



welt  
hunger  
hilfe

For a world without hunger



ANNUAL REPORT 2015

**Who we are** | Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organisations in Germany, with no political or religious affiliation. It was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). At that time, it was the German section of the ‘Freedom from Hunger Campaign’, one of the first global initiatives for the fight against hunger. **What we do** | We are fighting to eradicate hunger and poverty. Our aim is to make our own work redundant. We provide integrated aid: from rapid disaster relief to long-term development cooperation projects. With 387 international projects in 2015, we were able to support people in 40 countries. **How we work** | Our fundamental principle is help for self-help: together with local partner organisations, we strengthen structures from the bottom up and ensure success of the project work in the long-term. In addition, we inform the public and take an advisory role on policy – nationally and internationally. This is how we fight to change the conditions that lead to hunger and poverty.

**Our Vision** | A world in which all people can exercise their right to a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free of hunger and poverty.



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AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

## A year of great challenges

*Refugees – the central theme in Europe in 2015. It also shaped the work of Welthungerhilfe. In an interview, the President Bärbel Dieckmann, and members of the Executive Board Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (Chief Executive Officer), Mathias Mogge (Programmes and Projects) and Michael Hofmann (Marketing) explain how the organisation dealt with the challenges.*

### How did the refugee crisis affect Welthungerhilfe?

**Bärbel Dieckmann** | It was an entirely new experience for all European countries when so many people suddenly arrived in Europe. Not everyone was prepared. Welthungerhilfe decided to help in the countries bordering Syria, such as in Turkey and northern Iraq. There, we assist the people who have had to leave their home countries. We have many years of experience in working with refugees across the world and were able to put our knowledge to good use. However, the difficult security situation presented our employees with big challenges on a daily basis.

**Mathias Mogge** | In the region around Syria, Welthungerhilfe is carrying out one of the biggest aid programmes of recent years. We not only deliver aid supplies like warm clothes, mattresses and food, but also distribute 'Cash-Cards', electronic voucher cards loaded with a limited amount of money. This means that families can buy food, clothes and, for example, fuel in selected shops. It stimulates the local economy and gives a little dignity to life as a refugee.

### Are your supporters responding to the plight of refugees?

**Michael Hofmann** | In the last year our donors have supported us enormously and entrusted us with more than 50 million Euro. During numerous conversations we have discovered that, through us, they want to make a real difference to hunger and suffering in the world. The images in the media have certainly provided an important impetus here but we have received a much larger mandate from our supporters than just for one region, such as Syria. This encourages us to continue to help in the forgotten crises, for example, in South Sudan.

### In April 2015 the ground shook in Nepal. How quickly were you able to help there?

**Dr. Till Wahnbaeck** | Just a few hours after the earthquake we planned the immediate emergency measures with colleagues in the country. Trucks with the first tarpaulins for emergency shelters could be sent out quickly, but there were still other hurdles to overcome. A few weeks after the earthquake I was in the country and could feel people's fear of aftershocks and see which challenges needed to be overcome in the reconstruction of such a mountainous country. In Germany there was a great readiness to help and together with our local partners the reconstruction of, for instance, schools is progressing.

**Mogge** | Nepal showed again how important it is to involve local structures in the reconstruction right from the outset. Not us, but the local people decided which schools to repair. This approach also worked effectively after the earthquake in Haiti. In recent years we have provided targeted support to local structures there, for example the water authorities, so that the country can better help itself in the event of future disasters. We concluded this special development programme in 2015.

### How do you communicate such successes amongst all the bad news in the world?

**Hofmann** | Last year we developed a poster campaign with the slogan "It's enough! For all. With your help." which incorporates not only an appeal, but also a promise. Every day in the projects our employees see that the living conditions of people can be tangibly improved. We don't have to resign ourselves to hunger in the world, and through our work we can act to change these things.



Chief Executive Officer Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (above left), President Bärbel Dieckmann, Executive Director Marketing Michael Hofmann (below left) and Executive Director Programmes Mathias Mogge on the ground learning about the situation in the different Welthungerhilfe project countries.

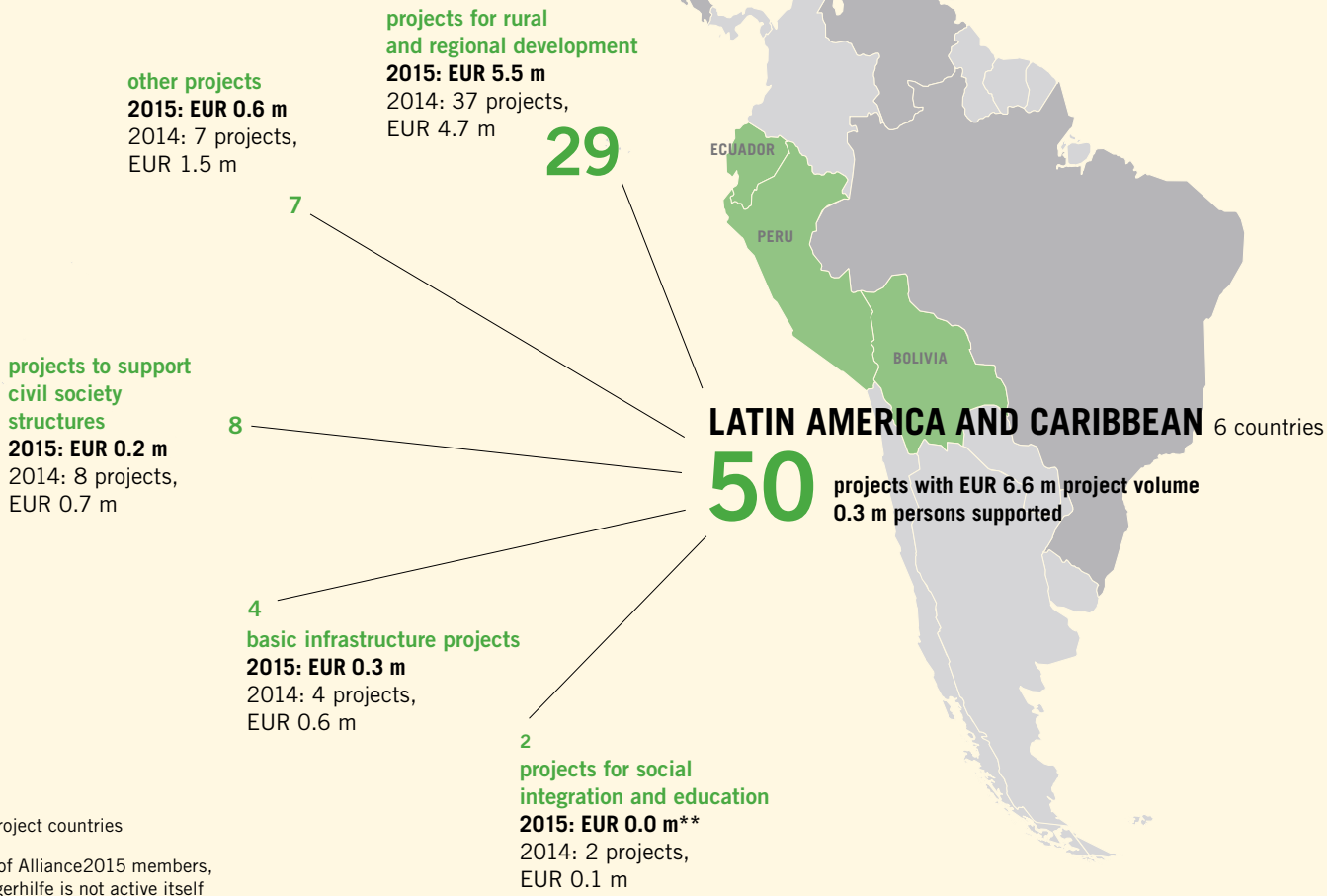
**In the last year, at the Climate Change Conference and the G7 meeting, important agreements were reached in the fight against hunger and poverty. How do you evaluate the summit year?**

**Dieckmann |** At an international level we took a big step forward. Through the Paris agreement, those states particularly affected by climate change will receive financial assistance. Concrete goals were also agreed at the G7 summit, to free 500 million people from hunger. The international community is conscious of its responsibility and is ready, alongside the provision of financial resources, to focus on new themes, such as the strengthening of smallholder farmers.

**Wahnbaeck |** We will look closely at whether the written agreements are being implemented accordingly in practice and if words are followed by deeds. We will only be successful when people no longer go to bed hungry and when they are able to survive better in the long-term. I believe it is possible to achieve a world without hunger by the year 2030. Perhaps it will take a little longer, but we can reach this goal during our lifetime.

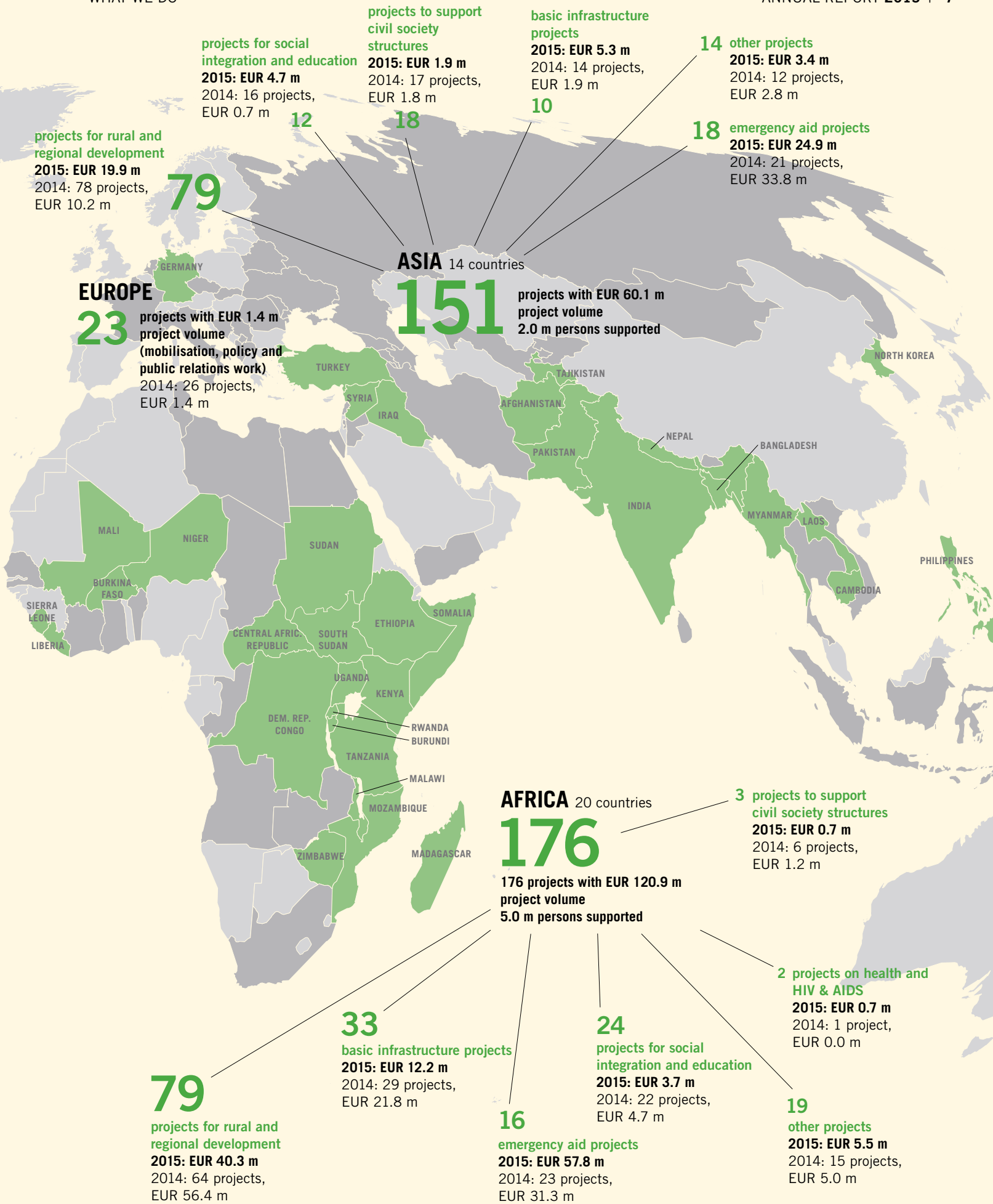
# Our fight against hunger

In the year 2015 alone, Welthungerhilfe supported 7.3 million people in 40 countries with 387 overseas projects.\* 23 domestic projects increased awareness of hunger and poverty in German and European politics and among the public. Since its foundation in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 8,120 international projects with around EUR 3.033 billion, of which 5,746 were self-help projects.



\* Of which, 10 supra-regional projects, with a project volume of EUR 1.1 m, which are not shown here.

\*\* Financing took place in previous years.









## NEPAL

## A foothold after the quake

*In Nepal on 25 April 2015 the earth shook for one minute – one minute and more than 600,000 houses were destroyed and almost 9,000 people buried. Welthungerhilfe supplied immediate emergency aid with food and hygiene articles, and took tarpaulins and blankets into remote villages. A strong aftershock on 12 May and subsequent landslides devastated the country further. Welthungerhilfe was able to support over 152,000 people in the first twelve months after the earthquake with the items most necessary for survival, and provide start-up support for the new beginning. It is remaining on the ground with long-term self-help measures.*

**Initial situation** | Madhav Pandey had just returned from a Puja, a Hindu ritual, and sat down with his wife to eat when their house suddenly began to shake. After the first few moments of shock, they ran straight outside. Seconds later their house collapsed. Outside they met others – the village residents started to gather, some prayed, others cried, others searched desperately for missing relatives.

Madhav Pandey's village lies in the district of Sindhupalchok, north-east of the capital Kathmandu – one of the 14 districts that were worst hit. In order to protect themselves from rain and cold, which can quickly become deadly in Nepal's mountain regions, many families slept in a cotton tent usually used for weddings. It could not really keep the rain out. Those who found no place there slept outside without protection.

The UN disaster reduction secretariat (UNISDR) estimates the total damage from the earthquake and aftershock at 2.6 to 3 billion Euro. 39 of 75 districts and about 70 per cent of all Nepalese were affected, above all the poorest people in the rural mountain regions and in densely-populated Kathmandu. Communication, transport routes and public health services were put out of operation. Over 8,300 schools were completely destroyed. Nearly one million children were initially unable to attend lessons. Because agriculture and trade were greatly reduced many people faced the

threat of malnutrition, including 400,000 children and 200,000 pregnant and nursing women alone.

