



welt
hunger
hilfe

For a world without hunger



ANNUAL REPORT 2018

2,472 EMPLOYEES FROM

67 NATIONS WORKED IN

37 COUNTRIES AND

404 OVERSEAS PROJECTS IN 2018.
WITH

184.0 MILLION EUROS OF FUNDING
WE SUPPORTED

10.5 MILLION PEOPLE IN
ORDER TO ACHIEVE

1 GOAL, WHICH IS:

ZERO HUNGER

WHAT WE WANT

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PUBLICATION DETAILS

Publisher:
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1
53173 Bonn
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communications gmbh, Cologne

Order number
460-9573

Photos
Cover, pp. 4, 5, 7, 12, 14, 15: Kai
Löffelbein; p. 6 l.: Christoph Papsch;
p. 6 r.: Barbara Frommann; pp. 8, 32
t., 33 b. r.: Mirjam Knickriem; pp. 13,
21, 28, 32 b. l., 33 c. l.: Welthunger-
hilfe (WHH); p. 16: Imke Lass; p. 17:
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p. 32 c. l.: Franziska Krug; p. 32
c. r.: WHH/Bonner SC; p. 32 b. r.:
Peter Krausgrill; p. 33 t. r.: Heckens;
p. 33 c. l.: Eduard Müllenbruch; p. 33
b. l.: Richard-von-Weizsäcker-Gymna-
sium; p. 34: Office of the Federal
President, Barbara Frommann, Christoph
Papsch, private, Welthungerhilfe;
p. 46: Thomas Rommel

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The DZI donation
seal certifies
Welthungerhilfe's
efficient and
responsible
handling of the
funds entrusted
to it since 1992.





A NEW START FOR KAVIRA

High up in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Ruwenzori mountain range, at an altitude of 2,000 metres, lies the village of Mwenda. Another half hour straight up the mountain are a number of beehives. Kavira Sakalombi is one of 20 women producing and selling honey here.



Kavira Sakalombi

the village below (see cover photo). "We have even sold a few suits", says the 31-year-old.

Kavira Sakalombi is one of 20 beekeepers working up here in the mountains. She came to Mwenda alone with her six children, fleeing militias and violence. Her husband is dead, and her money and property are gone. She wants to make a new start in Mwenda and hopes that her beekeeping and farming will be enough. Behind her, the wooden crates are still buzzing loudly, and she turns to watch the steady stream of bees swarming in and out.

Two strangely-attired figures stand over a crate in the middle of the forest, working on it as it hums. One of these figures is Kavira Sakalombi. Both are wearing protective clothing for their work with the bees. The shimmering, shapeless black suits, which protect them from bee stings, are made by Kavira Sakalombi and other women in

"We made sure to place the hives far away from the village", says Kavira Sakalombi. "Otherwise, the bees might sting people living there, and that could cause conflicts." That, of course, is something the women want to avoid.

Welthungerhilfe provided her and her colleagues with beehives and all the necessary training (see pp. 12–15). "We have not produced a lot of honey yet", laments Kavira Sakalombi. "But we are all new to beekeeping", she adds. The women sold whatever they harvested at the market, making them a little bit of money. In their training sessions, they learned that bee colonies need time and the right conditions to build a honeycomb, reproduce, strengthen their colony, collect nectar and pollen, and produce honey. However, the women will soon be able to harvest and sell more honey, giving them more income for themselves and their children. "I can use that to buy healthy food for my children and most importantly send them to school so that they can go further in life", concludes Kavira Sakalombi.



President
Marlehn Thieme



Secretary General
Mathias Mogge

PEOPLE ARE WHAT REALLY COUNTS

Last year was defined by structural and personnel changes. Mathias Mogge assumed leadership of the organisation as Secretary General, and Marlehn Thieme took up her new post as President. The difficult security situation in Syria and Afghanistan and the threat of famine in Yemen continue to present great challenges. Here, the two new leaders introduce themselves.

What is going through your mind as you begin your presidency, Ms. Thieme?

Marlehn Thieme: I am looking forward to making a concrete contribution to the global fight against hunger and its causes. While doing this, we can also help implement the United Nations' Agenda 2030, which outlines the participating countries' vision for a fairer world. The fight against hunger and poverty is the Agenda's top priority. It is important to invest in people living in rural areas and to finance programmes to help them adapt to the effects of climate change.

Which issues are especially close to your heart?

Marlehn Thieme: Efficient and professional management, accountability, and compliance are just as important for a civil-society organisation as its passion for its mission. We have been entrusted with private donations and public funds, and both the people in our project countries and our employees have high expectations of us. With this in mind, I think it is important to actively support Welthungerhilfe's Executive Board through the structural and personnel changes initiated in 2018. I have many years of experience in the fields of accountability and compliance (see pp. 24–28), both in business and in civil society. I am also looking forward to winning new supporters for the impressive work that Welthungerhilfe does.

To what extent do wars or armed conflicts such as the ones in Syria, Yemen, or Afghanistan hamper your work?

Mathias Mogge: In these countries, we see that violent conflicts are actually the main cause of hunger. Our priority in such situations is providing humanitarian assistance to ensure people's survival. At the same time, we try to lay the foundations for reconstruction or long-term development right from the start so that families can generate their own incomes again. The difficult security situation often presents an additional obstacle by making it nearly impossible to reach certain areas. To end hardship in war-torn countries, we need to implement stable political solutions, but this is only possible if the international community exerts sufficient political pressure.

By which means are you trying to influence politics?

Marlehn Thieme: The fight against hunger cannot be waged without political support! That is why Welthungerhilfe has actively participated in the past year's discussions on, for

example, the relative importance of development policy in the Coalition Agreement. We offered constructive criticism at major international summits and to the federal government's Africa policy, reminding them that investing in the Global South would create jobs there, thereby stimulating local development. The poorest countries need our special attention most of all. Success in development policy is not measured in terms of export figures or refugee reduction but rather by how living conditions for local residents have improved (see pp. 30–31).

Donation levels have continued to rise. How important are open donations in particular?

Marlehn Thieme: We are especially grateful for this favourable trend. It lets us finance long-term projects, even in those countries that are not usually in the public eye. There are many forgotten crises, for example in the Congo or in Somaliland, where a storm last year destroyed many fields, irrigation systems, and herds of livestock without attracting much media attention. I see the open donations as a sign that our supporters trust us to use their money where it is needed and where we can improve the daily lives of children and people in general.

The Congo plays a special role in the annual report.

Mathias Mogge: Many of the problems facing our other project countries are concentrated there. Political mismanagement, corruption, and armed conflicts are a daily chal-



By increasing harvests bit by bit through climate-friendly cultivation methods and improved seed material, many families in the Congo now have more to eat.

“The fight against hunger cannot be waged without political support!”

Marlehn Thieme, President of Welthungerhilfe

lenge for our work there. We were able to improve the nutrition situation of many families by expanding the road network or sharing improved cultivation methods and seed materials. Last year's Ebola epidemic exacerbated the situation and necessitated new measures, especially for education and prevention (see pp. 12–15).

What role do innovations play at Welthungerhilfe?

Mathias Mogge: Our work depends on continued innovation in order to fight hunger and poverty as efficiently and effectively as possible (see insert on p. 8). This includes both technological and social innovation. We are in the process of developing a digital tool to diagnose under- and malnutrition in children. Along with our partners in the Child-growth Monitor pilot project, we are testing user-friendly software that can rapidly process millions of data points. Progress in digital technology is also helping in other countries, for example to solve problems in getting access to agricultural equipment. After more than 50 years of experience, we are still learning something every day. We need to stay open to new ideas and partnerships. ■

INNOVATIONS HELP FIGHT HUNGER

The challenges we face in the fight against hunger necessitate a continual search for technological and social innovations. In recent years, this has led to the development of a series of promising approaches.

#1

AGRISHARE

The AgriShare smartphone app connects small-scale farmers with their peers, businesses, and other organisations, enabling them to work together based on the principle of a shared economy. For example, a farmer who does not own a tractor can use the app to borrow a nearby tractor. Someone who needs a mechanic can find one through the app and directly book an appointment. The app has been available in Zimbabwe since March 2019 and will eventually be introduced in other countries as well.

#2

KURIMA MARI

The Kurima Mari app allows small-scale farmers from Zimbabwe to inform themselves about weather forecasts, price trends, cultivation methods, and live-stock breeding via videos, podcasts, manuals, and infographics. They can advertise their products directly through the app as well as get contact details for service providers and buyers, thereby improving their negotiating positions and expanding their market access. The app has been available since July 2016 in English as well as the local languages of Shona and Ndebele.

#3

SCALING LAB

In a scaling lab, effective development approaches are identified and transferred to other countries or projects. This allows high-impact projects to be implemented in new contexts in collaboration with local actors. For example, there are special schools in India (Green Colleges) that offer young people an agricultural education; in 2019, this system was expanded to Uganda, where young people are now receiving similar instruction.



A CHANGE OF LEADERSHIP

Having served as President of Welthungerhilfe for ten years, Bärbel Dieckmann resigned her post in November 2018 for personal reasons.

During her tenure, Welthungerhilfe became an important source of advice for partners, both in Germany and internationally, on the topic of hunger and poverty. The organisation has experienced significant growth in the past ten years in terms of private donations and public grants and has contributed greatly to reducing hunger in the world. “During my tenure, I did not encounter a single project that did not improve the living conditions of the local population”, says Dieckmann, summarising her experiences. Her presidency saw Welthungerhilfe respond to a number of major natural disasters: the earthquake in Haiti and the flood of the century in Pakistan, both in 2010, the hurricane in the Philippines in 2013, and the earthquake in Nepal in 2015. At the same time, armed conflicts in countries including the Congo, South Sudan, and Afghanistan presented great challenges to our staff there, who overcame extremely difficult security conditions to offer survival aid and actively promote reconstruction. “The courage and engagement of the employees left a big impression on me”, says Dieckmann. She visited many of the project countries herself, assessing the situation with her own eyes, in direct conversations and meetings with the people affected. These experiences formed the basis for her political lobbying efforts for Welthungerhilfe in countless conferences, speeches, and committees. Welthungerhilfe is grateful to Ms. Dieckmann for her many years of volunteer service. ■

GLOBAL HUNGER: POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT MUST EXPAND

Welthungerhilfe campaigned for the federal government to broaden its involvement in the fight against hunger and poverty (see pp. 30–31). There are 821 million people going hungry all over the world, especially in Africa and Southeast Asia, and two billion are malnourished. Reaching the international community's goal of ending hunger by 2030 will require greater political effort, according to the Global Hunger Index's latest calculations. Important areas of activity include:

DECISIVE ACTION: MORE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION!

The federal government should work with its partners to extend the fight against hunger and poverty, especially by providing support to the most severely affected people and regions. At the same time, it should address the causes of hunger through a coherent, interdepartmental approach, including by: Promoting sustainable agriculture and both local and regional markets, having a development-oriented trade and economic policy, expanding civil capabilities for conflict prevention and disaster prevention, supporting measures to adapt to climate change, promoting good governance and the rule of law, and implementing the United Nations' Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, passed in 2018. www.globalhungerindex.org

BETTER INTEGRATION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

The capacity to respond to crises sustainably depends on humanitarian assistance and development cooperation becoming more integrated. The federal government should implement voluntary commitments essential to meeting this goal. It should, for example, support effective coordination of activities on the ground by including local actors, make existing financial instruments more flexible, expand measures to prevent crises as well as address their root causes, and strengthen the affected population's resilience to crises.

ALIGNING AGRICULTURAL AND NUTRITION POLICIES WITH SOCIAL AND ECOLOGICAL CRITERIA

The federal government should do more to implement agricultural and nutrition policies that take social and environmental goals into consideration. These include fair incomes for farmers, support for local and regional economies, and shorter supply chains. In addition, sustainable and innovative cultivation methods should be promoted, as should the diversification of food production to contribute to a balanced, healthy, and (where possible) locally-sourced diet.



PROVIDING MORE SUPPORT TO THE LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Germany has committed to spending between 0.15 and 0.20 percent of its gross national income (GNI) on development cooperation with the least-developed countries (LDCs). LDCs are often marked by exceptional fragility, extreme poverty, and armed conflicts. Support for LDCs has fallen far short of this goal for years, hovering at around 0.10 percent of GNP. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), financial support for LDCs is actually falling at the global level. The federal government should ramp up funding for LDCs with a binding graduated plan.

33
out of 47 LDCs
are in Africa



WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 9,331 international projects to the tune of around EUR 3.71 billion.

Through its 404 overseas projects in 37 countries, Welthungerhilfe supported about 10.5 million people—men, women, and children—in 2018 alone. In real terms that means: Many people can feed themselves better, since their harvests have increased. They now have clean drinking water or toilets, which means they are less susceptible to illness. Others are earning or producing more and can begin pursuing an education. For the children, Welthungerhilfe's support means a chance of improved physical and intellectual development.

GLOBAL SUPPORT

37 countries

10.5 million people supported

404 projects

85 projects Nutrition

73 projects Agriculture and environment

63 projects Humanitarian assistance

49 projects Civil society, empowerment

38 projects Water, sanitation and hygiene

27 projects Economic development

69 projects Miscellaneous

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

4 countries

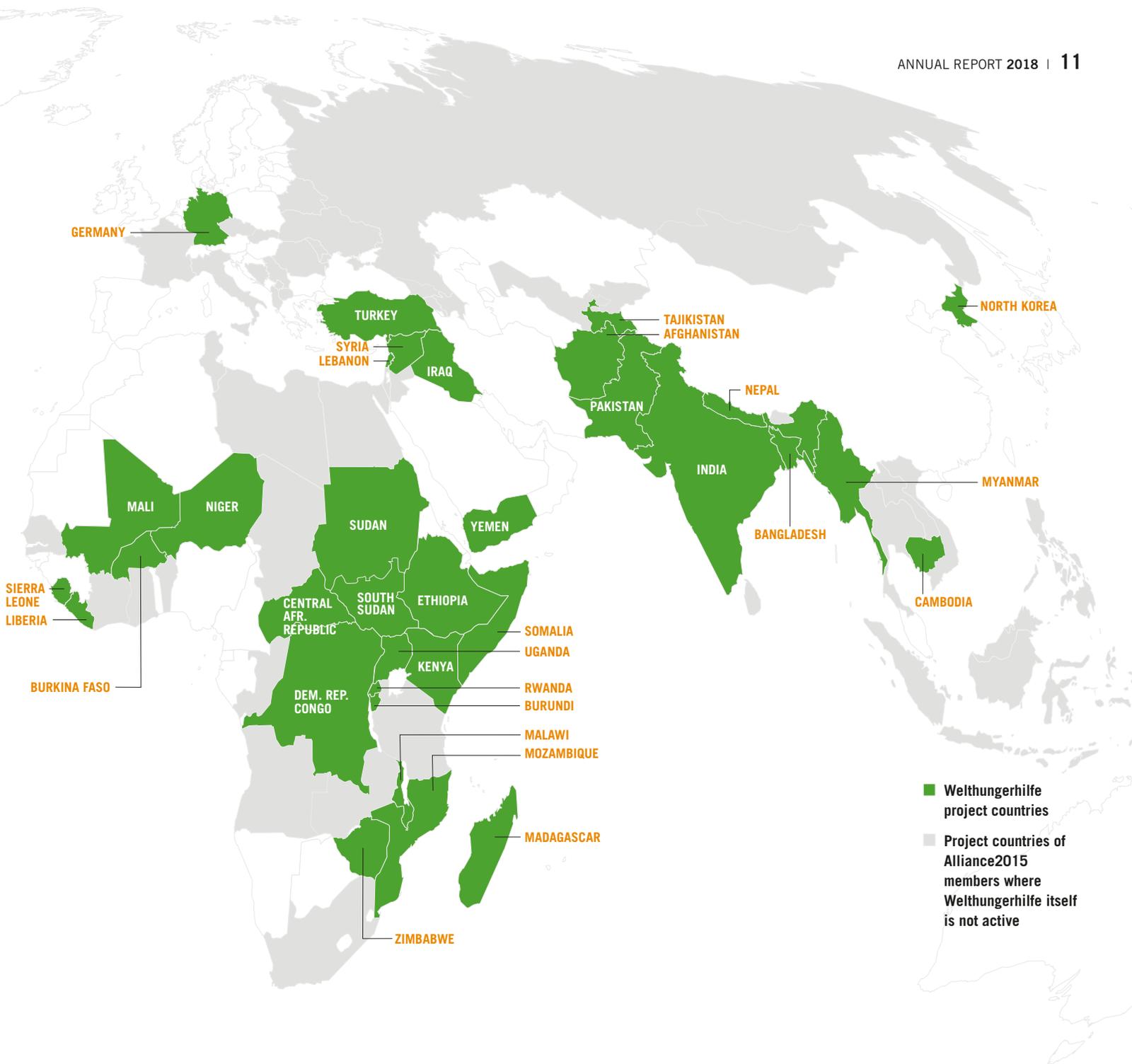
0.2 million people supported

21 projects

EUR 0.7 million in total funding

32 out of the 404 overseas programmes are interregional projects, which received EUR 3.8 million in funding in addition to the figures presented here.





■ Welthungerhilfe project countries
■ Project countries of Alliance2015 members where Welthungerhilfe itself is not active

AFRICA

19 countries

6.5 million people supported

205 projects

EUR 126.1 million in total funding

ASIA

14 countries

3.8 million people supported

146 projects

EUR 49.7 million in total funding

EUROPE

Through its projects for policy development and public relations, Welthungerhilfe raised awareness of hunger and poverty in both the public and political spheres and also promoted active engagement on these issues in Germany and in Europe as a whole.

21 projects

EUR 0.8 million in total funding



RESILIENCE TO CRISES

Violence and crises are everyday occurrences in DR Congo. This environment presents special challenges for Welthungerhilfe's work. Short-term measures are being closely linked with long-term measures—from emergency aid through reconstruction to structural development cooperation.

STARTING POINT The Democratic Republic of the Congo has been wracked by violence and wars for decades. The situation is critical: Over 13 million people—14 percent of the population—are dependent on humanitarian assistance. The presence of armed groups in the east of the country led to massive displacement in 2018. Many people now have to live in camps or with host families, leaving their fields lying fallow, entire harvests withering away, and food and nutrition insecurity increasing as a result. A total of 4.3 million people have been displaced in DR Congo. The protracted conflicts are also making Welthungerhilfe's work more difficult. On multiple occasions in 2018, it had to interrupt its activities for security reasons in the regions of Beni, Masisi, Lubero, and Ituri. In addition, two diseases (cholera and Ebola) struck the population: Between July 2018 and early May 2019, around 1,500 people fell ill with Ebola, over 1,000 of whom died.



THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Programme focal points*



Project locations	Beni, Djugu, Irumu, Lubero, Masisi
Total funding in 2018	EUR 6,387,812
Current projects	6
Institutional donors*	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), USAID
Persons supported	316,000

* Key on p. 44

HOW WATER PROTECTS FROM DISEASE



Jacqueline Lotsoveve (58) returned to her village of Singo after the violence. The community leader recounts how Welthungerhilfe helped with reconstruction, changing life in the village.

“Welthungerhilfe did a lot of valuable work after the destruction—and that will help us in the future as well”, says the 58-year-old. In Singo, in the east of the country, sanitation facilities such as lavatories and washing facilities were built. “After our return, we came back to missing toilets and few washing facilities”, she recounts. The few existing local water lines were destroyed during the rebels’ battles. People relieved themselves in the bush or in their gardens. Without a functioning water supply or disposal system, the water that people from the village drank was consistently contaminated. “In the years before we had to flee, we already had constant problems with diarrhoea here,”

the community leader recalls. Due to a lack of alternatives, village residents drank the contaminated water anyway, opening the door to dangerous diarrhoeal diseases such as cholera, which is currently spreading through the Congo again. Welthungerhilfe supplemented its infrastructural work with various forms of hygiene training: “We have experienced how harmful contaminated water is and how many illnesses can be prevented by simply washing your hands regularly with soap”, says Jacqueline Lotsoveve.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Welthungerhilfe is taking a tailored approach to the difficult situation in DR Congo by integrating its work in the sectors of emergency aid, reconstruction, and development cooperation. At the same time, long- and short-term projects are combined in a targeted manner. Since food and nutrition insecurity and the number of undernourished children are so high, the focus is primarily on projects that combat hunger and malnutrition. In 2018, violence in Ituri province in the country’s eastern reaches destroyed houses and infrastructure, displacing many people. Welthungerhilfe’s **emergency aid** was quick to arrive: Drinking water, blankets, tent tarpaulins, canisters, and mosquito nets were delivered to internally displaced persons. In September 2018, at the beginning of the second planting season, many of the families that had fled the violence in the spring returned to their villages. Welthungerhilfe distributed seed material and tools to them, as theirs had been stolen or destroyed. They also received cash to see them through to the harvest. A total of six projects were implemented in 2018 to offer people access to food, clean drinking water, seed material, and crop plants as well as to enable them to re-establish their livelihoods. This created an opportunity for almost 150,000 people in Ituri to provide for themselves, enabling them to reap another harvest and thereby improve their diets.

Welthungerhilfe is addressing the Ebola outbreak by prioritising preventative measures to keep the disease from spreading further. Young people and local healthcare personnel are being taught about its dangers, and they then disseminate information about Ebola and infection risks in the villages. In addition to such preventative measures, Welthungerhilfe is continuing to support >>



local people with nutrition projects to find a sustainable way out of hunger and poverty. They study beekeeping, vegetable cultivation, and the planting and growing of trees. These activities offer them a chance to earn a steady income.

Welthungerhilfe is also helping the people in DR Congo with **reconstruction**. Villages, cities, and roads have been destroyed or have fallen into disrepair due to the violence. Large reconstruction works are being undertaken in a variety of places. The local population is actively involved, and jobs in road building are in high demand due to the wages offered and the scarcity of other employment opportunities. The rebuilt streets connect people with the marketplaces where farmers sell their wares. After so many years of war, a lot of families have lost not only their fields but also valuable knowledge: how to make the best use of

the soil, which types of vegetables grow best at a given location, how marketing works, or what a healthy diet includes. Such knowledge is being shored up by Welthungerhilfe via training sessions at multiple locations in DR Congo. The lessons benefit 55,000 people living on small-scale farms in the regions of Mutwanga and Watalinga, near Virunga National Park. The approaches being promoted include planting oil palms, keeping bees, establishing cocoa or coffee plantations, and cultivating manioc, beans, or plantains. They produce crops that enjoy a high level of market demand and are therefore easy to sell. The revenue they receive provides the farmers a first step out of hunger and poverty and into an independent life. In order to counteract malnutrition more effectively, Welthungerhilfe offered family-targeted support to implement improved, sustainable, and more diverse agriculture in 2018. Cultivating a variety of products, especially fruits and vegetables, does a lot to supplement their daily diet. Training focusses on the issue of healthy nutrition, particularly for women and children.

Long-term development is also being taken into consideration, for example with training sessions on agriculture and sustainable seed management that ensure that the communities are well-prepared for the future. In addition, Welthungerhilfe is planning longer-term projects for community development and to strengthen civil society.

150,000

people in Ituri were offered an opportunity to become self-reliant again.

55,000

people living as small-scale farmers in the regions of Mutwanga and Watalinga are benefiting from what they have learned.



Between misery and hope: Life in North Kivu is hard (t. I.). Women participating in a professional development course about arboriculture.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE In the coming years, Welthungerhilfe's focus in DR Congo will be on integrating work on food security, emergency aid, water supply, hygiene, reconstruction, and long-term development. This is a continuation of an approach that has been tried and tested in our other project regions. In particular an effective, sustainable agricultural sector helps residents to earn more and to support themselves. This can be a first step on the path out of the country's many crises. ■

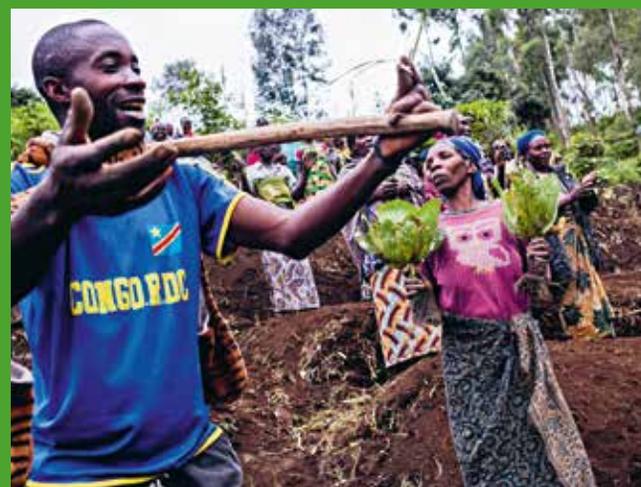
Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/countries/democratic-republic-of-congo

ARMED FOR CRISES AND DISASTERS

Welthungerhilfe's work is guided by the #ZeroHunger strategy, which focusses on linking relief, rehabilitation, and development (LRRD). The people affected usually need several different kinds of support simultaneously, especially during protracted crises. It is often necessary to work on humanitarian assistance, rehabilitation, and development measures at the same time, combining them as needed (a contiguous approach). Making people more resilient is one of Welthungerhilfe's basic principles, and the organisation puts it into practice at the points where humanitarian assistance meets development cooperation.

It is here that insights gained from past disasters enable Welthungerhilfe to develop measures that strengthen people's resilience. In addition, Welthungerhilfe's development measures take into consideration the risks and dangers that people face and their vulnerability to them. The remaining

risks can be addressed using an early-warning system. However, despite increased resilience and preventative measures, people can always end up in life-threatening situations and in need of help. This makes it important to be prepared for such situations and plan in advance to develop options that allow for rapid, relevant responses to crisis situations. A proactive approach along with appropriate disaster risk reduction and emergency planning result in fewer material damages and losses. Welthungerhilfe's 2018 Annual Report offers insights and presents examples of LRRD projects.



Providing for themselves again: In a school garden in North Kivu, families receive tips and tricks on vegetable farming.

A photograph of two young girls sitting in front of a stone wall. The girl on the left is wearing a purple vest over a teal long-sleeved shirt and has a pink flower in her hair. The girl on the right is wearing a red and white striped shirt under a red vest and has blue earrings. Behind them are several bags of flour, including a white bag with a horse logo and the word 'TAY' and a yellow bag with 'AXUWEE' written on it.

FROM EMERGENCY AID TO INDEPENDENCE

The following contributions demonstrate how Welthungerhilfe helps people affected by the civil war in northern Iraq, how reconstruction in Nepal is going, and how value chains in Malawi are being developed to offer people long-term independence.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

A NEW START AFTER THE WAR

With the Islamic State (IS) driven out of northern Iraq, the security situation has begun to improve again. Welthungerhilfe is helping returnees start over.

STARTING POINT Thousands upon thousands of displaced people returned after IS in Iraq was pushed back. However, some 6.7 million people in Iraq are dependent on humanitarian assistance and protection. People also returned to the province of Nineveh, including to its capital, Mosul. Its infrastructure was destroyed during the fighting, its energy supply is only partially functional, and schools and roads need to be rebuilt. A total of 2.1 million people are dependent on food aid in Nineveh alone. Many of them had made their livelihoods from farming before the war, but for the vast majority that is no longer an option. Many fields had been left fallow during the war, and any remaining agricultural equipment is in poor condition.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Many of the returnees to Nineveh depend on humanitarian assistance. Welthungerhilfe is working to offload this dependency by restoring agriculture as the basis for people's livelihoods. One of the first steps is to help families start growing some of their own food again by distributing seeds, material for greenhouses, or simple agricultural equipment. In training sessions, 2,000 farming families are brought up to date on the latest in resource-efficient technologies, modern cultivation methods, and healthy nutrition. For example, they learn when drip irrigation is the best option, how such a system works, and how to maintain it. Other lessons include new information about crop rotation, avoiding insect infestations and plant diseases, and maintaining soil structure.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE In the coming months, more and more displaced people can be expected to return to their former homes. In 2019, Welthungerhilfe will continue to offer training sessions on agriculture and nutrition. Agricultural training is being offered to help farmers in Iraq regain their incomes and become more independent of the



Programme focal points*



Project locations Al-Hamdaniya, Mosul, Rabia, Sinuni, Tel Afar, Tel Kaif, Wana, Zumar

Total funding in 2018 EUR 12,463,214

Current projects 7

Institutional donors* AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, EC (DEVCO), OCHA, WFP

Persons supported 207,000

* Key on p. 44



Many families have returned to northern Iraq since IS was driven out but are still dependent on humanitarian assistance and protection.

market. In delivering courses on nutrition, Welthungerhilfe will work closely with Iraq's health ministry and support the implementation of the National Health Programme 2012-2021. ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/countries/iraq



Reconstruction is well under way in Nepal: People are rebuilding destroyed infrastructure by hand.

RECONSTRUCTION

ACHIEVING SUCCESS BY WORKING TOGETHER

In Nepal, monsoon rains or earthquakes can cause famines and failed harvests. People are looking to community organising and sustainable agriculture to help them overcome such natural disasters.

STARTING POINT In Dhading, one of the poorest districts in Nepal, only few areas are suitable for agriculture. The soil is depleted and there are no irrigation systems. Natural disasters exacerbate existing problems. The 2015 earthquake destroyed 60 percent of houses and many fields, setting residents back by years. The annual monsoon washes away fields and causes landslides. As a result, the people in Dhading cannot cultivate anything on their land and have to go hungry for several months a year. The children's nutrition situation is particularly alarming.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Welthungerhilfe is helping 7,000 families to improve their nutrition and living situations. Organising the community is key: Collective decision-making and activity engage all project participants in the process of restoring their livelihoods. This includes measures to reconstruct communal infrastructure for agricultural production, improve market access, provide sup-

plies of drinking water, build capacity, and generate income. Training sessions familiarise small-scale farmers with the Sustainable Integrated Farming System and improve their knowledge about nutrition and hygiene. This is a comprehensive approach that applies environmentally-friendly methods to farm the available land effectively and in a manner that promotes biodiversity.

Through hands-on training, the people have learned how to prepare the soil so as to have multiple harvests throughout the year. The farmers also cultivate nutritious vegetables on their fields to diversify their diets. In the mountains, water tanks are being built and streams diverted to irrigate the previously dry fields.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE Welthungerhilfe wants to continue supporting the people of Nepal in 2019 with projects that combine food security and sustainable agriculture. The local authorities will also be involved, because it is only with the support of the political establishment that projects can have a sustainable impact or can expect to pass on lessons learnt and best practices. ■



NEPAL

Programme focal points*



Project locations Bajura, Chitwan, Dhading, Mugu, Rautahat, Salyan, Saptari, Siraha

Total funding in 2018 EUR 3,614,268

Current projects 12

Institutional donors* BMZ, WFP, other

Persons supported 256,000

* Key on p. 44



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/countries/nepal

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE INTERNATIONAL MARKET

Income from the baobab tree: A Welthungerhilfe project in Malawi shows how small-scale farmers are becoming more professional and building a value creation chain for themselves.

STARTING POINT Climate change has changed Malawi: Many harvests have withered during droughts, and among those affected have been small-scale farmers in Mangochi and Dedza, the country's least-developed districts. The more crops fail, the more hunger and poverty grow. In addition, the mighty, ancient baobab (monkey bread) trees, on whose fruits many people here subsist, are increasingly disappearing— felled to make space for houses or farms.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Thanks to a multi-level approach, 4,500 families in Mangochi and Dedza are working with Welthungerhilfe to develop new strategies. At the heart of this effort are the mighty and impressive baobab trees. Even before the Welthungerhilfe project started, people earned extra money by collecting and selling its fruit. With support from Welthungerhilfe, they have now professionalised this activity and established their own supply chain: They rented storage space and procured the neces-



The fruit of the baobab has many uses. The farmers now want to sell their products on the international market as well.


Programme focal points*


Project locations Dedza, Lilongwe, Mangochi

Total funding in 2018 EUR 2,176,646

Current projects 7

Institutional donors* BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ

Persons supported 131,000

* Key on p. 44

sary materials before partnering with a company to process the fruit and its seeds into powder and oil. The resulting products are then sold within Malawi, and the families themselves now profit from the sales. “I’m happy about the sale of the baobab products. Now I have money of my own to buy food and clothing”, says Victoria Mwalembe, a small-scale farmer from the village of Mkope Chiwalo.

In order to protect baobab trees and the forests from deforestation, additional rapid-growth trees are being planted, serving double duty as firewood. In other training sessions, people have familiarised themselves with the concept of permaculture before planting their own vegetable gardens. Many families in the region are now growing enough nutritious fruits and vegetables to provide for themselves and to eat more healthily.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE The products made from the fruit of the baobab are expected to become available on the international market, increasing the profits made by the families. Organic production practices are also being tested. In Mangochi and Dedza, people want to process the fruit into powder and oil themselves and market them to the international cosmetics industry via the Zankhalango organised farmers’ cooperative. They are currently creating a business plan in conjunction with Welthungerhilfe. ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/countries/malawi

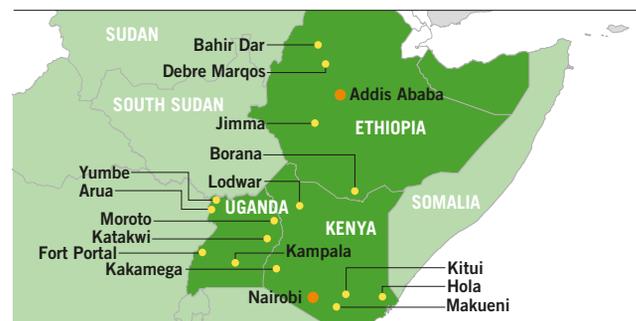


BEYOND BORDERS

Herders in eastern Africa used to make a comfortable living, but many are now facing ruin as climate change impacts their livelihoods. Welthungerhilfe is working with these families to develop strategies to help them prepare for droughts and their aftermath.

STARTING POINT For centuries, the border regions of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda have been home to semi-nomadic herders who earn their living through animal husbandry and the seasonal cultivation of grains and vegetables. In the past, knowledge inherited from previous generations allowed them to maintain an equilibrium between pasture, livestock, and people while making ends meet. However, the effects of climate change, including more intense droughts and heavier rainfall, are now causing great problems for these families. Environmental pollution, land grabs, and population pressures place additional burdens on the population.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Welthungerhilfe's transnational resilience programme in Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia aims to equip people to deal with climate change more effectively. That means improving herders' long-term ability to withstand droughts without losing their livelihoods, for example by learning about climate-adapted cultivation methods and harvesting more by using drought-resistant seed material. When families came together with partner organisations to discuss how the situation could be improved in the long term, issues related to water and animal health came up most frequently. As a result, new wells and watering places now provide more water for people and livestock. The animals receive vaccinations, and the pastoralists attend workshops to learn how to keep their herds healthier. They also have the opportunity to explore topics such as business cycles, supply and demand, and price and cost calculations in order to earn better prices for their livestock.



ETHIOPIA, KENYA, AND UGANDA

Programme focal points*	Ethiopia: Kenya: Uganda:
Project locations	Ethiopia: Bahir Dar, Borena, Debre Markos, Jimma Kenya: Hola, Kakamega, Kitui, Lodwar, Makuani Uganda: Arua, Fort Portal, Kampala, Katakwi, Moroto, Yumbe
Total funding in 2018	Ethiopia: EUR 2,469,651 Kenya: EUR 6,583,323 Uganda: EUR 10,589,359
Current projects	Ethiopia: 25 Kenya: 29 Uganda: 17
Institutional donors*	Ethiopia: AA, BMZ, DEZA, GIZ, OCHA, other Kenya: AA, BMZ, GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, other Uganda: BMZ, DFID, EC (ECHO), USAID, other
Persons supported	Ethiopia: 926,000 Kenya: 310,000 Uganda: 183,000

* Key on p. 44



BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS FOR SMALL-SCALE FARMERS

Andrew Lodungokol (30) has finally found work. He cultivates cowpeas at his home in Moroto, Uganda. His training and his seed material came from Welthungerhilfe.

Seven fields full of cowpeas provide a secure livelihood for Andrew Lodungokol. Through training and education provided by Welthungerhilfe, he and a group of 30 others learned how to farm their fields in an environmentally-friendly and commercially-viable way. "In the first year, Welthungerhilfe gave us seed material and fertilisers to help us get going", says the 30-year-old. For

months, the family man had been trying in vain to find work in Moroto City. Now, he sells the beans he harvests at the market. In the past two months, this has earned him roughly the equivalent of EUR 90, some ten percent more than the average income for a Ugandan trader. "We finally have money for food, seeds, and medical bills", rejoices the small-scale farmer.

A total of four national partner organisations head up the programme in the participating countries. They are supported by training and education on topics such as organisational development, evaluation, and financial management. The three-year programme is expected to benefit around 80,000 people.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE There is a lot planned for the programme before it concludes at the end of 2020. The transnational animal vaccinations will continue, alongside training initiatives offering semi-nomadic herders instruction in water management, sustainable agriculture, and feed production. As climate change continues with no end in sight, Welthungerhilfe will work together with the herders, the government, and institutions such as universities to learn from these projects and improve strategies for the future. All measures will be closely coordinated and implemented with local partner organisations. ■



FINDING A HOME AMONG STRANGERS

Millions of people in Afghanistan have fled violence and the civil war. Some sought safe haven elsewhere within Afghanistan or in Pakistan, only to be driven from that refuge too. Welthungerhilfe is helping them start again.

