



ANNUAL REPORT 2008

The Vision: All the people of this world leading their lives autonomously in dignity and justice – free from hunger and poverty.

Welthungerhilfe was founded in 1962 as the national committee for the support of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Today, it is one of Germany's biggest non-governmental relief organisations. Non-profit-making, politically independent and non-denominational, the organisation is run by a Supervisory Board of honorary members under the patronage of the President of the Federal Republic of Germany. Its work is funded by private donations and public grants.

Welthungerhilfe's goals

- Welthungerhilfe campaigns worldwide for food security, rural development, and the conservation of natural resources. Our work is successful if people improve their quality of life to such an extent that they can take responsibility for providing for themselves – helping people to help themselves.
- Together with the people of Germany and with partners from the world of politics, economics and the media, Welthungerhilfe campaigns for a more just form of cooperation with the developing countries – so that we do not merely pay lip-service to the idea of solidarity with the poorest members of the human race.
- Its personnel stands for courage, passion and competence in fulfilling its mission.

Welthungerhilfe's work

- Welthungerhilfe is a 'one-stop' source of aid: from rapid disaster relief, to reconstruction, and long-term development projects. In providing this aid, the organisation works as closely as possible with local partner organisations.
- Welthungerhilfe provides support for people in rural areas who need start-up aid in order to lead autonomous lives in dignity and justice – free from hunger and poverty.
- Welthungerhilfe funds its work from donations by private individuals and businesses as well as public grants.
- Its work is strictly quality and impact driven.
- It uses the funds entrusted to it in an economical, effective and transparent way. In recognition of this, it has for many years regularly been awarded the "seal of approval" from Germany's Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI).
- Clear accountabilities and control functions ensure that funds are used correctly.

Everything at a glance at
www.welthungerhilfe.de

WELTHUNGERHILFE 2008 IN FIGURES

To the end of 2008 we used about 2 billion Euros to support

- 3,955 self-help projects
- 1,018 projects for children and young people
- 955 emergency aid programmes in 70 countries.

In Germany, many people got involved in Welthungerhilfe's work including

- 283,130 private donors
- 52,000 children and young people in 363 'run for life' events
- 15,000 participants at 80 Welthungerhilfe benefit events as part of the town twinning partnership with Düsseldorf
- over 1,500 school students during a project week to coincide with Welthungerhilfe Week

For funding its projects Welthungerhilfe received:

- € 37.1 M in donations
 - € 101.9 M in public grants.
- Administration expenses accounted for 2.4% of the total expenditure; costs of advertising and general public relations 5.1%.

The most important sources of public funds were:

- the World Food Programme with € 32.4 M
- the Commission of the European Union with € 28.2 M
- the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development with € 23.2 M
- the Credit Institute for Reconstruction with € 6.5 M

In 2008, 321 projects were being carried out in the following sectors:

- 138 projects for rural and regional development
- 50 projects to restore basic infrastructure (schools, roads etc.)
- 45 emergency aid projects
- 23 projects classified as "other measures"
- 23 domestic projects
- 18 projects in the area of "social integration and education"
- 13 projects to promote structures in civil society
- 6 pan-regional projects
- 5 health and HIV/AIDS projects.

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In 2008 Welthungerhilfe reached 3rd place out of 55 participating organisations.

For many years, the DZI (German Institute for Social Issues) has certified the efficient and careful use of donations entrusted to Welthungerhilfe with its seal of approval.



Member of Alliance2015, the association of international aid organisations

FOREWORD



Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß
Secretary General

Bärbel Dieckmann
President

Dear readers,

2008 will be remembered as the year of the financial crisis, but also as the year of the unprecedented large increase in the price of foodstuffs worldwide. Whilst in the industrialised countries rescue packages worth billions were put together for the financial sector and businesses, at the same time, the United Nations had to revise the numbers of the starving upwards from 854 million to 963 million.

The long-term consequences of the financial crisis will be felt particularly in developing countries, because there the consequences for those affected will not be cushioned by social security systems. The economies and peoples of these countries can only dream of economic stimulus programmes. Hunger and poverty threaten to intensify further. The achievement of the millennium development goals has become an even more distant prospect.

We are particularly heartened that we have been able to count on the generosity of our donors even at a time of such economic uncertainty. They have provided Welthungerhilfe with about € 37 million for carrying out its aid programmes in 46 countries – the second highest amount in our organisation's history.



Welthungerhilfe employees in front of the head office in Bonn

Welthungerhilfe was also able to register an increase in grants from institutions in 2008: we received about €105 million from, amongst others, the federal government, the European Commission, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the World Food Programme and the American government. We see this as an acknowledgement of the quality of our work.

From the outset it has been Welthungerhilfe's aim and mission to lead people out of poverty by helping them to help themselves. By giving them support for increasing their agricultural revenues or for generating an additional income, and by facilitating their access to markets through the building of roads, we are giving them the opportunity to lead autonomous lives in the future – but we will also be there for them if they suddenly find themselves in acute need.

When the devastating hurricane Nargis swept over the coastal region of Myanmar last May, we were one of the few aid organisations able to be on the spot providing aid in the immediate aftermath of the disaster, and we supplied more than 40,000 people with food, blankets and hygiene packs (please also see the project example on page 6).

In the past year there has been much public discussion about the transparency of aid organisations and the proper use of donations. We feel ourselves duty bound to provide transparent reporting and to demonstrate accountability – towards both our private and public donors, but also towards our partners in the southern developing world and the people in our project countries. It is on this basis that we have taken stock of the past year, and we hope that this annual report will meet your expectations.

We sincerely thank all our donors for their generosity, commitment – and trust! Now more than ever we need to help those who through no fault of their own have been pushed to the very edge of survival. And you are contributing towards this mission for the future!

B. Dieckmann

Bärbel Dieckmann
President

H.-J. Preuß

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß
Secretary General

Africa country information 2008



- Total number of project countries in Africa: 21
- Total number of projects in Africa: 113
- Total value of projects in Africa: € 76 Million

In 2008, project funding in Africa was as follows:

- 16 emergency aid projects totalling € 28.4 M. (2007: 6 projects, € 19.6 M.)
- 24 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 15.6 M (2007: 25 projects, € 16.5 M.)
- 45 rural and regional development projects totalling € 24.3 M (2007: 43 projects, € 29.6 M).
- 10 social integration and education projects totalling € 2.8 M (2007: 14 projects, € 3.3 M.)
- 2 projects to promote structures in civil society totalling € 1.6 M (2007: 4 projects, € 0.2 M)
- 5 health and HIV/AIDS projects totalling € 1.2 M (2007: 4 projects, € 0.1 M.)
- 11 other projects totalling € 2.1 M (2007: 10 projects, € 2.3 M)



Cooking pots and a bucket to fetch water – this girl was given basic essential household items for her family in a Welthungerhilfe distribution operation.

AFRICA

EMERGENCY AID IN SUDAN: SAVING LIVES AND GIVING PEACE A CHANCE



The context

For decades a civil war raged in Sudan between the North and the South of the country. After it ended, in 2003 fighting broke out in the Darfur province in the west of the country. Since then, looting, rape and the destruction of homes have spread fear and terror in Darfur.

Welthungerhilfe has been operating in Sudan since the drought in the mid-1980s. It works there in accordance with the LRRD principle (Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development). This concept represents a linking of emergency aid, reconstruction and long-term development cooperation. Emergency aid is provided only for as long as absolutely necessary to save people's lives. But even in this phase, acting together with the people, Welthungerhilfe tries to start long-term reconstruction and development-focused projects. In this regard Welthungerhilfe concentrates above all on support for agriculture, the securing of food supplies, and the supply of drinking water.

Our work

Since the situation in Darfur is still disastrous, Welthungerhilfe primarily provides emergency aid there, by supplying food to over 500,000 people. In conjunction with our Sudanese partner, KAEDS (Kutum Agricultural Extension and Development Society), in 2008 food and household utensils were distributed in villages and refugee camps. Those affected received amongst other things grain, sugar, and oil, and also plastic tarpaulins, buckets, blankets, sleeping mats and mosquito nets for their emergency shelters. In addition, small children and breast-feeding mothers received high-protein food supplements. Furthermore, Welthungerhilfe helped women to build energy-saving clay ovens to save them having to make as many dangerous trips out of the village or the camp to gather firewood.

Our successes

In 2008 the security situation in Darfur was exceptionally difficult. Despite this, Welthungerhilfe was able to ensure that the food provided actually reached the 500,000 people in need. This was the only way of improving most people's health and saving many from starving to death. Those villagers who have their own land received seeds and agricultural implements. In this way, people were able to produce their own food locally. The building of energy-saving clay ovens which was introduced in recent years has now become self-sustaining, and women who are interested can now produce these for themselves without further assistance from Welthungerhilfe.

Our plans

The political conflict in the Darfur region has not been resolved and the prospects for a lasting peace are uncertain. More than four million people are affected by the civil war in Darfur. Welthungerhilfe plans to continue its activities: the people should also receive support when peace eventually returns and their home villages can be rebuilt, in order that they can live securely, free from hunger and poverty.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/sudan-fakten-hintergrunde-geschichten.html



In Liberia growing rice is essential for survival. A large amount of it still has to be imported. Welthungerhilfe trains people in how to plant the crop correctly.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN LIBERIA: SECURING PEACE THROUGH NEW LIVELIHOODS



The context

The civil war in Liberia lasted for 14 years and cost the lives of 270,000 people. The country has been recovering only slowly since the end of the war in 2003. United Nations estimates assume that over 80 per cent of the farmers were driven from their homes. The fighting has led the country into a disastrous state: 80 per

cent of the population lives on a maximum of a dollar a day, and of these, 52 % must even survive on only half a dollar per day. Life expectancy is 41.4 years and the unemployment rate is 85%. A whole generation has not received a normal school education.

Our work

Welthungerhilfe has been involved in Liberia since 2003. The "reintegration and reconstruction" programme which was started in 2005 is intended to improve the lives of the displaced persons and refugees who have returned home. In the three provinces of Grand Gedeh, River Gee and Sinoe in the south-east of the country, former fighters are being reintegrated into society by means of training courses.

The programme comprises five components overall: agriculture, infrastructure, hydraulic engineering and sanitary installations, basic skills training (in cooperation with the Danish aid organisation, Ibis), and support for the victims of sexual abuse (in cooperation with medica mondiale). Welthungerhilfe's work is bringing real improvements to the lives of 15,000 farming families.

Our successes

Many important advances have been made: People are settling permanently in the region again and cultivating their land. Over 5,000 small-scale farmers have received training, and they have received implements and improved seeds. 280 hectares of paddy fields have been laid out, numerous fishponds built, and 1,000 hectares of overgrown cocoa plantations have been brought back into production. Welthungerhilfe has reconstructed 220 kilometres of roads, and built 20 schools, 230 wells and over 1,000 latrines. Thanks to the wells, 30,000 people now have access to clean drinking water, and 1,800 young people are benefiting from a primary education programme where they have learned to read and do arithmetic. But the reconstruction of the infrastructure also has another positive side effect: returnees find employment opportunities – which drives up purchasing power in the region.

Our plans

In order to bed down the positive changes which have been started for the long-term, it is intended to continue the programme until 2010. However, there continues to be a lack of adequate food and of regular sources of income. Some rice still has to be imported at high cost. Some villages still cannot be reached for parts of the year and have neither wells nor latrines. Therefore, Welthungerhilfe and its project partners are concentrating on working with the people in the region to provide further support for agriculture and to build up the infrastructure once again.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html



ASIA

Asia country information 2008



- Total number of project countries in Asia: 16
- Total number of projects in Asia: 132
- Total value of projects in Asia: € 35.4 Million

In 2008 project funding in Asia was as follows:

- 22 emergency aid projects totalling € 8.9 M (2007: 7 projects, € 2.8 M)
- 20 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 5.1 M (2007: 32 projects, € 8.7 M)
- 67 rural and regional development projects totalling € 17.9 M (2007: 58 projects, € 9.4 M)
- 7 social integration and education projects totalling € 0.3 M (2007: 8 projects, € 0.4 M)
- 8 projects to promote structures in civil society totalling € 1.1 M (2007: 13 Projects, € 2.1 M)
- 8 other projects totalling € 2.1 M (2007: 10 projects, € 2.9 M)

After the devastating cyclone Nargis 40,000 people received the basic essentials for survival: tarpaulins, tools, food and hygiene articles.

EMERGENCY AID PROJECT IN MYANMAR: THE AFTERMATH OF NARGIS



The context

Welthungerhilfe has been working in Myanmar, which is ruled by a military regime, since 2004. The most urgent problems to be solved are food security, reconstruction of infrastructure and the creation of self-help structures. Working together with our local partner, Metta Development Foundation, we are also helping

former opium growers to build a new livelihood for themselves. To add to the difficult situation in the country, on 2nd May 2008 tropical storm Nargis arrived, turning the south coast into a scene of devastation. With wind speeds of over 190 kilometres per hour and heavy rainfall, the cyclone swept across the country killing about 138,000 people and making hundreds of thousands homeless. Without protection, food or water, the victims were dependent on quick help.

Our work

Following the cyclone the government in Myanmar was at first hesitant to accept the aid offers of various international organisations. But eventually Welthungerhilfe received clearance and started work straight away. Food and relief items were distributed, assistance was given with the supply of water, and refuge shelters were built. As was agreed with other aid organisations, Welthungerhilfe supplied 76 particularly inaccessible villages to the south of the town of Bogale. This region in the Irrawaddy Delta, which was severely affected by the cyclone, lies about 90 km south-east of Rangoon and can only be reached by boat.

Our successes

More than 40,000 people in 9,200 households received food, kitchen utensils, tools, tarpaulins and hygiene articles. Over 900 refuge shelters were built, drinking water reservoirs were cleaned and water jugs were distributed. Even as food supply deliveries were still in full swing Welthungerhilfe made a start on long-term measures. Many people have lost everything they possessed before the disaster. Welthungerhilfe distributed toolkits to enable those affected to rebuild their houses. Roads, schools and hospitals were repaired or rebuilt.

In addition, Welthungerhilfe supplied farmers with seed, fertiliser and tools. Fishermen received rods, nets, tools and materials for processing the fish. All Welthungerhilfe's measures are aimed to help people to

help themselves: they secure not just the immediate survival of those affected, but also a regular long-term income for them.