**Measures and impacts** | Welthungerhilfe employees from the country office in Kathmandu immediately organised initial emergency aid in their usual cooperation with partner organisations, some of which are long-standing partnerships. Two members of the Emergency Response Team arrived in Nepal less than 48 hours after the earthquake to provide support. Its government had appealed internationally for assistance. In agreement with local authorities, partners and other aid organisations, at the usual coordination meetings of the UN, ten districts were selected as deployment areas for Welthungerhilfe and its partners. In the district of Dhading, they distributed food to nearly 2,000 families, which they obtained wherever possible through local markets. They were able to offer rice, lentils, oil and salt to last for twelve days. In the Kathmandu region they concentrated on the support of 1,000 day labourer families, for whom every source of income had collapsed.

The supply of the remote mountain regions with urgently needed tarpaulins was delayed. Several thousand tent tarpaulins that Welthungerhilfe had stored in Dubai could not be transported into the country because India did not grant permission to overfly, includ-

### We secure survival

## Around 70 per cent

of the 26.5 million inhabitants were affected by the earthquake, the aftershocks and the subsequent landslides.



## In 10 districts

of 14 that were particularly badly affected, Welthungerhilfe provided emergency aid, including in the epicentres Gorkha (main quake) and Sindhupalchok (worst aftershock).



### We secure survival

## 20,000 traditional porters

helped in the transport of aid supplies where roads were impassable for cars. Each porter shouldered up to 30 kilograms.



## 15,500 tarpaulins

plus 500 mattresses, 2,500 blankets and 67,000 corrugated sheets were provided by Welthungerhilfe. Tens of thousands of Nepalese were thus able to build temporary huts.



## 500 trees

were planted by 500 children of the Sarada School – to give thanks, when Welthungerhilfe had rebuilt 17 earthquake-proof classrooms.



### Find out more

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/nepal-facts-background.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/nepal-facts-background.html)

ing for the helicopter that the Nepalese government wanted to make available.

A third emergency aid worker arrived from Germany on 2 May, and organised a satellite telephone and trucks for travel into the Sindhupalchok district. When the tarpaulins arrived in Kathmandu on 4 May, the journey started – steep, rocky roads up into the remote villages. A 120-kilometre stretch of road took up to eight hours. Halfway through the journey the truck became stuck in the mud. The aid workers had to load the heavy packages into smaller vehicles – but in three days all villages had been reached, and 2,000 blankets and tarpaulins distributed.

In some villages there was barely a single house left standing, only fragments: here a single armchair, there a book lying on a table, over there a piece of wall with two windows and blue curtains – that was all that remained of Madhav Pandey's house. "The most urgent thing now is shelter," he confirms, as the Welthungerhilfe team and its partner organisation Rural Reconstruction Nepal (RRN) arrives. "The tarpaulins are so important for us."

The strong aftershock on 12 May and huge landslides led to further emergencies. In June, mudslides in Taplejung took 160 houses with them. 55 people died, 250 families lost their possessions. Welthungerhilfe provided emergency aid again: 1,250 people received sleeping mats, wool blankets and food parcels for their families. Some came from miles away along steep paths for the distribution. Owing particularly to the impressive support of its donors – who raised around 7.2 million Euro for the emergency aid – Welthungerhilfe was able to support the people affected by the earthquake and landslides with around 2,000 hygiene kits, 15,500 tarpaulins, 500 mattresses, 2,500 blankets, 67,000 corrugated sheets, almost 4,000 seed packets and several thousand food parcels. In doing so, it reached over 152,000 people, and a further 80,000 through its ongoing project work.

In agreement with the UN and local authorities, Welthungerhilfe concentrated its reconstruction assistance on the districts of Ramechhap and Dhading. The timeframe was estimated at a minimum of four years. Strengthened disaster risk reduction (DRR) was the focus of the planning for Welthungerhilfe and its partners. They considered how to support the population so that no one would get harmed and less infrastructure is damaged. This approach has been intensified but is not new, explains Regina Feindt, coordinator of

the reconstruction programme. She points out that many of the buildings erected by Welthungerhilfe survived the earthquake undamaged, such as the community centre with health clinic in Korak, a region 180 kilometres west of Kathmandu. Welthungerhilfe had successfully supported Korak as a Millennium Village between 2011 and 2014 with the development of sustainable self-help structures.

For their new start, the needs of the people affected by the earthquake varied greatly. "For one family the priority was building materials, for one it was seeds, another needed sleeping mats or cooking utensils, or required clothes or medicine," explains Feindt. To support both people and the national markets, Welthungerhilfe decided in the first phase of reconstruction to distribute cash and vouchers. 1,700 households received cash so that they could pay back credit taken out, for example, for the construction of temporary shelters or the purchase of food.

In discussions with the population in Ramechhap, it quickly became clear which reconstruction measures were most urgently required: Roads were needed to restore access to many villages, drinking water facilities and new irrigation canals were necessary, in order to be able to restart the cultivation of food crops as quickly as possible.

In accordance with the proven Cash for Work principle, the work was awarded to almost 500 men and women locally in return for payment.

**Challenges and planning** | "The consequences of the earthquake will be felt in Nepal for a long time," says Regina Feindt. "Many people who previously stood on their own feet are still dependent on support." She expects that many tourists will stay away and harvests will be smaller. As a small mountain nation without access to the sea, hemmed in between the superpowers of China and India, Nepal is already politically and economically weak. More landslides, earthquakes or floods could further endanger the quake victims of 2015 and threaten successes already achieved.

Therefore, Welthungerhilfe plans to work with local partners in eight districts for another four to five years. In accordance with the 'Building Back Better' principle, it will pursue the reconstruction or new construction of six schools, including the destroyed mountain school in Sarada, Ramechhap district. Old building styles will not be reconstructed, but im-

proved in such a way that they withstand future disasters. One of their partners is the French foundation Emergency Architects, specialists in sustainable stable construction, with which Welthungerhilfe has had very good experiences in the Philippines. Founder Patrick Coulombel explains that he builds “school buildings so safe that I would send my own children there with a clear conscience.” In his opinion, the secret to earthquake-proof construction lies in an ‘anchor’ of interconnected bars and stabilising columns: “The building becomes a sort of box that can move and vibrate but does not collapse.” The slow bureaucracy in Nepal proved to be a big challenge. By spring 2016 the Nepalese government still had not published any guidelines for the earthquake-proof building of residential buildings, schools and hospitals. Thus, to date, Welthungerhilfe lacks the permission to commence the construction.

With its long-term project work, Welthungerhilfe aims to rebuild self-help structures or consolidate them. Welthungerhilfe pursues integrated regional development with emphasis on the agricultural sector. The focus is on measures for resources and water management, for the strengthening of biodiversity and for adaptation to climate change. Welthungerhilfe

is also targeting an improvement of the water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH) and a strengthening of civil society.

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**Project focus Nepal** emergency aid and reconstruction/ rehabilitation, food and nutrition security, rural development, water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH), civil protection

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**Project locations** Ramechhap, Dhading, Sindhupalchok, Chitwan, Taplejung, Gorkha, Kathmandu, Sindhuli, Rasuwa, Kabhrepalanchok, Dolakha

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**Financial volume 2015** EUR 6.3 m

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**Number of current projects in implementation** 16

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**Grant providers** AA, BMZ, other

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**Partner organisations** AASAMAN, CEAPRED, CEN, FON, FORWARD, RRN

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**Persons supported** 0.23 million

## Looking forward

When the earth shook in Nepal on 25 April 2015, Seema Luitel, her husband and daughter were eating. Before they could jump up, the kitchen cabinet had fallen on top of the family. “We couldn’t move, while under us the ground swayed as if we were on a boat,” remembers the Welthungerhilfe Programme Director, who felt like she was caught in a deadly trap. A nightmare. “We thought, we won’t survive this.”

When the earthquake was over, her husband managed to lift the cabinet off. Seema Luitel’s arm was bruised, her 19-year-old daughter was covered in scratches – but they had survived. Her husband’s cousin died under a mass of rubble. “Mister Subedi was the only one in the family who was as scared of an earthquake as I was,” she says quietly. He had gone to a meeting in another town, which remained almost undamaged; only one building collapsed – but it was exactly the one where the meeting was taking place. De-

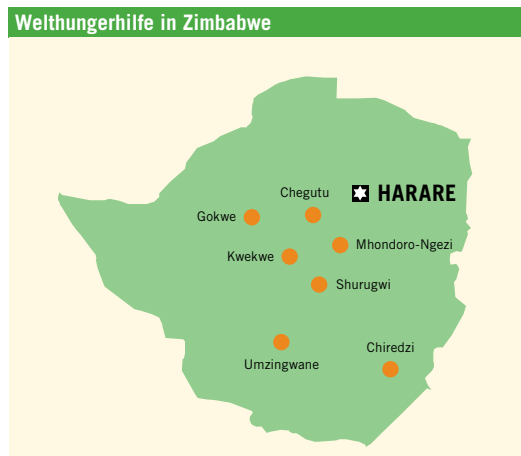
spite shock, injury and mourning, for Seema Luitel and for so many of her compatriots it was important to look forward and act quickly. With her Nepalese and German colleagues, she organised the support for those particularly badly affected, “so they have the strength to take control of their lives again.” Her husband and daughter helped with the distribution of emergency aid parcels in the mountains. “We must ensure that my country can get back up again after this disaster and recover as quickly as possible.”




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**Seema Luitel** (41) is Welthungerhilfe Head of Programme in Kathmandu. The Nepalese woman has worked for ten years in the development sector with a focus on promotion of women, conflict management and community organisation. Previously, she worked for the Nepalese government for five years and was responsible for donor relations.





## ZIMBABWE

## Smallholders become donors themselves

*In the former breadbasket of Africa, half to a third of all infants are malnourished. Many smallholder farmers focus only on one plant type – when the prices fall, their livelihood disappears. For eight years Welthungerhilfe has been supporting 11,000 farmers to cultivate a variety of vegetable and crop species and to market them collectively. In this way, they are defying the drought this year and helping the weakest in their community.*

**Initial situation |** “After each harvest we battled with rats and mice for the supplies,” remembers Lucy Marimirofa. The 55-year-old looks up from her work. “We had to use everything up quickly, so the rodents didn’t get it.” Short periods of abundance alternated with long periods of hunger. Although the widow and her four children worked hard, the crop yields were enough just for survival – there was never enough money for school fees or clothes.

Zimbabwe, which once exported grain to the entire continent, has fertile soils, mineral resources and tourist magnets like the Victoria Falls. Why then are people living at subsistence level? The authoritarian government of Robert Mugabe neglected smallholder agriculture for many decades. Due to a lack of money and experience, many smallholder families focus on monocultures. As a result, they are particularly susceptible to fluctuating market prices as well as droughts and floods, which are becoming worse as a consequence of climate change. They also lose a lot of money to middlemen.

**Measures and impacts |** Welthungerhilfe has been working in the district of Gokwe since 2008 and has cooperated there with the partner Agricultural Partnership Trust since 2014. Co-financed by the European Union, they continue to support Lucy Marimirofa and 11,000 other farmers to become more

independent. The secret to their success? A diverse agriculture and farmers’ groups that market their products collectively.

In former times, almost the only thing that grew in Gokwe was cotton, now you can see sweet potatoes, chillies, peanuts, tomatoes, onions, moringa, millet, a particularly protein-rich corn variety, as well as mung beans and sesame. And all this happens on ever-increasing areas of land. When the harvest of one crop is poor, the farmers have sufficient other products that they can sell or eat. This is risk minimisation and biodiversity in Zimbabwe.

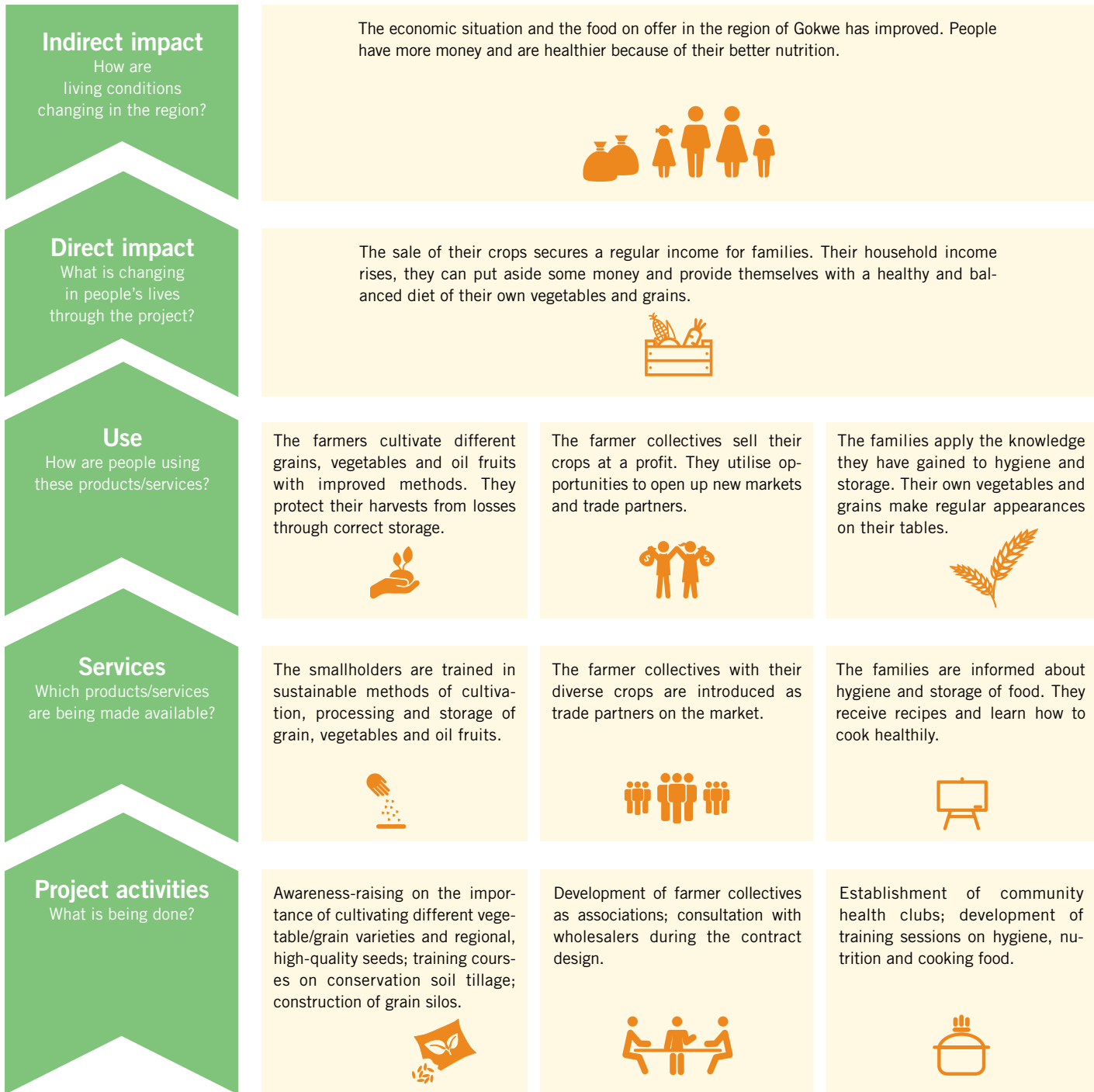
And how do farmers market their products? They enter into contracts with private enterprises. The partner organisation supports them in ensuring that these contracts are realistic and fairly negotiated, and understood fully by both parties. In 2015, 2,500 farmers harvested 50 tonnes of dried chillies, 2,000 tonnes of sesame and 600 tonnes of mung beans: They supply supermarket chains, local markets in the region and international chains, for which they have become an important supplier. They produce chillies of the ‘African Bird’s Eye’ variety for the sauces of a South African fast food chain, as well as mung beans and sesame for export to Asia.