STARTING POINT In 2017 and 2018, a total of around 1.3 million displaced people returned to Afghanistan. This includes many refugees coming back to the province of Nangarhar from neighbouring Pakistan. However, people in the villages are not prepared for their return. There are few houses, schools, or roads. Sanitation facilities and water supply systems are in poor condition. The returnees live in extremely difficult conditions in tents or with relatives in emergency shelters. Water for drinking, cooking, and washing is drawn from nearby rivers. The most important thing for everyone is to create a way forward for these newly arrived families.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Much has changed in the small village of Bela in Nangarhar: 14 houses were built here. The new residents built the houses themselves, with Welthungerhilfe's support. A total of 273 houses like the ones in Bela were built in Nangarhar, each for one family, to allow returnees to settle back into the homeland from which they had been estranged. As a rule, the houses have two spacious rooms, many windows to let in the bright sunlight, and wooden beds equipped with thick winter blankets. Investment also went into the water supply. 53 new wells were built and 20 were repaired in cooperation with village residents. Ten solar-powered pump systems were constructed, and 600 families were given direct connections to water pipes; a user fee will ensure that they remain operational for a long time. A total of 2,225 families now have access to clean drinking water. "Before, many children were not able to go to school because they had to run to the river to draw water. Fortunately, that is now in the past", says Sayed Masoom, who supervised the work in Nangarhar as Head of Project for Welthungerhilfe. According to Regional Manager Delawer Haqmal, who coordinates all Welthungerhilfe projects in eastern Afghanistan, the residents' health has improved since the new water lines were opened, "and the houses let the people live with dignity once more".

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE The situation in Afghanistan continues to be unstable. Terror and violence scar the country. Welthungerhilfe will continue helping people expand their accommodation options and water lines; the influx of refugees and returnees is not expected to abate. In the future, Welthungerhilfe will also focus on sustainable agriculture while working at a political level to reinforce the rights of displaced people. ■

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/countries/afghanistan



AFGHANISTAN

Programme focal points*



Project locations	Aybak, Jalalabad, Kabul, Sheberghan
Total funding in 2018	EUR 3,371,377
Current projects	20
Institutional donors*	AA, BMZ, FAO, OCHA, WFP
Persons supported	381,000

* Key on p. 44

A NEW HOUSE AFTER EXPULSION

Leprosy has destroyed Halima Bibi's body. The 60-year-old, who was deported from Pakistan as a refugee, found sanctuary in a house built with help from Welthungerhilfe.

Halima Bibi has barely any of her hands, feet, or nose left. She breathes through a tube. Leprosy maimed her body 40 years ago. The 60-year-old lives in the province of Nangarhar. "We returned from Pakistan", explains the woman, who lived as a refugee all her life, trying to escape the decades-long war. Two years ago, the Pakistani authorities put pressure on Halima's family, forcing them to return home. "It happened so quickly. We were dispossessed

and brought to the border in a lorry", she recalls. In her old home in Afghanistan, she had nothing. She lived under plastic sheets that offered almost no shelter. "My disability made that especially hard", Halima Bibi remembers but quickly adds: "The house came at just the right time!" Welthungerhilfe built 14 houses for returning Afghan families in Halima Bibi's home village of Bela. Her house has two spacious rooms, many windows, and wooden beds. "I live in constant pain. But I am eternally grateful for the house", says the 60-year-old.



Halima Bibi lives with her son and granddaughter.

CLEAR RULES

Welthungerhilfe takes its responsibility for the people with whom it works very seriously. Exploitation, corruption, and abuses of power have no place in its ranks, and mechanisms to prevent and combat these issues are constantly being improved.

For almost 60 years, Welthungerhilfe has been advocating for a world without hunger. The motto “Help for self-help” is particularly important: It means that we see people not as aid recipients but as partners. We want to work together to develop strategies for a better future. To get the best results, our work must meet high professional and ethical standards.

As we provide aid supplies and services through our projects, a power imbalance can arise between project participants and our employees. This challenge must be addressed, because it is about giving respect—to the people, to partner organisations, and to all our national and international colleagues. Welthungerhilfe's values include transparency, respect, and integration, and we emphasise the importance of adhering to, and working to improve, established ethical standards, values, and attitudes.

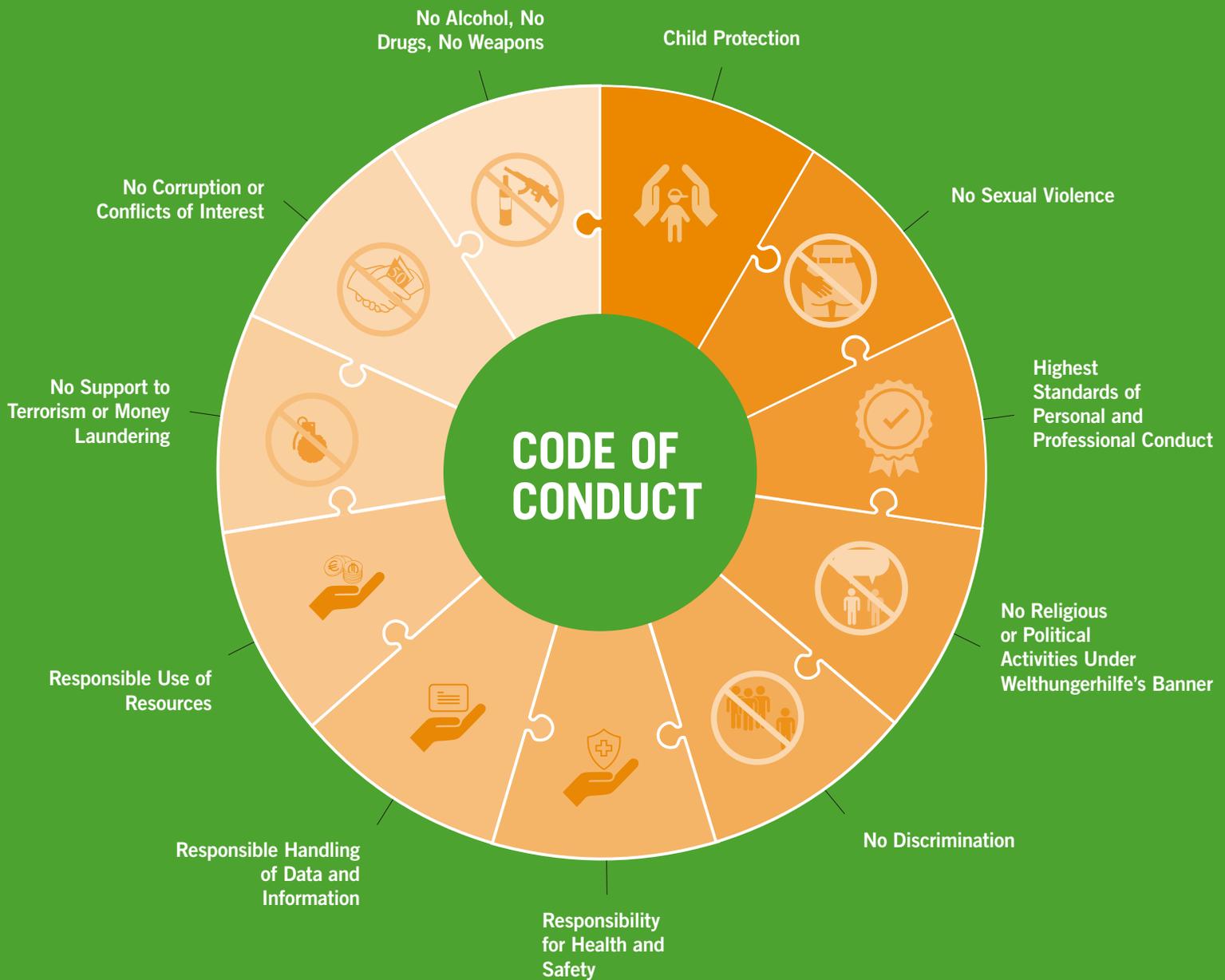
WORKING WITH OTHERS In close collaboration with other organisations, umbrella groups, and donor institutions, Welthungerhilfe has developed a consistent set of codes, standards, and policies to fight abuses of power, including measures to counteract corruption and sexual violence. We are working to create an environment that is effective in preventing the abuse of any powers we are entrusted with, and we are committed to taking appropriate action to protect those we work with from violence and exploitation.

Welthungerhilfe has developed preventative rules of conduct, educated its employees about the issues at stake, and established reporting mechanisms as well as procedures for responding to information about abuse or misconduct. These rules are detailed in Welthungerhilfe's Code of Conduct. The Code clearly defines how Welthungerhilfe's employees, partner organisations, suppliers, and service providers are expected to conduct themselves. The Executive Board and other personnel in leadership positions exemplify these expectations through

their own behaviour. In addition, policies for child protection, against corruption, against conflicts of interest, and for protection from sexual violence have been updated. These policies are integral components of the Code of Conduct (see diagram).

INVOLVING PEOPLE Codes of conduct and internal structures alone are not enough. For one thing, employees must be educated and trained to ensure that the rules are actually followed on a day-to-day basis. For another, project participants also need to be on board. They should know about their rights and the criteria used to determine how activities such as the distribution of aid supplies and services proceed, so that they can make sure that nobody slips in additional demands. It is important for our work that people participating in projects are not only sufficiently and transparently informed about the projects but also help shape them (see pp. 26–27). This is the only way to ensure that everything takes place on an equal footing. People also need to know how and where they can report potential misconduct or infringements of their rights, so it is important to avoid situations where an individual employee is authorised to distribute aid supplies and services without oversight. Risks are diminished by applying the four-eyes principle and by balancing the gender composition of teams at Welthungerhilfe and its partner organisations at all grades and levels of responsibility.

PROTECTION, CONFIDENTIALITY, ANONYMITY All people, whether project participants, employees, or third parties, have access to various channels for reporting any misconduct they have experienced or observed (whistleblowing). Employees are obligated to report offences. People submitting such reports are protected from reprisals by the whistleblowing policy. They also have the option to contact Welthungerhilfe directly—and anonymously, if so



desired—via its website (see below) or by email. To make the complaint system even more accessible, existing complaint mechanisms in countries where Welthungerhilfe is working will be further expanded and adapted to local circumstances.

OUTLOOK Welthungerhilfe has already achieved a lot, but we will keep trying to improve our work at all levels. That

is why we foster close cooperation with our networks and partners to continually learn from one another and to evaluate the effectiveness of existing standards. ■

➤ **Infringements against the Code of Conduct can be reported here**
www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality/code-of-conduct/report-unethical-behavior



FROM CONCEPTION TO COMPLETION

The 404 ongoing projects that Welthungerhilfe supported in 2018 are each distinct and unique, but they all have one thing in common: the project cycle described below.

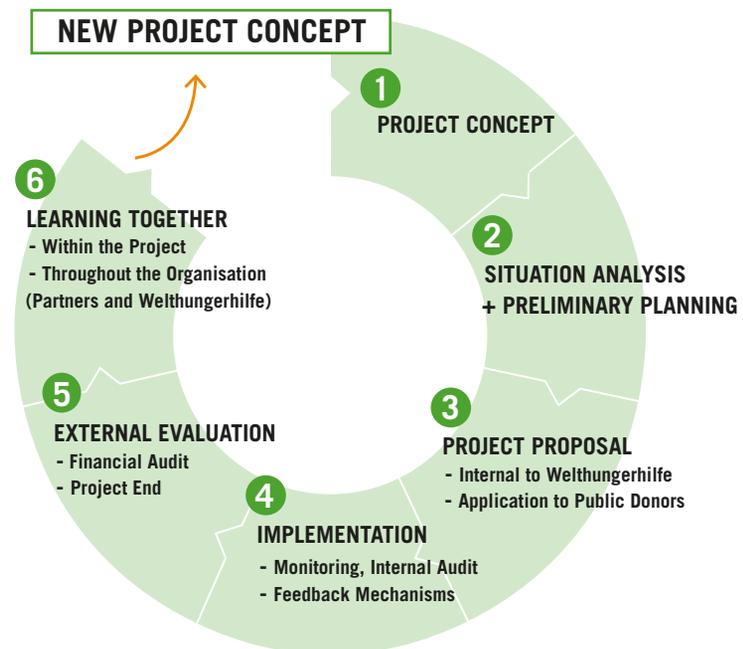
1. PROJECT CONCEPT

Project concepts come about in various ways: They can be proposed by a partner organisation or generated directly within Welthungerhilfe. Alternatively, they might be inspired by an acute emergency or put together in response to an invitation to tender by a public donor such as the European Union (EU) or the World Food Programme (WFP). They often start out vaguely formulated and lacking specific details, but the most important consideration at this stage is to correctly assess their approximate costs and potential funding opportunities. Working closely with the head office in Bonn, taking into account each country's multi-year strategy plan, and following consultations with potential institutional donors such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) or the Federal Foreign Office (AA), a decision is made on whether to pursue a project concept and whether or not it proceeds to the concrete planning stage.

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS

The situation analysis provides the information required for detailed project planning. At this stage, the problems that the project is supposed to address are analysed in depth,

HOW A PROJECT COMES TO BE



and baseline data are collected to allow changes to be measured later. The ability of beneficiary populations to genuinely influence decisions that will affect them in the course of the project is often decisive for the success or failure of a planned project. The living situations and needs of beneficiary populations are surveyed using various planning and analysis methods that are tailored to the people in question.

3. PROJECT PROPOSAL

The results of the situation analysis are incorporated into the project proposal, which is then subjected to an internal approval process within Welthungerhilfe. Project planning includes indicators for measuring the project's progress during its implementation period. Funds for projects are often requested from public donors such as the AA, the EU, or BMZ. Implementation only proceeds once funds have been approved by the donor and the project proposal has been cleared by the relevant Welthungerhilfe department and the Executive Board and/or the Supervisory Board. The volunteer Programme Advisory Committee (see pp. 34–35) also gets involved when it comes to larger projects.

4. IMPLEMENTATION

A project is implemented in accordance with the plan, which is fine-tuned pursuant to financing commitments and personnel recruitment. Leadership of the project is in the hands of local partner organisations and of Welthungerhilfe employees who are either hired locally or sent from abroad. Monitoring is undertaken by project personnel working with local people to regularly and systematically assess whether the measures implemented are having the impacts desired. The information gained through monitoring is an aid both to project management and for accountability. Successful projects are distinguished by information sharing: good, transparent communication as well as contributions and feedback received from the participating population. As a result, it has become standard practice in all projects to implement a variety of feedback and complaint response mechanisms for people to use.

5. EXTERNAL EVALUATION

An external evaluation is generally conducted while the project is still ongoing. This interim evaluation assesses whether it is on track to meet its goals or whether adjustments are necessary. An evaluation by independent experts ensures an objective external assessment and guarantees transparency. The criteria for evaluation are “relevance”, “effectiveness”, “efficiency”, “sustainability”, and both intended and unintended “impacts”. Transparent communication with project participants also

requires us to inform them of the evaluation's results and recommendations.

6. LEARNING TOGETHER / NEW PROJECT CONCEPT

Feedback from project participants, internal and external controls, and monitoring are all constituent parts of an ongoing learning process. Results achieved and experiences gained from projects, together with the recommendations received from external evaluations, help Welthungerhilfe and its partners steadily expand their knowledge, learn from mistakes, and improve project work. It is particularly important for Welthungerhilfe's partnerships that each project serves to advance and strengthen its project partners while also developing their capacities. This keeps dependency at a minimum and also strengthens civil society. By the end of the project, the people will ideally be in a position to help themselves in the future and to hold their respective local authorities accountable. Further project phases, follow-up measures, and other activities are also provided for, depending on the project's objectives and the situation analysis. If the most important goals have been achieved, an exit strategy is set in motion for Welthungerhilfe to withdraw from the project region. ■

ACCOUNTABILITY ON AN EQUAL FOOTING

To provide quality control for its projects—which includes securing the long-term consent and support of affected populations—Welthungerhilfe observes the rules

set by the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS).” The nine CHS commitments are incorporated throughout the entire project cycle. The people participating in the project are always the priority.

SYSTEMATIC SUCCESS INDICATORS

Welthungerhilfe wants to verify its effectiveness as an organisation. To do so, it has developed a series of key questions along with success indicators, for example: How many people are we reaching? Are we

reaching the right people? Have the people's lives improved? Will these improvements last? The system will be implemented gradually, and the plan is to have incorporated these and similar questions into 80 per cent of overseas projects by the end of 2019.



TRANSPARENCY AND SUPERVISION

Quality and transparency are very important to us. That is why Welthungerhilfe ensures the quality of its work through its supervisory bodies and committees.

INTERNAL AUDITING Welthungerhilfe's Internal Auditing unit scrutinises all aspects of domestic and overseas activities, checking that all grants and donations have been used in a proper, transparent, and statutory manner. It reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of Welthungerhilfe's internal supervision system, thereby helping prevent fraudulent and corrupt conduct while protecting the organisation from making losses. In addition, the unit verifies that operational activities observe proper processes and that relevant policies and regulations are followed. Internal auditing practices are bound by the professional and ethical principles of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

COMPLIANCE Welthungerhilfe is committed to observing the relevant rules, laws, and policies—both internally (with regard to its employees) and externally (with regard to third parties)—while keeping an eye on areas of potential risk facing the organisation. In 2018, its focus was on a fundamental review of internal compliance rules, namely Welthungerhilfe's Code of Conduct and the policies it is based on (see pp. 24–25). This process is continuing through 2019. The Compliance unit receives reports of potential abuses and breaches of our Code of Conduct submitted by employees, project participants, or third parties. Other current issues include the implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), in force since May 2018, and of the mandatory screenings prescribed by

the Anti-Terrorism Policies. These screenings involve checking individuals and legal entities with contractual ties to Welthungerhilfe against sanctions lists to ensure that Welthungerhilfe's funds and resources cannot be used to directly or indirectly support terrorist activity.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT In terms of organisational development, the priority in 2018 was to improve internal coordination and cooperation within this steadily-growing organisation. Efficiency and control will be increased by clearly delineating areas of responsibility within its global structures, especially those concerning financial administration. The introduction of new software for financial, project, and programme management represented a significant step towards digital working practices. A coherent approach to programme and financial reporting results in a more transparent representation of the organisation's overall performance, especially when it comes to financial affairs. This serves to both improve internal management and provide a more transparent view of operations to the outside world. Planned restructuring in Bonn in 2019 includes further integration of the financial administration.