Our plans

To safeguard the relief measures already carried out, Welthungerhilfe plans to build additional refuge shelters, schools and latrines in 2009. Drinking water quality is to be improved by fencing off the fresh water ponds and through the distribution of water filters, so that fewer illnesses will occur. In addition, support is to be provided for the rearing of livestock, for seed banks, and for helping villages manage their own affairs. And finally, people will be given training on how to act in the event of another storm.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN SRI LANKA: THE COMMUNITY PULLS TOGETHER



The context

At the start of the 1980s the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka between the Sinhalese majority population and the Tamil minority escalated. Since then, the island in the Indian Ocean has suffered from the violent clashes between the country's government and the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) who are fighting for an independent Tamil state in the North and East of the country. The fighting has just flared up again in 2009, particularly intensely this time. About 100,000 people have fallen victim to the conflict to date. Thousands have had to leave their homes. The effects on the economy are catastrophic. The cost of living is constantly increasing so that people can now barely afford such basic items as seeds or fertiliser.

Our work

Since 1994 Welthungerhilfe, together with its Sri-Lankan partner organisation, Sewalanka Foundation, has been providing support to families in the north of the country which have been affected by the war. But working for peace is also important in this crisis-ridden country. By providing guidance in non-violent communication and through community work we aim to help improve relationships between the people. Currently Welthungerhilfe is sponsoring a project covering over 30 villages in the north of the island in the Vavuniya, Mannar and Anuradhapura districts. Fortunately, the project area is far enough away from the recent fighting and the work can continue unabated. The project provides support to Tamil, Muslim and Sinhalese communities affected by the war who returned to their old villages towards the end of the 1990s, or which have been newly settled in the region.

Our successes

In 2008 more than 500 small-scale farmers and their families in the villages received rice and seeds, fertilisers, agricultural implements and goats. But that was not all: in order for them to be able to make the best use of the aid supplies the farmers were given training courses. They learned how to achieve better harvests and how to raise goats successfully. In order to further links between the farmers and government agencies, the activities were agreed with the Ministry for Agriculture. It is necessary for the people to have a second source of income in addition to agriculture. Therefore they were given training in processing their agricultural products, such as for instance the preserving of vegetables, the breeding of crabs, and also sewing courses were provided.

Our plans

In 2009, 150 people taking part in the courses will be supplied with the appropriate equipment for starting up small businesses. This may be pots and bowls for making confectionery or a bicycle for transporting dried fish. In order for the project to be sustainable, existing village structures must be utilised. For this purpose key figures such as religious leaders and village officials are trained in conflict resolution and the promotion of democracy. In addition, through the founding of savings groups the people are motivated to plan longer-term economic activities.



The goats are vaccinated in cooperation with the state veterinary authorities.

ties. The project aims to strengthen trust in non-violent action and dialogue, and to change deeply rooted patterns of thinking. In this way we can increase success in the fight against poverty in the long term.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html

LATIN AMERICA

EMERGENCY AID IN CUBA: ONE STORM FOLLOWS ANOTHER



The context

Since the disintegration of the confederation of socialist states in 1989, Cuba's struggle to cope with the difficult economic situation has intensified. Low incomes and shortage of food are the direct consequences for the people of Cuba. In addition, Cuba is plagued by devastating hurricanes every year which threaten people's lives and their livelihoods. In 2008 three hurricanes swept across the island and wreaked about ten billion US dollars worth of damage (which is about 20 per cent of the gross domestic product). The province of Pinar del Río in the west of the island was hit by two hurricanes in quick succession: winds of up to 230 kilometres per hour and heavy rainfall destroyed most of the houses and agricultural buildings in the countryside. Many animals were killed and the harvests were largely destroyed.

Our work

The reconstruction of the infrastructure necessary for agriculture in Pinar del Río was the main aim of a six-month Welthungerhilfe emergency aid project. This was the first EU-supported project since the resumption of cooperation with Cuba. As an initial emergency measure, about 600 families were provided with mattresses and plastic barrels for storing drinking water. At the same time, we tackled the organisation of building materials for reconstruction. Consultations with the Cuban government turned out to be time-consuming, and the ubiquitous scarcity of materials and lack of transport capacity made the situation in Cuba considerably more difficult. Nevertheless, Welthungerhilfe succeeded in getting enough ma-

terials for reconstruction, such as cement or corrugated metal sheeting, into Pinar del Río. Then, storage facilities were organised in each community for the materials, and the members of the cooperatives were given training for its distribution. In addition, they were given advanced training in how to build their houses to withstand storms.

Our successes

Up to the end of the project period at the start of 2009, 600 homes were repaired or rebuilt, as were 450 cow-sheds, and also milking-parlours and greenhouses. This secured the jobs of 955 members of eleven cooperatives, and at the same time the livelihood of their families. Due to the improved supply of food which is now possible once more, about a further 195,000 people are benefiting indirectly from the project.

Our plans

After the emergency aid project was able to alleviate the worst of the suffering, Welthungerhilfe is planning various measures as from May 2009 to further improve agricultural production. We intend to spend about € 1.3 million on training and materials. Disaster forecasting will also be an important component of the measures. About 150 people should receive training in how the cooperatives can better prepare for future hurricanes. They should also learn how agricultural infrastructure and production can be better protected in the event of future hurricanes through the choice of appropriate technologies. Because the next hurricane is definitely coming.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html



The hurricane left a trail of destruction in its path. Thanks to Welthungerhilfe 600 homes and 450 cow-sheds were able to be rebuilt.

Latin America country information 2008



- Total number of project countries in Latin America: 9
- Total number of projects in Latin America: 47
- Total value of projects in Latin America: € 8.1 Million

In 2008 project funding in Latin America was as follows:

- 7 emergency aid projects totalling € 1.9 M (2007: 5 projects, € 1.5 M)
- 6 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 0.9 M (2007: 5 projects, € 1.2 M)
- 26 projects for rural and regional development totalling € 4.1 M (2007: 38 projects, € 10.8 M)
- 1 social integration and education project totalling < € 0.1 M (2007: 5 projects, < € 0.1 M)
- 3 projects to promote structures in civil society totalling € 0.3 M (2007: 1 project, € 0.2 M)
- 0 health and HIV/AIDS projects totalling € 0.0 M (2007: 1 project, € 0.2 M)
- 4 other projects totalling € 0.9 M (2007: 2 projects, € 0.6 M)



Time for fun and games too: Normally many children in Cusco, Peru have to work in harsh conditions. Lessons give them back a bit of their childhood, and play encourages their creativity.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE ANDES: GIVING CHILDREN A FUTURE



The context

Official school enrolment figures for the four countries of the Andes region vary between 89 per cent (Colombia) and 97 per cent (Bolivia and Brazil). But the reality is frequently different. Often children must enter service as street sellers, shoe-shiners or domestic maids. That frequently means working under tough conditions,

with minimal pay and usually bad treatment. Without a proper school- and vocational education these young people will not however be able to feed their families in later years – a vicious circle with no escape. In addition, many children grow up under difficult family conditions. Fathers abandon their family, leaving behind overburdened mothers with no regular income who do not manage to give their children any sense of emotional security. Violence is ever-present, consumption of drugs and alcohol is the order of the day, and many children drift into violent youth gangs.

Our work

In order to offer children and young people better and more secure prospects for the future, between 2005 and 2008 Welthungerhilfe carried out a collaborative support programme in La Paz and Chochabamba (Bolivia), Cusco (Peru), Fortaleza (Brazil) and Medellín (Colombia). The work was implemented by local partner organisations, and concentrated on three main target areas: the children and young people themselves, who were mentored by trained educational professionals. They received academic and vocational training. In addition, courses were held which trained the young people as disseminators of information and advice to their peers, and which made them aware that they need not simply accept violence. But the programme was also aimed at the children's teachers and parents. They were given instruction in teaching methods and providing hygiene education, as well as being made aware of the rights of

children. The third target group were the project partners themselves who through exchanging information amongst themselves, improving their skills and networking are now in a better position to advise their governments on the implementation of the rights of children.

Our successes

Over the last three years 2,800 children and young people received regular mentoring and took part in the educational/ vocational training activities. A further 4,000 young people were able to be at least partially helped and supported within the framework of the programme. About 900 teachers, education specialists and parents took part in training sessions on information and advice work and children's rights. After the training sessions the parents were able to understand their children better and to support them, because they were more aware of the needs and rights of their children. The project partners' lobbying and networking work also produced successes. In Bolivia, for instance, the inclusion of alcohol and drug abuse prevention measures in communal development plans was achieved.

Our plans

At the end of 2008 it was decided to continue the project. By 2011 it is intended to provide mentoring and training for a further 3,500 children and young people. In addition, a further 15,000 people from schools, families and public administration should benefit from activities such as further education courses and events. Furthermore, it is intended to strengthen the cooperation between the local partner organisations themselves. We are providing support for our partners from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia and Peru to actively exert an influence on politics so that lasting improvements can be made to the life circumstances of the children and young people in their countries.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html

MILLENNIUM VILLAGES: THE WORLD OF TOMORROW

Kongoussi, Gandiji Songha, Mabote and San Andrés lie far apart from each other on different continents. But one thing connects them: they are all Welthungerhilfe Millennium Villages which have decided to work on their own initiative to fight against hunger and poverty in the period up to 2010.



In Ethiopia cattle are used for threshing teff, a cereal similar to millet, because there are no machines for the harvest.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To eliminate extreme poverty and hunger
2. To secure primary education for all children
3. To promote sexual equality and to strengthen the role of women
4. To reduce child mortality
5. To improve the health of mothers
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. To safeguard ecological sustainability
8. To build up a global development partnership

When, after the start of the new millennium, 189 heads of state and government in New York agreed on a joint Millennium Declaration, this was a step in the right direction. They agreed upon joint, and measurable, goals for combating poverty on a worldwide basis up to 2015: significant basic pre-conditions for human development such as primary education, the combating of transmissible diseases such as HIV/AIDS or malaria, the improvement of mothers' health, or the safeguarding of ecological sustainability were uniformly defined by means of targets and indicators so as to make development measurable.

This was the starting point for Welthungerhilfe in 2005: on the basis of many years' practical experience in the fight against poverty and hunger, we decided to show that the objectives are

achievable. 15 villages / rural regions in Africa, Asia and Latin America are being supported for five years as “Welthungerhilfe Millennium Villages” to use their own initiative to drive forward village development. The first self-replicating effects are already being seen: several neighbouring towns are benefiting from the dynamism and know-how of the Millennium Villages. For instance, around the Sodo region in Ethiopia or Kongoussi in Burkina Faso, where neighbouring towns now also have functioning drinking water wells and irrigated vegetable fields.

All the villages agreed at the outset to achieve selected Millennium Objectives by the year 2010. What is special about this approach is that the population decided based on their local situation what measures they wanted to use to actually achieve these Millennium Objectives. These measures are based on the principle of help to help oneself. For Welthungerhilfe's work this means:

- those in need get direct help
- self-help initiatives receive advice and financial support in order to be better able to carry through their own interests and if applicable to network with each other
- partner organisations in developing countries receive support in implementing project activities, with organisational development and lobbying activities vis à vis their government.

Wherever possible, Welthungerhilfe works together with local partners: for instance with the non-governmental agency Community Development Service Ethiopia in Ethiopia, the Center for World Solidarity in India, or the Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación in Bolivia.

The special thing about the Millennium Villages is that regular consultations and workshops enable progress to be documented and developments to be monitored once a year in all locations. In Kongoussi for example – in 2008 the inhabitants said their situation was better than in the previous years. Above all they rated as progress the construction of the schools and accommodation for teachers in three communities, the sale of vegetables cultivated on irrigated land during the dry season, and wells with clean drinking water. However, they wanted to receive even more intensive agricultural advice and more small loans for revenue-generating activities. So far, most Millennium Villages have reported that they are on target for the achievement of their objectives. At the start of 2008 Sodo received an award from the district administration for its current initiative as part of a “tourist day” attended by high-ranking officials, and it was presented as a role model on television.

Further information on the Millennium Villages initiative can be found at www.welthungerhilfe.de/millenniumsdoerfer.html



The inhabitants of Kongoussi received agricultural advice on animal husbandry and marketing.

THE MILLENNIUM VILLAGE IN BURKINA FASO



The context

Burkina Faso is one of the poorest countries in the world. The majority of the population derive their living from agriculture, and more than half of the approximately 14 million inhabitants must survive on less than a dollar a day. Barely 13 per cent of the meagre soils in Sahelland are cultivable. Kongoussi Millennium Village, with about 3,800 inhabitants in the communities of Boalin, Tangaye and Yalka is situated on Burkina Faso's central plateau. There is a lack of higher-yielding seeds and sufficient specialist advice to increase the meagre agricultural yields. Therefore many men go to look for work in towns or neighbouring countries. The women stay behind, and the daily pressure of work they are under in the struggle to survive increases further.

Our work and our successes

The fight against hunger and poverty (Millennium Objective no. 1) is of paramount importance in Kongoussi. 175 inhabitants, including 120 women, have already received agricultural advice on the rearing and marketing of small livestock. In cooperation with banking cooperatives, about 250 people have received micro-credit loans, of which half were women. In addition, 32 composting units have been built for increasing the fertility of the soil, and about 1,200 fruit trees and 6,500 other trees have been planted in the course of reforestation (Millennium Objective no.7). For a more balanced diet and for the marketing of surpluses, in each of two villages four hectares of land were given over to irrigated cultivation of vegetables during the dry season.

Each village now also has a school (Millennium Objective no. 2) and living quarters for teaching staff, as well as latrines and school wells. 250 impoverished school children were provided with educational materials. Meanwhile, all three villages have new drinking water wells (Millennium Objective no.7); in order to maintain and use them sustainably, water committees have been trained – 36 people in total. Over 800 energy-saving ovens were produced and introduced into households.

Our plans

The provision of drinking water in the Millennium Village has improved significantly; even the neighbouring town, Nongsoum, has received a well thanks to generous financial support from partners such as the town of Düsseldorf. The school enrolment rate has already increased due to the building of the schools. Further fields were opened up for irrigated cultivation of vegetables in the “off-season” (dry season); erosion protection measures and agricultural advice are now intended to secure successes achieved to date, and to serve as a model for further activities.



The locations of all the Welthungerhilfe Millennium Villages can be found on the world map on pages 18 and 19.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/burkinafaso-kongoussi-millenniumsdoerfer.html

MARKETING: WE CAN'T DO IT WITHOUT YOUR DONATIONS



The banner for the "Powered by you" advertising campaign.