In community health clubs the village residents learn the importance of vitamins and minerals for



**Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/simbabwe-hilfe-fuer-kleinbauern.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/simbabwe-hilfe-fuer-kleinbauern.html)

## The seed is sprouting – Impact chain in smallholder agriculture



### Impact is essential

To ensure that projects achieve the desired impacts, Welthungerhilfe develops 'impact chains' together with local people. The graphic shows in a simple form the connection of how expanded and improved cultivation, development of marketing structures and the establishment of community health clubs lead to a better nutritional and income situation. The impact chain supports Welthungerhilfe in its planning and

monitoring. Alongside the question "Are we doing what we do well and efficiently?", impact-oriented monitoring can determine early on whether the implemented measures are actually contributing to an improvement in the living situation of the local people.

their health, and try out recipes with their home-grown vegetables.

Since the village communities built dozens of grain silos, the rodents are left with nothing; the residents, however, have food for the whole year. The farmers bring their corn sacks for deposit to the silos. Each deposit is registered precisely in the account book. Once a year, when the grain is most urgently needed, the distribution takes place – until this point, nobody may access their credit.

After long discussions the farming community decided to reserve a part of the distribution for ill or frail village residents. “Back then, in the hard times, we were dependent on grain donations,” the chairman of the community Mr. Matera explains proudly, “now we have become donors ourselves!”

**Future prospects** | In the harvest season 2015/16 Zimbabwe is being afflicted by a severe drought, which will be intensified by the climate phenomenon El Niño. The heatwave dries up water sources, cattle die of thirst and crops wither in the fields. For those farmers who switched over to conservation soil tillage and direct seed, the plants will germinate despite the lack of rain. Welthungerhilfe advises farmers and awards occasional emergency credit, for example, for the quick construction of an irrigation system for chilli fields.

## From accountant to farmer

Lucy Marimirofa never imagined that she would ever till a field. She comes from the city of Bulawayo and contributed to the family income there as a qualified accountant. Then her husband died in an accident. At 37 years old, she had to provide for their four children alone. She moved to a village near Gokwe to her husband’s family and started a new life phase as a farmer.

“It was hard,” she says, a resolute woman in her mid-fifties. “No matter how hard we toiled, the harvests were only enough to survive.” When Welthungerhilfe began a project in the region in 2008, she immediately registered for the training sessions, and was one of the first to try out the unfamiliar cultivation methods. Many long-established families are sceptical: Should they really fertilise their fields with compost?

Despite the diversity in the fields, despite the cooking courses in the community health clubs, corn plays an important role in the nutrition of the people in western Zimbabwe. In order to avoid malnutrition, the projects must continue to make it clear how important additional vegetables are as a daily source of vitamins and minerals.

**Project focus Zimbabwe** food security, rural development, market access for smallholder farming, training in appropriate cultivation methods, water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH), emergency aid

**Project locations** Gokwe, Kwekwe, Makinde, Chegutu, Mhondoro-Ngezi, Shurugwi, Chiredzi, Umzingwane and others

**Financial volume 2015** EUR 1.1 m

**Number of current projects in implementation** 10

**Funding providers** DFAT, DFID/FAO, EK (DEVCO), UNICEF

**Partner organisations** APT, CTDO, FCTZ, GRMINT, HAZ, HEIFER, ICRISAT, RUVUMBO, WE EFFECT, ZCDA

**Persons supported** 0.34 million

And what are all these vegetables about? When they saw Lucy Marimirofa’s corn and sweet potatoes thriving, they followed suit and likewise now harvest significantly more. Today, Lucy Marimirofa is a successful farmer and market trader – for her, the move to the village was “exactly the right one.”



**Lucy Marimirofa** (55) lives as a pioneer in sustainable agriculture in the district of Gokwe.



## We are beating hunger

### 11,000 farmers

receive training in using sustainable methods to produce, process and store a variety of agricultural products.



### 60 days

and one to two rainfalls are sufficient for mung beans, from seed to harvest – an ideal plant for dry regions.

### Around 2,000 tonnes

of sesame was harvested by one thousand farmers in 2015. The majority is exported to Asia.

### Over 50 tonnes

of dried chilli was harvested by the farmers in 2015 and covered 15 per cent of the total requirement of Nandos, a South African fast food chain.







## Welthungerhilfe in Madagascar



## MADAGASCAR

## A paradise under mounds of rubbish

*Plastic bags, food leftovers, firewood scraps, industrial waste – it is all piled up on the wild landfill sites that extend over wide swathes of land in the fast-growing port city of Tuléar in south-west Madagascar. The inhabitants offload their waste wherever and however they want – the city administration is unable to deal with the disposal. Welthungerhilfe is supporting Tuléar to develop a functioning waste disposal system and to improve provision of latrines and drinking water.*

**Initial situation |** The large market of Tuléar is a paradise for flies. They hatch in the puddles of water next to the stalls and buzz around the mountains of spoiled food. Madame Valentin, who sells her vegetables not far from the dumping grounds, throws them a contemptuous look. She knows that the flies transmit diseases and that pollutants get into the groundwater from the waste. As a precaution she washes her food daily with clean water, to protect her products against the coarsest dirt.

With its sandy beaches, coral reefs and rainforests, Madagascar looks like paradise on earth. But this is deceptive: 92 per cent of the Malagasy live below the poverty line on the equivalent of two US dollars a day. Only half of the population has clean drinking water, and toilets are only available to the few. Democratic institutions and civil society are weak, government and administration are barely able to provide citizens with basic services.

Tuléar lies in the region of Atsimo Andrefana, which is particularly affected by poverty and hunger. Due to a rural exodus, its population has more than doubled in ten years to 230,000, but infrastructure has not been adapted to the growth. With the influx of people, the landfill sites increase, and they are also used as huge public latrines. The waste, too few toilets, large hygiene deficits and appalling water quality acutely endanger the health of the inhabitants.

**Measures and impacts |** With donations and financing from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Welthungerhilfe has been supporting the city administration since 2014. The goal is to develop a functioning waste disposal system, to help with awareness-raising and to guide the administration into assuming managing and financial responsibility.

Away with you! – February 2015 was the end for 14 illegal dumps. In cooperation with private enterprise, approximately 1,000 tonnes of waste were collected and in March the first 25 metal waste containers were placed at strategic points in the city. Since then, the three trucks plus drivers that Welthungerhilfe has invested in the project are in operation. The municipality provides three co-drivers and the fuel for the trucks, as well as 40 waste disposal workers. They have been able to increase their disposal capacity from five to ten tonnes of waste per day to 60 tonnes. With these additional collections, more rubbish has been disposed of and an income opportunity provided for around 950 people, favouring single mothers and unemployed young people. City residents are pleased about the change and gladly pitch in; they take part in town improvement contests, voluntarily clean the beach and have created 28 clubs that promote waste separation, environmental protection and hygiene in schools.



We are providing water and hygiene

## 60 tonnes of household waste

have been transported and recycled daily in Tuléar since the start of the project.



## 90 percent

of household waste in the Malagasy city of Tuléar is organic waste; in future, biogas can be made from this.



## 25 waste containers

were placed at strategic points in the city and are monitored by municipal overseers. Three trucks regularly transport the contents to the landfill site.

## 1,000 families

in and around Tuléar now receive clean drinking water from the new wells and waterholes.



Find out more

<http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/blog/muell-in-madagaskar/>

At the same time, in the context of the 'PASSAT' project in the (Morafeno) Tanambao borough, doorstep waste disposal was introduced (see below) and the processing of organic waste to briquettes and fermentation gas was tested. A biological gas facility was installed, the building and restoration of 16 wells and waterholes in and around Tuléar was begun, and one of the abandoned public latrines of the city was once again brought into a functional condition.

Result: The city became visibly cleaner, people relieving themselves in the open decreased significantly. "Tuléar can become a beautiful city only if we all cooperate and change our behaviour," says Madame Valentin from the vegetable stall – a start has been made.

**Challenges and planning I** The waste disposal system should continue independently after the project ends in 2017. Many project components are conceived in such a way that they can be taken over by private carriers. If these cannot be found, Welthungerhilfe will

## When the garbage man helps with recycling

Eugène Joelison comes from Tuléar. He was born "in the heart of the city of the sun," he says happily. As a bicycle-taxi driver he sought for many years to feed his family. But from the 8,000 Ariary (2.20 Euro) that he earned in a day, 5,000 Ariary went on bicycle hire; the rest was devoured by repair costs and police officers, who gladly extorted a road toll from him. He took home next to nothing.

Today, the young man transports waste rather than tourists and receives a salary that is sufficient for him and his family – as an employee in the 'PASSAT' project. With a project rickshaw, three times a week he fetches the waste from 120 families in the borough (Morafeno) Tanambao and even helps them "with the recycling, as they need to separate organic waste from normal waste."

In an initial project study, the residents of the borough declared great interest in doorstep waste removal, as well as their willingness to pay for it, and are satisfied with the new service. "Tanambao has become much cleaner and has even rid itself of its poor

reputation," explains Julie Heritrana happily, who runs a small shop in the borough. She pays 55 cents per month for the waste removal – that is affordable. Eugène Joelison will be paid from project funds for a few months, then the system of 'waste collection at source' will be transferred to private or municipal hands. This is the plan.

**Project focus Madagascar** waste management, water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH), sustainable food security, strengthening civil society structures

**Project locations** Diego, Mahajanga, Morondava, Tuléar, Fort Dauphin, Farafangana, Tamatave, Antananarivo

**Financial volume** 2015 EUR 1.2 m

**Number of current projects in implementation** 9

**Funding providers** BMZ, EK (DEVCO, ECHO), FAO, UNDP, WFP

**Persons supported** 0.36 million

reputation," explains Julie Heritrana happily, who runs a small shop in the borough. She pays 55 cents per month for the waste removal – that is affordable. Eugène Joelison will be paid from project funds for a few months, then the system of 'waste collection at source' will be transferred to private or municipal hands. This is the plan.

Thanks to the Welthungerhilfe stickers all over the rickshaw, Eugène Joelison has never again been harassed by the police for tolls. However, the rickshaw might in future be replaced by another form of transport – perhaps by a tuk-tuk, as the transport of the heavy waste sacks with the bicycle is pushed to the limit in the rainy season. Then Eugène Joelison has to fight with flooded roads where in some places the water reaches his hips.



**Eugène Joelison** (25) works as a waste collector in the Welthungerhilfe project 'PASSAT'. He lives in the quarter of Morafeno Tanambao with his wife and small son.





## Welthungerhilfe in South Sudan and in northern Uganda



## SOUTH SUDAN AND SYRIA

## On the ground in crisis and border areas

*Northern Uganda, the south of Turkey, northern Iraq – the three border regions have one thing in common: They have been taking in hundreds of thousands of civil war refugees from their respective neighbouring countries, South Sudan and Syria. In 2015, Welthungerhilfe supported over a million South Sudanese and Syrians, both in the conflict countries themselves and in their neighbouring states. The organisation coordinates the assistance there in such a way that the local population also benefits and peaceful cohabitation works better.*

**Initial situation South Sudan/Uganda** | “We walked for 18 days to reach Uganda,” recounts Rebecca Ding Mobior. She carried the luggage and her youngest child in her arms, 30 kilometres every day, with the constant fear of coming across militias. “In Jonglei in South Sudan we lived in a good house made of stone,” she says, “but it became too dangerous.”

At the end of 2013, two and a half years after the establishment of the new state, a conflict broke out between government and opposition, which quickly became a civil war. Despite the peace agreement in August 2015, militias are still committing massacres against civilians, destroying villages and fields, causing markets and transport routes to collapse. Inflation and drought make even the most basic foodstuffs unaffordable. Around 2.8 million South Sudanese are at acute risk of starvation.

In the youngest state on earth, 1.6 million South Sudanese live as internally displaced persons, a further 830,000 have fled abroad, more than 180,000 of them, like Rebecca Ding Mobior, to the north of Uganda. The region itself is desperately poor, but the Ugandans still share what they have. Unlike many states of the European Union, the country permits refugees to establish settlements, to cultivate land and to move freely. But the infrastructure in northern Uganda is bursting at the seams: In the districts of Adjumani and Arua the number of school pupils doubled within a

year. According to the UN refugee organisation UNHCR, there are around 170 pupils to one classroom, 108 use one latrine, learning materials are rarely available, the health centres overloaded. Illiteracy rates, unemployment and poverty are high. In order to maintain social harmony, the fragile region needs urgent help.