CONTROLLING The Controlling unit's primary responsibility is to help the Executive Board and management personnel utilise private donations and public grants as sustainably and effectively as possible. As part of its risk-control function, it provides them with systematic risk reports, which require regular and systematic analyses to identify areas for improvement and to implement changes. A comprehensive evaluation of quantitative and qualitative success indicators is also required.

GOVERNANCE The full-time Executive Board provides overall leadership and is responsible for the business of the organisation. Its activities are monitored by the Supervisory Board and its committees. The representatives of Welthungerhilfe's member organisations meet once a year to decide on the business plan and to approve the annual accounts. The Programme Advisory Committee advises Welthungerhilfe on a voluntary basis with regard to its conceptual orientation (see pp. 34–35). ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality

IMPACT IS ESSENTIAL

In the project planning phase, so-called “impact chains” are worked out to show how project activities and services are expected to achieve an impact. A simplified representation of how the Fight Hunger First project improves families’ nutrition situation is presented here. This project is being implemented in 300 villages in India. It focusses on school meals programmes, nutritional counselling, emergency admissions to healthcare centres for severely undernourished children, and the expansion of the government employment programme (NREGA) that safeguards people’s incomes.

INDIRECT IMPACT

How are living conditions changing?



Food and nutrition security has been improved, especially for children. Household income levels and improvements to primary education have been secured in 300 Indian villages.

DIRECT IMPACT

What changes are being made to people's lives because of the project?



The improved quality of, and access to, public healthcare services and nutritional counselling result in children at the project locations being better fed. More children can regularly attend primary school, where they also receive a lunchtime meal. The rate of stunting for children under five years of age has been reduced, as have rates of acute undernutrition. Employment through the NREGA programme has increased from 43 to 63 days per household.

USE

How are people using the services provided by the project?



The availability, accessibility, stable supply and use of food are guaranteed throughout the year, thereby improving the long-term nutrition situation for families.



School management committees are better organised and have the ability to introduce and implement the right to education for all school-age children.



More efficient networking and coordination of healthcare provide the foundations for improving food security for children up to primary-school age and their mothers.

SERVICES

Which products/ services were provided?



All of the severely undernourished children, and the majority of moderately undernourished ones, are receiving inpatient treatment at healthcare centres. 60 percent of families have experienced a reduction in hunger. Water, sanitation, and nutrition committees have been established.



40 percent of school development plans for implementing the right to education have been prepared. In 70 percent of the schools, higher-quality lunches are now available. 60 percent of the schools have better access to drinking water and school toilets.



The quality of healthcare services at the village level has been fully assessed. Government authorities are propagating and implementing practices taken from the nutritional counselling manual in crisis situations.

PROJECT ACTIVITIES

What was done?



Severely undernourished children are identified and fed a special diet. Village health and nutrition committees have been set up, and nutrition courses have been held.



School management committees receive advice, professional-development support, and help with creating and filing development plans.



Periodic networking meetings are held at district and regional levels to coordinate activities, create publications, and evaluate the previous year's work.



SHIFTING FOCUS TO THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER

In 2018, Welthungerhilfe presented policy recommendations to inform the formation of the new federal government and the implementation of the Coalition Agreement. It also campaigned at various levels for an expansion of the fight against hunger and poverty. Its national and international advocacy for the Global Hunger Index was especially effective.

EXPANDING THE FIGHT AGAINST HUNGER AND POVERTY During the coalition negotiations, Welthungerhilfe urged the parties to prioritise the fight against hunger and poverty, expanding its role in the fields of development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. Welthungerhilfe was pleased to see that the new federal government's Coalition Agreement includes a commitment to strengthening rural areas as a priority for development cooperation, especially with regard to the Special Initiative for a World Without Hunger

and to supporting small-scale farmers. This recognition also extended to the implementation of the G7's goal, declared at the 2015 summit in Elmau, to rescue 500 million people from hunger and malnutrition.

Welthungerhilfe welcomed the new federal government's clear avowal not to accept land grabs through investments in the Global South and to advocate for equitable access to land, water, and fishing grounds as well as for fair trade agreements. Demands for official development assistance (ODA) to rise to 0.7 percent of gross national income (GNI), and appeals for support for least-developed countries (LDCs) to increase to 0.15–0.2 percent as soon as possible, were also apparent in the Coalition Agreement. In addition, the federal government's avowed goals to expand its humanitarian activity and take decisive action against the increasing and targeted restrictions on civil society reflect other recommendations made by Welthungerhilfe. Another result of its advocacy work during the government-formation negotiations was the commitment to focus on funding for the Education for Sustainable Development programme. Welthungerhilfe's political efforts prioritise the implementation of these goals, which is why the organisation also maintains a constant dialogue with various federal ministries and relevant members of the federal assembly (the Bundestag).

GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX: HOW FLIGHT AND DISPLACEMENT EXACERBATE HUNGER

Great progress has been made in the fight against hunger since the turn of the millennium. In recent years, however, hunger rates have once again begun to rise. According to the latest data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), there are still 821 million people suffering from hunger and malnutrition today. By comparison, this figure was at only 805 million in 2014. This can be attributed in large part to an increase in crises and conflicts. In addition to the effects of climate change, war and violence are the central drivers of hunger. The high number of people fleeing war and disaster was also reflected in the 2018 Global Hunger Index. Six countries—Chad, Haiti, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Yemen, and Zambia—have “alarming” rates of hunger. A further 45 of the 119 countries listed in the Global Hunger Index are categorised as having “serious” levels and will likely not meet the United Nations' hunger goals by 2030.

FOR A NEW FEDERAL AFRICA POLICY The federal government has committed to overhauling its political strategy for Africa by revising its guidelines, which were scheduled to be passed by the federal cabinet in the spring of 2019. In the context of refugee and migration debates and of the

current rise in hunger rates (to 236 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa alone), Welthungerhilfe brought its analyses and recommendations into discussions on policy guidelines for Africa. The organisation partnered with the German Institute of Global and Area Studies (GIGA) for example, to organise a conference in Berlin entitled “Leave no one behind: Impulses from science and practice for a new Africa policy in Germany.” Recommendations arising from the conference included focusing on the poorest countries and helping secure nutrition, boosting sustainable and innovative agriculture, creating employment prospects, expanding social security systems, improving education, and promoting civil conflict prevention. The fight against hunger and poverty should be a key component of Germany’s foreign and development policy.

Since late 2017, Welthungerhilfe has been working with its partners to implement the Land for Life initiative in four African countries. The goal is to improve the local land rights situation in dialogue with all relevant actors, paying particular attention to the interests of impoverished rural populations. After a long struggle, one of the most progressive land-rights laws on the continent was passed in September 2018 in Liberia, partially due to this initiative. The various actors were brought to the table time and time again until sufficient support for the new law was achieved. The head of the Liberia Land Authority confirmed: “The success that we are celebrating with the passing of this law would not have been possible without a multi-actor partnership and the continued commitment of civil society.”

REINFORCING THE RIGHTS OF SMALL-SCALE FARMERS In December, the UN General Assembly decided by a large majority to adopt the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas to better protect small-scale farmers from human-rights violations. An alliance of 19 German and international organisations, including Welthungerhilfe, lobbied hard for this declaration. The next step is to implement the UN declaration, and Welthungerhilfe is already in dialogue with the federal government in this regard. ■

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/our-work/challenges/advocacy;
www.globalhungerindex.org

HOW THE GERMAN PUBLIC VIEWS DEVELOPMENT POLICY

In 1970, the member states of the United Nations agreed to provide an annual amount of 0.7 percent of national income for development assistance by 1980 at the latest. Four decades later, the majority of these countries, including Germany, have still not reached this goal. At the same time, many Sub-Saharan and Southeast Asian countries are suffering extreme poverty and hunger and

have few prospects for achieving sustainable development. Given this context, it is not surprising there is a degree of scepticism about the role and impact of development policy. Welthungerhilfe wanted to find out exactly how the German public views development policy, so it commissioned Infratest dimap to conduct a representative survey with 1,051 participants in Germany in August 2018.



84 PERCENT

of those surveyed consider development assistance to be important or very important.



90 PERCENT

of the German public considers the fight against hunger to be important or very important.



74 PERCENT

think that Germany should place a special focus on Africa.



67 PERCENT

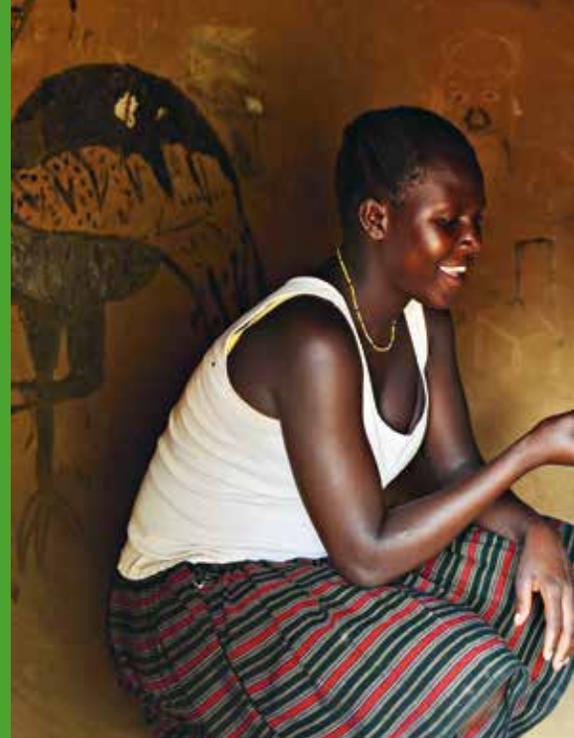
of participants consider wars to be the main cause of global refugee movements. 41 percent support a reduction of military aid or overseas deployments.

The survey confirms that: The majority of participants want Germany to engage in development assistance, expand the fight against hunger and poverty, and provide for a continued increase in funds for development aid as part of a more integrated policy.

FIGHTING FOR A JUST WORLD

Numerous schools, associations, action groups, companies, foundations, and individuals throughout Germany joined Welthungerhilfe in the fight for a world without hunger. They organised or participated in events and actions, gave donations, and raised awareness about us.

Find out more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/get-involved/



CONNECTING THROUGH FOOTBALL

Welthungerhilfe partnered with Bonner SC to organise a World Cup-style football tournament to complement the World Cup in Russia: the #Zero-HungerFußballcup, in which 32 teams from Bonn and the surrounding region competed for a good cause. All of the day's proceeds went to Welthungerhilfe's football school in the Central African Republic. The football tournament will be repeated in 2019.



PULLING THEIR WEIGHT

At Baltic Lights 2018, held on the island of Usedom, 400 huskies and several TV stars—including Gerit Kling, Jutta Speidel, and Ulrike Folkerts—stepped up to the start line and gave it all they had. It was the third such sled dog race organised by the actor Till Demtröder in support of Welthungerhilfe, and it took place in early March 2018. Around 60,000 spectators were in attendance, giving their full-throated support to both dogs and mushers. The result: a ton of fun and EUR 43,000 in donations!

HELP FOR NIGER

Niger's Diffa region has been beset by droughts and violent conflicts for years. Since November 2018, the SKala Initiative has been funding a project to the tune of over EUR 1.5 million to help 56,000 people. The project, which includes the provision of training opportunities and better seed material, invites the participation of both women and men. SKala is an initiative that was launched by the entrepreneur Susanne Klatten in partnership with the non-profit analysis and consulting firm PHINEO.



A CLASSICAL CONCERT FOR "THE APPLE TREE PRINCIPLE"

A concert held by the Anne-Sophie Mutter Foundation in June 2018 to support the legacy initiative "Mein Erbe tut Gutes. Das Prinzip Apfelbaum" ("My inheritance does good. The apple tree principle") was enthusiastically received by the audience at the Kurhaus Wiesbaden. In keeping with its motto "Classical music for friends", Noa Wildschut, the holder of the foundation's fellowship, enthralled visitors, including dedicated supporters whom Welthungerhilfe had invited to this musical experience as a gesture of appreciation.





SMALL CUP, BIG EFFECT

Uganda, one of the world's poorest countries, is the site of the pilot project "EVA", which actress Gesine Cukrowski visited in 2018. In a test run, 800 women and girls received menstrual cups, which are small silicone containers that they can use instead of sanitary pads during their periods. After being emptied and washed, the cups can be reused again and again—for up to ten years! This is a huge relief for girls and women in Uganda who cannot afford sanitary pads. Overwhelmingly positive feedback underscored the success of this project, which can now be expanded to help others as well.



EVERY KILOMETRE COUNTS

Welthungerhilfe has counted football club Eintracht Frankfurt's triathlon section as a partner since 2017. In 2018, they raised around EUR 10,000 for a school meals project in Burundi. Section Manager Georg Heckens is especially engaged. He ran in the Ironman competition for Welthungerhilfe in Hawaii (see picture), collecting donations there as well. In addition, the Eintracht Frankfurt Welthungerhilfe Racing Team participated in the Skoda Velotour in Frankfurt in May 2018.



A PRIZE FOR PAUL

Manfred Sestendrup, an author and long-time supporter of Welthungerhilfe, was honoured with a special award in February 2018. At a surprise visit to a reading held for the 20th anniversary of his poetic character PAUL, the man from Dülmen was presented with a prize from Welthungerhilfe. Since 1978, the author has been donating all revenues from readings and sales of his books to Welthungerhilfe.



GOLFING FOR GREENS

The RMV Foundation from Heinsberg has been supporting Welthungerhilfe since 2011. The Rothenbach Charity golf tournament took place on 1 July 2018, with over 100 players bringing in an impressive total of EUR 11,394. The money was handed over to the foundation's chairman, Eduard Müllenbruch, and is being used to fund a desperately-needed kitchen and a vegetable garden at a new school in Uganda.

EVENT AT ADVENT: ENJOYING GOOD FOOD AND MUSIC

Class 5b of the Richard von Weizsäcker high school held a special Advent sale: Chocolate-covered bananas, grab bags, and non-alcoholic Christmas punch accompanied by live music delighted the whole school. Afterwards, the class council met to decide what to do with the proceeds. One student suggested making a donation to Welthungerhilfe, and when it was put to a vote, the class elected to send the entire sum to Welthungerhilfe—around EUR 260 in total.



#ESREICHTFÜRALLE—ENOUGH FOR EVERYONE

Celebrities posted powerful pictures in support of the campaign #EsReichtFürAlle, meaning "There is enough for everyone". They drew attention to the fact that there is enough food in the world for everyone—the problem is that millions of people cannot afford to eat. The campaign ran on Instagram and Facebook during the season of Advent in 2018, with more than 20 celebrities participating by issuing demands and statements. Jürgen Flimm (see image), a director, actor, ex-professor, and former director of the Berlin Municipal Opera, wrote: "...and we throw away tonnes of food—it's a scandal!"

WELTHUNGERHILFE'S STRUCTURE

Dated: 29 March 2019

PATRON



Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal President

SUPERVISORY BOARD

The honorary Supervisory Board is elected by the General Assembly for a four-year term. It represents Welthungerhilfe externally, it appoints the Executive Board and the members of the Programme Advisory Committee, and it also monitors and advises the Executive Board. In addition, it determines development policy stances and strategies as well as the rules governing project support. The Supervisory Board is statutorily identical to the Executive Board of the Foundation.



Marlehn Thieme has been President of Welthungerhilfe since November 2018. She also chairs the German Council for Sustainable Development and the ZDF Television Council and sits on the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany. In the past, she has been a member of the council of Diakonisches Werk and of the supervisory board of the German Protestant Kirchentag. From 1986 to 2013, she worked at Deutsche Bank, including in various leadership positions. She chairs the Marketing Committee.



Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been Vice President of Welthungerhilfe since November 2012. The agricultural economist is a recognised expert in nutrition security, development and trade, serving as the Director of the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn and as President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. He chairs the Programme Advisory Committee.



Norbert Geisler has been the Treasurer of Welthungerhilfe since 2004. Formerly the CEO of a waste management enterprise, he now works as a consultant. He is a certified economist by training and used to work as an auditor. He has served on the Supervisory Board as chair of the Finance Committee since 2008.



Amadou Diallo was appointed to the Supervisory Board in 2016 and is the CEO of DHL Global Forwarding Middle East & Africa as well as founder of the online platform Saloodo and of the Banouna Ba Foundation for Girls in Senegal. In addition, he is the Chair of the NGO Amref and a member of the Executive Board of Schiller International University.



Rita Lanius-Heck was appointed to the Supervisory Board in 2016. She serves on the Supervisory Board of the German LandFrauenverband, an organisation for women in rural areas, and is also President of the Rheinland-Nassau LandFrauenverband. She and her family manage an agricultural enterprise focusing on rural tourism in Rhine-Hunsrück-Kreis.



Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter, on the Supervisory Board since 2016, is a professor of conflict and peace research at the University of Bonn and Director of research at the Bonn International Center for Conversion. He was previously acting Director of the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn.



Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck has been a member of the Supervisory Board since 2004. In 2016, after holding management positions at the publishing group Handelsblatt, on the board of Ringier AG, and as Managing Director of the Blücher group, he joined the board of Limbach Gruppe SE, a market-leading firm in the healthcare sector.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The full-time Executive Board leads the operations of Welthungerhilfe in accordance with its statutes, as well as with the decisions of the General Assembly, and of the Supervisory Board. It regularly reports to the Supervisory Board.



Mathias Mogge has been Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe since September 2018. He previously served as Executive Director of Programmes from March 2010 onwards. An agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc), he has worked for Welthungerhilfe in a variety of capacities since 1998, including as regional director for West Africa and Head of the Knowledge, Innovation, and Consulting Unit.



Christian Monning has been Welthungerhilfe's Chief Financial Officer since February 2018. He is an economist by training who has lived and worked abroad for over 15 years, most recently serving as Managing Director and CFO for various American companies.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly determines the guidelines for Welthungerhilfe's activities. It elects the Supervisory Board, agrees the business plan and approves the annual financial statement on the basis of the audit report. Members of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. include the President of the German parliament, the leaders of the parties represented in the Bundestag, as well as churches, associations and other organisations. They send representatives to the General Assembly, which meets once a year.