Even if public donors contribute by far the largest share of our income, it is only by means of private donations that Welthungerhilfe is able to operate. They make a decisive contribution to our success in two areas: on the one hand Welthungerhilfe does not receive the total costs of a project from public support monies. The organisation must bear a share of these costs itself, and this share is financed by means of donations. On the other hand, donations can be used in a flexible manner where they are needed at short notice – even without public funding, since by no means all essential tasks are publicly funded.

As regards fundraising publicity work, Welthungerhilfe benefits increasingly from cooperations and partnerships with businesses, foundations, registered organisations, and associations. Here too, they have a dual use: These cooperations bring in large revenues and additionally act to increase people's level of awareness of Welthungerhilfe, because often public campaigns are their central focus, and these reach many more people than "just" the direct partners.

Rapid response after the disaster

In emergency situations, getting aid in quickly is decisive. Donations by private individuals, businesses and foundations enable Welthungerhilfe to act speedily and efficiently. For instance, after cyclone Nargis raged over Myanmar in May 2008 (see also page 6), Daimler Benz and the RTL-Foundation each provided €100,000 for providing urgently needed supplies to the people, and for the subsequent reconstruction. The Arcanum Foundation not only donated € 50,000 for the alleviation of this disaster, it also agreed with Welthungerhilfe to set up an emergency aid fund which over the next three years should grow to € 500,000. The money in this fund increases Welthungerhilfe's ability to act in the event of disasters. Together with the many tens of thousands

of donations from the population at large, this resulted in the collection of about six million euros, which Welthungerhilfe was able to use to alleviate life-threatening situations.

Trust is important

Despite an impressive total sum of over € 37 million, Welthungerhilfe is very aware of where this money comes from. The organisation does not see it as an amount of 37 million, but € 10 plus € 50 plus € 20 plus € 100, and so on and so forth. And each of these donations – sent by an individual, collected by those working in an honorary capacity, or 'run up' by a Run for Life school – is necessary for the overall result. And not just once, but over and over again, for years and years. Welthungerhilfe's capital in this area is the trust which people place in the organisation because they know that the donations entrusted to it will be spent prudently. But in spite of all the trust it is also important to communicate the effect of the donations. Welthungerhilfe must nevertheless inform people of the practical effect their donations have, that they improve people's lives, for instance by means of donation information bulletins because they cannot find this out by themselves. The constant provision of information is therefore a core element of our work.

Long-term work

Welthungerhilfe puts its faith in a relationship with its donors which is laid down for the long term and nurtured on the same basis, and not in chasing the "quick buck". The building up of trust and commitment costs time and money, and its success is not reflected immediately in the revenue income. But over the long term it is the best way, because the project work is also set up on a long-term basis. And despite all our hopes for a significant improvement in the life circumstances of millions of people who have to live in hunger and poverty, they will still be reliant on the solidarity of people here in Germany for a long time to come.

All these measures, such as mail shots, project reports and project visits, posters, media support, internet presence, donations administration, publications, events, lectures, exhibitions and much more besides are expensive. In 2008 Welthungerhilfe spent € 7.3 million on the various forms of fundraising and publicity work and on replies to our donors. This produced € 142.50 million of essential aid for millions of people suffering from hunger and poverty. Welthungerhilfe believes this expenditure is money well invested.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/aktionen.html



The “India State Hunger Index” was presented in New Delhi: it was drawn up to supplement the World Hunger Index, and it studies the food situation in India.

POLITICAL WORK: FOOD BEFORE FUEL

Hunger crisis, food prices and bio-fuels

In 2008 the number of people without sufficient food worldwide increased to 963 million. One cause of this increase was, amongst other things, the exploding price of foodstuffs. The hunger crisis and food prices were therefore at the centre of Welthungerhilfe's development politics work. As early as spring 2008, the organisation set out a 10-point plan for overcoming the hunger crisis, and this served as the basis for the content of numerous public appearances, as well as for in-depth participation in political discussions. Bio-fuels production also played a part – even if its relative importance was/is disputed – in the increase in food prices. In this area, Welthungerhilfe was able to win acceptance for its stance on the political promotion of bio-fuels: at the end of 2008, the target figures for the admixture of bio-fuel were revised downwards by the EU and the German Federal Government, thereby giving food security precedence over the production of agricultural fuels. Now discussions are continuing with the aim of using bio-fuels for supporting and developing small-scale farming businesses.

World Hunger Index 2008

The crisis in food prices was also a central theme of the third World Hunger Index 2008 (WHI). The publishers – the International Food Policy Research Institute IFPRI, Welthungerhilfe and the Irish organisation, Concern, – described the current food supply situation in the report and commented on approaches to resolving the hunger crisis. In 2008 the report was for the first time presented in New Delhi simultaneously alongside the presentations in Washington, Berlin and Dublin. In India it was above all the “India State Hunger Index” drawn up in addition to the report which drew an overwhelming response from the world of politics, science and the media. The report got as far as the Indian parliament where its contents and the conclusions to be drawn from it were discussed. In 2009 the main focus of the

WHI will be on “Gender equality and hunger”; a country study is also planned once again.

The right to food

Welthungerhilfe partner organisations from India and Bolivia have submitted to the FAO and to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights in Geneva, shadow reports on the implementation of the right to food by their governments. The UN committee has undertaken a comparison of the government reports and the shadow reports and has adopted recommendations by civil society. Now support is being provided for the organisations to demand the implementation of the recommendations by their governments. Beforehand, Welthungerhilfe and associated organisations had provided advice to the partners on the setting up of an appropriate system.

Outlook

Although food prices have thankfully fallen again, primarily due to the good harvests, markets are still extremely susceptible to external influences. In addition, it is not possible to say with certainty what the consequences of the financial crisis will be on food prices and on food security. However, it must be assumed that the revenues the developing countries obtain from foreign remittances, exports, and also from state development aid, will fall. A consequence of this could be reduced investments in rural development. In the run-up to the 2009 elections to the European and German Federal parliaments Welthungerhilfe will therefore campaign against a reduction of either European or German development aid funds in the years ahead. It will pay very special attention to ensuring that rural development finally receives the status it deserves in international cooperation. For the battle against hunger is decided in the countryside.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/themen.html

OVERVIEW OF 2008

January: Getting moving to move things forward ! The central theme of the BVE's (German Foodstuffs Industry Federal Association) benefit event at the 73rd Green Week in Berlin in 2008 was also taken literally by the then Minister for Agriculture, Horst Seehofer, (on the left in picture) and the acting mayor of Berlin, Klaus Wowereit. The Minister demonstrated his motivation by accepting the invitation from Ingeborg Schäuble (on the right in picture), the then chairperson of Welthungerhilfe, and Jürgen Abraham, the chairman of the BVE. His task: cycling for a good cause. 1,800 celebrities, schoolchildren and trade fair visitors pedalled their way over about 6,000 kilometres during Green Week. Overall, they raised almost € 30,000 which went towards Welthungerhilfe's Millennium Village project in Benin.



February: Great excitement in Rwanda: At the beginning of February, Horst Köhler, the Federal President of Germany and patron of Welthungerhilfe, visited the Base-Kiryango Valley Millennium Region. The statesman was accompanied by a German delegation of over one hundred people. This visit was to mark the official opening of the primary school in Muyunzwe. In 2006 and 2007 ten new classrooms were built here for over 1,000 school children using contributions from Welthungerhilfe and the Rhineland-Palatinate/Rwanda Partnership Association.

March: In March, Welthungerhilfe held its exhibition "15 Villages, 8 goals. 1 world. Welthungerhilfe's Millennium Villages" in Deutsche Wirtschaft's (German Economics Institute) offices in Berlin. The hosts were the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. [Federal Association of German Industry] (BDI) and the Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände [German Employers' Association] (BDA), which are both Welthungerhilfe member organisations. Jürgen R. Thumann, the BDI's then President (on the right in the picture), opened the exhibition.



April: The global hunger crisis and the explosion in the food prices were a central theme of development politics discussions in 2008. That's why Welthungerhilfe drew up a 10-point plan for politicians, the media and the public for overcoming the hunger crisis. In the plan, Welthungerhilfe demands that politics at both the national and international level should place agriculture and food security at the centre of efforts.



May: In Rwanda on 1st May – Labour Day – exemplary employers were given awards for the first time. The prize for the best employer in the South Province went to Welthungerhilfe. The result was also broadcast on the television news. Showing their delight at the presentation of the certificate were (from left to right in the picture) Andree Ndejuru – Welthungerhilfe employee; Agriculture Minister, Christofe Bazivamo; and the two Welthungerhilfe employees, Sabine Schliephake-Sombda and Petra Klein.

June: As in 2006 and 2007, Welthungerhilfe was again a partner in the DKB [Deutsche Kreditbank]-ISTAF International Athletics Stadium Festival held on 1st June 2008 in the Berlin Olympic Stadium. For each centimetre cleared in the men's pole vault final, the DKB-ISTAF organisers donated one euro for Welthungerhilfe's "Matuu Vision Orphan's Centre" in Kenya. This raised a very pleasing amount of €12,325! In this, the third year of the successful partnership, the donations are already being used to support as many as 172 children, in order to build a larger canteen and a new kitchen.



July: On the 18th of July almost 17,000 children entered the Ostalb Race in order to run laps for Rwanda. A total of 143 schools from the local district took part in this event on behalf of Welthungerhilfe. Their aim: To 'run up' as much money as possible for the Millennium Village in the Base-Kiryango valley in Rwanda. The starting pistol for the race was fired by the head of the district administration, Klaus Pavel, and Ingeborg Schäuble, Welthungerhilfe's then chairperson. Over 800 classes started the race simultaneously across the entire Ostalb district, and they raised € 34,236.

August: At the end of August, the city of Düsseldorf along with Welthungerhilfe, celebrated the Jan-Wellem festival. Welthungerhilfe was not just represented with a stand at the festival in the historic town. We beat the publicity drum loudly with two stage shows – highlighting our partnership with the town of Düsseldorf and our commitment towards the Kongoussi Millennium Village in Burkina Faso. The vocal duo, Marshall & Alexander, (see picture) were the star attraction of the Jan-Wellem festival. They performed a benefit concert on behalf of Welthungerhilfe before an audience of several thousands.



September: In September 2008 a round-table discussion was held on the theme “Model child or problem child? The federal government's civil crisis prevention action plan under the microscope”. The event was jointly organised by Welthungerhilfe and the Heinrich-Böll foundation in Berlin, and was attended by about 100 representatives from civic organisations, the federal parliament and ministries, including Winfried Nachtwei, the Alliance90/Green Party member of parliament (see picture). The aim of the event was to focus increased attention once more on the possibilities of civil crisis prevention measures.

October: For over 40 years, Welthungerhilfe Week has been a campaign highlight around World Food Day on 16th October. This year too, Horst Köhler, Welthungerhilfe's patron and the Federal German president, went on television to urgently call upon people to get involved during the “Week” in the fight against hunger and poverty: “Across the world, almost a billion people do not have enough to eat. The fight against hunger and poverty remains one of humanity's great tasks”. The wide range of initiatives undertaken during the “Week” showed that every person can do something. At the harvest festival at the Domäne Dahlem open-air museum in Berlin there was tango music and hot waffles. In 2008 the Lohr housewives group again organised their street collection on behalf of Welthungerhilfe, which has now almost become a tradition. And in Rostock there was the “Multicultural Night” – fun for young and old alike. The “Welthungerhilfe Week” was the highlight of the year's joint initiatives in Düsseldorf, our partnership city. Under the slogan “Welthungerhilfe – Düsseldorf reaches out”, the town laid on a varied programme in aid of Burkina Faso. For example, the Rhine local transport authority supported the partnership with its colourfully decorated tram, the “Kongoussi-Express”. The tram will be in service on various routes in Düsseldorf until the middle of 2009, providing publicity for Welthungerhilfe. And the impressive “Naabas” photographic exhibition by the photographer Jean Dominique Burton (on the right in the picture) provided very special insights. His large-format pictures show traditional African kings and village headmen. Reflecting the town's partnership status he presented his pictures to the people of Düsseldorf on the promenade by the river Rhine.



November: Ingeborg Schäuble has been a key influence on Welthungerhilfe's development over the last twelve years in her role as chairlady of the board. In November a farewell ceremony with full honours was held for her. The prelude to this was a reception given by the municipality of Bonn in the Old Town Hall on the 19th of November. A week later the grand official leaving party was held in the French Cathedral in Berlin. About 300 invited guests from the world of politics, economics and science, as well as friends and Welthungerhilfe supporters, celebrated together with Ingeborg Schäuble (shown in the picture with the compere, Wolf-Dieter Poschmann), who was accompanied by her husband and four children.

December: In her role as Welthungerhilfe's new President, in her speech at the international conference “Politics against Hunger VII – The right to food is a human right” Bärbel Dieckmann demanded that both industrialised countries and developing countries should make significantly more efforts in the fight against the global food crisis. The conference was organised by the Ministry of Agriculture and was opened by the Minister for Agriculture, Ilse Aigner.



One of the first projects supported by Welthungerhilfe's Eco-Human fund is in the Gulf of Mannar in India, where support is given to the fishermen and mangrove forests are replanted.

FOUNDATION: CONSTANT GROWTH

The Welthungerhilfe foundation offers its supporters various models for getting involved, but the basic idea always remains the same: the capital amassed is maintained, and the yields from it support Welthungerhilfe's project work. In this way the foundation provides a permanent financial contribution, and thereby contributes to the stability of project financing.

Thanks to the support of numerous donors, the foundation's capital was increased further in this, its tenth year. The foundation's capital stock increased at the end of 2008 in comparison to the previous year by € 1,066,548 to a total of € 21.8 million. The number of earmarked foundation funds increased by six new funds to an overall total of 16. In addition, six donors set up trusteeship foundations, so that the number of these increased in 2008 to a total of 17. Eighty lenders let their money "work" for people in developing countries by providing loans to the foundation.