**Measures and impacts South Sudan/Uganda** | Welthungerhilfe is providing survival assistance for over 400,000 people in South Sudan. As the most important partner of the World Food Programme in some areas, by spring 2016 it had provided around 330,000 internally displaced persons with food. The organisation also supported around 20,000 people with kitchen utensils, blankets, sleeping mats, hygiene kits and provided material for 1,000 emergency shelters. In northern Uganda, Welthungerhilfe is targeting food and nutrition security and better income and education prospects for 18,000 new arrivals and locals. It promotes social cohesion by ensuring that up to a third of its activities benefit the host communities. This is also a condition of the Ugandan government, in order to increase the willingness of the host community to accept refugees. All benefit from the nine new drinking water points. Rebecca Ding Mobior received seeds and tools as one of 1,500 families and has learned how she can increase corn and millet yields. Linked in with the livestock breeding tradition of the South Sudanese,

### We secure survival

## 9 new drinking water points

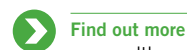
supply nearly 2,000 people in northern Uganda and facilitate coexistence between long-established residents and asylum seekers.

## 600 goats and 1,200 chickens

plus hoes, wheelbarrows, seeds and nutritional advice make life easier for nearly 3,000 families in the region of northern Uganda.

## More than 11 million Syrians

and two million South Sudanese are refugees from civil wars in their homelands, according to the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator.



### Find out more

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/south-sudan-emergency-aid.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/south-sudan-emergency-aid.html)

### Welthungerhilfe in Syria, Turkey and northern Iraq



### We secure survival

## Over 1 million

civil war victims from Syria and South Sudan are supported by Welthungerhilfe.

## 2,000 children

from Syria who live as refugees in Turkey are able to attend school through Welthungerhilfe's provision of school materials and buses.



## 15 Euro

of credit per month per family member is loaded on the cash cards that Welthungerhilfe gives to particularly needy Syrians in Turkey – enough for some food or hygiene articles.



Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/donate.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/donate.html)

Welthungerhilfe is supporting livelihood security through small-scale animal husbandry and donated an additional 600 goats and 1,200 chickens. Welthungerhilfe improved the learning conditions for Rebecca Ding Mobior's children and a further 4,000 pupils through provision of 750 school benches and 1,500 school books, as well as the construction of six classrooms, four teacher residences and five latrine blocks.

**Future prospects South Sudan/Uganda** | Due to the civil war, many South Sudanese farmers were unable to till their fields. The abandoned land and the drought increase the starvation further. Welthungerhilfe will continue its work and in Southern Unity State, despite the unstable security situation, will expand the emergency aid. This will be done through the distribution of seeds, training on increasing soil fertility and the awarding of jobs building protective dams against flooding. In northern Uganda, in addition to the ongoing activities, Welthungerhilfe also wants to support farmers in the processing and marketing of their products, maintain water points and, in cooperation with local companies, offer vocational training for young people.

**Initial situation Syria/Turkey/Iraq** | Aysha Hali did not want to leave Aleppo – until a bomb killed her husband on his way to work. Suddenly the war was more real than the fear of a new start and the 30-year-old widow fled with her five children to Turkey.

Aysha Hali is one of nearly five million Syrians who have fled abroad during the five-year civil war. Over 6.5 million Syrians are internally displaced persons. Battles have largely paralysed schools, hospitals, transport routes and agriculture in the once wealthy country. According to the UN office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in spring 2016 around 13.5 mil-

lion Syrians were dependent on humanitarian assistance. The majority of refugees live in neighbouring countries, in which they may work and rent apartments – by April 2016 over 2.7 million in Turkey alone.

**Measures and impacts Syria/Turkey/Iraq** | Welthungerhilfe has been providing emergency aid for Syrians since November 2012 – both in the country and in Turkey and northern Iraq. It supported about 330,000 Syrians in 2015 with 15 projects. For safety reasons, since the end of 2013 the activities carried out in the country by local partner organisations, like 'Hand in Hand for Syria,' have been coordinated from Turkey. Because grain is scarce, Welthungerhilfe supplies flour to bakeries around Azaz, supports the nursing training of 120 Syrians in Baylun/Idlib and provides tents, stoves and hygiene packages for various refugee camps.

In summer 2014, Welthungerhilfe changed its humanitarian assistance in the south of Turkey from material goods to 'Cash-Cards', electronic voucher cards. The 'Cash-Cards' are given to particularly needy families or single parents like Aysha Hali and are loaded with 50 Turkish Lira (15 Euro) per person per month. The Syrian exiles can then buy food, clothes or fuel for their stoves in selected shops. This gives them a bit more dignity and freedom, while simultaneously strengthening the local Turkish markets. Welthungerhilfe is enabling around 2,000 refugee children to attend lessons at five schools in Turkey, by providing Turkish courses, bus transport and school materials. For the promotion of integration, it is supporting community centres in different Turkish towns and villages through offers of language courses and leisure activities, bringing Syrians and Turks together. In Iraq, Welthungerhilfe is investing in the reconstruction of schools, water pipelines and buildings. In 2015 over 90,000 refugees benefited from this. One of them is

Wesal Badel. Her shell of an apartment was given windows and doors. “Before, I was worried that our son would be bitten by snakes and scorpions that crept into the apartment,” says the young woman. “Now it is safer here, and warmer.”

**Future prospects Syria/Turkey/Iraq** | Despite peace negotiations, there is no end in sight to the war. Welthungerhilfe will continue its projects. Alongside the emergency aid for people who have just fled, it plans to promote longer-term integration measures in southern Turkey and, via local partners, to offer psychosocial and legal consultation in the community centres. In destroyed areas of Syria and Iraq it wants to support the reconstruction of the infrastructure in such a way that people can return to their homeland as soon as the security situation allows. In Iraq, Welthungerhilfe also plans to campaign for the resettlement of Yazidis around the Sinjar mountains.

**Project focus South Sudan** emergency aid, food and nutrition security, water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH); **Syria, Turkey, Northern Iraq** food and nutrition security, humanitarian assistance/emergency aid protection/shelter/accommodation/winter relief, community centres and education additionally in northern Iraq

**Project locations South Sudan** Nyamlel, Bentiu, Ganyiel, Nyal, Magwi, Morobo; **Northern Uganda** Arua, Adjumani; **Syria** Aleppo and Idlib provinces; **Turkey** Gaziantep, Mardin, Istanbul, Kilis, Ankara; **Northern Iraq** Government districts Dohuk and Nineveh

**Financial volume 2015 South Sudan** EUR 30.9 m; **Northern Uganda** EUR 380,000; **Syria** EUR 28.7 m

**Current projects in implementation** 25 (10 South Sudan; 1 Northern Uganda; 14 Syria/Turkey/northern Iraq)

**Grant providers** AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (ECHO), DFID, FAO, GIZ, IOM, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, USAID, WFP, other

**Partner organisations** Ibis, SSD (South Sudan); Alliance2015, DORCAS, DRC, HIH, IBC, IMPR, KAMER, MSSP, NRCDC, RSC/MUDEM (Syria)

**Supported persons** 0.74 million (0.41 million South Sudan; 0.33 million Syria)

## Acceptance not protective vests

*Josef Frei advises colleagues in the country- and project offices on creating security plans. He pays particular attention to compliance with the strict security regulations in regular local security audits.*

**According to the Aid Worker Security Report, there were three times as many attacks (190) on aid workers as one decade ago. How does Welthungerhilfe avoid being targeted by radical groups?**

**Josef Frei** | Our most important approach is acceptance of our work by the population. Welthungerhilfe always works with the population, not against it. It is only in this way that we can move about relatively safely even in high risk countries. The greatest project idea is of no value if the local community is not included and does not support the work. For this reason, we once abandoned a hygiene project for women in rural Afghanistan.

**Welthungerhilfe works in eight states that it classifies as ‘very dangerous’. What justifies the risk?**

**Frei** | It is precisely in these risk countries that people need the most urgent assistance. Naturally we do not force any employee to go to dangerous countries and only select suitable applicants. All posted colleagues

complete security training and first aid courses. In addition, we have security procedures locally for high-risk locations. We also rely on the experience of our local employees, who are familiar with the situation in the country and, depending on the status of international and locally resident experts, are trained in security-related areas.

**In South Sudan, Welthungerhilfe occasionally works in the ‘bunker’. What does that mean?**

**Frei** | In the project region of Bentiu in South Sudan there are shootings every few months. We now have a great deal of experience with the situation: Usually I discuss with the Country Director via Skype whether the team should retreat to a safer location. Then they work in a bulletproof shelter until the coast is clear again. If it becomes too dangerous, we are prepared for an immediate evacuation.



**Josef Frei** (50) has been Welthungerhilfe's desk officer for security management since 2015. Before that, he worked as a military observer in Georgia and Syria, both for the UN and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) from 2007 to 2012. He studied Conflict Analysis and -Management in Basel, Switzerland.

## POLICY WORK

# Inadequate migration policies

*In 2015, Welthungerhilfe worked with over two million refugees and internally displaced persons in more than ten countries. The engagement of the organisation on the subject of refugees and migration primarily takes place overseas, particularly in humanitarian assistance and reintegration, such as currently in Syria, South Sudan (see pages 20-23) or in Afghanistan and Mali. But on the basis of its long-term practical experiences and for humanitarian reasons, the organisation also campaigned politically early on in the past year for changes in the approaches to dealing with refugees and migrants.*

## Global refugee crisis

### Over 60 million

people worldwide were refugees in 2015.

### 86 percent

of all refugees worldwide found refuge in their homeland or in neighbouring countries.



### In more than 10 countries

in which a high number of internally displaced persons and refugees live, Welthungerhilfe has been active in 2015.

**Lack of goals in refugee and migration policies** | Together with the child welfare organisation terre des hommes, Welthungerhilfe commissioned the Osnabrück migration researcher Professor Jochen Oltmer to carry out a study on the connection between migration and development, which was presented to the public in July 2015. The goal was – in cooperation with other organisations – to contribute to a constructive refugee and migration debate in society in Germany, in order to counteract prejudices and false impressions. This included in particular a discussion of the objectives of German and European refugee and migration policy, which to date had been almost exclusively one about instruments. These objectives must also take development policy interests into account.

Even if some in Germany and Europe want to create the impression that a majority of global refugees are coming to us, it is incorrect. The number of refugees rose in the past year to over 60 million and will rise further – not only in Germany, but worldwide. However, 86 per cent of refugees find refuge in their homeland or in neighbouring countries. A large portion of global refugee movements take place in Asia and Africa. Only a small but increasing proportion of refugees arrive in Europe.

**Overcoming causes of flight** | Policy must firstly place greater focus on the reasons for flight. In order to overcome the causes of flight and to support refugees, much more funding needs to be invested in the prevention of conflicts and crises. Humanitarian assistance also provides aid in acute refugee crises and should also pay particular attention to internally displaced persons, in order to facilitate their access to assistance and protection. Ultimately, there is a great

need in the countries of origin to support refugees in their return and reintegration, so that the return can be seen as a new start and the beginning of the reintegration.

Even without being politically persecuted in the sense of the Geneva Refugee Convention, more people will come to Germany and Europe. These migrants often have similar motives to asylum seekers: a combination of conflicts, political instability and economic insecurity. They are looking for new opportunities with regard to better living conditions.

Secondly, the developing countries that have taken in many refugees need additional support. On the one hand, through humanitarian assistance, and on the other, the capacities of those particularly affected countries must be strengthened for the admission and provision of refugees. In terms of provision, it is not just a matter of accommodation and food, but also of ongoing offers, such as education, training and access to the job market. The aim is to prevent a 'lost generation' of refugees.

Thirdly, in Germany and ideally across the whole European Union, we need a migration policy approach that formulates goals and not only short-term instruments. Within the EU it is not just a matter of applying the same standards in the asylum process and provision of refugees, as well as fairly distributing responsibilities and burdens. It is also a matter of suspending the failed Dublin Agreement and reorganising refugee admission, including a discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of admission quotas.

**Designing development-friendly migration** | Fourthly, we need a focus in development cooperation on the subject of refugees and migration. The goal should not be to prevent migration from developing countries





to Europe, but to design it in a 'development friendly' manner. Migration also brings opportunities: It is a driver of development and can make important development contributions for migrants themselves and for their origin and host countries.

In 2015, in order to bring these standpoints to the German public, representatives of Welthungerhilfe held numerous lectures, participated in panel discussions, gave interviews and wrote newspaper articles and blogs. In this way they were able to delve further into the core aspects of the study. Discussions with policy-makers and exchanges with German and international non-governmental organisations led to an updating of their own positions on several occasions. But Welthungerhilfe also made a very practical contribution here in Germany and opened its premises for language tuition for refugees.

In humanitarian assistance Welthungerhilfe will continue to engage intensively in the work with refugees and, through its domestic political work, will bring the subject of refugees and migration into society in 2016 as well.



Find out more

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/development-cooperation.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/development-cooperation.html)

# Projects 2015

Projects in implementation	Funding in EUR m	Co-financing	Project content – Key words	Number of partner organisations	Beneficiaries in millions
<b>Ethiopia</b>	19	4.86	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, OCHA, Regional Government Amhara, other	6	0.50
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	8	6.55	DFID, EC (DEVCO, ECHO)	7	0.01
<b>Burundi</b>	7	1.79	BMZ, FAO, WFP	1	0.27
<b>Kenya</b>	25	7.51	BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, USAID, WFP	15	0.23
<b>Congo</b>	12	7.54	AA, BMZ, KfW, UNDP, USAID, WFP	1	0.50
<b>Liberia</b>	6	7.06	EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ, KfW, World Bank	5	1.12
<b>Madagascar</b>	9	1.19	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), FAO, UNDP, WFP	0	0.36
<b>Malawi</b>	6	4.41	EC (DEVCO), GIZ	2	0.03
<b>Mali</b>	8	6.79	AA, BMZ, GIZ, WFP	0	0.19
<b>Mozambique</b>	4	1.36	Alliance2015, EC (ECHO), IOM	6	0.12
<b>Niger</b>	3	3.77	AA, BMZ, GIZ, other	1	0.01
<b>Rwanda</b>	3	1.06	BMZ, other	2	0.01
<b>Sierra Leone</b>	18	9.84	AA, BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ, WFP, other	10	0.41
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	10	1.10	DFAT, DFID/FAO, EC (DEVCO), UNICEF	10	0.34
<b>Somalia</b>	3	2.61	BMZ, GIZ	1	0.08
<b>Sudan</b>	9	17.18	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, GIZ, UNDP, USAID, WFP	0	0.22
<b>South Sudan</b>	10	30.87	AA, Alliance2015, DFID, FAO, GIZ, IOM, UNDP, USAID, WFP	2	0.41
<b>Tanzania</b>	2	0.12		2	<0.01
<b>Uganda</b>	8	4.83	AA, BMZ, USAID, other	0	0.15
<b>Central African Republic</b>	6	0.55	BMZ, GIZ	0	0.02
<b>Subsequent savings*/ Rounding differences</b>		-0.05			
<b>Africa overall</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>120.94</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>4.98</b>

\* Subsequent savings (-) /subsequently increased project expenditure (+): The list shows all projects in implementation up to 31.12.2015, as well as projects that were completed before the year end. Savings from these projects are to be understood as returns from funds that were earmarked but are no longer required from countries and projects.