MEMBERS OF THE ORGANISATION

(permanent representatives in brackets)

Deutscher Bundestag, President Wolfgang Schäuble, member of the German parliament (MdB) (Dr. Lorenz Müller, MdB)

CDU/CSU group, Chairperson Ralph Brinkhaus, MdB (Volkmar Klein, MdB)

SPD group, Chairperson Andrea Nahles, MdB (Dr. Sascha Raabe, MdB)

FDP group, Chairperson Christian Lindner, MdB (Dr. Christoph Hoffmann, MdB)

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen group, Chairperson Katrin Göring-Eckardt, MdB, and Chairperson Anton Hofreiter, MdB (Uwe Kekeritz, MdB)

Die Linke group, Chairperson Dr. Sahra Wagenknecht, MdB, and Chairperson Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MdB (Eva-Maria Schreiber, MdB)

Commissioner of German Bishops – Catholic Office, Berlin, Leader, Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon)

Council of Evangelical Churches in Germany, Representative Prelate Dr. Martin Dutzmann (Prelate Dr. Martin Dutzmann)

German Federation of Rural Youth (BDL), National Chairman Sebastian Schaller and National Chairwoman Kathrin Muus (Barbara Bißbort)

Federal Association of Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services, President Dr. Holger Bingmann (Sebastian Werren)

Confederation of German Trade Unions, Chairperson Reiner Hoffmann (Frank Zach)

Federal Association of German Industry, President Dieter Kempf (Matthias Wachter)

German Farmers' Association, President Joachim Rukwied (Bernhard Krüskens)

German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Federation, President Uwe Fröhlich (Dr. Andreas Wieg)

Federal Association for Non-statutory Welfare, President Gerda Hasselfeldt (Rudi Frick)

German Red Cross, President Gerda Hasselfeldt (Christof Johnen)

DLG, President Dipl.-In agr. Hubertus Paetow (Dr. Reinhard Grandke)

German Society for Nutrition (DGE), Prof. Dr. Ulrike Arens-Azevêdo (Prof. Dr. Ulrike Arens-Azevêdo)

Bauen-Agrar-Umwelt Trade Union, National Chairperson Robert Feiger (Robert Feiger)

German Association of Journalists, Chairperson Prof. Dr. Frank Überall (Frauke Ancker)

German Country Women's Association, President Brigitte Scherb (Rita Lanius-Heck)

German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ), Board spokesperson Tanja Gönner (Karin Kortmann)

Supporters of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Kaspar Portz (Lars Beer)

Central Association of German Trade, President Hans Peter Wollseifer (Dr. Peter Weiss)

Confederation of German Employers' Associations, President Ingo Kramer (Ulrich Hüttenbach)

Association of German Cities, Executive Member Helmut Dedy (Sabine Drees)

Federation of German Newspaper Publishers, President Dr. Mathias Döpfner (Dietmar Wolff)

German Insurance Association, Chairman of the Board Dr. Jörg Freiherr Frank von Fürstenwerth (Thomas Kräutter)

WELTHUNGERHILFE'S BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees is composed of public figures who use their influence to promote Welthungerhilfe's cause. They support Welthungerhilfe through their own voluntary activities or via their networks, as well as by providing advice. Its members are appointed by the Supervisory Board.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Benny Adrion, founder and Director of Viva con Agua de St. Pauli

Dr. Thomas Bellut, Director of ZDF

Dr. h. c. Eric Bettermann, former Director of Deutsche Welle

Dr. Markus Conrad, Chairman of the Board for Tchibo GmbH

Gesine Cukrowski, actress

Christiane Dahrendorf, psychotherapist and coach

Prof. Dr. Ulrike Detmers, Managing Partner of Mestemacher Gruppe

Dr. Monika Griefahn, Director for environment and social responsibility at cruise ship company AIDA, former environment minister

Nia Künzer, former German footballer

Dr. Gerd Leipold, former Director of Greenpeace International

Carl Ferdinand Oetker, Managing Partner of FO Holding GmbH

Dr. Albert Otten, family business entrepreneur

Marc Pfitzer, Managing Director of the Foundation Strategy Group

Stefan Raue, Director of Deutschlandradio

Dagmar Reim, Director of Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (RBB)

Hajo Riesenbeck, Riesenbeck-IC GmbH, Investment & Consulting

Michael Schindhelm, cultural advisor and author

Prof. Dr. Gesine Schwan, President HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform gGmbH

Anna von Griesheim, fashion designer

Dieter von Holtzbrinck, Holtzbrinck Verlagsgruppe

Christian O. Zschocke, Manager of the Frankfurt law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius

PROGRAMME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Programme Advisory Committee is made up of 19 honorary members. It advises the Executive Board of Welthungerhilfe on programme policy and on the eligibility (according to statutes) of programmes and projects in Germany and abroad. Members contribute independent, impartial expertise—both academic and practical—to ensure the quality of project work. In their roles as points of contact for regions, sectors, policy areas, or actions to publicise development issues, the advisors also provide expert reports commenting on individual projects.

MEMBERS OF THE PROGRAMME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Specialist areas in brackets)

Dr. Günter Schmidt, Director (ret.), GFAConsulting Group, Hamburg (Asia, South America, public relations), Chair of the Programme Advisory Committee

Dr. Guido Ashoff, former Department Head for bilateral and multilateral development policy, German Development Institute (West and Central Africa, Caribbean, politics), 1st Deputy Chair of the Programme Advisory Committee

Prof. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Institute for Media Studies, Ruhr-Universität Bochum (Asia, South America, public relations), 2nd Deputy Chair of the Programme Advisory Committee

Dr. Getachew Abate Kassa, Production and Resource Economics of Agricultural Enterprises, Technical University of Munich (East and Southern Africa, MENA)

Prof. em. Dr. Ludwig Ellenberg, Geographisches Institut, Humboldt University Berlin (West and Central Africa, Caribbean)

Prof. Dr. Michael Fremerey, University of Kassel, adjunct professor at Universitas Indonesia (Asia, South America, politics)

Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen, former appointed General Director in Rome of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), previously held a professorship in agricultural economics at the University of Göttingen, former member of Welthungerhilfe's Supervisory Board (2008–2016) (West and Central Africa, Caribbean, politics)

Prof. Dr. Lars Harden, Executive Director of aserto GmbH & Co. KG and part-time professor for communications consulting at Osnabrück University of Applied Sciences (public relations)

Prof. Dr. Claudia Hensel, professor of international marketing, University of Applied Sciences, Mainz (East and Southern Africa, MENA, public relations)

Jochen Kenneweg, former Head of Division at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Asia, South America, politics)

Dr. Michael B. Krawinkel, professor (ret.), Institute of Nutritional Sciences, Justus Liebig University Giessen (Asia, South America)

Klaus von Mitzlaff, former country director and programme head of GIZ in Southern and East Africa (country programme management, energy technology), (East and Southern Africa, MENA)

Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h. c. Uwe Jens Nagel, former Vice President for studies and international issues, Humboldt University, Berlin (West and Central Africa, Caribbean, politics)

Ralf Otto, consultant and advisor on humanitarian assistance, Momologue, Brussels (East and Southern Africa, MENA)

Dr. Susanne Pecher, independent consultant (international cooperation and organisational development) (East and Southern Africa, MENA)

Prof. Dr. Katrin Radtke, Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV), Ruhr University Bochum (West and Central Africa, Caribbean)

Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter, Environmental and Resource Economics, Deputy Executive Director at the Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), TH Köln - University of Applied Sciences, (Asia, South America)

Dr. Paul-Theodor Schütz, Senior Adviser on agriculture, GIZ (East and Southern Africa, MENA)

Dr. Meike Wollni, Department for Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (Asia, South America)

BALANCE SHEET

as of 31 December 2018

ASSETS

	31/12/2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Intangible assets		
1. Purchased IT software	1,953,547.86	1,950,584.28
2. Advance payments	485,260.80	459,074.74
II. Tangible assets		
1. Land	308,700.00	308,700.00
2. Fixtures, fittings, and equipment	1,171,110.32	944,769.64
III. Financial assets		
1. Investments	500,000.00	500,000.00
2. Securities	46,114,833.50	44,445,253.21
	50,533,452.48	48,608,381.87
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Receivables and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	224,689,101.31	266,332,392.56
2. Assets from gifts and legacies	555,830.83	37,381.81
3. Other assets	656,370.74	2,166,076.83
II. Liquid assets	81,037,426.63	67,245,426.72
	306,938,729.51	335,781,277.92
C. ACCRUED INCOME	77,899.72	68,661.60
D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING	463,377.36	80,094.64
	358,013,459.07	384,538,416.03
Trust accounts	1,715,530.77	1,545,460.27

LIABILITIES

	31/12/2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. LONG-TERM RESERVES		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	15,662,000.00	15,162,000.00
II. Free reserves	13,630,000.00	13,033,000.00
	29,292,000.00	28,195,000.00
B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE	10,866,000.00	10,131,000.00
C. SPECIAL ITEMS FOR PROJECT FUNDING	29,455,566.22	35,488,634.00
D. PROVISIONS		
Other provisions	8,627,800.00	6,974,500.00
E. LIABILITIES		
I. Unused allocations of earmarked co-financing funds		
1. Domestic	673,215.07	812,007.00
2. Overseas	262,410,311.25	282,110,729.00
II. Project liabilities	14,348,486.20	17,287,332.77
III. Trade liabilities	1,912,598.35	2,009,429.07
IV. Other liabilities		
1. Donor loans	52,196.93	53,196.93
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	9,879.24	15,198.37
3. Remaining liabilities	365,005.81	1,460,911.08
	279,771,692.85	303,748,804.22
F. DEFERRED INCOME	400.00	477.81
	358,013,459.07	384,538,416.03
Liabilities from trust accounts	1,715,530.77	1,545,460.27

GENERAL INFORMATION

The financial statements of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Bonn (hereafter referred to as "Welthungerhilfe"), (local district court Bonn, VR 3810), have been prepared in accordance with the general regulations under the German Commercial Code (HGB), with voluntary application of supplementary rules applicable for large firms organised in a corporate form as defined under § 264 et seqq. of the German Commercial Code (HGB). The financial statements have been adapted to the specific circumstances of the Organisation in accordance with § 265.5-6 German Commercial Code (HGB). The income and expenditure account has been prepared in accordance with the nature of expense method. Value-added tax is included in the acquisition cost of fixed assets and under expenses to the extent that the Organisation is not entitled to deduct input taxes. The previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at their acquisition cost and, where depreciation occurs, less the scheduled depreciation over the respective usage period or the lower valuation in accordance with section 253 sub-section 3 clause 3 HGB.

Scheduled depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis unless a shorter usage period is deemed appropriate for a particular project. A usage period of five years was taken as the basis for the depreciation of intangible assets; for operating and business equipment, it was between three and ten years.

For assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 150 and EUR 1,000, a compound item was formed which depreciates over a period of five years.

Fixed asset securities and investments are capitalised at acquisition cost and valued in accordance with the lower-cost or market principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term under deferred income. These items are disclosed under interest payments.

Receivables and other assets as well as liquid assets are entered at their nominal value or, in the case of assets with more than a year to maturity, at a current value determined by the market interest rate. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. Donations of materials are valued based on market prices.

Receivables in foreign currencies are valued at the spot exchange rate or, in the case of longer-term receivables, using the respective lower exchange rate on the transaction date or on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains are reported under other income, exchange losses under expenditure for project support.

Reserves are formed, utilised, or dissolved in compliance with the respective statutory tax provisions.

Committed own funds for co-financed projects, for the improvement of Welthungerhilfe's overseas branches, and for non-co-financed, non-contractual projects are reported under special items for project funding. The own portion for co-financed overseas projects is set at 8.3 percent (9.5 percent) of total project costs.

Reserves are held for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks to the amount corresponding to the estimated draw-down (settlement amount). Reserves with a residual term of more than one year are discounted in accordance with statutory regulations.

Liabilities are stated at their settlement value.

Liabilities in foreign currencies are recorded at the spot exchange rate, while longer-term liabilities are calculated based on the exchange rate on the transaction date or on the balance sheet date, whichever is the higher.

Donations identified in the income and expenditure account are received at the point of inflow; institutional grants are received at the point of its allocation by the grant institution.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

A. FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible assets

This relates to purchased IT software to the amount of EUR 1,954 k (EUR 1,951 k) that are depreciated on a scheduled basis and to advance payments for IT software to the amount of EUR 485 k (EUR 459 k).

II. Tangible assets

Tangible assets relate to bequeathed land totalling EUR 309 k (EUR 309 k), IT hardware depreciated on schedule totalling EUR 612 k (EUR 486 k), office and business equipment totalling EUR 370 k (EUR 287 k), and other assets totalling EUR 189 k (EUR 172 k). Project-financed tangible assets overseas are recorded directly in the income and expenditure account as project-supported expenses.

III. Financial assets

1. Investments

Our investments encompass ten shares in Hivos Food & Lifestyle Fund B. V., The Hague, Netherlands, valued at EUR 50 k each.

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from the same, securities amounting to EUR 46,1 million (EUR 44.4 million) are reported under fixed assets. All of these instruments are generally held to maturity. Investments in fixed-interest securities and investment funds are made according to the principle of obtaining an appropriate market rate of return despite low exposure to risk.

Valuation adjustments for securities of fixed assets had to be made during the financial year to the amount of EUR 247 k (EUR 314 k). As of the reporting date, the securities netted undisclosed liabilities in the amount of EUR 29 k. In the previous year, this also included hidden reserves in the amount of EUR 2,475 k.

B. CURRENT ASSETS

I. Receivables and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date amounting to EUR 224.7 million (EUR 266.3 million) relate predominantly to co-financed projects of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development at EUR 57.8 million (EUR 58.9 million), the European Union at EUR 49.1 million (EUR 38.2 million), the United Nations at EUR 34.5 million (EUR 90.6 million), the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau at EUR 24.5 million (EUR 16.5 million), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) at EUR 23.7 million (EUR 19.9 million), the Federal Foreign Office (AA) at EUR 17.6 million (EUR 16.2 million), the Ministry of Agriculture in Haiti at EUR 6.1 million (EUR 6.1 million), Alliance2015 at EUR 3.9 million (EUR 2.0 million), the Department for International Development (DFID) at EUR 3.5 million (EUR 7.2 million), and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) at EUR 0.6 million (EUR 2.2 million). After discounting, receivables with a residual period of more than one year were received in the amount of EUR 119.6 m (EUR 140.6 m).

2. Assets from gifts and legacies

This refers to a freehold apartment given as a gift. Upon receipt, this real estate property was capitalised at the appraised market value plus the incidental acquisition cost incurred by the Organisation, and is depreciated on a straight-line basis. The remaining assets refer to legacies that are incorporated by being assigned a memo value. Any additional gains on disposal of such assets are recorded as income from donations and bequests in the relevant year.

3. Other assets

The other assets, which amount to EUR 656 k (EUR 2,166 k), mainly relate to accounts receivable from Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation totalling EUR 252 k (EUR 655 k), and to tax assets totalling EUR 70 k (EUR 190 k) from paid input tax.

II. Liquid assets

Funds assigned to current projects but not yet needed are invested as fixed-term deposits to generate a market rate of return through low-risk investment approaches. They are disbursed in response to ongoing needs and with consideration to financing plans. Foreign currency assets are valued at the spot exchange rate.

Cash and cash equivalents increased by EUR 13.7 million to EUR 80.5 million (EUR 66.8 million) due to fluctuations around the balance sheet date.

They comprise primarily credit in domestic instant-access savings and fixed-term deposit accounts for public donors (special accounts) at EUR 37.3 million (EUR 17.5 million), additional credit in domestic instant-access savings and fixed-term deposit accounts of EUR 25.1 million (EUR 33.5 million), and credits in international project accounts at EUR 18.1 million (EUR 15.8 million).

D. Active difference from asset offsetting

Securities are placed into a frozen deposit account to hedge partial retirement claims. As of the balance sheet date, the fair value of EUR 892.7 k exceeded the liabilities of EUR 429.3 k by EUR 463.4 k.

Liabilities

A. LONG-TERM RESERVES

I. Bequeathed funds reserve

The bequeathed funds reserve provides a pool of funds available to the Organisation for long-term use.

II. Free reserve

The free reserve maintains the institutional capacity of Welthungerhilfe.

B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE

The project fund reserve amounts to EUR 10.9 million (EUR 10.1 million). Of this amount, EUR 3.2 million is allotted to non-utilised earmarked donations for hunger/Africa and EUR 1.1 million to non-utilised earmarked donations for the earthquake in Nepal, which are scheduled for use in aid projects in 2019. During the reporting year, EUR 6.2 million was withdrawn from the reserve and EUR 6.9 million was added to the reserve.

C. SPECIAL ITEMS FOR PROJECT FUNDING

These special items, which amount to EUR 29.5 million (EUR 35.5 million), comprise Welthungerhilfe own funds for projects co-financed by public donors at EUR 21.9 million (EUR 27.0 million), further own funds for domestic and overseas projects implemented independently without public grants at EUR 4.3 million (EUR 5.2 million), and funds for the improvement of the external structures of Welthungerhilfe at EUR 3.3 million (EUR 3.3 million).

D. PROVISIONS

Other provisions

Provisions to the amount of EUR 8,628 k (EUR 6,975 k) have been held predominantly to cover project risks of EUR 6,700 k (EUR 5,500 k), for redundancy payments legally required abroad for departing staff at EUR 1,077 k (EUR 910 k), as well as various amounts payable to staff totalling EUR 647 k (EUR 372 k). The reserve for project risks was created to balance interest to be paid, unforeseen ancillary project costs, subsequent reductions in grants from public donors, and increasing individual risks.

E. LIABILITIES

I. Unused allocations of earmarked co-financing funds

These are public funds used for projects that are implemented independently by Welthungerhilfe. Non-cash allocations are stated at market prices.

II. Project liabilities

These relate to obligations for projects carried out by Welthungerhilfe or under contract with other project carriers. Non-cash allocations are recorded at market prices.

III. Trade liabilities

This item primarily refers to obligations from IT and marketing activities as well as from overseas projects that are processed via the Bonn head office.

IV. Other liabilities

Donor loans can be recalled within a week.

The remaining liabilities comprise primarily of taxes and outstanding travel-expense reimbursements. Of the remaining liabilities, EUR 228 k (EUR 238 k) are for taxes and EUR 19 k (EUR 20 k) for social security.

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Income

DONATIONS AND GRANTS

Projects are financed exclusively by: donations, the Foundation's income, grants from public and private institutions, and grants from partner organisations. Donations fell by EUR 8.9 million to EUR 54.9 million (EUR 63.8 million). These comprise cash donations at EUR 50.4 million (EUR 57.6 million), income from bequests at EUR 3.5 million (EUR 5.6 million), donated items worth EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.1 million), and fines at EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.5 million). Cash donations comprise EUR 3.3 million from philanthropic foundations, EUR 1.9 million from a collection by "Viva con Agua de St. Pauli", and EUR 1.0 million from a collection by "Bündnis – Entwicklung Hilft". Institutional grants decreased by EUR 43.7 million to EUR 150.7 million (EUR 194.4 million), while project grants from foundations and private charities rose by EUR 4.7 million to EUR 4.8 million (EUR 0.1 million). Public grants come primarily from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at EUR 38.6 million (EUR 37.7 million), the European Union at EUR 31.1 million (EUR 25.3 million), the United Nations at EUR 24.4 million (EUR 67.8 million), the Federal Foreign Office at EUR 20.3 million (EUR 20.9 million), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) at EUR 16.3 million (EUR 11.2 million) and the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau at EUR 14.7 million (EUR 17.4 million).