Ten years of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation

The foundation celebrated its tenth birthday in Düsseldorf with the event "Personalities and Responsibilities" as part of the year's partnership between Welthungerhilfe and the regional capital, Düsseldorf. Personalities such as Angela Erwin, the daughter of the late mayor of Düsseldorf; Regina van Dinther, the President of the North-Rhine Westphalia regional assembly; Peter Hesse, the founder of the Peter-Hesse Foundation; Brother Matthäus Werner and Dr. Albert Otten, honorary directors of the Welthungerhilfe foundation, each outlined their personal motivation in a panel discussion. As varied as the people themselves were, the reasons for their commitment were all similar: to support the cause of disadvantaged people and to help them help themselves – both in regional initiatives as well as in projects in distant countries. The

foundation also used the Düsseldorf Founders Day to explain to visitors the variety of opportunities that exist for getting involved in Welthungerhilfe's work.

New approaches to current challenges

An example is the EcoHuman Welthungerhilfe Fund for Biodiversity and Sustainable Development. This foundation fund was set up based on a private initiative together with the foundation, and through its choice of projects it links the fight against hunger and poverty to the safeguarding of biological diversity. EcoHuman is one of Welthungerhilfe's future funds by means of which anyone can contribute to the safeguarding of the ecological foundation of mankind's existence on a lasting basis.

Expansion of roadshows

Following the five events which took place in 2008 on the topic of "Good reasons for establishing a legacy", the series is being expanded in 2009 due to the high level of response it generated. To date, over 800 participants have used the opportunity of getting free information on things to consider when drawing up a will. Initially, up to twelve events are planned for 2009.

Further information can be found at:



Stiftung Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
Tel.: 0228 2288 – 600
info@stiftung-welthungerhilfe.de
www.stiftung-welthungerhilfe.de

ALLIANCES HOLD FIRM

Alliances are an important element of Welthungerhilfe's political work – they are the only way of using synergies to make our work more efficient. Welthungerhilfe participates actively in various strategic alliances. An example of alliance collaboration is Welthungerhilfe's participation in the discussion about the “Paris Declaration on the Effectiveness of Development Aid” as part of our European partnership with Alliance2015.



The Paris Declaration is one of the most important innovations of recent years in the field of development cooperation. It was signed in 2005 by more than 100 donor countries, international organisations and developing countries, and last year it was developed further by means of the “Accra Action Plan”. It contains five principles against which state development aid must be assessed: increased autonomy for developing countries; adapting donor support better to the strategies and procedures of partner countries; better coordination (“harmonization”) amongst the donors themselves; results-focused management; and reciprocal duty of accountability as regards development outcomes.

Non-governmental organisations from both North and South have taken – and are taking – part in the discussions on the Paris Declaration, because the implementation of the declaration will have a significant impact on their work and on the work of their partner organisations. Welthungerhilfe has worked on the theme of “effectiveness” primarily within the framework of its European partnership Alliance2015. Firstly it made successful representations to the effect that in developing countries the Paris Declaration is not just a subject for governments, but that real autonomy also always pre-supposes collaborative involvement in the development process by other parties – e.g. parliaments and civil society organisations. Secondly, Alliance2015 is supporting partner organisations in demanding more openness from their own governments about the use of development aid. And thirdly, the seven members of Alliance2015 have formulated principles which should make their own “interventions for development and social change more effective”. These principles are based on the five principles of the Paris Declaration, but they are supplemented by other indicators. In this way the autonomy of partner organisations in developing countries should be promoted by focusing cooperation even more strongly on the requirements of populations living in poverty. In order to improve coordination amongst the members of the alliance, not only are more offices abroad to

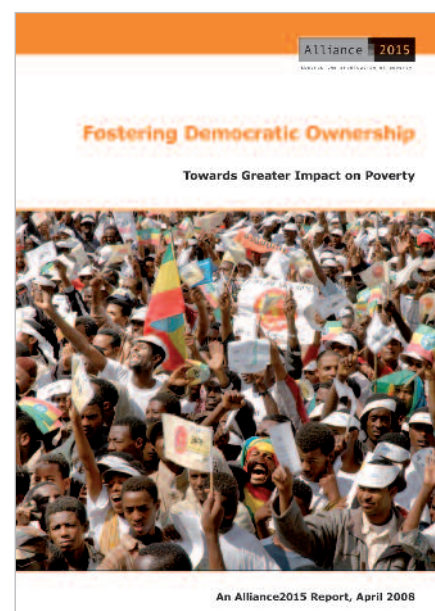
be shared, but strategic planning and implementation will also be undertaken on a joint basis.

For the members of Alliance2015 – ACTED/France, People in Need/Czech Republic, HIVOS/Netherlands, Concern/Ireland, Ibis/Denmark, CESVI/Italy and Welthungerhilfe – Alliance2015 is the organisational framework for improving cooperation, and thereby improving the effectiveness of their work. Acting together, the organisations have significantly more negotiating power than any single organisation; together they have a wealth of experience with successes and failures in programme work; in addition, they pursue very similar objectives. And they have experience of co-operation; in 2008 there were more than 60 cooperation projects – ranging from joint offices and joint campaigns to projects carried out on a joint basis.

In the years to come, Alliance2015 members will further intensify their cooperation to a significant degree – targeting those areas where synergies are possible and can be expected to have a greater effect. This will apply particularly with regard to work abroad, but also as regards representing our interests to the European Union.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/buendnis-entwicklung-hilft.html

www.alliance2015.org



“Fostering Democratic Ownership: Towards Greater Impact on Poverty” – Alliance2015 report on the effectiveness of development aid

HOW WE HELP WORLDWIDE

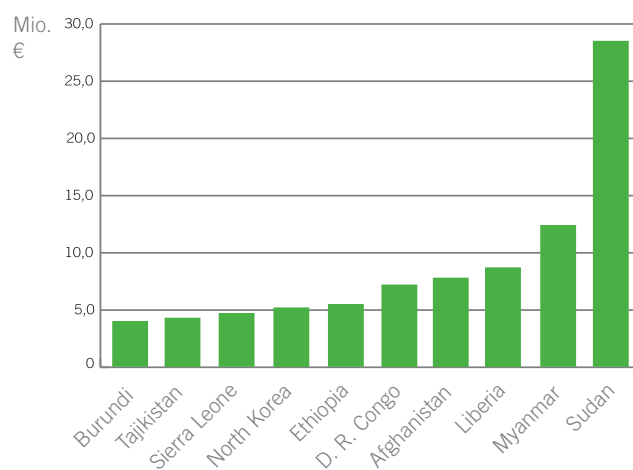
In 2008 Welthungerhilfe carried out 298 overseas projects in 46 countries.





THE TOP 10

Six of the top-10 countries are in Africa. As in previous years, by far the largest amount of funding is allocated to Sudan. This is due to the continuing crisis situation - 500,000 people are still being supplied with absolutely basic necessities. Myanmar comes next: in 2008 funds were provided for reconstruction following the devastating cyclone Nargis.



LIST OF PROJECTS

COUNTRY	PROJECTS RECEIVING IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT FUNDING IN €	FUNDING ORGANISATIONS	CONTENT OF PROJECTS - KEY WORDS
LATIN AMERICA / CARRIBEAN				
Bolivia	6	178,031.21	AA, BMZ, EC	Millennium Village, agriculture, land rights, local business promotion, children's rights
Brazil	1	0.00		children's rights
Dominican Republic	1	-57,925.73*	BMZ	emergency aid, poverty reduction
Ecuador	4	413,082.22	BMZ, EC	Millennium Village, drinking water supply, protection of mangrove forests, local business promotion, children's rights
Haiti	10	2,849,240.80	BMZ, EK, WFP, other	agricultural irrigation, drinking water, emergency aid for flood victims
Colombia	1	-442.07*	BMZ	children's rights
Cuba	9	2,570,584.73	Alliance2015, EC, other	sustainable agriculture and forestry, poverty reduction, emergency aid measures following hurricane, support for civil society structures
Nicaragua	6	1,360,002.31	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC,	Millennium Village, disaster prevention, poverty reduction, emergency aid and post-hurricane reconstruction, coffee cultivation and marketing
Peru	9	836,605.74	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC, other	environmental protection, disaster prevention, forest management, urban agriculture, marketing support for small-scale farmers, children's rights, emergency aid
Regional		-1,000.00*		
Overall total	47	8,148,179.21		
AFRICA				
Angola	4	741,266.20	BMZ, EC, other	Millennium Village, food security, fight against Newcastle disease
Ethiopia	15	5,444,850.77	BMZ, EC, ADA, USAID, other	Millennium Village, food security, water and hygiene measures, animal feed, drought prevention, basic health, training centres
Benin	2	25,012.51	EC	Millennium Village, protection of resources
Burkina Faso	3	297,177.00	EC, other	Millennium Village, training for street children, protection of resources, food security
Burundi	4	3,932,009.08	BMZ, EC, WFP, other	food security, food supplies for primary schools, water and hygiene measures
Ghana	1	53,017.79		children's home and education for street children
Kenya	8	3,351,934.80	AA, EC, USAID	drinking water supply, humanitarian aid for internal refugees, support for a school for the deaf, expansion of an orphanage
Congo (DRC)	11	7,048,545.70	BMZ, KfW, EC, USAID,WFP, other	emergency aid for victims of war, poverty- and conflict reduction, road construction, food security, reintegration of former fighters, support for disabled children and for women and children injured by war, reconstruction of social infrastructure
Lesotho	1	10,792.29		support for children with HIV/AIDS
Liberia	5	8,564,459.47	BMZ, KfW, EC	water and hygiene measures, renovation of roads, rural development, food security
Madagascar	6	486,207.88	EC, WFP, other	Millennium Village, nutrition advice, agriculture, irrigation, drinking water supply
Mali	7	2,616,880.33	EC, WFP, other	agricultural development, schooling for nomadic children, support for cattle rearers, food security
Mozambique	12	2,665,824.53	AA, BMZ, EC, WFP, other	Millennium Village, emergency aid for victims of drought, emergency aid for flood victims, disaster prevention, vocational training
Rwanda	5	701,332.15	Netherlands government	Millennium Village, agricultural irrigation, erosion protection, road building, processing and marketing of agricultural products, support for orphans and children of impoverished families, building of primary schools
Sierra Leone	4	4,640,450.37	EC	food security, stabilisation of agricultural production, support for cocoa production, rural development, environmental protection
Zimbabwe	7	3,909,283.88	BMZ, EC	irrigation, rainwater harvesting, support for health facilities, crisis prevention
Somalia/Somaliland	3	1,443,385.51	BMZ, EC, other	emergency aid, food security
South Afrika	1	3,514.31		promotion of small businesses, support for a facility for the care of people with HIV/AIDS

COUNTRY	PROJECTS RECEIVING IMPLEMENTATION	PROJECT FUNDING IN €	FUNDING ORGANISATIONS	CONTENT OF PROJECTS - KEY WORDS
Sudan	11	28,381,064.99	BMZ, WFP, EC, USAID,	emergency aid, food supplements for children in refugee camps, food security, support for schooling, irrigation and flood protection
Tanzania	1	57,135.00		returning street children to their families, schooling for street children
Uganda	2	1,654,610.00	BMZ	agriculture, drinking water supply, reintegration of internal refugees
Overall total	113	76,028,754.56		

ASIA

Afghanistan	18	7,685,625.60	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC, gtz, World Bank, other	Millennium Village, community development, protection of water catchment areas, drinking water, emergency aid for drought victims, renovation of roads, rose oil production support for self-help structures
Bangladesh	1	-3,534.54*		
India	35	652,932.11	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC, other	2 Millennium Villages, strengthening of self-help groups, abolition of child labour, rural and agricultural development, emergency aid, disaster prevention, construction of schools, support for orphans, support for handi-capped people
Indonesia	7	792,963.59	ADB, Alliance2015, BMZ	reconstruction of social infrastructure following the tsunami disaster (schools, homes, wells etc)
Cambodia	7	687,815.89	BMZ, EC, other	Millennium Village, nature conservation, food security, agricultural advice, support for the victims of human rights violations, support for training centres
Kyrgyzstan	2	77,209.00	Alliance2015, EC, other	the fight against poverty, support for agricultural production
Laos	5	-45,498.77*	BMZ, EC, WFP, others	rural development, agricultural advice
Myanmar	17	12,276,384.04	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, DFID, EC, WFP, other	food security, drinking water and hygiene measures, construction of schools, emergency aid for the victims of natural disasters
Nepal	3	1,181,507.69	BMZ	food security, schooling, reconstruction aid for flood victims
North Korea	8	5,136,268.99	BMZ, EC	drinking water and hygiene measures, seed processing, improvements in fruit growing, funding for greenhouses
Pakistan	5	690,360.73	BMZ	reconstruction following the earthquake, trauma management programme, agricultural advice, disaster prevention, drinking water supply
Philippines		-5,937.42*		support for children
Sri Lanka	9	2,072,808.23	BMZ, EC	peace-keeping, support for social structures, food security, emergency aid for internally displaced persons, construction of schools
Tajikistan	14	4,183,317.01	AA, BMZ, EC, gtz, World Bank, other	Millennium Village, support for "eco-tourism", rural development, support for self-help initiatives, disaster prevention, emergency aid, food security
Uzbekistan	0	0.00	EC	promotion of small businesses
Vietnam	1	0.00	other	agricultural development
Regional		-22,404.81*		
Total number	132	35,359,817.34		
Pan-regional	6	2,150,238.87		Project management by head office, comprehensive quality control of project work both as regards content and financial management
Total abroad	298	121,686,989.98		

*: The list shows those projects which were under way as at 1.12.2008. Those countries are also listed where projects were carried out and completed before 31.12.2008. Savings in other projects are to be understood as "reflows" of monies which have been provided, but not required.

Countries with regional offices are shown in 'bold'.

Abbreviations used: AA – Foreign Ministry; ADA – Austrian Development Cooperation; ADB – Asian Development Bank; Alliance2015 – Alliance2015 partner organisations; BMZ – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; DFID – (UK) Department For International for Development; EC – EU Commission; gtz – Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit [German Society for Technical Cooperation]; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; Niederländische Regierung – Netherlands government; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WFP – World Food Programme

FINANCES

BALANCE SHEET AT 31ST DECEMBER 2008

Assets	31.12.2008	Previous year
	EUR	EUR
A. Fixed assets		
I. Intangible assets		
1. Software	694,619.11	676,958.74
2. Deposits paid	41,547.96	0.00
II. Tangible Assets		
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	653,936.67	592,904.47
III. Financial assets		
1. Participating interests	256,054.97	256,054.97
2. Securities and loan notes	24,584,131.92	27,777,608.05
	26,230,290.63	29,303,526.23
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	124,597,652.90	128,263,224.50
2. Assets from gifts and legacies	93,270.85	95,889.18
3. Other assets	1,112,617.01	1,452,602.03
II. Cash	35,985,772.12	28,173,957.85
	161,789,312.88	157,985,673.56
C. Prepayments and accrued income	48,745.76	66,560.35
	188,068,349.27	187,355,760.14

GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual financial statements of Welthungerhilfe are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) with voluntary application of supplementary rules for large corporate entities as set out in sections 264 ff., HGB.