## Abbreviations

AA – Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 – Partner organisations of Alliance2015; BMEL – Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Ministry of Food and Agriculture); BMGF – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; BMZ – Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DEZA – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; DFAT – Australian Government; DFID – Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) – European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development); EC (ECHO) – European Commission (Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; IOM – International Organization for Migration; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation); OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNDP – United Nations Development Programme; UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WORLD BANK – World Bank; WFP – United Nations World Food Programme



To detailed project list

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/projektliste-2015.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/projektliste-2015.html)

Asia					
Projects in implementation	Funding in EUR m	Co-financing	Project contents – Keywords	Number of partner organisations	Beneficiaries in millions
<b>Afghanistan</b>	17	5.39	AA, BMZ, GIZ, OCHA, UNHCR, other	8	0.24
<b>Bangladesh</b>	7	1.27	BMZ, EC (DEVCO)	5	<0.01
<b>India</b>	47	3.80	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other	37	0.74
<b>Cambodia</b>	6	1.27	BMZ, other	4	0.05
<b>Laos</b>	3	0	EC (DEVCO)	3	0.03
<b>Myanmar</b>	12	6.65	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), other	2	0.11
<b>Nepal</b>	16	6.30	AA, BMZ, other	6	0.23
<b>North Korea</b>	4	1.01	AA, EC (DEVCO), other	0	0.09
<b>Pakistan</b>	13	5.07	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), ECHO)	6	0.15
<b>Philippines</b>	3	0.17		1	0.01
<b>Syria, Turkey, Northern Iraq</b>	14	28.69	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), FAO, GIZ, UNHCR, UNICEF, other	10	0.33
<b>Tajikistan</b>	9	0.47	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ, USAID, other	3	0.07
<b>Subsequent savings*/ Rounding differences</b>		-0.01			
<b>Asia overall</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>60.08</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Latin America/Caribbean</b>					
<b>Bolivia</b>	2	0.12	BMZ	3	<0.01
<b>Ecuador</b>	1	0	EC (DEVCO)	2	<0.01
<b>Haiti</b>	19	2.60	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, WFP, other	7	0.13
<b>Cuba</b>	9	3.22	AA, Alliance2015, DEZA, other	3	0.13
<b>Nicaragua</b>	1	0	BMZ	3	0.01
<b>Peru</b>	10	0.76	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), other	10	0.01
<b>Cross-country projects</b>	8	0.01	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO)		
<b>Subsequent savings*/ rounding differences</b>		-0.07			
<b>Latin America/Caribbean overall</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>6.64</b>		<b>28</b>	<b>0.29</b>
<b>Pan-regional projects</b>					
<b>Pan-regional projects overall</b>	10	1.13	AA, other	2	
<b>Total funding Overseas</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>188.79</b>			<b>7.32</b>
<b>Domestic</b>					
	11	0.83	BMZ		
	11	0.35	Alliance2015, BMGF, EC (DEVCO), other		
	1	0.19	BMEL		
<b>Total funding Domestic</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.37</b>			
<b>Total funding Domestic and Overseas</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>190.16</b>			

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

## MARKETING

# A poster and its history

*Without the mobilisation of its many supporters and donors, Welthungerhilfe could not carry out its work. As such, we must be a clearly recognisable mouthpiece for the people we support. We do this, for example, by drawing attention to our work through regular poster campaigns.*

## Previous poster motifs



Anniversary campaign 2012



Campaigns 2013/2014

**How do we get our message through? |** For many years now the Welthungerhilfe posters have not been created based on the mere gut feelings of the marketing team, but are the result of careful market research and trials. In the interest of the people we support – and our donors too – we have the obligation not only to handle the funds entrusted to us as economically as possible, but also to reach as large an audience as we can, in order to spread our message effectively and memorably.

The fact that this has become more and more difficult in recent years shows among other things that in Germany (despite continually increasing donation income) the number of people who donate – with a positive exception in 2015 – has steadily declined: In 2005 around half of the population donated, in 2014 it was only around one-third.

**Hunger and poverty not recognisable enough |** We wanted to better understand anonymous market study figures about what prevents our message getting through and how we can better address people in our public relations work. So at the end of 2014, with the professional support of a market research institute specialising in depth psychology surveys, we questioned a representative selection of current and former Welthungerhilfe donors. They gave us very extensive and frank feedback about their motives and about the impressions left by our communication with them.

The knowledge gained from this was sometimes unexpected and astonishing: For example, it became clear that the image motifs of recent years, which primarily portray proud, content people, showing the result of our help for self-help, actually unconsciously triggered feelings of envy in many donors who no longer wanted to support us. We would never have expected that! It became clear to us that we had pushed the suffering and injustice that we fight against (i.e. hunger and extreme poverty) so far into the background on our posters that many viewers

could no longer see why they should be supporting Welthungerhilfe. And this is even though 795 million people worldwide are still going hungry and every ten seconds a child dies from the effects of malnutrition and undernourishment.

**Outrage feeds optimistic vision |** It was still a long and rocky path from this realisation to the development of a concrete poster idea. We were constantly confronted with a fundamental dilemma: In order to affect people, a poster must very quickly (in a maximum of three seconds) and with very few elements transmit a clear message. And in terms of our values, the image motifs in our communication must not strengthen prejudices or violate the dignity of the people portrayed.

The thing that helped us solve this was a clear focus on our fundamental values. This means that we understand the people we support as people who are basically the same as us, and feel as we do, and for whom we demand solidary action, on the basis of help for self-help.

The next step was to develop different poster designs that would transmit our message more clearly and more 'loudly' than in the past. These designs were then trialled again in in-depth interviews with representative groups. In doing this, it once again became clear how big a challenge it is to select a suitable image motif without resorting to clichés. Thus, for example, in a later rejected design, just the image of the eyes of a black child was enough to recall in our interview partners a whole wave of memories. People recalled famines such as in Biafra, although objectively the pair of eyes could have also been the eyes of a well-nourished child of a Harvard professor.

The winning motif was eventually confirmed after a final quantitative test with several hundred representative people. The image that was selected with great care was, to our huge relief, rated by all participants as a harsh but suitable and dignified rep-

# ES REICHT!



**FÜR ALLE. MIT IHRER HILFE.**  
Jetzt spenden und Perspektiven schaffen: [welthungerhilfe.de](http://welthungerhilfe.de)



This Welthungerhilfe awareness and fundraising poster calls to action with the slogan “IT’S ENOUGH! FOR ALL. WITH YOUR HELP.”

resentation. Of central significance in the evaluation was, however, the large format text and its double meaning: It was understood by everyone in less than three seconds and not only triggered positive outrage against the causes of hunger, but also the conviction that, with Welthungerhilfe, something effective can be done about it.

It was particularly pleasing that, at the same time as the appearance of our poster campaign, the United

Nations agreed on the ‘Sustainable Development Goals’ and, with them, on the goal of eradicating hunger and extreme poverty by the year 2030. In light of this decision, “It’s enough! For all. With your help.” will become a call to achieve this goal – and thus the vision of Welthungerhilfe – through spirited joint action.



**Find out more**

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/donate.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/donate.html)

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/es-reicht-fuer-alle.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/es-reicht-fuer-alle.html)

## Inspiring engagement 2015

**85,000 people**

have been involved in our campaigns.

**1,100 multipliers**

have actively taken our concerns further.

**230,000 donors**

have supported our projects.

**50 million Euro**

in donations was received by Welthungerhilfe in 2015. 7.2 million went to emergency aid for Nepal.

THE YEAR 2015

# Manifold engagement

*'The world is unfair. Let's change it.'* was our call during Welthungerhilfe Week 2015. During the traditional week of action in October and all year round, many individuals, businesses, foundations, associations, schools, campaign groups and partners at home and abroad support our work and vision with ideas, donations and commitment. Lateral thinkers from Germany and seven African countries gave us impulses for future questions, partners from Peru prepared the ground for more biodiversity in their country, and we campaigned politically in the summit year 2015 for committed resolutions for more global sustainability and justice.

➤ **Current campaigns**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/take-action-now.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/take-action-now.html)



**Experiencing engagement**  
 In 2015, 105 foundations supported Welthungerhilfe projects across the world. Some have been involved for many years for a sustainable improvement in living conditions in 'their' project. They stay in contact with these projects through reports or trips, like Eduard Müllenbruch, founder of the RMV Foundation. He visited 'his' project in Ethiopia, in order to open a school.

➤ **Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/foerderstiftungen.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/foerderstiftungen.html)



**A suitcase full of new ideas**  
 Addis Ababa: 20 scientists, artists, bloggers, human right activists, authors, entrepreneurs and journalists from seven African countries and Germany spent two days discussing migration, solidarity and future livelihoods at the Searchers Unlimited think-tank. Welthungerhilfe invited them in order to obtain feedback and 'a suitcase full of new ideas'.

➤ **Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/denkfabrik-2015-addis-abeba.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/denkfabrik-2015-addis-abeba.html)



**Biodiversity fair in Peru**  
 Partners of Welthungerhilfe in Peru organised a biodiversity fair in the Kichki district, where hundreds of farmers exchanged seeds for potatoes, corn and other crops. The president of the regional government and the deputy secretary of agriculture participated and acknowledged the key role of Welthungerhilfe partners in the establishment of the first biodiversity zone in Peru.

➤ **Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/peru-rights-health.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/peru-rights-health.html)



**A big fan**  
 Actor Gesine Cukrowski campaigns prominently for Welthungerhilfe, because "I am a great fan of the organisation." In Karamoja, in the north-east of Uganda, she informed herself on site: The work of Welthungerhilfe – construction of classrooms, wells and latrines, promotion of agriculture and financing of goats for pregnant women and for widows – convinced her deeply.

➤ **Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/gesine-cukrowski-hilft-uganda.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/gesine-cukrowski-hilft-uganda.html)



**Carpendale campaigns**  
 Together with Bauer Charity gGmbH and supported by the business development agency Rhein-Kreis Neuss mbH, Howard Carpendale started the first, immediately successful charity tournament 'Golf Against Hunger' in Korschenbroich. In September, the singer visited Welthungerhilfe in Bonn. Afterwards it was clear to him: "I will put all my strength into supporting this organisation."

➤ **Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/mitmachen/golfen-gegen-den-hunger.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/mitmachen/golfen-gegen-den-hunger.html)

March/April

May

June



**Water trek**

World Water Day on 22 March was the starting signal for the initiative RUN-4WASH, the jointly-organised sponsored runs of Viva con Agua (VcA) and Welthungerhilfe. The association VcA was founded ten years ago, to support Welthungerhilfe projects on water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH) through creative campaigns. With sensational success: VcA has already transferred over four million Euro to Welthungerhilfe.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/viva-con-agua.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/viva-con-agua.html)



**Exemplary: Sector sponsor**

Anyone who wants to take on responsibility for more than a single project can support Welthungerhilfe as a ‘sector sponsor’ for education, nutrition, water or emergency aid – like Lisa Harnischmacher. The lawyer from Düsseldorf has been a sponsor for education since May 2015 and also campaigned for the Christmas 2015 fund-raising at her office to be donated to Welthungerhilfe’s refugee work.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/patenschaft.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/patenschaft.html)



**Sweat and donate**

Training for a good cause in the pouring rain on the Bonn Hofgarten grass: On 21st June 2015, together with the professional trainers of the Bonn Bootcamps, pupils, teachers and parents of Tannenbusch Gymnasium took part in their first ‘1 hour Against Hunger’ campaign. Instead of a participant fee, the 35 participants and four trainers donated nearly 400 Euro to Welthungerhilfe.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/charity-training](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/charity-training)

October

November

December



**A hot autumn**

Under the slogan “The world is unfair. Let’s change it,” volunteers across the country were involved in Welthungerhilfe Week. In Paderborn and at the Anuga food fair in Cologne, there were campaigns against food waste. The connection between armed conflicts and hunger was made clear by the Global Hunger Index 2015, which was presented in Berlin and at the EXPO in Milan and discussed in numerous countries.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/woche2015-aktionen.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/woche2015-aktionen.html)



**Hard Rock and a Trophy**

Trembling stages, confetti canons, 700 enthusiastic guests and 19,500 Euro of donations for the work of Welthungerhilfe in Madagascar – at the third battle of the business bands in Düsseldorf, the Allstars (Tomra Systems) collected the ‘Rock Against Hunger’ trophy. Together with the Merger Band (Vodafone/Kabel Deutschland), So what? (Kripo Düsseldorf), The Sky Officers (McKinsey) and Stick Together (3M), they really got the crowd going.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/mitmachen/rock-gegen-hunger.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/mitmachen/rock-gegen-hunger.html)



**Summit year 2015**

Through its political and press work Welthungerhilfe, together with its partners, campaigned for committed summit resolutions. During the course of the year, the G7 decided at Schloss Elmau to free 500 million people from hunger and malnutrition by 2030. In New York, the United Nations adopted 17 global sustainability goals and at the Paris Climate Conference there was finally consensus on a climate agreement.

➤ Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/g7-finanz-sdg-klimagipfel-2015.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/g7-finanz-sdg-klimagipfel-2015.html)

## COMPLIANCE

# Committed to laws and values

*Some of the most important values for Welthungerhilfe are transparency, trustworthiness and integrity. In order to achieve these, everyone must adhere to the applicable regulations. Businesses use compliance systems to monitor adherence to regulations and to promptly recognise legal violations. It is not yet prescribed by law that associations must also implement such systems. Welthungerhilfe has, however, already committed itself to these and is continually developing its compliance activities.*

## Transparency

### 51 employees

from overseas and 10 from Germany attended trainings on compliance and auditing in 2015 as part of their employment induction to Welthungerhilfe.