OTHER INCOME

Other income amounting to EUR 2,092 k (EUR 2,433 k) is mainly the result of currency gains from foreign grants and project completions at EUR 1,124 k (EUR 1,167 k) and income from the disposal of capital investments at EUR 752 k (EUR 962 k).

Expenditure

PROJECT FUNDING

This item relates to commitments in the form of contractual and non-contractual obligations for approved projects in developing countries and for domestic projects in accordance with Welthungerhilfe's statutes. Funding for overseas projects decreased in line with income by EUR 46.2 million to EUR 168.6 million (EUR 214.8 million). Domestic project funding fell by EUR 0.9 million to EUR 0.4 million (EUR 1.3 million). Project support expenditure includes currency exchange losses to the amount of EUR 2.0 million (EUR 1.9 million).

LIABILITIES SCHEDULE

in thousands of EUR

	31/12/2018	≤1 year	of which >1 year and ≤5 years	> 5 years
I. Unused allocations of earmarked co-financing funds	263,084	143,470	119,614	0
II. Project liabilities	14,348	8,609	5,739	0
III. Trade liabilities	1,913	1,913	0	0
IV. Other liabilities				
1. Donor loans	52	52	0	0
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	10	2	5	3
3. Remaining liabilities	365	365	0	0
	279,772	154,411	125,358	3

Total liabilities for the reporting year amounted to EUR 279,772 k (EUR 303,749 k), of which EUR 125,358 k (EUR 143,751 k) have a remaining term of more than one year and EUR 3 k (EUR 3 k) have a remaining term of more than five years. Long-term liabilities primarily included EUR 119,614 k (EUR 140,523 k) of unused allocations of earmarked co-financing funds and EUR 5,739 k (EUR 3,221 k) of project liabilities. For liability-related unused allocations of earmarked co-financing funds, sureties exist to the amount of EUR 1,804 k (EUR 5,831 k).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the period of 1 January to 31 December 2018

	EUR	2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS			
a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines	54,880,100.89		63,789,995.50
b) Net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation	251,578.29		1,355,176.83
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	150,658,811.08		194,392,408.35
Foundations and private charities	4,766,098.66		58,816.52
		210,556,588.92	259,596,397.20
2. OTHER INCOME		2,092,402.33	2,432,694.90
3. PROJECT FUNDING			
a) Overseas	-168,629,804.33		-214,800,498.14
b) Domestic	-437,908.05		-1,312,171.86
		-169,067,712.38	-216,112,670.00
4. PERSONNEL COSTS			
a) Salary and wages			
Domestic personnel	-12,492,000.00		-11,711,332.35
Overseas Personnel	-14,584,530.99		-13,821,878.37
b) Social security, pensions, and other employee benefits			
Domestic personnel	-2,862,261.63		-2,882,342.41
Overseas Personnel	-867,369.77		-771,209.63
		-30,806,162.39	-29,186,762.76
5. DEPRECIATION			
a) of non-current intangible assets and tangible fixed assets	-905,552.74		-717,976.63
b) of assets from gifts and legacies	-1,335.07		-1,335.07
		-906,887.81	-719,311.70
6. OTHER EXPENDITURE		-10,526,551.69	-10,244,682.43
7. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME		944,046.28	963,546.57
8. DEPRECIATION OF FIXED ASSET SECURITIES		-246,767.51	-313,648.22
9. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE		-206,955.75	-623,563.56
10. REVENUE BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES		1,832,000.00	5,792,000.00
11. TRANSFERS TO FREE RESERVE		-597,000.00	-653,000.00
12. TRANSFERS TO BEQUEATHED FUNDS RESERVE		-500,000.00	-962,000.00
13. TRANSFERS TO PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE		-6,887,000.00	-5,018,700.00
14. WITHDRAWALS FROM PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE		6,152,000.00	841,700.00
15. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		0.00	0.00

PERSONNEL COSTS

Personnel costs encompass domestic project and administrative work as well as expatriate staff directly employed by the head office. Expenditure on wages and salaries for domestic employees increased by EUR 0.8 million to EUR 12.5 million (EUR 11.7 million) and for overseas employees by EUR 0.8 million to EUR 14.6 million (EUR 13.8 million). Personnel costs include EUR 593 k (EUR 684 k) for pension provision. Local project staff with local employment contracts (2,050 employees) are accounted for under project funding expenditure.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Other expenditure primarily comprises expenditure for public relations work at EUR 6,751 k (EUR 6,107 k), IT costs at EUR 1,222 k (EUR 1,242 k), and rent and premises costs at EUR 982 k (EUR 926 k).

OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

Other interest and similar income includes income accumulation from long-term receivables at EUR 623 k (EUR 356 k), interest on securities at EUR 254 k (EUR 572 k),

interest on fixed-term and direct access accounts at EUR 67 k (EUR 34 k), and interest from current accounts at EUR 0 k (EUR 1 k).

DEPRECIATIONS ON FIXED ASSET SECURITIES

Extraordinary depreciation due to expected long-term reductions in value has been applied to the amount of EUR 247 k (EUR 314 k).

INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE

An expenditure of EUR 203 k (EUR 622 k) arose primarily as a consequence of legally required discounting for longer-term receivables from public grant providers, which do not affect payments.

OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

Other financial liabilities

Based on the remaining terms of the respective contracts, costs owed for the upcoming years for rental contracts and leases amount to an annual average of EUR 522 k (EUR

510 k), of which EUR 463 k (EUR 463 k) is owed to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation (rental contract with a term ending 2024). Software maintenance contracts amount to EUR 692 k (EUR 640 k) annually. Other financial liabilities arising from the aforementioned contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 6,076 k.

Trusts

Welthungerhilfe holds an account at Commerzbank AG in Cologne with EUR 1,045 k (EUR 875 k) and an account at Hamburg Commercial Bank AG in Hamburg with EUR 670 k (EUR 670 k) in trust for a foreign organisation. Said organisation is continuing a project formerly implemented by Welthungerhilfe after said project ended.

Audit fee

The audit fee for the 2018 annual financial statement amounts to EUR 55 k (EUR 55 k). Fees of EUR 65 k were incurred in the reporting year for consulting services provided by the auditor.

PERSONNEL

Average personnel figures throughout the year were as follows:

	2018	2017
Domestic personnel		
Open-ended contracts	163	171
Limited-term contracts	59	50
	222	221
Overseas personnel		
	200	203
	422	424

Remuneration structure for full-time employees

The gross income of full-time employees comprises the monthly wage, the annual special payment (13th monthly wage), as well as variable elements of remuneration.

Executive Board and senior executives: up to EUR 172,375

Heads of Unit: from EUR 63,687 to EUR 82,992

Desk Officers: from EUR 44,291 to EUR 68,627

Specialists, Assistants: from EUR 32,279 to EUR 52,403

Total remuneration of the Executive Board in the reporting year amounted to EUR 415 k (EUR 436 k).

The statutory employer contribution to social security and contributions to pension schemes are not included in the above list. An additional amount of EUR 90.00 per month is currently paid for dependent children up to the age of 14.

To provide for its employees' pensions, Welthungerhilfe became a member of Versorgungsverband bundes- und landesgeförderter Unternehmen e.V., Bad Godesberg (VBLU), to which it pays monthly insurance contributions for insured employees.

Organs of the organisation

The following were elected as members of the volunteer Supervisory Board of the organisation at the General Assembly:

Bärbel Dieckmann, President until 22 November 2018

Marlehn Thieme, President starting 22 November 2018

Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice President

Norbert Geisler, Chair of the Finance Committee

Amadou Diallo

Rita Lanius-Heck

Prof. Dr. Conrad Justus Schetter

Dr. Tobias Schulz Isenbeck

Members of the Executive Board

Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (Chair of the Board/Secretary General) until 31 August 2018

Mathias Mogge (Secretary General) as of 31 August 2018

Christian Monning (Chief Financial Officer) as of 1 February 2018

General Management

The organisation's business operations are managed by the Executive Board.

Operating results

After withdrawals from the previous year's project fund reserve, transfers to the free reserve and the bequeathed funds reserve, and transfers to the project fund reserve for 2018, the result was balanced.

Events after the balance sheet reporting date

Between the end of the 2018 financial year and the date of the annual financial statement, there were no events of particular significance that could have a substantial influence on the overall situation in terms of assets, finances, or income.

Bonn, 13 May 2019



 Mathias Mogge
 Chief Executive Officer/Secretary General

Christian Monning
 Chief Financial Officer

The independent audit firm BDO AG issued an unqualified audit opinion for the annual accounts and management report of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. The complete opinion and the management report can be found online at www.welthungerhilfe.de/jahresbericht. We would be glad to send you both documents by mail or by email (+49-2282288-429 or info@welthungerhilfe.de).

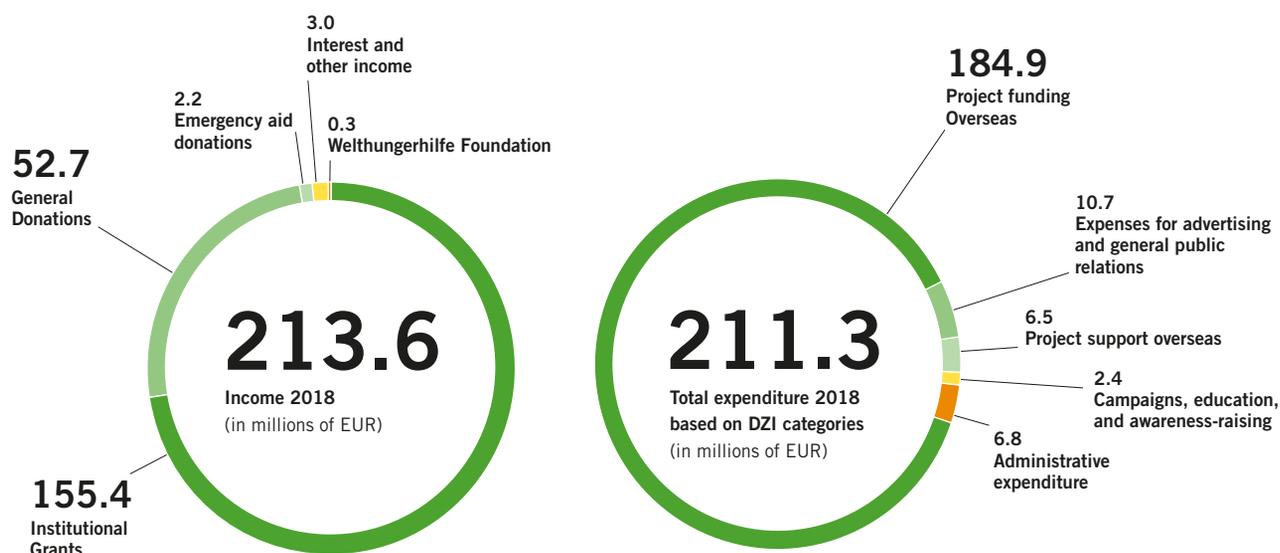
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

based on expense categories as defined by the DZI in EUR

	2018 Actual Total	Project funding overseas	Project support overseas	Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising	Expenses for advertising and general public relations	Administrative expenses
Project funding						
a) Overseas	168,629,804.33	168,629,804.33				
b) Domestic	437,908.05			437,908.05	0.00	
Personnel costs	30,806,162.39	16,084,143.18	5,140,658.71	1,547,822.16	3,206,970.72	4,826,567.62
Depreciation	906,887.81	37,342.92	303,629.11	91,420.94	189,417.29	285,077.55
Other expenditure						
Advertising and general public relations	6,750,806.12			80,943.43	6,669,862.69	
Material costs (rent, IT costs, etc.)	3,775,745.57	110,232.30	1,012,987.35	249,313.30	664,987.68	1,738,224.94
Interest and similar expenditure	0.00					
Total 2018*	211,307,314.27	184,861,522.73	6,457,275.17	2,407,407.88	10,731,238.38	6,849,870.11
Percentage of total	100.0	87.5	3.1	1.1	5.1	3.2
Statutory proportion (percentage)	100.0		91.7		8.3	
Total 2017	256,263,426.89	230,130,632.66	7,707,682.71	3,667,811.58	9,555,466.67	5,201,833.27
Percentage of total		89.8	3.0	1.5	3.7	2.0
Statutory proportion (percentage)	100.0		94.3		5.7	
Percentage of total in 2016	100.0		94.6		5.4	
Percentage of total in 2015	100.0		93.5		6.5	
Percentage of total in 2014	100.0		94.0		6.0	
Percentage of total in 2013	100.0		92.9		7.1	

For the sake of numerical accuracy, the rounded figures presented are entered into calculations including the figures that are not shown, so rounding differences may occur.

*Advertising and administrative expenditure is determined in line with an agreement with the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin. In accordance with said agreement, depreciation of securities and interest expenses amounting to EUR 453,723.26 are not taken into account because there is an overall surplus from asset management. The allocation of costs was conducted on 27/03/2019 in accordance with an agreement with DZI. The overseas project funding identified here is EUR 0.9 million higher than in the project list (see pp. 44/45) because additional expenses are included together with the funds directly allotted to projects.



WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

2018 was another successful year for Welthungerhilfe. Five of the most important points of interest in the past year's financial results are highlighted below.

#1 Over half of all our institutional grants come from federal funds (AA, BMU, BMZ, GIZ, KfW).

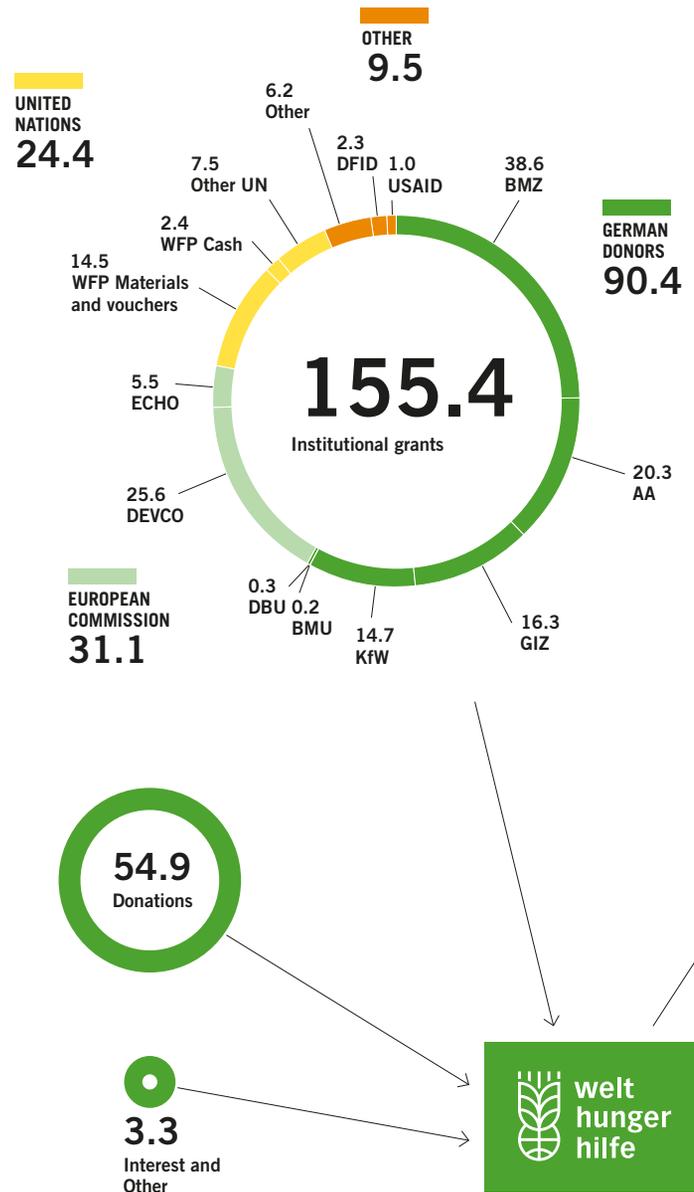
#2 BMZ is the largest individual grant provider at EUR 38.6 million, followed by funds from the EU and the European Development Fund (EUR 31.1 million) as well as the United Nations (EUR 24.4 million). Welthungerhilfe will continue targeting a wide variety of grants from German, European, and international grant providers.

#3 Welthungerhilfe's programme activity tries wherever possible to effect change with people, not only on a small scale but also at municipal and national levels. 2018 also marked the first time Welthungerhilfe received funds for social structure assistance from BMZ. These will allow the waste disposal and recycling system in the city of Tuléar, Madagascar, to be extended.

#4 Our collaboration with UN donors expanded beyond WFP in 2018 to include FAO (EUR 3.1 million), UNICEF (EUR 3.0 million), UNDP (EUR 1.2 million), and UNOCHA (EUR 0.2 million).