Value-added tax (VAT) is included in the cost of fixed assets and in expenses except where the organisation is able to deduct input VAT.

Accounting policies

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less any depreciation, which is charged in accordance with German tax law, and less any impairment charges recognised under the third sentence of section 253 (2), HGB.

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis except where a shorter estimated useful life is considered appropriate in the context of a specific project.

For assets with a cost price of between 150.00 EUR and 1,000.00 EUR, a compound item was created which is depreciated over 5 years.

Due to the distortions in the international financial markets, and in contrast to the previous year, securities forming part of the financial assets are valued in accordance with the moderate lower of cost or market principle. This led to total reductions in depreciation of 759,000 EUR. Hidden reserves are included for an amount of 301,000 EUR.

Accounts receivable and other assets as well as cash are stated at face value. Identifiable risks are appropriately taken into account by means of value adjustments.

Foreign-currency accounts receivable are translated at the buying rate, using the lower of the rate at the inception date of the receivable or the balance sheet date.

Reserves are built up, used and dissolved in accordance with statutory requirements and the Welthungerhilfe charter.

Welthungerhilfe funds designated for co-financed projects, for improvements to Welthungerhilfe's external structures and for non-co-financed projects not subject to contractual agreement are accounted for in the project funding special reserve. The organisation's own funds account for 48.8 percent of total project funds for co-financed domestic projects, and 18 percent for co-financed foreign projects.

Provisions are built up for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks. The amount built up is the estimated amount required to settle the obligation.

Accounts payable are stated at their settlement amount.

Foreign-currency accounts payable are translated at the selling rate, using the higher of the rate at the inception date of the payable or the balance sheet date.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The previous year's figures are given in brackets.

Assets

A. Fixed assets

I. Intangible assets

These consist of purchased and depreciated software in the amount of € 736,000 (€ 677,000).

Liabilities	31.12.2008	Previous year
	EUR	EUR
A. Reserves		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	13,300,000.00	13,300,000.00
II. Project funds reserve	3,597,000.00	2,200,000.00
III. Non-designated funds reserve	10,853,000.00	10,353,000.00
	27,750,000.00	25,853,000.00
B. Project funding special reserve	30,247,324.70	25,086,410.79
C. Provisions		
1. Tax provision	0.00	25,000.00
2. Other provisions	3,891,800.00	2,785,000.00
	3,891,800.00	2,810,000.00
D. Payables		
I. Grants relating to designated, not yet drawn upon, co-financing funds		
1. Domestic	767,253.24	411,497.00
2. Foreign	92,696,163.56	79,759,015.10
II. Project accounts payable	30,463,558.11	50,099,838.82
III. Trade accounts payable	1,590,203.83	2,631,230.07
IV. Other accounts payable		
1. Donor loans	69,696.93	70,696.93
2. Obligations assumed in connection with gifts and legacies		
Accounts payable	0.00	70,968.72
3. Sundry other accounts payable	591,871.09	562,624.90
	126,178,746.76	133,605,871.54
E. Accruals and deferred income	477.81	477.81
	188,068,349.27	187,355,760.14

II. Tangible assets

These consist of € 339,000 (€ 280,000) in depreciated IT hardware, € 222,000 (€ 234,000) in office fixtures, fittings and equipment and € 93,000 (€ 79,000) in other assets. Project-funded tangible fixed assets abroad are accounted for with projects.

III. Financial assets

1. Participating interests

The organisation holds approximately 10 percent of the ordinary share capital of Dritte-Welt-Shop Gesellschaft für Entwicklungsförderung GmbH ('DW Shop').

2. Securities and loan notes

In accordance with data from the organisation's computerised medium-term budgeting system, € 23.6 million (€ 25.5 million) in securities and € 1.0 million (€ 2.3 million) in loan notes are shown under fixed assets. Such instruments are normally held to maturity. Fixed-interest securities and investment funds are invested in with the aim of obtaining a market rate of return with low exposure to risk.

B. Current assets

I. Accounts receivable and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations Most of the € 124.6 million (€ 128.3 million) in grants receivable at the balance sheet date relates to co-financed projects as follows: European Union € 44.6 million

(€ 51.2 million), United Nations € 31.7 million (€ 28.0 million), German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development € 17.6 million (€ 14.9 million), and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) € 10.4 million (€ 11.8 million). Non-cash grants are stated at market prices. The € 3.7 million reduction in total accounts receivable is due to large payment receipts in December.

2. Assets from gifts and legacies

These primarily relate to two apartments originating from a gift, recognised as assets at appraised market value plus transaction costs and depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with section 7 (4) of the German Income Tax Act (EStG). The remaining assets in this item relate to legacies recognised as assets at a nominal amount. Any gain on disposal of such assets is recognised in the corresponding year as income from donations and bequests.

3. Other assets

The € 1,113,000 (€ 1,453,000) figure for other assets mainly consists of € 249,000 (212,000) amounts receivable from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, € 232,000 (€ 384,000) in interest accruals for securities, time deposits and current accounts, € 214,000 (€ 371,000) amounts receivable from the tax authorities.

>> II. Cash

Welthungerhilfe funds assigned to current projects but not yet needed are invested as time deposits to obtain a market rate of return with low exposure to risk. Such funds are paid out to meet current needs as budgeted. Foreign-currency holdings are stated at weighted average transfer exchange rates and advance payments are calculated at the same rates.

The increase in cash to € 36.0 million (€ 28.2 million) is due to the redeployment from securities to time deposits. The cash total includes € 12.9 million (€ 12.3 million) in special accounts set up for public grantors (such accounts are usually credited with large sums at the year-end), € 12.7 million (€ 11.0 million) in foreign project accounts, and € 10.4 million (€ 4.9 million) in domestic time deposits and in bearer bonds.

Liabilities

A. Reserves

I. Bequeathed funds reserve

The bequeathed funds reserve consists of funds available to the organisation on a long-term basis.

II. Project funds reserve

This reserve was created for projects started in 2009.

III. Non-designated funds reserve

€ 500,000 was credited to the non-designated funds reserve to safeguard Welthungerhilfe's institutional operating capacity.

B. Project funding special reserve

The special reserve amounting to € 30.3 million (€ 25.1 million) is made up as follows: € 21.1 million (€ 17.8 million) Welthungerhilfe own funds

for projects co-financed by public grantors; € 1.5 million (€ 1.8 million) Welthungerhilfe own funds for improvements to external structures; and € 7.7 million (€ 5.5 million) for domestic and foreign projects carried out autonomously without outside grants.

C. Provisions

Other provisions

The provisions amounting to € 3.892 million (€ 2.785 million) are mainly formed for project risks € 1.278 million (€ 1.278 million) (to offset possible exchange rate losses); € 891,000 (€ 776,000) redundancy payments legally required abroad to staff who leave the organisation; and various amounts payable to staff € 774,000 (€ 505,000).

D. Accounts payable

I. Grants relating to designated co-financing funds not yet drawn upon

These relate to public funds used for projects carried out autonomously by Welthungerhilfe. Non-cash grants are stated at market prices.

II. Project accounts payable

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

III. Trade accounts payable

These mainly consist of accounts payable for supplies to foreign projects, settled within their due dates in the new year. The amount varies according to the size and nature of projects currently in progress.

IV. Other accounts payable

Donor loans can be withdrawn at one week's notice.

The sundry other accounts payable mainly relate to interest payable on grants, travel expenses and fees still to be settled, and VAT.

Analysis of accounts payable (€ thousand)	31.12.2008	< 1 year	>1 year	> 5 years
1. Grants relating to designated co-financing funds not yet drawn upon	93,463	72,450	21,013	0
2. Project accounts payable	30,464	17,132	13,332	0
3. Trade accounts payable	1,590	1,590	0	0
4. Donor loans	70	70	0	0
5. Sundry other accounts payable	592	592	0	0
	126,179	91,834	34,345	0

In relation to accounts payable relating to designated co-financing funds not yet drawn upon there exist sureties to the value of € 5,299,000.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 2008

		2008	Previous year
	EUR	EUR	EUR
1. Donations and grants			
a) Donations, bequests and allocated fines	37,055,177.90		31,719,687.80
b) Net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation	257,658.50		219,746.20
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	101,852,727.40		93,585,560.60
Foundations and private charities	3,105,824.54		3,675,929.77
d) Grants from cooperation partners	111,326.42		3,140.38
		142,382,714.76	129,204,064.75
2. Other income		805,679.74	552,426.65
3. Project funding			
a) Foreign	-108,655,123.26		-103,594,674.98
b) Domestic	-2,411,222.74		-2,594,002.83
		-111,066,346.00	-106,188,677.81
4. Staff costs			
a) Wages and salaries			
Domestic staff	-6,444,537.01		-5,853,432.86
Foreign staff	-12,282,740.49		-11,759,309.01
b) Social security, pensions and other employee benefits			
Domestic staff	-1,480,836.19		-1,443,356.31
Foreign staff	-1,861,556.32		-1,797,630.52
		-22,069,670.01	-20,853,728.70
5. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments			
a) On non-current intangible assets and tangible assets	-511,553.33		-543,726.39
b) Assets from gifts and legacies	-2,618.33		-2,618.33
		-514,171.66	-546,344.72
6. Other expenditure		-8,844,820.45	-7,437,990.92
7. Income from participating interests and sponsoring		804,383.00	764,251.72
8. Other interest and similar income		1,232,673.08	1,485,280.04
9. Write-downs on securities		-833,340.39	-468,182.66
10. Interest and similar expenditure		-102.07	-98.35
11. Net income before changes to reserves		1,897,000.00	-3,489,000.00
12. Transfer to bequeathed funds reserve		0.00	-1,020,000.00
13. Transfer to non-designated funds reserve		-500,000.00	-143,000.00
14. Transfer to project funds reserve		-3,597,000.00	-2,200,000.00
15. Transfer from project funds reserve		2,200,000.00	6,852,000.00
16. Net income for the year		0.00	0.00

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Income

Donations and grants

Project activities are funded entirely from donations, net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation, public and private institutional grants, and grants from cooperation partners.

Donations increased by € 5.4 million to € 37.1 million (€ 31.7 million), to which, amongst others, the donations for the flood disaster in Myanmar contributed. The total is made up of € 35.6 million (€ 29.9 million) in cash donations; € 1.1 million (€ 1.6 million) in income from bequests; € 0.3 million (€ 0.2 million) in fines; as well as € 0.1 million (€ 0.0 million) allocations from cooperation partners. As regards income from the administration of bequests, in the previous year there was a large individual bequest of € 500,000 to be recorded.

Public grants, have increased by € 8.3 M to € 101.9 M (€ 93.6 M).

Project grants from foundations and private charities now only amount to € 3.1 million (€ 3.7 million).

Other income

The other income of € 806,000 (€ 552,000) mostly consists of € 335,000 (€ 272,000) in exchange rate gains on foreign grants and projects; € 124,000 (€ 106,000) in income from disposals of securities; € 118,000 (€ 16,000) sponsoring and licensing income; and € 110,000 (€ 62,000) from the dissolving of provisions and payables. The increase of the sponsoring and licensing income is a result of increased cooperation in operations.

Income from participating interests and sponsorship

The income from participating interests result from the sponsorship fees and the organisation's share of net income from the DW Shop for the 2007/2008 financial year. There was an increase of € 40,000 compared to the previous year.

>>

Other interest and similar income

Other interest and similar income mainly consists of € 1,135,000 (€ 1,382,000) in interest on securities and € 139,000 (€ 140,000) in interest on time deposits, less accrued interest of € 73,000 (€ 39,000). The reduction in interest on securities is due to the redeployments to funds and time deposits.

Expenditure

Project funding

This item relates to commitments in the form of contractual and non-contractual obligations entered into for approved projects in developing countries and for domestic projects in accordance with the Welthungerhilfe charter. Funding for foreign projects increased by € 5.1 million to € 108.7 million (€ 103.6 million),

Wages and salaries

These include the domestic project and administration areas as well as the employees abroad who are employed directly by the head office. The wages and salaries expenditure increased by € 0.5 million to € 12.3 million (€ 11.8 million). Local project staff with local employment contracts are accounted for in project funding expenditure. Staff costs include € 408,000 for pension provision.

Other expenditure

Other expenditure mainly consists of € 5,090,000 (€ 4,572,000) for public relations; € 804,000 (€ 89,000) allocation to provisions; € 692,000 (€ 679,000) for rent and premises; and € 656,000 (€ 719,000) for IT.

Other mandatory disclosures

Other financial obligations

Based on the remaining terms of the contracts involved, amounts owed under rental contracts and leases for the years to 2018 amount to an annual average of € 514,000 (€ 487,000), of which € 399,000 (€ 379,000) is owed to Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

Contracts worth up to € 2,506,000 (€ 3,350,000) are still to be entered into for projects which have already been approved internally but for which only partial contracts have so far been signed with project partners. The figure for contracts still to be entered into was thus reduced by € 844,000 in 2008.

Software maintenance agreements amount to € 136,000 (€ 110,000) a year.

Workforce (Average over the year)

	2008	Previous year
Domestic workforce		
Unlimited-term contracts	121	94
Limited-term contracts	55	71
	176	165
Expatriate workforce	179	174
Total workforce	355	339

Pay scales for full-time staff

The gross annual pay of full-time staff is made up of a monthly salary, an annual bonus (13th month's salary) and employer's contributions to a pension plan.

Gross annual pay

Directors: up to € 115,000
Group Heads: from € 58,000 to € 77,000
Desk Officers and Programme Managers: from € 44,000 to € 57,000
Administrators: from € 37,000 to € 43,000
Secretaries, assistants and other trained staff: from € 29,000 to € 36,000

The above figures do not include employer's statutory social insurance contributions. An additional amount of € 90 per month is currently paid for dependant children up to age 14.

