priory of Italy hands – on – hours 4,104	14,000
* Grand Priory of Poland	-
* Grand Priory of Spain	1,000
	4,640



Different projects, not specified - follow -

Medical Research Projects

* Grand Priory of Australia, Motor Neuron disease SA	6,984
* Grand Priory in Canada	36,300
* Delegation of Mexico, detection of dermatological and other Ailments; Hands – on – hours	2,000
* Grand Bailiwick of the Netherlands A member of the GB walked to Santiago and got this amount sponsored for NEC cancer research.	62,500
* Grand Priory of New Zealand, Wellington Medical Research Foundation	350
* Grand Priory of New Zealand, St. Lazarus Dermatology Prize Brain Research Trust	190 3,150
* Grand Bailiwick of Scotland and Dame Bebe Barwiss Trust Donation for Psoriasis	1,250
Dermatology Department, University of Glasgow	2,500
Ophthalmology Department, University of Glasgow	2,500
DEBRA: Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa Research Association	625

Total spent on different projects: **1,233,485**



List of jurisdictions who sent their 2013 hospitaller report

1. Grand Priory of America
2. Grand Priory of Australia
3. Grand Bailiwick of Austria
4. Grand Priory of Austria
5. Priory of Belgium
6. Grand Priory in Canada
7. Grand Bailiwick of the Czech Republic
8. Grand Priory of England & Wales
9. Humanitarian Grand Priory Europe, Germany
10. Grand Priory of Finland
11. Grand Priory of France
12. Grand Commandery of Boigny
13. Grand Bailiwick of Germany
14. Grand Priory of Greece
15. Grand Priory of Hungary
16. Grand Priory of Ireland
17. Grand Priory of Italy
18. Priory of Liechtenstein
19. Grand Priory of the Maltese Islands
20. Grand Commandery of the Castello
21. Priory of Macedonia (FYROM)
22. Delegation of Mexico
23. Grand Bailiwick of the Netherlands
24. Grand Priory of New Zealand
25. Delegation of Norway
26. Grand Priory of Poland
27. Grand Priory of Portugal
28. Grand Priory of Romania
29. Grand Bailiwick of Scotland
30. Grand Bailiwick of Slovakia
31. Grand Priory of Slovakia
32. Grand Bailiwick of South Africa
33. Grand Priory of Spain
34. Grand Priory of Sweden
35. Grand Bailiwick of Switzerland
36. Priory of Zimbabwe
37. Hereditary Commandery of Castle Sighartstein
38. Hereditary Commandery of Wallendorf



JOB DESCRIPTION GRAND HOSPITALLER

Constitutional Job Summary

In accordance with Article 9.1.6 of the Constitution, the Grand Hospitaller shall be the senior medical officer of the Order and shall be responsible for advising the Grand Master, the Grand Magistral Council and the jurisdictions of, and consulting with them on, the hospitaller activities of the Order.

Position in the Order

The Grand Hospitaller is a member of the Grand Executive Committee (GEC). He/ she is one Principal Grand Officers of the Order reporting to the Grand Commander.

Appointment & Term of Appointment

The Grand Hospitaller is appointed by the Grand Master. He/ she is appointed for a period of three years, which can be extended for a period or periods not exceeding 10 years in total.

Upon the discretion of the Grand Master he/ she can be given the dignity of a Grand Hospitaller Emeritus by the Chapter General or, if it is not convened at the time the Grand Hospitaller resigns from office, by the Grand Master in consultation with the Grand Magistral Council.

As a (Principal) Grand Officer he/ she is not allowed to hold the position of a Head, Deputy Head and/ or Chancellor of a National Jurisdiction or another (additional) position as a (Principal)Grand Officer.

Qualifications for the Office

The Grand Hospitaller must be a suitably qualified health professional preferably as a physician. He must be familiar with the secular humanitarian mission of the Order and must have proven experience in operating in a multi-national environment as well as in working together with different governmental and non-governmental health or charity organizations. He/ she must have served the Order as a Grand Officer, preferably as Vice Grand Hospitaller, Head of a National Jurisdiction or Hereditary Commander prior to being appointed as Grand Hospitaller for at least a term of three years. He/ she must hold at least the rank of a Knight (KLJ) or Dame (DLJ) of the Order

Primary Duties & Responsibilities

The Grand Hospitaller:

- is the chairperson of the Hospitaller Commission and ensures that the Hospitaller Commission will meet in no case less frequently than the Grand Magistral Council.
- is responsible for issuing guidelines on effective hospitaller work of the Order and its jurisdictions
- is responsible for the coordination of hospitaller and charitable work and projects of the jurisdictions including those of the Grand and Hereditary Commanderies
- is responsible for managing the hospitaller and charitable activities of the international Order and the integration of matching jurisdictional activities into those.
- is responsible for ensuring that national hospitallers are adequately qualified
- provides advice and counsel to the Grand Master and the Grand Executive Committee and, in co-operation with the Vice-Grand Hospitaller, to the Grand Magistral Council and jurisdictions of the Order
- prepares and publishes via the communication division an annual hospitaller report of the Order
- to involve the Vice Grand Hospitaller in the affairs of this office in such a manner that the Vice Grand Hospitaller is able to assume the responsibilities on short notice



JOB DESCRIPTION GRAND HOSPITALLER

follow

Primary Competencies

The Grand Hospitaller has the competence and authority:

- to chair the Hospitaller Commission of the Order
- to propose a suitable candidate for the position of Vice Grand Hospitaller
- to approve all candidates for the position of a jurisdictional hospitaller
- to dismiss a national Hospitaller from the Hospitaller Commission on serious reason given after consultation with the Grand Commander and the respective Head of Jurisdiction
- to request an annual hospitaller report via the Vice-Grand Chancellors Administration and Finance
- to issue guidelines and directives developed within his division throughout the Order with the approval of the Grand Executive Committee
- to set the agenda for the Hospitaller Commission meetings after consultation with the Vice Grand Hospitaller

Council & Committee Membership

The Grand Hospitaller is, as a Principal Grand Officer and/ or ex-officio a member of:

- the Grand Executive Committee
- the Grand Magistral Council
- the Hospitaller Commission
- the Heads of Jurisdiction Meeting in attendance

Reporting

The Grand Hospitaller reports to the

- Grand Commander
- Grand Executive Committee

Substitution

The Grand Hospitaller is substituted by the Vice Grand Hospitaller

✠ ATAVIS et ARMIS ✠



In service of the Order,

In service for Charity.



If you are interested and not already a member ,
Please email us and ask for information.

The Military and Hospitaller Order of St. Lazarus of Jerusalem

Website : <http://www.st-lazarus.net>

Email : oljspan@hotmail.com