REVENUE 2018: 213.6

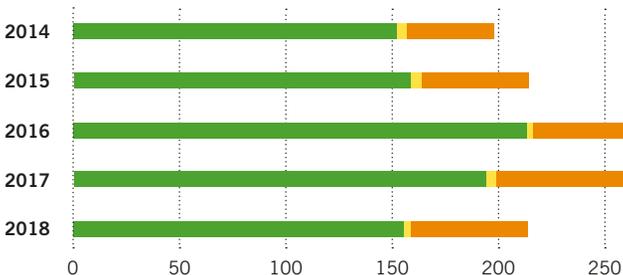
(in millions of EUR)



REVENUE PERFORMANCE

(in millions of EUR)

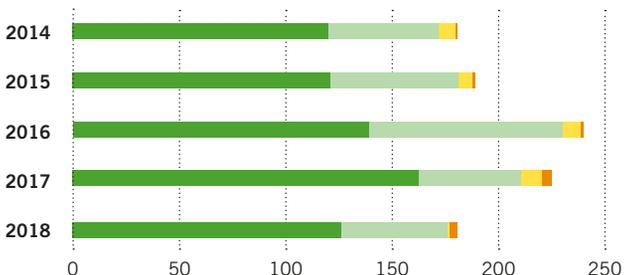
■ Institutional grants ■ Interest and other ■ Donations



REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in millions of EUR)

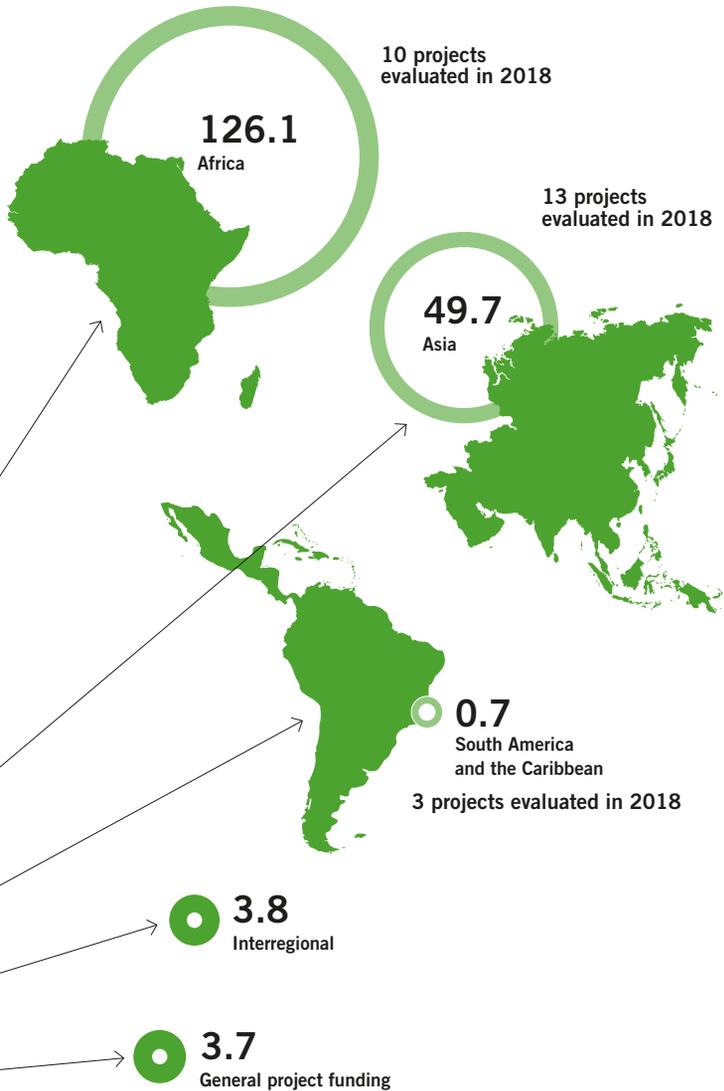
■ Africa ■ Asia ■ South America and the Caribbean ■ Interregional



OVERSEAS PROJECT FUNDING 2018: 184.0

(in millions of EUR)

BY REGION



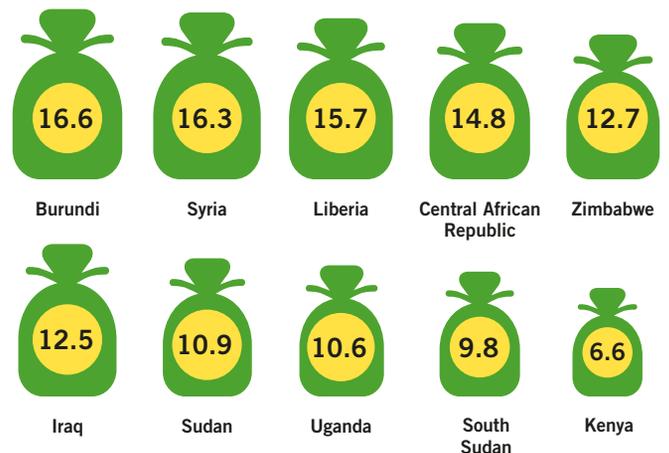
#5 Welthungerhilfe sets great store on developing and implementing innovations in various sectors. For example, BMZ and WFP supported digital innovations such as AgriShare or the Child Growth Monitor (see pp. 7–8).

Abbreviations

AA - Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office); BMU - Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety); BMZ - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DBU - Die Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal Environmental Foundation); DFID - Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development); EC (ECHO) - European Commission (Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Society for International Cooperation); KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation); UNDP - United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund; UNOCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

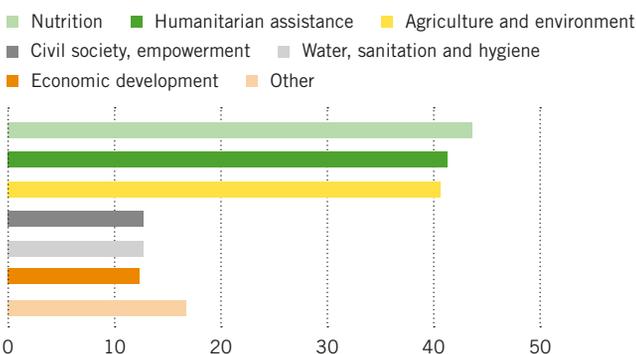
COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING

(in millions of EUR)



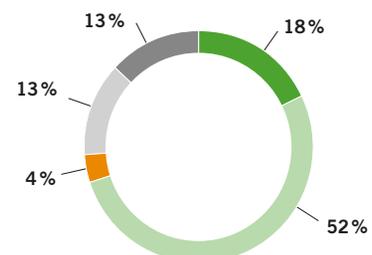
SECTORAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in millions of EUR)



NUMBER OF PROJECTS EVALUATED IN 2018, LISTED BY SECTOR

Humanitarian assistance, Agriculture, environment and nutrition, Economic development, Civil society, empowerment, Water, sanitation and hygiene



ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2018

AFRICA – OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FUNDING, AND FINANCIAL DONORS

Projects underway	Funding in millions of EUR	Cofinancing	Programme areas	Beneficiaries
Burkina Faso	8	4.99	BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), other	128,000
Burundi	15	16.64	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO) WFP	198,000
Central African Republic	12	14.84	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ	71,000
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	6	6.39	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), USAID	316,000
Ethiopia	25	2.47	AA, BMZ, DEZA, GIZ, OCHA, other	926,000
Kenya	29	6.58	AA, BMZ, DBU, GIZ, UNICEF, WFP, other	310,000
Liberia	3	15.69	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), KfW	518,000
Madagascar	5	2.05	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), WFP, other	125,000
Malawi	7	2.18	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ	131,000
Mali	8	3.81	AA, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, WFP	560,000
Mozambique*	3	0.00	AA, EC (DEVCO), other	6,000
Niger	3	0.71	AA	63,000
Rwanda	4	0.02	–	<5,000
Sierra Leone	15	1.74	BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), FAO, GIZ, WFP, other	860,000
Somalia	11	3.92	BMZ, GIZ, WFP	348,000
South Sudan	8	9.85	AA, BMZ, FAO, GIZ, WFP	517,000
Sudan	11	10.96	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), UNDP, WFP	491,000
Uganda	17	10.59	BMZ, DFID, EC (ECHO), USAID, other	183,000
Zimbabwe	15	12.73	BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, other	786,000
Subsequent savings**		-0.02		
Total for Africa	205	126.14		6,540,000

Key:

					
Humanitarian assistance	Agriculture and environment	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene	Civil society, empowerment	Economic development

Abbreviations

AA - Auswärtiges Amt (Foreign Office); Alliance2015 - Partner organisations in Alliance2015; BMEL - Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Ministry of Food and Agriculture); BMGF - Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; BMU - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety); BMZ - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DBU - Die Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal Environmental Foundation); DEZA - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; DFID - Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development); EC (ECHO) - European Commission (Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; IFAD - International Fund for Agricultural Development; KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation); OCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UN - United Nations; UNDP - United Nations Development Programme; UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

Welthungerhilfe closely collaborates with numerous civil society partners on its projects.

The following applies to the financial report and other statistical information: Rounding differences may appear in the percentage figures and numbers given.

* Financing took place in previous years

** The list shows all projects underway at 31/12/2018 as well as projects that were completed before the year end. Savings from these projects are to be understood as returned funds that were earmarked but are no longer required by countries and projects.

ASIA – OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FUNDING, AND FINANCIAL DONORS

Projects underway	Funding in millions of EUR	Cofinancing	Project focal points	Beneficiaries
Afghanistan	20	3.37	AA, BMZ, FAO, OCHA, WFP	381,000
Bangladesh	11	2.16	AA, BMZ	109,000
Cambodia	1	0.49	BMZ	23,000
India	50	4.69	BMZ, GIZ, EC (DEVCO), other	1,461,000
Iraq	7	12.46	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, EC (DEVCO), OCHA, WFP	207,000
Lebanon	1	0.73	BMZ	<5,000
Myanmar	5	1.14	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, other	139,000
Nepal	12	3.61	BMZ, WFP, other	256,000
North Korea	4	0.69	AA, EC (DEVCO), other	48,000
Pakistan	11	2.76	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, DEZA, DFID, EC (ECHO, DEVCO), other	330,000
Syria/Turkey	16	16.34	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, OCHA, UNICEF	733,000
Tajikistan	6	1.01	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ, WFP, other	72,000
Yemen	2	0.28	–	8,000
Subsequent savings**		-0.06		
Total for Asia	146	49.67		3,770,000

SOUTH AMERICA/CARIBBEAN – OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FUNDING, AND FINANCIAL DONORS

Bolivia	1	0.02	–	<5,000
Cuba*	4	0.00	–	<5,000
Haiti	11	1.15	AA, BMU, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, IFAD, WFP, other	233,000
Peru*	3	0.00	–	<5,000
Transnational projects Bolivia, Peru*	2	0.00	BMZ	
Subsequent savings**		-0.43		
Total for Latin America/Caribbean	21	0.74		240,000

INTERREGIONAL PROJECTS

Total for interregional projects	32	3.77	AA, Alliance2015, BMGF, BMZ, USAID, other	Project supervision through head office to ensure overall quality assurance of the content and financial management of project work
General project funding		3.68		
Total funding overseas	404	184.00		10,550,000

EUROPE

	8	0.38		Mobilisation
	12	0.37		Policy development
	1	0.01		Public relations work
Total funding Europe	21	0.76		
Total funding Germany and overseas	425	184.77		



CREATING LONG-TERM PROSPECTS

For 20 years, benefactors have found convenient avenues for long-term engagement with the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

Interview with Katharina Wertenbruch and Marc Herbeck

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation's public relations work was very successful in 2018. Throughout the year, a wide variety of newspapers and magazines ran announcements, editorials, and informative advertisements, enabling the Foundation to highlight innovative endowment opportunities both online and offline. Katharina Wertenbruch, Executive Director of the Foundation, and Marc Herbeck, Deputy Executive Director and long-term advisor to benefactors, report on the year 2018.

What new developments have there been over the past year?

Marc Herbeck: We were able to gain 15 new lenders by boosting our PR activity in 2018, bringing us to our current total of 163 private individuals entrusting us with loans of at least EUR 10,000 each. The interest earned from these loans helps us support Welthungerhilfe's project work year after year. When the benefactors need to put their money elsewhere, they get it back without a problem, and if they no longer need the loaned amount at all, they can transfer it to Welthungerhilfe permanently.

How else can people support the Foundation?

Marc Herbeck: Classical approaches include uncommitted donations, whether large or small, and contributions to endowment funds. With a minimum of EUR 5,000, interested parties can create their own small foundation with us. The benefactor can freely choose the name and purpose of the fund. In 2018, eight individuals established endowment funds, bringing the total to 88 people who have made such long-term commitments to supporting education, nutrition security, or clean drinking water.

How are persistent low interest rates affecting revenue?

Katharina Wertenbruch: The current state of the capital market coupled with continuing low interest rates meant we earned less revenue than in previous years. This means



that we, as a foundation, must make increasingly harder decisions between our two fundamental goals: securing our endowment capital and thereby our future on the one hand, and fulfilling the Foundation's purpose on the other. However, even if, at EUR 251,578.29, contributions to Welthungerhilfe's work were somewhat lower in 2018, small amounts still make a big impact in the fight against hunger and poverty.

It is also possible to support Welthungerhilfe with bequests. How do you make people aware of this option?

Marc Herbeck: Writing one's will is a highly personal matter, and bequests vary as widely as do people's wishes and familial relationships. It is important to be fully-informed and completely free to make one's own decisions in this process. We inform interested parties about basic options such as leaving a bequest or founding their own endowment. Our brochure on how to write your testament offers a good introduction to the topic, and 313 people took advantage of this product in 2018. Our information sessions on wills were once again well attended throughout the country, with experienced estate lawyers and notaries sharing their knowledge with all 467 guests for free. We are very grateful that 77 people had so much trust in our work that they included us in their wills last year. It is a wonderful expression of appreciation for our work.

What is your assessment of the Foundation's overall situation?

Katharina Wertenbruch: Our Foundation is on solid ground with net assets of EUR 45,649,305.02, including reserves. The Foundation's assets grew by EUR 2.4 million in 2018. This demonstrates how many benefactors believe in what we do and the value of their contributions. We are happy to place ourselves and our extensive experience at the disposal of both long-time supporters and prospective new benefactors. Contributing to our Foundation is simple and fulfilling. ■

"We see ourselves above all as facilitators, offering personalised engagement opportunities to anyone interested in long-term advocacy for a world without hunger and poverty."

Marc Herbeck

BALANCE SHEET DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

as of 31 December 2018

ASSETS	31/12/2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Tangible assets	5,646,305.05	5,794,644.54
II. Financial assets	46,694,683.65	43,224,892.94
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Other assets	151,674.67	288,432.37
II. Liquid assets	2,948,294.19	3,565,485.30
C. ACCRUED INCOME	14,977.56	9,060.37
	55,455,935.12	52,882,515.52
Assets of dependent foundations	8,235,082.68	8,020,008.16
LIABILITIES	31/12/2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. EQUITY CAPITAL		
I. Endowment capital	38,549,880.42	36,864,209.80
II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve	5,145,000.00	4,907,000.00
II. 2. Restructuring reserve	1,954,424.60	1,444,393.39
B. PROVISIONS	14,743.00	15,121.00
C. LIABILITIES	9,791,887.10	9,651,791.33
	55,455,935.12	52,882,515.52
Net assets of dependent foundations	8,235,082.68	8,020,008.16

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION 2018

GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual financial statement of the Foundation is prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions for small corporations. The annual financial statement was adapted to the particular circumstances of the Foundation in accordance with § 265.5-6 HGB.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION METHODS

Tangible fixed assets are valued at cost and, where depreciable, less scheduled depreciation over their customary useful life or at lower valuations in accordance with section 253 sub-section 3 clause 3 HGB. Real estate and property from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at their appraised market value with a 30-percent deduction on the building share plus transaction costs incurred by the Foundation. Scheduled depreciation is linear. Fixed asset securities and cooperative shares are recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently valued in accordance with the modified lower-of-cost-or-market-value principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term via deferred income. These items are disclosed under interest expenditure. Other assets and liquid assets are entered at their nominal value. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. In order to mitigate the effects of asset restructuring on the Foundation's assets and income, a restructuring reserve was formed in the 2013 financial year by an Executive Board decision on 28 November 2013; the income from the reallocation of the assets corresponding to the Foundation's capital is transferred into this reserve.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include funds of EUR 43,525 k; fixed-interest securities of EUR 2,470 k; and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 700 k. On the balance sheet reporting date of 31 December 2018, the net sum from hidden reserves and hidden liabilities amounted to EUR 15 k.

OTHER ASSETS

Other assets primarily consist of receivables from charitable trusts from transfers of surpluses at EUR 74 k, receivables from tenants at EUR 54 k, and accrued interest for securities at EUR 18 k.

LIQUID ASSETS

Bank credit balances and the cash balance are shown.

Liabilities

FOUNDATION CAPITAL

The increase in Foundation capital by EUR 1,686 k comes from donations. The Foundation assets corresponding to Foundation capital comprise tangible fixed assets EUR 5,646 k and the majority of the fixed-asset securities EUR 45,994 k.

REVENUE RESERVES

Reserves are established from returns to asset management pursuant to the provisions of § 62 AO (German Revenue Code).

RESTRUCTURING RESERVE

During the business year, income from restructuring in the amount of EUR 510 k and expenditure from restructuring in the amount of EUR 0 k were allocated to the restructuring reserve.

AMOUNTS OWED TO DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V. UNDER STATUTE

Disclosure regarding the profit and loss transfer for 2018.

DONOR LOANS

This includes 163 donor loans.

OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities primarily comprise tax liabilities of EUR 3 k and social security liabilities of EUR 2 k. As in the previous year, all liabilities have residual terms of up to one year.

OTHER INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDATION ASSETS

The Foundation's assets are managed by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. in accordance with the asset management contract concluded on 10 February 2009.

DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

A total of 26 charitable trusts were under management as of the balance sheet date.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Foundation's Executive Board is made up of the respective members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. This business year, it comprised the following people: Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Executive Board (from 22 November 2018); Bärbel Dieckmann, Chair of the Executive Board (until 22 November 2018); Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Deputy Chair of the Executive Board; Norbert Geisler, Treasurer; Amadou Diallo; Rita Lanius-Heck; Prof. Dr. Conrad Justus Schetter; Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck.

PERSONNEL

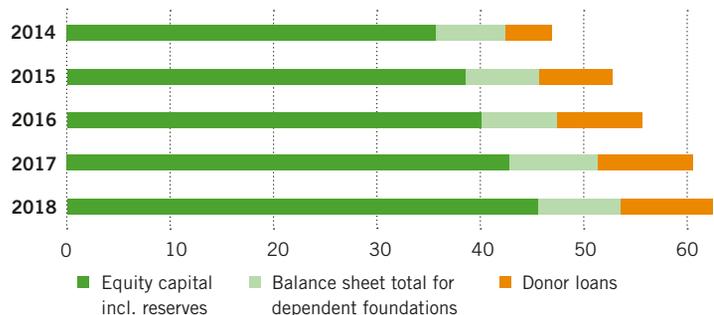
The Foundation employed on average five employees and two trainees.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

In 2018, the following persons were appointed to General Management: Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (until 31 August 2018); Mathias Mogge (from 31 August 2018); Katharina Wertenbruch; Marc Herbeck (Deputy Executive Director).

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2014

(in millions of EUR)



The owner's capital (net assets) of the Foundation, including reserves, increased from EUR 35,761,365.30 in 2014 to EUR 45,649,305.02 at the end of 2018. This figure takes into account all donations to the Foundation from both living donors and bequests. The charitable trusts have also grown in the period of 2014 to 2018. Due to the establishment of new dependent foundations and the expansion of existing ones, their capital grew from EUR 6,644,587.54 to EUR 8,235,082.68. Loans to the Foundation on the basis of "doing good with a money-back guarantee" continue to be very popular with private individuals. The current volume is EUR 9,510,250. Recalled, cancelled, or limited-time loans have already been accounted for.