Association governing bodies

The general assembly elected the following as members of the honorary Supervisory Board on 27th November 2008:

Bärbel Dieckmann (President)
Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer (Vice-President)
Norbert Geisler (Director of the Finance Committee)
Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen
Dr. Stephan Reimers
Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

Members of the executive Board of Directors

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß (Secretary General)
Manfred Hochwald (Director Programmes Department)
Martina Dase (Director Marketing Department)

Management

In 2008, up to 27th November, the business of the association was managed by the Secretary General, Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß in accordance with the instructions of, and on behalf of, the Board of Directors.

Proposal for the appropriation of net income

Management proposes that the net income amount of € 500,000 remaining after reversal of the project funds reserve from the previous year should be transferred to the non-designated funds reserve.

Bonn, 28th April 2009

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß
Secretary General

Manfred Hochwald
Director Programmes
Department

Martina Dase
Director Marketing
Department

We have issued the 2008 annual financial statements (balance sheet, income and expenditure account, notes to the financial statements and management report) with an unqualified auditor's report. Düsseldorf, 29th April 2009

BDO

Deutsche Warentreuhand
Aktiengesellschaft
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

ppa. Kemmer
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Public Auditor)

Dr. Rolff
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(German Public Auditor)



The management report (Lagebericht) is available for download from: www.welthungerhilfe.de/ueber_uns.html



INCOME 2004 TO 2008

In 2008 donations amounted to € 37.1 M, showing a significant increase compared to previous years.

Institutional grants in 2008 amounted to € 105.0 M (previous year € 97.3 M). The leap in income for 2005 and 2006 was a result of special factors, in particular the tsunami and the situation in Sudan.

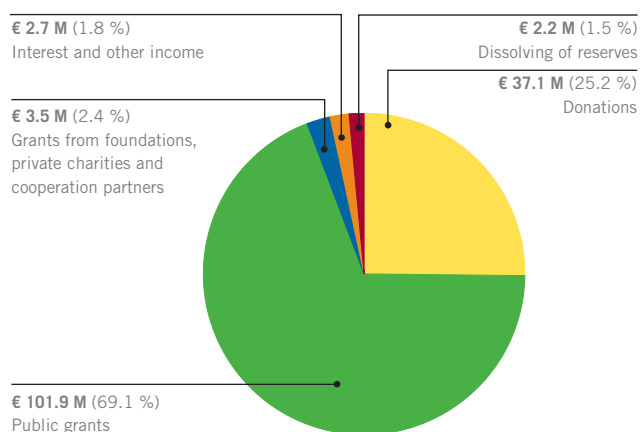
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE

	2008 Total	Project funding abroad	Project monitoring abroad	Campaigns and educational work	Fund-raising and general PR	Administration
Project funding						
a) Foreign	108,655,123.26 €	108,655,123.26 €				
b) Domestic	2,411,222.74 €			2,152,789.24 €	258,433.50 €	
Staff costs	22,069,670.01 €	11,886,304.27 €	5,087,175.70 €	1,864,306.37 €	1,576,748.59 €	1,655,135.08 €
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	514,171.66 €		257,085.83 €	94,093.41 €	79,696.61 €	83,295.81 €
Other expenditure	8,844,820.45 €					
Fund-raising and general PR					5,090,231.97 €	
Other (rent, IT costs etc.)			1,081,659.30 €	574,324.16 €	331,065.50 €	1,767,539.52 €
Interest and similar expenditure	102.07 €					102.07 €
Total 2008	142,495,110.19 €	120,541,427.53 €	6,425,920.83 €	4,685,513.18 €	7,336,176.17 €	3,506,072.48 €
in %	100.0%	84.6%	4.6%	3.3%	5.1%	2.4%
Previous year total	135,026,840.50 €	114,894,153.08 €	6,435,246.28 €	4,574,142.81 €	6,646,617.97 €	2,476,680.36 €

The presentation is based on guidance on fund-raising and administrative expenditure published by Deutsches Zentralinstitut für soziale Fragen (DZI) [German Central Institute for Social Issues], Berlin. In accordance with this guidance, € 4,930,340.39 in write-downs on securities and allocation to reserve were not included.

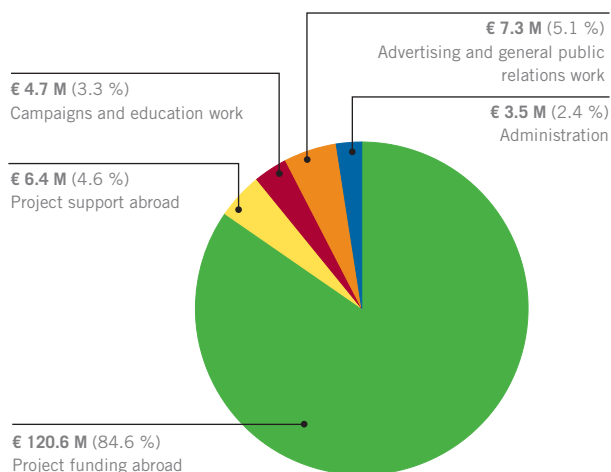
INCOME AND CHANGES IN RESERVES 2008

€ 147.4 M



EXPENDITURE 2008

€ 142.5 M



WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

To alleviate hunger and poverty on a sustainable basis, Welthungerhilfe concentrates its project funding on a limited number of countries. Project funding is also restricted to measures for which Welthungerhilfe and its partner organisations demonstrably possess a high level of expertise. This approach ensures that donations and public grants are used efficiently and projects are carried out successfully.

INSTITUTIONAL GRANTS (IN € M)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
AA	2.8	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.7
ADA	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
ADB	0.0	0.0	5.9	0.5	0.8
Alliance2015	0.2	1.1	2.4	3.1	2.5
BMZ	18.5	22.9	13.0	16.6	23.2
- gtz	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7
- KfW	0.0	19.3	0.0	0.0	6.5
DFID	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9
EC	26.3	39.8	32.9	32.0	28.2
Netherlands Government	3.4	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0
USAID	2.5	3.5	1.7	3.5	2.7
World Bank	0.3	1.5	3.4	1.1	0.4
WFP	12.5	46.8	64.4	25.0	32.4
Other	2.5	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.9
Grants - total	70.6	140.9	130.2	97.3	105.0

Abbreviations used: **AA** – Foreign Ministry; **ADA** – Austrian Development Cooperation; **ADB** – Asian Development Bank; **Alliance2015** – Alliance2015 partner organisations; **BMZ** – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; **DFID** – (UK) Department For International for Development; **EC** – EU Commission; **gtz** – Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit [German Society for Technical Cooperation]; **KfW** – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; **USAID** – United States Agency for International Development; **WFP** – World Food Programme

Without private donations, results-focused project work is not possible; they are critical for Welthungerhilfe’s institutional independence. Thanks to the grants from large institutions such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the EU Commission, or the World Food Programme, Welthungerhilfe is however in a position to substantially fulfil its charter mandate.

If one compares 2004 with 2008 one sees that the income from institutional grants has risen from € 70.6 M to € 105.0 M, i.e. by roughly 50 per cent. The years 2005 and 2006 constitute special cases, since the tsunami occurred in this period and the situation in Sudan dramatically worsened – for both these special cases considerable sums were provided by various donors. Against this background the decline in 2007 and 2008 therefore means a return to the “planned” rate of growth. This is confirmed by the increase in donations in 2008 of € 7.7 M as compared to the previous year.

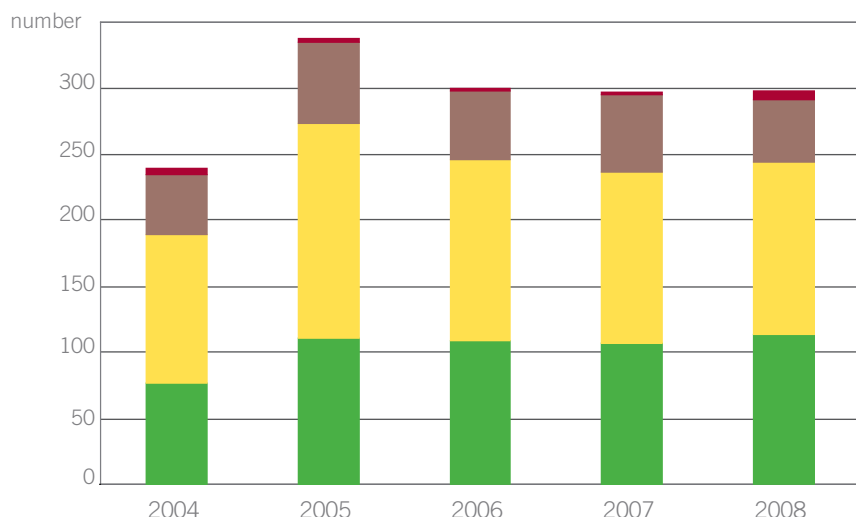
Over the last five years the Federal government, the Commission of the European Union, and the World Food Programme have been very important to our programme and project work. At the same time we have been able to acquire new donors meaning that the result for 2008 is shared across many “institutional” shoulders.

The development of income over recent years and the high number of public donors is not only an expression of Welthungerhilfe’s economic and political independence. It is also evidence of the recognised and required high quality of our programme- and project work.

Through direct contact with the donors at project sites and by means of the large number of regular audits of individual projects and of internal processes as part of so-called management audits, the institutional donors make an important contribution to improving Welthungerhilfe’s work.

In the spirit of a learning organisation, both the partners and Welthungerhilfe itself regularly analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of our work. In the interest of the donors and institutional funding providers, but above all out of a sense of responsibility to the people of the project countries, Welthungerhilfe believes itself obliged to maintain the high quality of its project work on a permanent and sustainable basis, and wherever possible to improve it.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF PROJECTS SINCE 2004

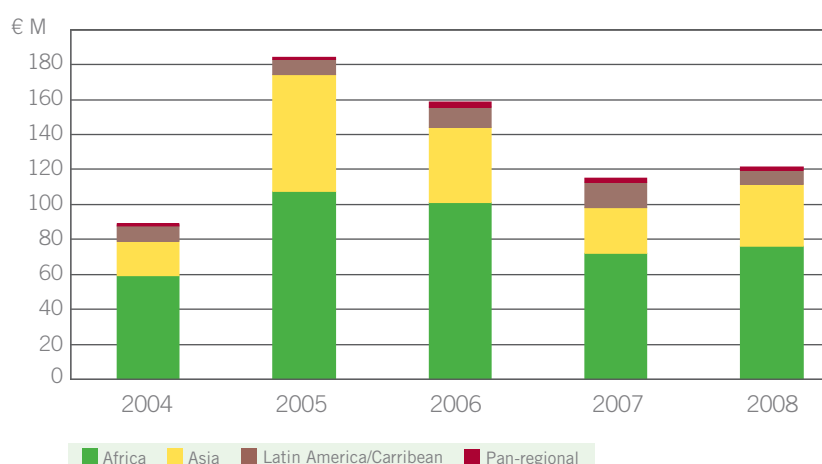


The constantly growing support for projects over recent years is reflected in the development in the number of projects carried out. Over the last few years there has been a slight increase.

Overall it can be seen that the increase in the number of projects lags behind the growth of project funding. The cause of this is the fact that individual projects are becoming larger.

The regional "overview" makes clear that the number of projects in Latin America/ the Caribbean is comparatively stable, whilst in Africa an increasing number of projects is being completed. Development in Asia was influenced in 2005 and 2006 in particular by the projects for supporting the victims of the tsunami.

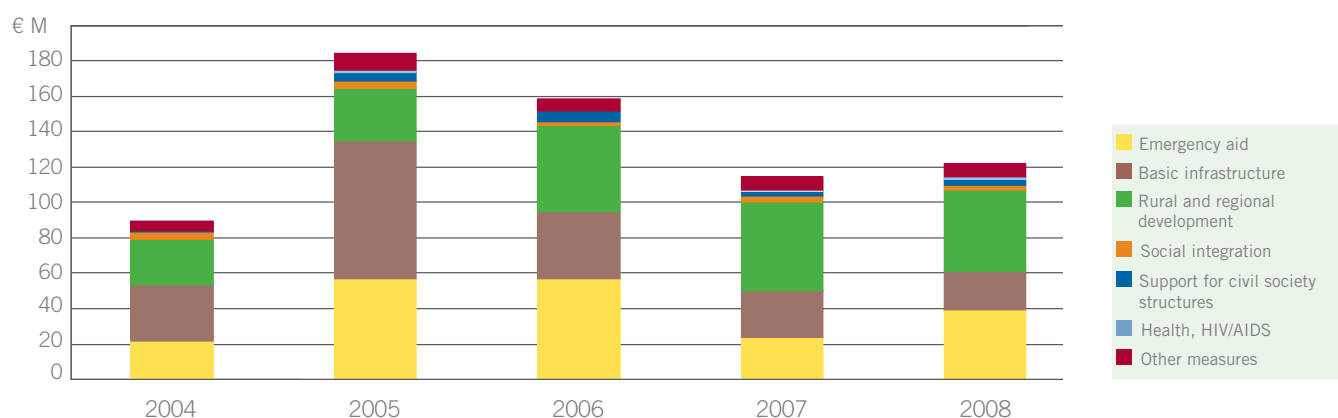
DEVELOPMENT OF REGIONAL SUPPORT SINCE 2004 (IN € M)



The adjusted size of financial resources for project development has continually increased in recent years, from € 89.2 M in 2004 to € 121.7 M in 2008. Here too, the special influence of projects to support the tsunami victims and the particular development in Sudan could be seen in 2005 (€ 184.1 M) and 2006 (€ 158.1 M).

The support for projects in the Latin America / Caribbean region is comparatively stable, whereas the funding in Africa and Asia has been continually expanded – with the exception of the trend-breaking years, 2005 and 2006. Alongside external factors, in particular disasters, increasing input in Africa and Asia is also the result of a conscious decision by Welthungerhilfe: 50 per cent of the donations available for project support are used in Africa, 30% in Asia, and 20% in Latin America / the Caribbean.

DEVELOPMENT OF SECTORAL SUPPORT SINCE 2004 (IN € M)



Welthungerhilfe has set itself the goal of reducing hunger and poverty on a sustainable basis. That is why the main focus of our work is in the areas of "rural and regional development" (such as support for agricultural production) as well as "basic infrastructure" (such as the construction of wells).