KEY DATA FROM THE FOUNDATION'S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

	2018 EUR	Previous year EUR
Total income	1,605,319.27	3,259,135.64
Total expenditure	605,709.77	-578,698.15
Income from ordinary business operations	999,609.50	2,680,437.49
Appreciation/depreciation of financial assets	0	-278,398.68
Revenue before profit and loss transfers	999,609.50	2,402,038.81
Expenses from statutory profit and loss transfers	-251,578.29	-1,355,176.83
Revenue before changes to reserves	748,031.21	1,046,861.98
Changes to reserves	-748,031.21	-1,046,861.98
Net income for the year	0.00	0.00

Both the low interest rates and the state of the capital market in 2018 caused overall revenue to fall to EUR 1,605,319.27. EUR 251,578.29 was received to support the work of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. (2017: EUR 1,355,176.83). In the previous year, several large donations to dependent foundations resulted in a significantly larger profit and loss transfer.

ZERO HUNGER NEEDS PARTNERS

We are a member of numerous national and international networks in order to join our forces, optimise our resource utilisation, and do more for humanitarian assistance together. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Zero Hunger will require joint, coordinated action in the fields of emergency aid and development cooperation.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

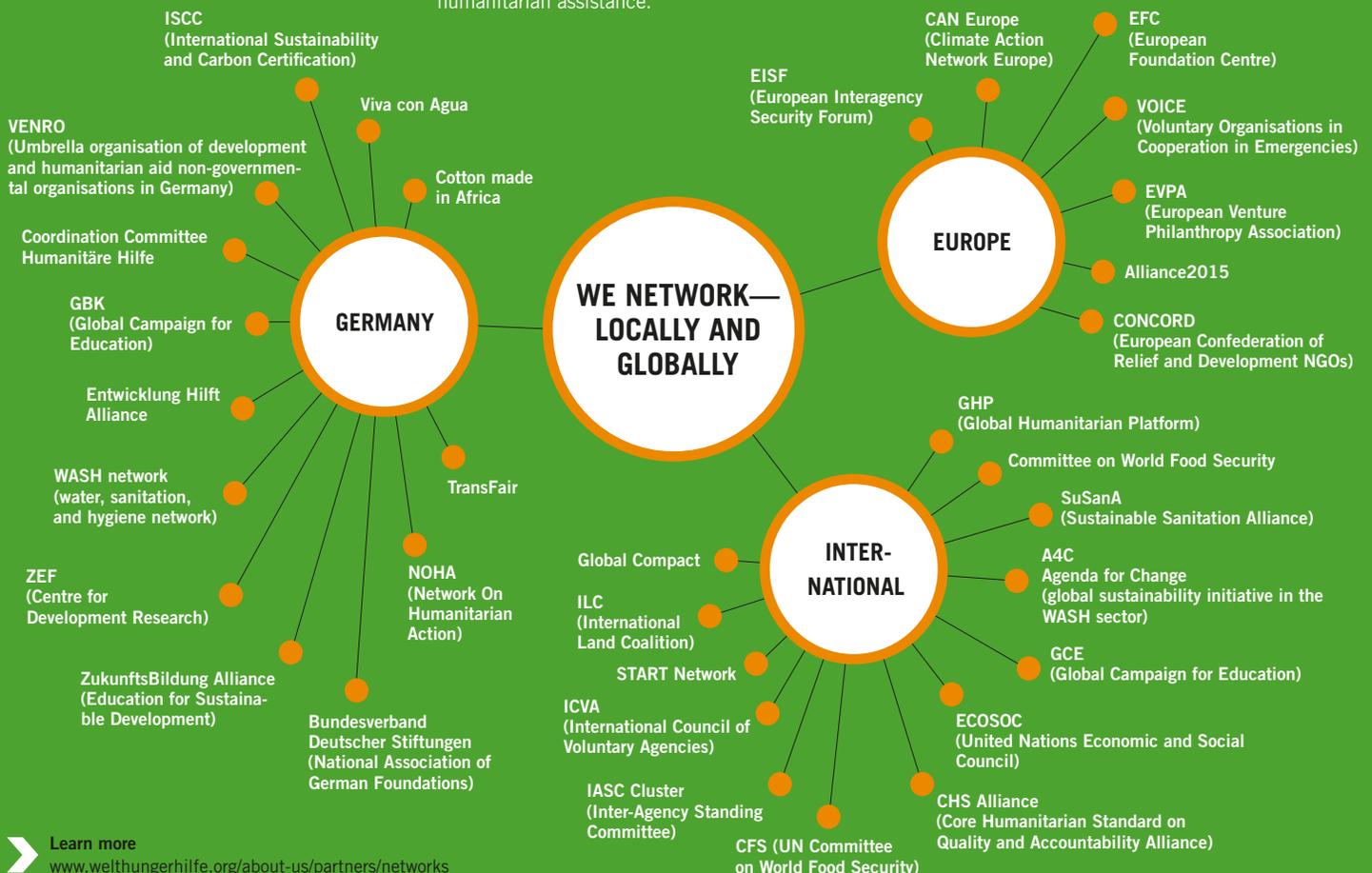
International coordination committees, known as clusters, ensure efficient collaboration and a coordinated approach when responding to disasters. On request from the relevant government, mandated UN institutions advise on the activation of the clusters immediately after a disaster strikes. The clusters coordinate with UN organisations, non-governmental organisations, and the government at both national and local levels to decide who does what, where, when, and how. This allows the funds and the respective actors' strengths to be better utilised to help the affected population as quickly and as well as possible. At the global level, Welthungerhilfe is active in the clusters for logistics, food security (FSC), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) while also participating in national and local coordination committees.

A STRONG VOICE

Welthungerhilfe is participating in global policy development for Zero Hunger with the Committee on World Food Security in Rome. Welthungerhilfe is a member with special consultative status at the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). We participate in the European Interagency Security Forum (EISF) to develop risk minimisation approaches for employees in partner countries. Welthungerhilfe is also active in CONCORD and in the European umbrella organisation for humanitarian non-governmental organisations, Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE). In Germany, we represent our position at VENRO, the umbrella organisation of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organisations in Germany. Mathias Mogge, our Secretary General, is on VENRO's executive committee. We also advocate for the continual improvement of German disaster relief in the Federal Foreign Office's coordination committee for humanitarian assistance.

RELIABLE PARTNERS

In Germany, we are one of eleven partners in the Entwicklung Hilft alliance. When disasters strike we collect donations together, for example via appeals on ARD (German public television station). That way, we try to alleviate acute suffering and to instigate measures for rebuilding and to increase the resilience of the people, institutions, and infrastructure. On the European level, we—as a member of Alliance2015—cooperate with six other organisations from France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, and Spain. We collaborate with them on local projects and implement joint campaigns. Internationally, we are the first German non-governmental organisation to be active in the START emergency aid network as of 2015. This network's objective is to quickly mobilise funds for acute emergencies and to connect local actors.



RAPID RESPONSES MATTER

Welthungerhilfe deals with wars, disasters, and the effects of climate change on a daily basis. We need to react to these events and changing situations quickly and appropriately. That is why we analyse our environment every year before deciding how to proceed.

OUR PROGRAMME ACTIVITY Our key issue in 2019 will continue to be the fight against hunger and its causes, with the objective of achieving Agenda 2030's Sustainable Development Goal 2: "Zero Hunger". In this context, **nutrition** and **agriculture** are the priorities for 2019.

People's access to good nutrition is particularly important in crisis-prone countries, to improve overall health outcomes as well as to make progress in other development sectors such as education and employment. In addition to promoting sustainable cultivation methods to limit the harmful effects of climate change, we are supporting local agricultural value chains and helping link small-scale farmers and producers to local and regional markets. We are expanding successful initiatives developed in India, such as "Fight Hunger First" and "Green Colleges" (see pp. 7–8), into other countries.

However, **humanitarian assistance** will continue to play a central role in response to crises, conflicts, and the effects of climate change. The ongoing crisis in Syria, the displaced Rohingya in Bangladesh, and the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel are only a few examples of where people need our support. We must assume that climate change will have negative consequences in 2019 as well, as already demonstrated by the cyclones Idai and Kenneth in southern Africa.

"Our key issue in 2019 will continue to be the fight against hunger and its causes."

It is therefore all the more important that we continue to raise political awareness of crises and their causes to ensure that the need to support the affected populations is not forgotten.

OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITY The Federal government will present its mid-term review in the autumn of 2019: Time for a reality check. Now is the time to verify whether the Coalition Agreement's commitments to fight hunger and poverty have been implemented. The evaluation of the Business and Human Rights Action Plan now raises the question of legal requirements for investments abroad.

Of particular importance to the United Nations is the summit of heads of state and government taking place in New York as part of the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in September 2019. This summit on global sustainability is planned to advance the ambitious work being done to implement Agenda 2030 and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDG); it is linked to a September 2019 climate summit that will track progress made towards the goals of the Paris Agreement on climate change. Germany's seat on the United Nations Security Council affords the federal government the ability to play a decisive role. Welthungerhilfe will be following these political processes closely.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES In the last few years, public and private donors have been increasing their commitment to reacting swiftly to humanitarian crises as well as to fighting the structural causes of hunger, poverty, and migration. At the same time, we have made noticeable improvements by continuing to professionalise our marketing and public relations activities. Nonetheless, various areas are potentially vulnerable to a series of risks, which we have defined as follows:

General project risks: The strong growth of programme funding throughout recent years increases operational risks. This especially applies to an aid organisation such as Welthungerhilfe which frequently works under difficult conditions such as in the midst of crises, disasters, or complicated political circumstances. We address these

risks with the most comprehensive programme planning possible. Since no amount of planning and preventative measures can completely eliminate all risks, Welthungerhilfe maintains sufficient financial provisions and reserves, which it can resort to if necessary.

Security: In 2018, Welthungerhilfe was affected by 28 incidents, three of which turned out to be particularly serious. In addition to two traffic accidents, a convoy suffered an armed attack in which several employees were injured. Appropriate safety training was provided in order to prepare our employees for situations of this kind. In terms of active risk reduction and prevention, we are also making sure to schedule regular downtime. Welthungerhilfe's security management was evaluated in 2018. The assessment showed that much progress had been made, with room for improvement in only a few areas. As a result, plans for 2019 include strengthening collaboration with external consultants, for example to intensify security training for employees and partner organisations working at a national level.

Compliance: The fact that we work under difficult conditions means that compliance is essential. Compliance means observing laws, policies, and codes (see pp,

24–25). This is the only way to meet the expectations of private donors, institutional grant providers, and the people with and for whom we work. Its scope is not limited to just our programme activity on the ground but is rather a global duty and responsibility for Welthungerhilfe. We show this by how seriously we take our own Code of Conduct and in everything we do to ensure that all volunteers and employees of Welthungerhilfe live up to our values. Compliance also applies to the concrete implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation and to our handling of personal data, including that of project participants, donors, and employees in the context of our internal and external reporting. ■

MEDIUM-TERM BUSINESS PLAN

	2018 Actual (millions of EUR)	2019 Planned (millions of EUR)	2020 Planned (millions of EUR)	2021 Planned (millions of EUR)
Donations, bequests, allocated fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation	55.2	52.1	53.6	55.2
Foundations and private charities	4.8	2.0	2.0	2.0
Public grants	150.6	168.0	168.0	178.0
Interest and other	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total income	213.6	224.6	226.1	237.7
Overseas project funding *	184.0	197.1	196.7	207.1
Domestic project funding *	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Domestic personnel costs	15.1	15.7	16.0	16.3
Depreciation	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
Material expenditure	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Marketing	6.7	7.6	7.7	7.9
Interest expenditure, appreciation/depreciation of securities	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total expenditure	211.8	226.5	226.5	237.5
Result before withdrawals from reserves	1.8	-1.9	-0.5	0.2
Appropriations (-)/Withdrawals (+) free/bequeathed funds reserve	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Appropriations (-)/Withdrawals (+) project funds reserve	-0.7	1.9	0.5	0.0
Result after withdrawals from reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

* Overseas personnel costs are included under Overseas project funding. Domestic project funding includes EUR 0.3 million in personnel costs.

Due in part to escalating humanitarian crises, Welthungerhilfe has been experiencing spasmodic growth since 2013. Planning for 2019–2021 is now deliberately focussed on consolidation. In the context of upcoming restructuring, the goal will be to create the right organisational conditions to enable ongoing programmes to retain their current high quality and permit organic growth in the future. This approach is reflected in the plans for institutional grants, which have been deliberately set to maintain previous years' levels in 2019 and 2020, with increases delayed until 2021.

THIS IS HOW WE COLLECT DONATIONS ...

Welthungerhilfe is an independent, not-for-profit organisation. We cannot finance our work without donations, as even applying for public grants to fund project after project requires us to have our own resources.

VOLUNTEERING, COMMUNICATIONS, AND EXPERTISE An important way we solicit donations and inform the public about our work is through the volunteer activity of our supporters, be they individuals, action groups, groups of friends, celebrities, or companies. Media reports are often also accompanied by calls for donations, as in the case of the Entwicklung Hilft alliance, a coalition of organisations, which was co-founded by Welthungerhilfe. These activities are supported by our full-time marketing team in conjunction with the following service providers: Arvato Bertelsmann, AZ Fundraising Services, Deutsche Post, Posterscope, sia media, Teledialog, Gute Botschafter, Spinas Civil Voices, i-gelb, Studio GOOD, njoy online marketing, and Zum Goldenen Hirschen.

We advertise in a wide variety of ways, including: campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, social media, letters to donors, online marketing, billboards, print advertisements, and TV ads. We also make phone calls to thank our donors personally and gather feedback. Contracts with our service providers never offer purely performance-based remuneration.

EFFECTIVENESS, INTEGRITY, EFFICIENCY All our measures aim at effectiveness, integrity and cost efficiency. We adhere to high ethical standards, especially those of DZI, the German Central Institute for Social Issues, and those of VENRO, the umbrella organisation for development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organisations in Germany. Each measure brings in several times the amount spent. Print advertisements, TV ads, and billboards are often offered to us free of charge or at a significant discount. All of our donors' and supporters' addresses are subject to statutory data protection laws (see also p. 28). Anyone who does not wish to be contacted will not be approached. Corporate collaborations are subjected to intensive scrutiny. Companies authorised to use our logo under precisely-defined conditions include: Bean United, GFL Innovation UG, Goldeimer, Madeleine Mode, Mestemacher, OBC Europe, Purefood, and share. We regularly and transparently report our advertising costs, for example in this annual report or on our website, and we are proud to have received multiple transparency awards. ■

➤ **Learn more**
www.venro.org/english/venro-codes/
www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs_Spenderberatung/SpS-Leitlinien.pdf

... AND THIS IS HOW WE USE THEM

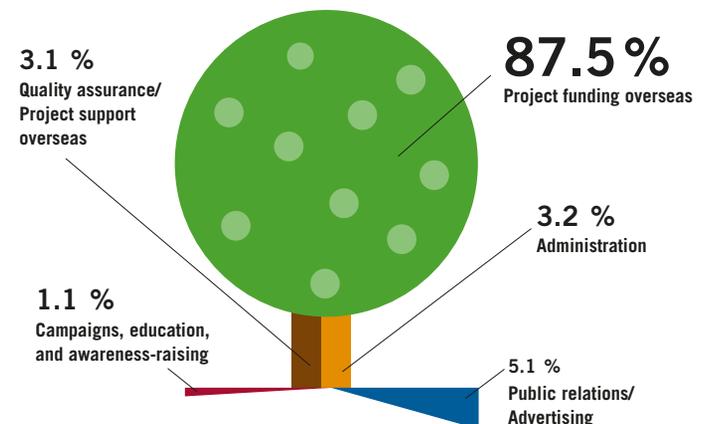
WE INCREASE THEM...

With your donations, we are able to apply for further funds from public grant providers such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Foreign Office (AA), the European Union (EU), or the United Nations and to win them over with our project ideas. As a rule, this allows each donation to be quadrupled—donations of EUR 100 can become up to EUR 400 of project funding.



➤ **Learn more**
www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality/what-happens-with-your-donation/

... AND MAXIMISE THEIR IMPACT.*



* Based on expense categories as defined by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), as percentages. Welthungerhilfe is regularly audited by the DZI.

OUR VISION

A world in which all people have the opportunity to exercise their right to a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free of hunger and poverty.

WHO WE ARE

Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organisations in Germany and has no political or religious affiliations. It was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO). At that time, it was the German section of the 'Freedom from Hunger Campaign', one of the first global initiatives to fight hunger.

WHAT WE DO

We act as a single provider delivering aid: from rapid disaster relief to reconstruction to long-term development cooperation projects with local partners. With 404 international projects in 37 countries, we were able to support 10.5 million people in 2018.

HOW WE WORK

Our goal is to make sustainable long term improvements to living conditions. That is why our work follows the principle of "help for self-help". In conjunction with local partner organisations, we reinforce structures from the bottom up and ensure the long-term success of projects. In addition, we inform the public and influence both national and international policies as advisers. This is how we fight to address the causes of hunger and poverty. We share a goal with many others active in development cooperation: That development cooperation will one day no longer be necessary, because the local population is self-reliant without external support.

HOW WE ARE FINANCED

Private donors are essential for our work. Their donations enable Welthungerhilfe to apply for additional funds from public donors such as the German federal government, the European Union, and the United Nations. In 2018, private donor revenue amounted to EUR 54.9 million and public donor grants to EUR 155.4 million.

THANK YOU TO EVERYONE WHO SUPPORTS US:

Once again, you have provided us with the means to be effective in helping others. You are enabling millions of people to help themselves. All of you together make Welthungerhilfe's work possible in the first place. It is only thanks to the funds with which you entrust us that we can help others. We are fighting with all our strength for a world where everyone can lead a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty. Zero Hunger cannot be allowed to remain an empty promise, so we hope that you will continue to support us.

Our projects receive grants and funding from 36 institutional donors who often place large grants with us and give us responsibility for great tasks, thereby showing how much confidence they have in Welthungerhilfe's work. In particular, we would like to thank all the German, overseas, and international institutions that support us. The largest institutional donors in 2018 were (see also p. 42):



ECHO



the European Union



UN agencies



229,399

PRIVATE DONORS

who in 2018 committed to a world without hunger and poverty.

2,721

PRIVATE PATRONS

who thought of others and gathered donations for us at birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, and funerals.

88

COOPERATING FOUNDATIONS

that helped us implement joint projects.

1,050

ACTIVE SUPPORTERS

who campaigned individually, with their friends, or in campaign groups, associations, and schools for a world without hunger, organising 310 benefit events, such as Run for Life, concerts, bazaars, and collections.

275

BUSINESSES

that gave us very generous support.

77

PEOPLE

have included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest.

 Download the annual report at:
www.welthungerhilfe.org/annualreport

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www.facebook.com/Welthungerhilfe

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Welthungerhilfe, IBAN DE15 3705 0198 0000 0011 15, BIC COLSDE33

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