However, every year peoples' lives are acutely threatened by crises and disasters. Welthungerhilfe helps in this area with its "emergency aid projects". Since emergency aid situations cannot be foreseen, demand in this area varies considerably from year to year. Parallel to this, though

on a much smaller scale, Welthungerhilfe supports undertakings in the areas of: "support of civil society" (such as the setting up of self-help groups), "social integration" (such as the reintegration of former soldiers into society), and "health" (e.g. educational work on the subject of HIV/AIDS). Projects which are classed as "other measures" serve to ensure the quality of programme work.

A detailed examination of project work can be found on pages 20/21 of the annual report, and a general overview can be found at: www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html.

OUTLOOK FOR 2009



Supporting agriculture (as here in Cambodia) will still be one of the main areas of our work in 2009.

For 2009 Welthungerhilfe once again has big plans: to further decentralise programme work, to concentrate on key areas, and to do more to cushion the effects of climate change.

Decentralisation

Here, decentralisation means giving more responsibility and decision-making authority to Welthungerhilfe's staff abroad, both as concerns project planning and financial administrative processes. This involves putting into practice a significant outcome of the extensive organisational analysis (see page 34): to get even closer to the people we are dealing with in developing countries. And to establish closer contacts to project partners and representatives of organisations (such as the UN and EU) which support our work with public funds.

On the other hand, the Bonn head office will in future concentrate expert knowledge into central subject fields such as food security or well construction, train overseas employees in project management and finance and support programme offices in all matters which cannot be resolved locally. Technical advances are also helping to make this possible: our offices abroad are already

able to access the Welthungerhilfe intranet directly, and thanks to internet telephony they can telephone head office for free.

New country portfolio

In future Welthungerhilfe will concentrate on fewer countries in order to be able to make a correspondingly larger contribution to fighting hunger and poverty in those countries. The number of regional offices is being reduced from 18 to 13, and the number of project countries is being reduced from 46 in 2008 to something over 30. In 2009 there will be regional offices in the following countries; the countries served from these offices are shown in brackets: Peru (Bolivia, Ecuador), India (Sri Lanka), Tajikistan (Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan), Sudan, Mali (Burkina Faso), Nicaragua (Cuba, Haiti, Guatemala), Ethiopia (Somaliland), Kenya (Tanzania), North Korea, Uganda (Rwanda, Burundi, Congo), Liberia (Sierra Leone).

Then, in 2010, Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar will be managed from the regional office in Thailand, and Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique and Madagascar from the regional office in South Africa.

Overview of projects and their distribution

In 2009 it is anticipated that about 300 projects will continue to be supported and managed by Welthungerhilfe. The lion's share of funds available for project funding abroad will again be invested in Africa (50 percent), followed by Asia (30 percent) and Latin America (20 percent).

Central themes in Africa

East Africa has now been suffering for several consecutive years from the consequences of severe droughts. Therefore, in Ethiopia projects are to the fore which help the people to withstand the adverse conditions, such as by means of more drought-resistant seeds or devices for collecting the scant rain water. In Sudan the framework conditions are uncertain. However, Welthungerhilfe will do everything it can to ensure that supplies continue to reach about half a million refugees.

In the east of Congo, too, the security situation is also always unstable – despite this, the road-building projects which enable the population in this extremely fertile region to trade once more will be continued in 2009. In West Africa, Liberia and Sierra Leone are continuing to recover slowly from the devastating civil wars; reconstruction projects here allow returnees to make a new start. In Zimbabwe in southern Africa the cholera epidemic is far from being overcome; at health clinics the people are given water, sterilisation tablets, and in cooperation with the British organisation, Merlin, medical treatment as well.

Challenges in Asia

In Afghanistan the security situation remains dangerous, but the need for humanitarian aid is as great as ever. Another cold winter has hit the Hindu Kush area of the country hard, but at the same time there was too little snow to fill up the reservoirs in one of the driest countries on earth. Therefore, water supply is a central project focus. In Pakistan the reconstruction work following the serious earthquake in 2005 is coming to an end this year; likewise in Indonesia, where development projects were also carried out following the tsunami in order to improve the situation of the people on a lasting basis. In Myanmar there is no let-up in reconstruction following the violent tropical storm, Nargis.

In Cambodia and Laos new resource protection projects in 2009 are intended to safeguard the sustainable use of the forests. In India the emphasis is on supporting partner organisations which, as part of a strong civil society can also exert influence on their government. In North Korea, contrary to the American view, Welthungerhilfe does not believe that distributing 500,000 tonnes of rice will help the starving population. General conditions have improved to such an extent that the people are able to produce and provide for themselves if only the conditions are created for them to do so, such as through the provision of seeds and agricultural advice.

Main focus of work in Latin America

The global financial crisis also hits most developing countries hard. There is a danger that the industrialised countries will cut their development aid budgets. At the same time, government revenues are shrinking because fewer raw materials are being exported. This means that there are insufficient funds for urgently needed capital spending and another source of income is lost. Many people from developing countries have migrated to rich countries and send their earnings back home. If they can no longer do that because they have lost their job, this rips a hole in

the household budget. If they also have to return to their home country, they add to the legions of the poor. The pressure on the rural population, who are in any case already neglected, grows ever greater.

This is also affecting Latin America, where fewer and fewer people can rely on international money transfers from wealthy North America. In the countries of the Andes as well as in Central America, Welthungerhilfe is ensuring - where possible jointly with indigenous partner organisations - that the people's life circumstances are gradually improved through projects for food security, the supply of drinking water, or reforestation. The region is also severely affected by another global topic - climate change. Violent storms, but also droughts, are on the increase.

Ever since hurricane Mitch in 1998, Welthungerhilfe has been working on strategies to minimise the number of victims and the damage caused. Simple weather forecasting and communications systems in areas where there is neither electricity nor phones puts people who live there in the position to be able to get themselves to safety in good time.

Milestones of our work in Germany

The consequences of climate change and of the financial crisis are central themes of our lobbying here in Germany. The federal parliamentary elections in 2009 should not lead to global topics being pushed into the background. And despite all the problems that exist in Germany, we should not forget that millions of people in developing countries have to fight for their survival on a daily basis. Welthungerhilfe will therefore continue to campaign for Germany to meet its international obligations in the field of development cooperation. And it campaigns for the support of its donors in making a contribution to the fight against hunger and poverty.

OUTLOOK

Strategic economic planning in € M	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Plan
Donations and grants, bequests, Fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation,	34.0	35.6	37.4
Foundations and private charities	2.2	2.6	2.7
Public grants	83.0	87.1	91.5
Interest and similar expenditure	2.5	2.5	2.6
Net income	121.7	127.8	134.2
Project funding abroad	98.2	104.2	109.6
Domestic project funding	3.0	2.4	2.5
Staff costs	10.6	10.8	11.2
Depreciation/investments	0.7	0.6	0.6
Material expenditure	2.7	3.1	3.2
Marketing expenses	5.8	5.9	6.2
Total expenditure	121.0	127.0	133.3
Net income before reserves	0.7	0.8	0.9
Transfer to reserve	0.7	0.8	0.9
Net income after reserves	0	0	0

Welthungerhilfe's strategic goal is an average annual growth in donations of 5%. Private donations are indispensable for outcome-focused project work, and of central importance for Welthungerhilfe's institutional independence. In this respect the commitment of long-term donors, as well as the winning of new donors, is of particular importance. Complementing this aspect, the large donors area is being further expanded with professional assistance. We want to secure and expand the financing of our domestic work and programmes abroad by means of the above-average quality of our project work, effective and efficient administration, and also clear lines of accountability. The planned increases in income will mostly benefit our obligations as directly mandated by our charter, so that project funding will grow in line with increases in donations. On the other hand, staff costs, marketing expenditure and material costs will grow at a lower than average rate.

THIS IS HOW WELTHUNGERHILFE ENSURES QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY

For Welthungerhilfe, quality means carrying out successful projects that have long-term impacts – it owes this to its partner organisations and the people of the project countries. This work can, however, only be done with money from donors, supporter groups, businesses and public sponsoring bodies. Welthungerhilfe owes these groups a duty of accountability. Therefore, the safeguarding of quality and transparency is of overriding importance for the organisation. Various supervisory bodies and mechanisms guarantee that the organisation uses the money you have entrusted to it sensibly and efficiently.



All project measures (as here in Congo) are precisely documented.

Bodies

Welthungerhilfe is a registered association; its highest supervisory body is the General Assembly. Amongst the 26 members are all the parties represented in the Federal Parliament, the churches and important associations, which each send one delegate to the assembly which takes place once a year. The assembly signs off the business plan and approves the activities of the Board of Directors. The executive Board of Directors consists of three members, a chairperson (Secretary General), a Director Programmes Department, and a Director Marketing Department; they are responsible for the day-to-day running of the organisation. An honorary Supervisory Board of seven members supervises and advises the Board of Directors on a continual basis. In addition, there is an advisory committee of experts which comprises 20 scientists and practitioners acting in an honorary capacity (for the complete list of the members and experts as well as further explanations, please see p. 35). The experts review the programmes and projects in terms of their merits for funding and issue recommendations.

Audit

Welthungerhilfe has an internal auditing department which reports to the Secretary General as an administrative department, and whose rights and duties are set out in an audit body of rules. It monitors the projects to see whether monies donated are used appropriately and that the regulations (e.g. of public funding providers) are complied with. But the auditing department is also responsible for advising of the Secretary General and all the organisational units on financial and economic questions.

Evaluation

In order to evaluate the content of the projects Welthungerhilfe relies on independent evaluations by assessors who are recognised experts in their field. The results are published in summary on our web page. As an administrative unit the evaluation function also reports directly to the Secretary General.

Evaluation makes an important contribution to the ongoing improvement of our project work. Problems and successes are

analysed and the findings are reported back to the project workers. Increasingly, issues are also dealt with on an inter-departmental basis, for instance considering what preconditions must be met in order for “help to help oneself” to be made to work over the long-term.

Impact monitoring

Wells or schools are visible project outcomes. If, in conjunction with advisory elements such as, for example, health training or training courses in new methods of cultivation, they lead to people in the village being able to eat two meals a day instead of just one, and therefore no longer starving, then this is a good impact.

It is therefore a matter of connections (an example: a new well leads to fewer illnesses arising from contaminated water), which are, however, not always easy to prove. The aim here is to arrive at meaningful results by means of pragmatic actions. That is why in 2009 Welthungerhilfe set up a pilot project for systematically monitoring impacts. Detailed guidelines to the impact-focused planning of projects have been drawn up.

Controlling

Another innovation is the establishment of a central, independent Controlling Unit. It is assigned to the Finance and Administration Department and therefore independent from the marketing and/or programmes and projects units. It encompasses operative controlling, i.e. revenues, expenditure and other important information such as staffing levels. Strategic controlling also falls within this area. Welthungerhilfe has approved a strategy document for the period 2007 to 2011. Controlling has all the important information to hand which enables the board of directors to run the organisation in line with the strategic goals. The profit and loss account, balance sheet and budget are drawn up by the financial accounts department.

Quality management

Welthungerhilfe has decided to introduce a quality management system across the whole organisation. This uses the model of the European Foundation for Quality Management – which has now issued a specific version for development cooperation: EFQM-EZ. Trained employees of the organisation will help to ensure that processes are managed to the highest standards. To do this, they are refining standards and strengthening the skills of employees.

Internal and external audits

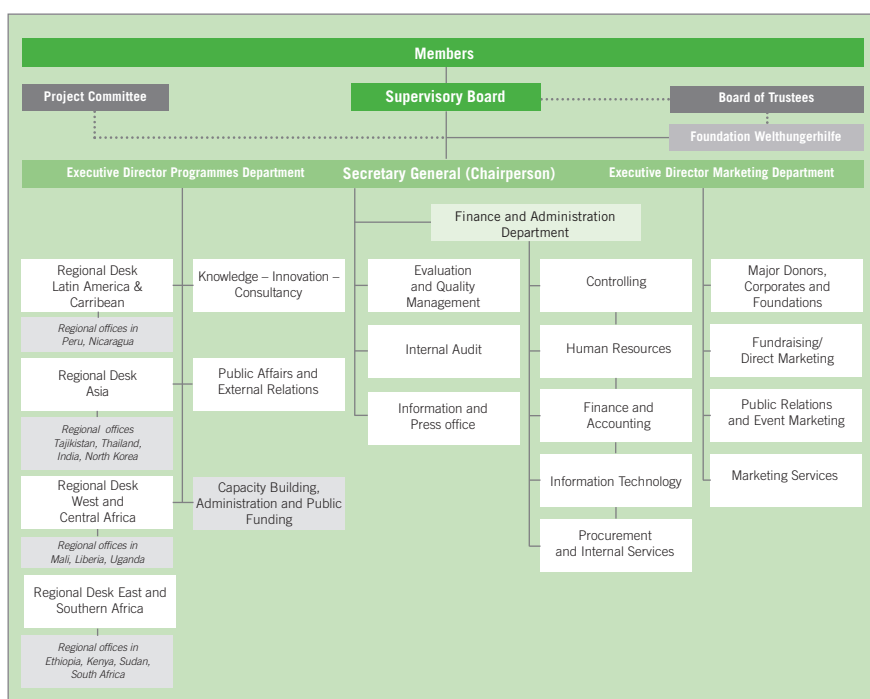
Welthungerhilfe has clear rules for responsibilities and signing authorities. Rules for the awarding of contracts have been in existence for many years now, which set out, among other things, the procedures for the awarding of contracts and the two-person review principle. Furthermore, at the end of 2007 guidelines on the prevention of corruption were approved which are also binding for all suppliers and project partners.

The public providers of grants to Welthungerhilfe such as the federal government, the European Union or the World Bank monitor the proper use of their funds both in the project countries and at our head office. The auditing firm, BDO, has also certified Welthungerhilfe's break-down of its finances for 2008 as correct, as in previous years.

Code of behaviour for increased transparency

In 2008 the Association of German Development Non-Governmental Organisations (VENRO) approved a Code of Behaviour on "Transparency, Organisational Management and Control, and Welthungerhilfe has committed itself to this. The code provides binding guidelines for the work of non-governmental organisations. It contains principles for organisational management, communication and monitoring of impacts. In addition, it formulates standards for implementing these principles. Welthungerhilfe, together with Kindernothilfe, is one of the initiators of the Code of Behaviour.

www.venro.org/venro-kodizes.html



Welthungerhilfe organigram

NEW STRUCTURE

On 27th November 2008 the biggest structural change took place at Welthungerhilfe since its founding in 1962. The annual general assembly, which meets once a year, completed the structural reform at the top of the organisation by choosing an honorary Supervisory Board. Welthungerhilfe is now no longer managed by an honorary board of directors, but by an executive board of directors. The honorary Supervisory Board supervises and advises the board of directors.

This change had become necessary because over the course of the years Welthungerhilfe has taken on ever more tasks and responsibilities. This is also reflected in the financial figures: over the last ten years the level of donations and public funding has roughly doubled.

The honorary Supervisory Board comprises seven members. Its President is the mayor of Bonn, Bärbel Dieckmann, and her deputy is Klaus Töpfer, the former Environment Minister and manager of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Bärbel Dieckmann was elected on 27th November as the successor to Ingeborg Schäuble who as honorary chairperson in the previous structure had headed the organisation for twelve years. The new executive board of directors comprises three members: the chairperson, Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß (to be replaced by Dr. Wolfgang

Jamann as from 1st August 2009); a director Programmes Department, Manfred Hochwald; and a director Marketing Department, Martina Dase.

Connected with the restructuring at the top, there was an in-depth examination of the structures and processes of the entire organisation. The management consultants, McKinsey & Company worked on this for three months alongside a project team comprising six Welthungerhilfe employees – on a pro bono basis, i.e. for free. McKinseys continue to provide support on elements of the implementation process.

Several further measures are linked with the restructuring. New processes in, for instance, controlling or purchasing will ensure that the transparent and effective use of funds will also continue in future (see also p.32). In addition, more authority will be transferred to the programme offices in the project countries so that decisions can be taken closer to the people they affect. At the head office in Bonn on the other hand, specialist knowledge will be concentrated to a greater degree so that experience of, for instance, successful food security strategies can be systematically disseminated, and so that new scientific knowledge can be applied.



THE MEMBERS OF THE WELTHUNGERHILFE SUPERVISORY BOARD

1 Bärbel Dieckmann is assuming the Presidency; she has been the mayor of the municipality of Bonn since 1994. She will continue in her role as mayor up to the next election in the summer of 2009. Bärbel Dieckmann has been a member of the SPD since 1972, and on its executive committee since 2003. She has placed the main focus of her work in politics on the following areas: youth and families, education, and the environment and development.

The new Vice President, **2 Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer**, is well-known not only in Germany. As Executive Director of the United Nations Environmental Programme he has also established an outstanding reputation internationally. He is a CDU politician whose previous roles have included Federal Minister for the Environment, Nature Conservancy and Reactor Safety, and subsequently Federal Minister for Town and Country Planning, Construction and Urbanisation. On the council he will act as the chairperson of the programmes committee.

3 Norbert Geisler has been Welthungerhilfe's treasurer since 2004. He is a former managing director of a waste disposal company who now works as a professional consultant. He is an academically qualified economist who has previously worked as an auditor. He will act as the chairperson of the finance committee within the newly elected council.

4 Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen's background is in the area of practical development policies. He was for many years the appointed General Director in Rome of the United Nations World Food Organisation (FAO). The agrarian economist is now retired but continues to work at the Department for Agrarian Economics and Rural Development at Göttingen University.

He founded the "Hinz und Kuntz" newspaper for the homeless in Hamburg and helped set up the Hamburg "Tafel", a centre providing food for the homeless. Since 1999 prelate **5 Dr. Stephan Reimers** has been the authorised representative of the council of the German Evangelical Church (EKD) for the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Union.

6 Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke was appointed to the new Supervisory Board from the former board of directors. She is a political scientist who is the Managing Director of the German Countrywomen's Association (dlv) in Berlin. She has been a member of Welthungerhilfe's board of directors since 2007.

7 Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck also previously served on Welthungerhilfe's former board of directors in an honorary capacity. He has a post-graduate degree in commercial studies and business administration, and is the Managing Director of the Handelsblatt publishing group based in Düsseldorf.

WELTHUNGERHILFE

HONORARY SUPERVISORY BOARD

The council which operates on a honorary basis is elected by the general assembly for a period of four years. It comprises the chairperson, the deputy chair, the director of the finance committee, and up to four other members. The council represents Welthungerhilfe externally, it convenes the board of directors and the members of the audit committee, and supervises and advises the board of directors. In addition, in accordance with the guidelines provided by the general assembly, the council determines the organisation's fundamental positions and its strategies in the area of development politics as well as its principles for project support.

Bärbel Dieckmann
President

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer
Vice-President
Chairman of the Programmes Committee

Norbert Geisler
Chairman of the Finance Committee

Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen
Dr. Stephan Reimers
Dr. Evelyn Schmitke
Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

MEMBERS OF WELTHUNGERHILFE

The General Assembly decides on the guidelines for the activities of Welthungerhilfe. It is responsible for electing the Supervisory Board, passing the financial plan and approving the annual accounts on the basis of the auditors' report. The members of Welthungerhilfe include the President of the German parliament, the leaders of the parties represented in the lower house, and also churches, associations and other organisations. They send delegates to the General Assembly which is convened once a year.

- The members**
(permanent representative in brackets)
- German Bundestag President Dr. Norbert Lammert, Member of Parliament *(Dr. Ulrich Schöler)*
 - CDU/CSU, Chairman Volker Kauder, Member of Parliament *(Sibylle Pfeiffer, Member of Parliament)*
 - SPD, Chairman Dr. Peter Struck, Member of Parliament *(Gabriele Groneberg, Member of Parliament)*
 - FDP, Chairman Dr. Guido Westerwelle, Member of Parliament *(Sibylle Laurischk, Member of Parliament)*
 - Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Chairperson Renate Künast, Member of Parliament and Chairperson Fritz Kuhn, Member of Parliament *(Thilo Hoppe, Member of Parliament)*
 - German Bishops' Commissary Office, Catholic Office, Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten *(Dr. Martin Brückelmann-Simon)*
 - Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, Representative Prelate Dr. Stephan Reimers *(Dr. Volker Faigle, superior member of church council)*
 - German Wholesale Trade and Foreign Trade Association, President Anton F. Börner *(Dr. Peter Haarbeck)*
 - German Trade Union Association, Chairman Michael Sommer *(Dr. Bianca Kuhl)*
 - German Industry Association, President Prof. Dr.Hans-Peter Keitel *(Oliver Wieck)*
 - German Farmers' Association, President Gerd Sonnleitner *(Dr. Birgit Schulze)*
 - German Cooperative & Raiffeissen Association, President Manfred Nüssel *(Adrian Grasse)*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The honorary Board of Trustees advises the Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board and Board of Directors on questions relating to public relations work, publicity and policy/positioning. It supports Welthungerhilfe's networks such as circles of friends or business partners and establishes new contacts to individuals, companies, institutions and networks which promote Welthungerhilfe's concerns by profiling it in society at large or through financial contributions and access to public and private funds. The committee consists of important figures in public life. It comprises a maximum of 25 members.

- The members of the committee**
- Ernst Elitz, Director, Deutschlandradio
 - Professor Dr. Dieter Feddersen, lawyer
 - Dieter Thomas Heck, TV show host and producer
 - Peter Hesse, Chairman of the Peter-Hesse-Stiftung
 - Dieter von Holtzbrinck, Holtzbrinck –Verlagsgruppe publishing group
 - Dr. Volkert Klaucke, entrepreneur
 - Wolfgang Kroh, board member of KfW-Bank
 - Frithjof Leufen, Treasurer of Welthungerhilfe a.D
 - Fritz Raff, Director of Saarland Radio and Deputy Chairman of ARD

PROJECT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Welthungerhilfe's Project Advisory Committee consists of 20 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe's Board of Directors on matters concerning programme policy and the funding merits of programmes and projects abroad and in Germany which are in accordance with the charter. By this means, independent external expertise from science and practical technology contributes to the safeguarding of the quality of our project work. In addition, in their role as central points of contact for regions, sectors and policy areas or for development policy public relations work, the advisors comment on individual projects in the form of immediate briefings.

- Members of the Project Advisory Committee**
(specialist field in brackets)
- Dr. Guido Ashoff, Department Head, Bilateral and Multilateral Development Policy at the German Institute for Development Politics *(politics, Latin America)*
 - Dr. Günther Bonnet, formerly Department Head, Planning and Principles in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development *(Africa, Politics)*, Acting Deputy Chairman
 - Dr. Karin Fiege, Seminar for Rural Development, Humboldt University, Berlin *(Africa)*
 - Prof. Dr. Hartmut Gaese, Institute for Tropical Technology, Cologne Polytechnic *(Latin America)*
 - Prof. Dr. Friedrich Golter, former Managing Director of the Baden-Württemberg Regional Farmers Association (Asia, politics)
 - Prof. Dr. Rolf Hofmeier, former Director of the Institute for African Affairs, Hamburg *(Africa, politics)*
 - Dr. Harald Jähner; Department Head Feuilleton der Berliner Zeitung *(public relations)*
 - Jochen Kenneweg, former Head of Division for India, Nepal, Sri Lanka in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development *(Asia, politics)*
 - Lilli Löbsack, former Manager of the Programme Department, and Deputy Managing Director of the German Development Service *(Asia, politics)*
 - Prof. Dr. h.c. Uwe Jens Nagel, Vice President of Studies and International Affairs, Humboldt University, Berlin *(politics)*
 - Prof. Dr. Theo Rauch, Geographical Institute of the Free University of Berlin *(Africa)*

Patron of Deutsche
Welthungerhilfe e.V. and
President of the Federal Republic
of Germany, Dr. Horst Köhler



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The executive Board of Directors comprises the Secretary General as chairperson, the Programmes Director, and the Marketing Director. It runs Welthungerhilfe's affairs in compliance with its charter, and with the decisions of the general assembly and of the Supervisory Board. It reports to the council on a regular basis.

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß / Dr. Wolfgang Jamann (as from 1st August 2009)
Secretary General (Chairman of the Board)

Manfred Hochwald
Director Programmes Department

Martina Dase
Director Marketing Department

- Federal Association for Non-Statutory Welfare Associations, President Monsignore Dr. Peter Neher *(Rudi Frick)*
- German Red Cross President, Dr. Rudolf Seiters *(Joachim Müller)*
- German Agricultural Society, President Carl-Albrecht Bartmer *(Karl-Martin Lüth)*
- German Nutrition Society, President Prof. Peter Stehle *(Dr. Michael Krawinkel)*
- Trade Union for Construction, Agriculture and Environment, Chairman Klaus Wiesehügel *(Klaus Wiesehügel)*
- German Journalists' Association, Chairman Michael Konken *(Frauke Ancker)*
- German Women Farmers' Association, President Brigitte Scherb *(Dr. Evelyn Schmidtk)*
- Internationale Weiterbildung und Entwicklung GmbH, Managing Director Dr. Sebastian Paust *(Alexander Pres)*
- Welthungerhilfe Promotion Society, Jürgen Dorsch *(Jürgen Dorsch)*
- National Federation of Skilled Crafts and Trades, President Otto Kentzler *(Prof. Friedrich Esser)*
- President of the Confederation of German Employers' Associations, President Dr. Dieter Hundt *(Ulrich Hüttenbach)*
- Congress of German Municipalities, Member of Managing Committee, Dr. Stephan Articus *(Walter Leitermann)*
- Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers, President Helmut Heinen *(Dietmar Wolff)*
- General Association of the German Insurance Sector, General Manager Dr. Jörg Freiherr Frank von Fürstenwerth *(Thomas Kräutler)*

- Hajo Riesenbeck, McKinsey & Company Inc.
- Professor Dr. Markus Schächter, Director of ZDF
- Professor Dr. h.c. Bernhard Servatius, lawyer and Chairman of the Board of Trustees
- Dr. Theo Sommer, editor-at-large, DIE ZEIT
- Professor Dr. h.c. Dieter Stolte, journalist and publisher
- Hans Hermann Thiesse, former Member of the Board of Directors of Hertie Waren- and Kaufhaus GmbH
- Katharina Trebitsch, film and television producer, Trebitsch Entertainment GmbH
- Dr. Ludolf-Georg von Wartenberg, council member of the Federal Association of German Industry (BDI)

- Herbert Sahlmann, former Development Officer in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development *(politics, Asia)*
- Dr. Günter Schmidt, former Managing Director of GFA-Consulting Group, Hamburg *(Latin America, public relations)*, Deputy Chairman
- Stephanie Schmidt, Independent Consultant, author of specialist books, mediator *(public relations, Latin America)*
- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Schug, former Professor of Agrarian Politics, Market Research and Social Economics, University of Bonn *(politics)*
- Prof. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Professor at the Institute for Media Sciences at the University of the Ruhr, Bochum *(public relations)*
- Prof. Dr. Paul L. G. Vlek, Director, Ecology and Management of Natural Resources at the Centre for Development Research, Bonn *(Latin America)*
- Thomas Voigt, Director of Economic Politics and Communication, Otto Group, Hamburg *(public relations)*
- Emeritus Professor Dr. Winfried von Urff, former Professor of Agrarian Politics, Munich Polytechnic *(Asia)*, Chairman
- Prof. Dr. Manfred Zeller, Manager of Development Theory and Development Politics for Rural Areas Special Group at Hohenheim University, Stuttgart *(Africa)*

Status as at: 30. April 2009



Yes! I would like to learn more
about Welthungerhilfe's work.

- ☐ Please send me, without obligation, further information on Welthungerhilfe's work.
- ☐ Please correct my address (see below).

I am principally interested in the following subjects:

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Name, first name

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Post code, town

E-Mail

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.

Helga Engelke
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1
53173 Bonn



Please use
adequate
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I am helping to ensure that everyone can live free from hunger and poverty. My regular donation means projects can be planned for the long-term, and saves costs. It's the start of a positive development.

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If the account does not contain sufficient funds, the bank is under no obligation to honour the mandate. I can end my regular support at any time.

I authorise Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., 53173 Bonn,

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starting on (month/year)

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Account

Sort code

Bank

Date, Signature

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Please complete in block capitals. Please send your donor card in a stamped envelope to:
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Helene Mutschler, Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1, 53173 Bonn



Welthungerhilfe – the start of a positive development



Welthungerhilfe – the start of a positive development

Welthungerhilfe, Sparkasse KölnBonn, Bank Code: 370 501 98, Account No.: 1115

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Friedrich-Ebert-Str.1, 53173 Bonn, Tel. +49(0)228 2288-0, Fax +49(0)228 2288-333, www.welthungerhilfe.de