#### Find out more

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/transparency-and-quality.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/transparency-and-quality.html)

**Culture of integrity** | The term 'compliance' was established in the German-speaking world as a description for a comprehensive culture of integrity. It includes both the adherence to all laws applicable for Welthungerhilfe and conduct according to the regulations it has set itself through voluntary self-commitments and its code of conduct. The Welthungerhilfe compliance system is based on a broad value basis, which extends from the promotion of these values by management to the VENRO Code of Conduct (VENRO is the umbrella organisation of development policy and humanitarian non-governmental organisations in Germany) to institutional donor guidelines. Welthungerhilfe orients itself to the 2011 auditing standard published by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW), which describes a framework concept for compliance management systems as well as the significant minimum requirements for such a system. These include measures for the avoidance of misconduct and for early recognition of potential risk factors.

**Prevention** | Included in the preventive systems, processes and controls of Welthungerhilfe are, first of all, regulations and procedures, which are covered in the form of guidelines (for example, four-eyes principle, payroll specifications or award regulations for ensuring appropriate use of grants) and working directives. Welthungerhilfe receives around two-thirds of its grants from public funding bodies. Besides adherence to general norms and laws, these expect the implementation of their own guidelines. The Institutional Donor Relations and Financial Advice units support colleagues in the project countries in complying with these external requirements. The support includes trainings, proven practical examples, templates on the intranet, and consultation locally through specialist employees. The internal control system of Welthungerhilfe, supplemented by the monitoring function of the internal audit, en-

ures that all requirements of the management are complied with in their entirety.

Employee training courses are a further important component. They aim to raise awareness in Welthungerhilfe employees of the subjects of integrity and transparency and to demonstrate communication paths. The often difficult working environment of Welthungerhilfe demands that this subject is given particular attention. This is necessary in order to keep projects free of fraud and corruption and to protect donations to Welthungerhilfe from misuse. The Compliance Officer trains and advises new employees before their departure regarding compliance and anti-corruption.

**Early recognition** | Welthungerhilfe offers employees, partners and beneficiaries the opportunity to complain via different communication means, for example, by email, on the Welthungerhilfe website (including anonymously) or by direct dial telephone to the Bonn head office. The Welthungerhilfe code of conduct on prevention of conflicts of interests and corruption gives clear directions on anti-corruption. It is binding for all Welthungerhilfe staff in Germany and abroad and also applies to freelancers and staff of local project organisations. Welthungerhilfe also requires its employees to report suspicions or detected regulation violations and guarantees protection for internal whistleblowers.



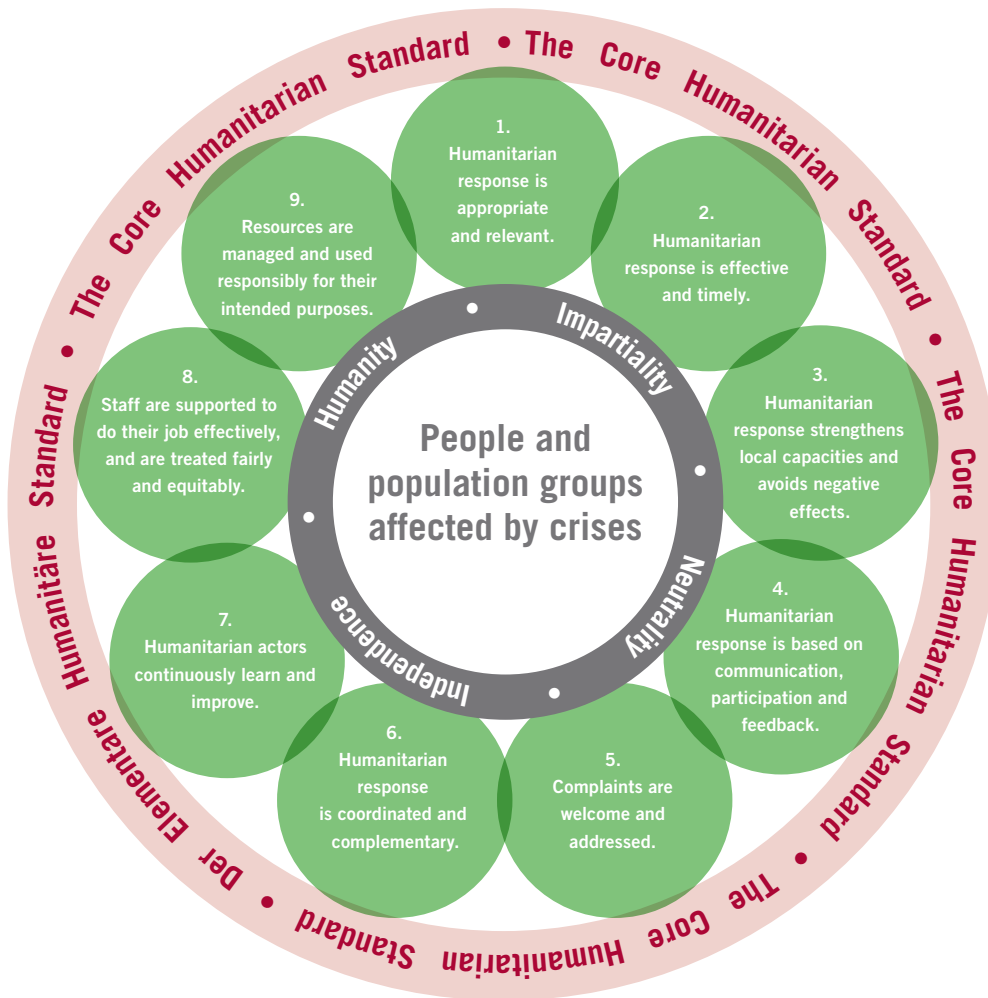
#### For questions on Compliance:

[compliance@welthungerhilfe.de](mailto:compliance@welthungerhilfe.de)



## Accountability on equal footing

We have committed to accountability on equal footing for people locally, in order to involve them according to fixed standards, and to strengthen local self-help mechanisms. In a pilot project with support from the Federal Foreign Office, our work since 2012 in an initial eight countries has been strictly aligned with the Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS). The CHS is a set of rules for aid organisations.



In anchoring the CHS in our work, in 2015, we introduced the following improvements:

**Commitment 3: Strengthening local capacities**

We created a flexible contract model for cooperation with different civil society organisations. It enables cooperation on an equal footing even with small groups. In particular, the model opens up new paths where civil society structures are often poorly developed, like in fragile states.

**Commitment 7: Learning and improving**

The new working unit MELA was created from the Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Accountability departments, to pool the institutional learning and synergies in the overall organisation.

**Commitment 8: Personnel management**

We are revising the personnel guidelines and bringing them together into a central policy. The goal is to apply comparable standards to all of our global employees and ensure equality.

**What does an Accountability Coordinator at Welthungerhilfe do?**

**Estery Madavo** | I support the systematic development and introduction of CHS guidelines and processes such as guidelines on complaints and transparent communication. In 2016, we are expanding the pilot project from the current eight countries to 18 - 20 countries. I am now responsible for Zimbabwe and Malawi.

**You are coordinator for both Accountability and Monitoring & Evaluation – how does that fit together?**

**Madavo** | The CHS is not only a tool to anchor ethical principles in our work, it also improves the quality of our projects. There is a large overlap and many synergies.



**Estery Madavo** (48) has worked for Welthungerhilfe since 2014 and is one of our eight Accountability Coordinators worldwide.

**Find out more**  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/evaluations.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/evaluations.html)

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

# Always on the right path

*In order to fulfil our own requirements in quality and transparency, we leave nothing to chance: Welthungerhilfe maintains several internal and external committees that are responsible for quality assurance – and thus for ensuring the greatest possible impact of our global project work.*

## Qualified employees

### 98 employees

from Germany and abroad participated in intensive inductions at head office.



### 50 persons

from 13 countries were trained in project management, leadership and food and nutrition security at the Welthungerhilfe-supported Civil Society Academy in India.



**Impact-oriented monitoring and evaluation in project work** | With its work Welthungerhilfe wants to achieve the greatest possible impact for people in the project countries and their environment. Before the start of every project, therefore, there is a thorough analysis: What do people need? It is only on the basis of this information that the goals and achievements of a project are set out.

During the entire course of the project we pay attention to whether the project is on the correct path and the planned impacts are being achieved. Welthungerhilfe also gathers previously defined data – through standardised surveys or through qualitative methods such as participatory observation. By default, we also observe whether unintended changes are occurring as well as the intended ones. If the former is the case, we analyse their causes – together with local people – and make amendments if necessary. This impact-oriented monitoring provides us with early indications of strengths, deficits or problems in the project and has shown itself to be an indispensable basis for monitoring.

Selected Welthungerhilfe projects are also evaluated by external experts. An evaluation is a sociological-technical field study carried out over a relatively short period to evaluate success according to recognised criteria such as relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Recommendations for subsequent projects are drawn from the results.

Impact-oriented monitoring and evaluation are also of great importance for the learning processes of Welthungerhilfe. Alongside the learning results for the individual projects, they offer inferences for the project work in general and starting points for further improvements. Welthungerhilfe thus regularly adapts strategies and approaches in order to achieve its goals.

**Training and consultation** | Donor quality requirements, as well as the complexity of the projects, have been continually increasing for some years. In order to

support our employees and partner organisations on the ground in the best possible way in quality management, there have been specialist units at head office since 2015 on sectors, donor guidelines and financial administration. All new Welthungerhilfe employees receive a comprehensive induction, which includes not only the strategies and regulations of Welthungerhilfe but also an introduction to its thematic and financial-administrative standards and to the guidelines of public funding bodies. In addition, project participants and partner organisations are trained regularly at predominantly multi-day training courses and workshops. Information handouts with more in-depth knowledge are developed and regularly updated.

**Internal auditing** | Several years ago Welthungerhilfe established an auditing department with a clear audit mandate. This includes the review of statutory funding use and compliance with internal and external guidelines. The audit comprises part of the annual financial statement presented to donors and grant providers. In 2014, a position for a Compliance Officer was established in the internal audit unit.

**Controlling and organisational development** | Controlling supports the Executive Board and the management in Germany and abroad in the economic and strategic governance of the whole organisation. It also informs the Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board on a monthly basis on behalf of the Executive Board about the development of key performance indicators. The framework conditions of the work change continuously and demand increasingly rapid reactions. Successful changes in Welthungerhilfe can only happen quickly and sustainably if employees possess the necessary competences to design and implement change processes themselves. The Organisational Development department supports the employees in this and so contributes to the agility of the whole organisation.

**Governance** | The full-time Executive Board leads and is responsible for the business of the organisation. The Supervisory Board and its committees control this activity and ensure that the strategic guidelines are adhered to. Once a year, the representatives of the membership group of the organisation come together at a general meeting. They agree the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The honorary Pro-

gramme Advisory Committee advises Welthungerhilfe with regard to its conceptual orientation (see pages 50 and 51).



**Find out more**

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/transparency-and-quality.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/transparency-and-quality.html)

## Subject Impact measurement

*To prove impact and to reset projects on the right path is never simple. In restrictive states such as Myanmar or North Korea it is an extra challenge.*

### Ms Feindt, how does Welthungerhilfe promote and measure impact in restrictive states?

**Regina Feindt** | Despite adverse conditions, positive changes are also possible here. The unplanned effects are particularly exciting. In Myanmar, for example, we implemented a project on rural development and the establishment of around 40 village development committees. The military dictatorship was not happy about these committees, but they tolerated them. Alongside bookkeeping, the members also learned grassroots democracy instruments, which were in stark contrast to the political reality in the country.

### What were the results?

**Feindt** | People developed enormous self-confidence. They improved their economic situation, became acquainted with democratic decision-making processes and began, at district level too, to demand a voice. After the democratic change of 2011 they confirmed that, thanks also to the project, they felt well-prepared for the new challenges.

### What are the challenges in North Korea?

**Feindt** | The proof of the impact of our work here is more difficult, because the government does not allow us to collect data, but is still possible. In order that the population can supply itself with fresh vegetables even in winter, we have been building greenhouses here for a long time, which we have optimally adapted over the years to the conditions in the country. Now we observe that more and more state greenhouses are being developed in exactly this design – our approach is thus taking effect. This is very positive and a signal for us that we can withdraw from this area.



**Regina Feindt** (49) is Welthungerhilfe Country Director in Zimbabwe. Previously she worked for Welthungerhilfe in Nepal, North Korea, Myanmar and Afghanistan.

## Qualified employees

### 30 persons

in Sierra Leone, Nepal, Burundi and Rwanda took part in trainings on finance management and 10 persons were intensively trained in the area of financial administration.



### 38 employees

from Welthungerhilfe and partners in Afghanistan, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic Congo were trained in food and nutrition security at two workshops.



### 37 employees

from 11 countries took part in a workshop in Addis Ababa on water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH) with a focus on sustainability.



# Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2015

## Assets

	31 Dec. 2015 EUR	Prior year EUR
<b>A. FIXED ASSETS</b>		
<b>I. Intangible assets</b>		
1. EDP programmes acquired for a consideration	865,270.41	819,838.43
2. Prepayments	1,036,952.98	218,906.34
<b>II. Property, plant and equipment</b>		
1. Legacy Land	308,700.00	308,700.00
2. Operating and office equipment	480,173.51	428,454.79
<b>III. Investment and other financial assets</b>		
1. Other long-term equity investment	0.00	256,054.97
2. Securities and loan notes	44,412,202.44	42,936,623.48
	<b>47,103,299.34</b>	<b>44,968,578.01</b>
<b>B. CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
<b>I. Receivables and other assets</b>		
1. Allocations receivable on account of approved projects	189,879,183.65	145,536,720.04
2. Assets related to testamentary and other gifts	40,051.95	41,387.02
3. Other assets	2,501,435.04	2,397,087.85
<b>II. Cash and cash equivalents</b>	51,613,599.59	57,388,061.35
	<b>244,034,270.23</b>	<b>205,363,256.26</b>
<b>C. ACCRUED INCOME</b>	150,891.28	495,743.62
<b>D. EXCESS OF PLAN ASSETS OVER RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS</b>	0.00	259,113.59
	<b>291,288,460.85</b>	<b>251,086,691.48</b>
Trust accounts	1,171,417.73	0.00

## Liabilities

	31 Dec. 2015 EUR	Prior year EUR
<b>A. NON-CURRENT RESERVES</b>		
<b>I. Bequeathed funds reserve</b>	14,200,000.00	14,200,000.00
<b>II. Non-designated funds reserve</b>	14,040,000.00	14,040,000.00
	<b>28,240,000.00</b>	<b>28,240,000.00</b>
<b>B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</b>	8,714,000.00	11,763,000.00
<b>C. SPECIAL ITEM FOR PROJECT FUNDING</b>	24,049,103.59	21,308,687.69
<b>D. PROVISIONS</b>		
Other provisions	5,529,946.00	3,871,900.00
<b>E. LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>I. Restricted allocations received from co-funders not yet appropriated</b>		
1. Domestic	100,916.83	112,491.59
2. Foreign	170,231,722.99	132,362,898.25
<b>II. Project liabilities</b>	51,473,434.18	46,537,135.40
<b>III. Trade payables</b>	1,824,826.84	5,502,152.02
<b>IV. Other liabilities</b>		
1. Donor loans	55,196.93	56,196.93
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with testamentary and other gifts	31,760.49	6,848.23
3. Sundry liabilities	1,027,973.19	1,317,528.56
	<b>224,745,831.45</b>	<b>185,895,250.98</b>
<b>F. DEFERRED INCOME</b>	9,579.81	7,852.81
	<b>291,288,460.85</b>	<b>251,086,691.48</b>
Liabilities in connection with trust accounts	1,171,417.73	0.00

## General notes

The financial statements of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Bonn/Germany (hereafter referred to as "Welthungerhilfe") have been prepared in accordance with the general regulations under the German Commercial Code (HGB), with voluntary application of supplementary rules applicable for large firms organised in a corporate form as defined under Sec. 264 et seq. German Commercial Code (HGB). The financial statements have been adapted to the special features of the Association in accordance with Sec. 265 (5) and (6) German Commercial Code (HGB). The nature of expense format has been applied to the income statement. Value added tax is included in acquisition cost of fixed assets and in expenses to the extent that the Association is not entitled to deduct input taxes. Previous year's figures are shown in brackets.

## Accounting and valuation methods

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment have been measured at the lower of acquisition cost less amortisation and depreciation of amortisable and depreciable assets, respectively, over the respective estimated useful life or the values recognised under Sec. 253 (3) Sentence 3 German Commercial Code (HGB). The assets are depreciated or amortised, respectively, on a straight-line basis except where a shorter estimated useful life is considered appropriate for specific project-related reasons. For the amortisation of intangible assets, a useful life of five years was assumed and useful lives of three to ten years were assumed for operating and office equipment. Assets with acquisition cost between EUR 150.00 and EUR 1,000.00 were recognised in a pool item, which is depreciated over five years.

Long-term securities and loan notes are capitalised at acquisition cost and, subsequent to initial recognition, according to the modified lower of cost or market principle. Premiums are amortised over their terms and reported under prepaid expenses/deferred income. These write-downs are reported under interest expenses. Other long-term equity investments are accounted for at acquisition cost.

Receivables and other assets as well as cash and cash equivalents are stated at the nominal value. If these items have residual terms of more than one year, they are stated at the present value calculated on the basis of a market interest rate. Appropriate allowances are made for risks identifiable as at the balance sheet date. Non-cash allocations are measured at market prices.

Assets denominated in foreign currency are recognised at the middle spot rate, using the lower of the rate at the transaction date or the balance sheet date for non-current assets. Exchange gains and exchange losses are included in other project funding income and expenses, respectively. Reserves are recognised, appropriated and released in accordance with the relevant regulations under German tax law. Restricted own funds for co-financed projects, for improving the outside structures of Welthungerhilfe and for non-contractual projects that are not co-financed are disclosed as a special item for project funding. The own share in co-financed foreign projects is fixed at 7.1% (prior year: 6.7%) of the entire project funding.

Provisions are made for contingent liabilities and risks identifiable as at the balance sheet date and cover the amount of anticipated payments (settlement value). Provisions with a residual term of more than one year are discounted according to legal requirements. Liabilities are recognised at settlement value. Liabilities denominated in foreign currency are measured at the middle spot rate, using the higher of the rate at the transaction date or the balance sheet date for non-current liabilities.

Donations reported in the income statement are realised at the time of inflow and institutional grants at the time of approval of related funds by the allocating institution. Exchange gains and exchange losses are disclosed under other income and under project funding expenses, respectively.

## Notes to the balance sheet

### Assets

#### A. FIXED ASSETS

##### I. Intangible assets

This item relates to acquired and amortised EDP programmes in the amount of kEUR 865 (kEUR 820) as well as to payments made on account of EDP programmes under development in the amount of kEUR 1,037 (kEUR 219).

##### II. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment relate to depreciated operating and office equipment totalling kEUR 247 (kEUR 207), other assets totalling kEUR 125 (kEUR 69), EDP hardware totalling kEUR 108 (kEUR 152) and as well as to legacy land totalling

kEUR 309 (kEUR 309). Project-funded foreign property, plant and equipment are recognised as incurred in project funding expense in the income statement.

### III. Investments and other financial assets

#### 1. Other long-term equity investments

The 10% share in Dritte-Welt-Shop Gesellschaft für Entwicklungsförderung GmbH, Königswinter/Germany (DW Shop) was sold in November 2015

#### 2. Securities and loan notes

Based on a medium-term budget and resulting information, securities totalling mEUR 44.4 (mEUR 42.9) are shown under fixed assets. All these instruments are held to maturity. Investments in fixed-interest securities and investment funds are made according to the principle of obtaining an appropriate market rate of return despite low exposure to risk.

Write-downs totalling kEUR 51 (kEUR 12) had to be made on long-term securities in the reporting year. As at the balance sheet date, the securities included offset hidden reserves of kEUR 1,674 (kEUR 1,907).

Investments and other financial assets comprise financial instruments, which are recognised above fair value, because they were not written down in accordance with Sec. 253 (3) Sentence 4 German Commercial Code (HGB). These instruments are long-term securities with a book value of kEUR 5,834 and a fair value of kEUR 5,651.

These instruments were not written down, because a reversal was identifiable between the reporting date and the date of preparing the financial statements or because a sustainable medium- to long-term reversal is expected.

### B. CURRENT ASSETS

#### I. Receivables and other assets

##### 1. Allocations receivable on account of approved projects

The receivables totalling mEUR 189.9 disclosed as at the balance sheet date (mEUR 145.5) mainly relate to projects co-financed by the United Nations totalling mEUR 61.0 (mEUR 21.6), by the German ministry for economic cooperation and development totalling mEUR 35.7 (mEUR 25.8), by the European Union totalling mEUR 25.2 (mEUR 38.2), by the GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit totalling mEUR 19.6 (mEUR 9.6), by the KfW Development Bank totalling mEUR 15.7 (mEUR 19.6), by the Department for International Development (DFID) totalling mEUR 10.4 (mEUR 4.5), by the AA – Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office) totalling mEUR 8.4 (mEUR 10.3), by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) totalling mEUR 4.2 (mEUR 4.7) and by the Australian Agency of International Development (AusAID) totalling mEUR 1.5 (mEUR 2.8). After discounting, this item includes receivables totalling mEUR 115.5 (mEUR 44.2) with a residual term of more than one year.

##### 2. Assets related to testamentary and other gifts

This item relates to a gift in the form of a freehold flat. At the time of initial recognition, this real property was capitalised at market value based on an appraisal, plus incidental acquisition cost incurred by the Association, and is depreciated on a straight-line basis according to Sec. 7 (4) German Income Tax Act (EStG). The sundry assets relate to legacies capitalised at pro mem figure. Any additional gains on disposal of such assets are recognised in income from donations and bequests in the corresponding year.

##### 3. Other assets

The other assets, which amount to kEUR 2,501 (kEUR 2,397), mainly relate to accounts receivable from Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation totalling kEUR 830 (kEUR 701), to creditors with project-related debit balances totalling kEUR 469 (kEUR 711), claims against a supplier for contract termination totalling kEUR 400 (kEUR 0), to tax assets totalling kEUR 353 (kEUR 412) resulting from input tax paid over and from interest deferred on securities, time deposits and current accounts totalling kEUR 176 (kEUR 245).

#### II. Cash and cash equivalents

During project implementation, own funds not yet needed are invested as time deposits in such a way that a market rate of return is realised through low-risk investment. These funds are paid out to meet current requirements, taking into account financial budgets. Portfolios denominated in foreign currency are measured using the middle spot rate.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by mEUR 5.8 to mEUR 51.6 (mEUR 57.4) due to fluctuations around the balance sheet date. They primarily comprise special

accounts established for public donors totalling mEUR 16.8 (mEUR 16.7), credit balances in foreign project accounts totalling mEUR 15.7 (mEUR 11.2) and credit balances in domestic overnight money and time deposit accounts totalling mEUR 13.3 (mEUR 19.1).

#### D. EXCESS OF PLAN ASSETS OVER RETIREMENT BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The securities account kept with Commerzbank AG, Düsseldorf/Germany, for in principle all early-retirement part-time obligations exclusively serves the purpose of covering and securing these obligations in case of insolvency and has been exempted from attachment of all other creditors by pledging to Commerzbank AG, Düsseldorf/Germany as the trustee. Due to the increase of early-retirement part-time obligations in 2015 the provision therefore exceeded the pledged securities account at balance sheet date. After obligatory netting the value of the securities account (kEUR 339) with the amount to be paid for the corresponding provision for early-retirement part-time obligations (kEUR 388), the excess of retirement benefit obligations over plan assets will be shown under provisions. In 2016, the securities portfolio was increased accordingly and pledged to Commerzbank AG as the trustee.

### Liabilities

#### A. NON-CURRENT RESERVES

##### I. Bequeathed funds reserve

The bequeathed funds reserve includes funds available to the Association on a non-current basis.

##### II. Non-designated funds reserve

The non-designated funds reserve serves for securing the institutional capability of Welthungerhilfe.

#### B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE

The project funds reserve amounts to mEUR 8.7 (mEUR 11.8), of which mEUR 5.3 relate to restricted donations not yet appropriated for Pakistan flood victims and Nepal earthquake victims, which will be appropriated as scheduled for assistance projects in 2016 and 2017. In the reporting year mEUR 7.9 were withdrawn and largely appropriated for assistance projects in Haiti, Pakistan and East Africa and additions amounted to mEUR 4.8.

#### C. SPECIAL ITEM FOR PROJECT FUNDING

This special item, which totals mEUR 24.0 (mEUR 21.3), is composed of own funds of Welthungerhilfe for projects co-financed by public donors totalling mEUR 12.9 (mEUR 10.5) and of further own funds for domestic and foreign projects autonomously implemented without public allocation and for improving the outside structures of Welthungerhilfe totalling mEUR 9.9 (mEUR 9.3) and mEUR 1.2 (mEUR 1.5), respectively.

#### D. PROVISIONS

Other provisions

The major provisions, which total kEUR 5,530 (kEUR 3,872), were made for project risks totalling kEUR 3,724 (kEUR 2,225), for redundancy payments to retiring employees required to be made under foreign law totalling kEUR 998 (kEUR 1,054) and for various staff-related commitments totalling kEUR 594 (kEUR 437). The provision for project risks was made to cover interest to be reimbursed, unfore-

seeable incidental project costs, subsequent reductions in allocations of donors and increasing specific risks.

### E. LIABILITIES

#### I. Restricted allocations received from co-funders not yet appropriated

These relate to public funds which are appropriated for projects autonomously implemented by Welthungerhilfe. Non-cash allocations are stated at market prices.

#### II. Project liabilities

This item relates to commitments for own projects and for projects contractually entered into with other project sponsors. Non-cash allocations are stated at market prices.

#### III. Trade payables

This item predominantly relates to EDP- and marketing-related commitments and to commitments for foreign projects which are implemented via the headquarters in Bonn/Germany.

#### IV. Other liabilities

Donor loans can be withdrawn at one week's notice. The predominant part of sundry liabilities comprise debtors with credit balances and travel expenses to be accounted for. Sundry liabilities include tax liabilities and social security costs totalling kEUR 193 (kEUR 180) and kEUR 69 (kEUR 62), respectively.

### Notes to the income statement

#### Income

##### DONATIONS AND OTHER ALLOCATIONS

The project segment is solely financed through donations, profits transferred by the Foundation, public and private institutional allocations as well as allocations from cooperation partners.

Donations increased by mEUR 9.4 to mEUR 50.2 (mEUR 40.8). They comprise cash donations of mEUR 46.8 (mEUR 36.3), income from bequests of mEUR 2.9 (mEUR 4.0) and allocated fines of mEUR 0.5 (mEUR 0.5). Cash donations include mEUR 1.3 that relate to funds raised by "Bündnis - Entwicklung hilft" and mEUR 0.9 that relate to funds raised by "Viva con Agua de St. Pauli." Public allocations increased by mEUR 7.2 to mEUR 156.5 (mEUR 149.3). Project grants from foundations and private charities decreased by mEUR 0.5 to mEUR 2.4 (mEUR 2.9).

##### OTHER INCOME

Other income, which totals kEUR 3,251 (kEUR 2,345), predominantly relates to exchange gains resulting from foreign allocations and project completion and to gains on disposal of financial investments totalling kEUR 2,293 (kEUR 852) and kEUR 293 (kEUR 1,264), respectively.

##### INCOME FROM OTHER LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND SPONSORING

The income from other long-term equity investments results from the proportionate profit from the DW Shop for the 2014/2015 financial year.

##### OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

Other interest and similar income include interest on securities of kEUR 917 (kEUR 942), income from accumulation of non-current receivables of kEUR 150 (kEUR

### Analysis of liabilities

in kEUR

	31 Dec. 2015	Of which >1 year		
		≤1 year	und ≤5 years	>5 years
<b>I. Restricted allocations received from co funders not yet appropriated</b>	170,333	54,846	115,487	0
<b>II. Project liabilities</b>	51,473	34,278	17,195	0
<b>III. Trade payables</b>	1,825	1,825	0	0
<b>IV. Other liabilities</b>				
1. Donor loans	55	55	0	0
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with testamentary and other gifts	32	4	20	8
3. Sundry liabilities	1,028	1,028	0	0
	<b>224,746</b>	<b>92,036</b>	<b>132,702</b>	<b>8</b>

In the reporting year, liabilities had totalled kEUR 224,746, of which total amounts of kEUR 132,702 and kEUR 8 with residual terms of more than one year and of more than five years, respectively. The related non-current liabilities totalling kEUR 115,487 and kEUR 17,195 related to restricted allocations received from co-funders not yet appropriated and to project liabilities, respectively. Guarantees totalling kEUR 6,984 (kEUR 7,317) have been furnished for liabilities related to restricted funds received from co-funders not yet appropriated.

# Income statement

for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015

	EUR	2015 EUR	Prior year EUR
<b>1. DONATIONS AND OTHER ALLOCATIONS</b>			
a) Donations, bequests and allocated fines	50,178,201.71		40,775,958.52
b) Profits transferred by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation	825,655.37		700,644.76
c) Institutional grants			
Public allocations	156,514,342.85		149,282,885.64
Foundations and private charities	2,392,919.92		2,913,382.78
		209,911,119.85	<b>193,672,871.70</b>
<b>2. OTHER INCOME</b>		3,251,095.19	2,344,529.53
<b>3. PROJECT FUNDING</b>			
a) Overseas	-179,619,208.23		-170,444,621.71
b) Domestic	-848,368.16		-1,248,195.99
		-180,467,576.39	<b>-171,692,817.70</b>
<b>4. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE</b>			
a) Wages and salaries			
Domestic staff	-10,792,897.66		-9,629,443.98
Overseas staff	-11,885,950.67		-9,975,450.75
b) Social security, post-employment and other employee benefit costs			
Domestic staff	-2,641,990.15		-2,386,874.34
Overseas staff	-917,177.11		-883,882.00
		-26,238,015.59	<b>-22,875,651.07</b>
<b>5. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND WRITE-DOWNS</b>			
a) Amortisation and write-downs of intangible assets and depreciation and write-downs of property, plant and equipment	-477,588.48		-501,309.22
b) Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs of assets related to testamentary and other gifts	-1,335.07		-1,335.07
		-478,923.55	<b>-502,644.29</b>
<b>6. OTHER EXPENSES</b>		-10,028,943.89	-8,618,549.86
<b>7. INCOME FROM LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS AND SPONSORING</b>		25,564.59	82,912.00
<b>8. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME</b>		1,154,174.61	1,574,114.75
<b>9. WRITE-UPS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES</b>		39,684.60	73,800.00
<b>10. WRITE-DOWNS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES</b>		-51,300.85	-12,260.00
<b>11. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES</b>		-165,878.57	-253,305.06
<b>12. NET BALANCE BEFORE CHANGES IN RESERVES</b>		<b>-3,049,000.00</b>	<b>-6,207,000.00</b>
<b>13. ALLOCATED TO NON-DESIGNATED FUNDS RESERVE</b>		0.00	-500,000.00
<b>14. ALLOCATED TO PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</b>		-4,812,000.00	-2,663,000.00
<b>15. WITHDRAWN FROM PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</b>		7,861,000.00	9,370,000.00
<b>16. BALANCE FOR THE YEAR</b>		<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

300), interest on overnight money and time deposit accounts of kEUR 89 (kEUR 370) and interest on current accounts of kEUR 15 (kEUR 34), less deferred accrued interest of kEUR 18 (kEUR 72). The decrease in interest income is due to a lower interest rate level.

#### WRITE-UPS OF LONG-TERM SECURITIES

The write-ups of long-term securities made in the financial year totalled kEUR 40 (kEUR 74).

#### Expenses

##### 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 projects of domestic work in accordance with the Society Rules. Funding for foreign projects grew in line with income by mEUR 9.2 to mEUR 179.6 (mEUR 170.4). Domestic project funding decreased to mEUR 0.8 (mEUR 1.3). Project funding expenses include exchange losses totalling mEUR 1.8 (mEUR 0.7).

#### EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

The employee benefit expense includes the domestic project and administrative segment and expatriate staff directly employed by the head office. Wages and salaries paid to staff in Germany and expatriate staff increased by mEUR 1.2 to mEUR 10.8 (mEUR 9.6) and by mEUR 1.9 to mEUR 11.9 (mEUR 10.0), respectively. The employee benefit expense includes retirement benefits totalling kEUR 698 (kEUR 583). Expense related to local project staff with a local employment contract (1.850 employees) is reported within project funding expense.

#### OTHER EXPENSES

Other expenses primarily include PR costs totalling kEUR 6,144 (kEUR 5,500), EDP costs totalling kEUR 901 (kEUR 689) and rent and cost of floor space totalling kEUR 876 (kEUR 862). The increase in PR costs is due to expanded canvassing for new donors, which also included market research and test measures and campaigns due to the earthquake in Nepal.

**WRITE-DOWNS ON LONG-TERM SECURITIES**

The write-downs on account of expected permanent impairment totalled kEUR 51 (kEUR 12).

**INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENSES**

These expenses include an expense totalling kEUR 101 (kEUR 150) which results from non-cash discounting of medium- to long-term public allocations receivable required to be made under the law. Write-downs of premiums amounted to kEUR 64 (kEUR 103).

**Other required disclosures****Other financial commitments**

Based on the remaining terms of the respective contracts, the average annual payment commitments under tenancy agreements and leases for the next few years add up to kEUR 472 (kEUR 471), of which kEUR 463 (kEUR 463) payable to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation (tenancy agreement with a term until 2024). The existing annual commitments under software maintenance agreements amount to kEUR 372 (kEUR 351). The total computational amount of other financial commitments under the above agreements for the next five years is kEUR 4,222. The commitments under agreements to be concluded for projects which have already internally been approved, but for which only part contracts have been concluded with project partners to date total up to kEUR 179 (kEUR 418).

**Deed of trust**

Welthungerhilfe holds an account at Commerzbank AG, Cologne, (kEUR 874) in trust for a foreign company. This company continues a project, formerly conducted by Welthungerhilfe, after completion.

Furthermore Welthungerhilfe holds three accounts in Pakistan at the Allied Bank in Islamabad (kEUR 297) for the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), whose member Welthungerhilfe is. Beneficiary of this account is PHF. This account has been set up for the administration of the member contributions of the 48 member organizations and will be managed by these alternately.

**Fees paid to the auditors**

The fees paid for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015 total kEUR 52 (kEUR 52). The fees paid for other assurance services provided by the auditors in the reporting year totalled kEUR 38.

**Number of employees**

The average number of employees in the financial year can be analysed as follows:

	2015	2014
<b>Domestic staff</b>		
Permanent employment relationships	163	173
Fixed-term employment relationships	33	27
	<b>196</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Foreign staff</b>		
	169	148
	<b>365</b>	<b>348</b>

**Remuneration structure for full-time staff**

The gross income of full-time staff is composed of the monthly salary, a one-off annual payment (13th month salary) as well as variable remuneration components. Board members and executives: up to EUR 155,000; Group managers: between EUR 59,000 and EUR 77,000; Consultants: between EUR 45,500 and EUR 63,500; Personal assistants: between EUR 37,500 and EUR 48,500; Secretaries, assistants and other support staff: between EUR 30,000 and EUR 40,500.

The total emoluments paid to the Board in the reporting year amounted to kEUR 405 (kEUR 420).

Statutory employer contributions for social security and contributions to the company pension scheme are not included in the above list. An additional amount of EUR 90.00 per month is presently paid for dependent children up to the age of 14. To provide for retirement benefits of its staff, Welthungerhilfe has become a member of Versorgungsverband bundes- und landesgeförderter Unternehmen e.V., Bad Godesberg/Germany (VBLU), to which it pays monthly insurance premiums for its insured staff.

**Executive bodies of the Association**

The members of the honorary Presidential Committee of the Association are elected by the general meeting of members: Bärbel Dieckmann (President); Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun (Vice President); Norbert Geisler (Chairman of the Finance Committee); Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen; Rosa Karcher; Dr. Stephan Reimers; Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck.

**Members of the Board**

Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (Chief Executive Officer), since 1 May 2015  
 Dr. Wolfgang Jamann (Chief Executive Officer), until 28 February 2015  
 Mathias Mogge (Executive Manager Programmes)  
 Michael Hofmann (Executive Manager Marketing)

**Conduct of affairs**

The affairs of the Association are conducted by the Board.

**Appropriation of result**

After release of the prior year's project funds reserve and allocation to the 2015 project funds reserve the result is balanced.

Bonn/Germany, 4 May 2016



Dr. Till Wahnbaeck  
Chief Executive Officer



Mathias Mogge  
Executive Manager Programmes



Michael Hofmann  
Executive Manager Marketing

**AUDITOR'S REPORT****To Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn/Germany**

"We have audited the annual financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, the income statement and the notes to the financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report of the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Bonn/Germany, for the business year from 1. January 2015 to 31. December 2015. The maintenance of the books and records and the preparation of the annual financial statements and the management report in accordance with German commercial law are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the annual financial statements, together with the bookkeeping system, and the management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 of the HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": "German Commercial Code"] and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the annual financial statements in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and in the management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the company and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the books and records, the annual financial statements and the management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the annual financial statements and the management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any reservations.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the annual financial statements comply with the legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the organisation in accordance with German principles of proper accounting. The management report is consistent with the annual financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the organisation's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development."

We issued this report on the audit of the annual financial statements and the management report for the financial year from 1. January 2015 to 31. December 2015 of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Bonn/Germany, in accordance with the legal requirements and German generally accepted standards for reporting on audits of financial statements.

Düsseldorf, 4 May 2016

**BDO AG, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft**

Rauscher  
Wirtschaftsprüfer  
(German Public Auditor)

Berndt  
Wirtschaftsprüferin  
(German Public Auditor)



# Income and expenditure account

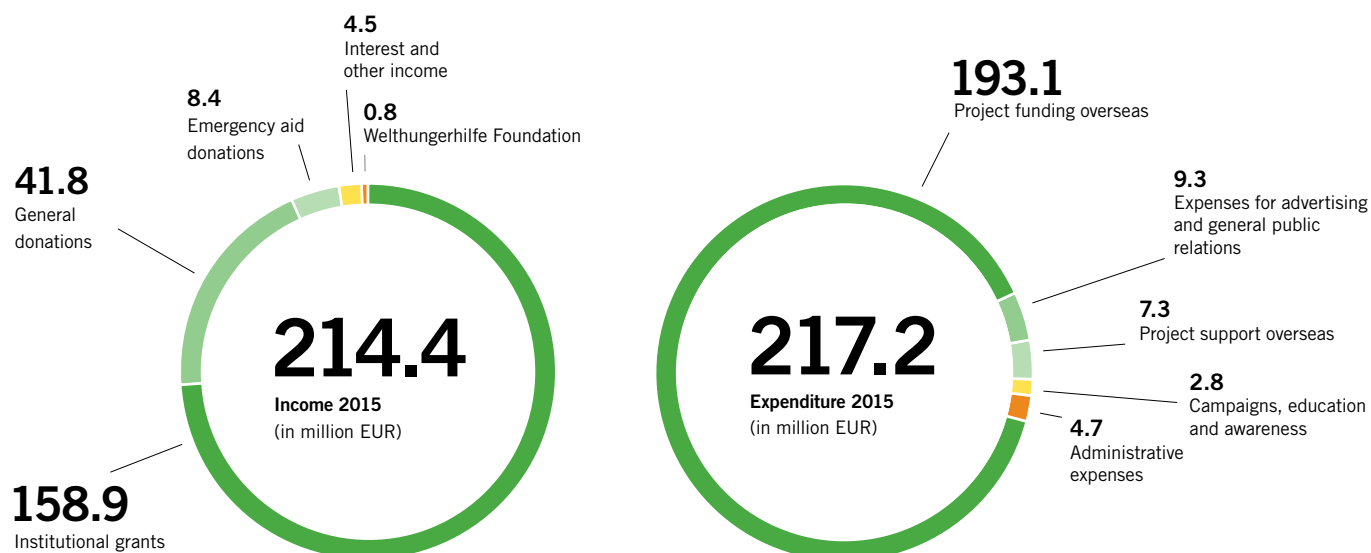
based on expense categories pursuant to DZI definition, in EUR

	Actual 2015 Total	Project funding overseas	Project support overseas	Campaigns, education and awareness-raising	Expenses for advertising and general public relations	Administrative costs
<b>Project funding</b>						
a) Overseas	179,619,208.23	179,619,208.23				
b) Domestic	848,368.16			823,368.16	25,000.00	
<b>Personnel costs</b>	26,238,015.59	13,346,910.61	5,770,885.54	1,307,566.25	2,574,420.82	3,238,232.37
<b>Depreciations</b>	478,923.55	19,384.64	205,719.09	46,611.80	91,772.32	115,435.70
<b>Other expenditure</b>						
<b>Advertising and general public relations</b>	6,144,330.62			105,463.08	6,038,867.54	
<b>Material expenditure (rents, IT costs, etc.)</b>	3,884,613.27	98,728.96	1,304,503.90	561,064.38	547,059.10	1,373,256.93
<b>Interest and similar expenditure</b>	31.87					31.87
<b>Total 2015*</b>	<b>217,213,491.29</b>	<b>193,084,232.44</b>	<b>7,281,108.53</b>	<b>2,844,073.67</b>	<b>9,277,119.78</b>	<b>4,726,956.87</b>
in %	100.0	88.9	3.3	1.3	4.3	2.2
in %	100.0		93.5		6.5	
<b>Total 2014</b>	<b>203,689,718</b>	<b>182,351,698</b>	<b>6,014,621</b>	<b>3,040,017</b>	<b>8,549,658</b>	<b>3,733,724</b>
in %	100.0	89.5	3.0	1.5	4.2	1.8
in %	100.0		94.0		6.0	
<b>2013 in %</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>92.9</b>		<b>7.1</b>	
<b>2012 in %</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>92.1</b>		<b>7.9</b>	
<b>2011 in %</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>90.7</b>		<b>9.3</b>	
<b>2010 in %</b>	<b>100.0</b>		<b>93.7</b>		<b>6.3</b>	

\* Not included: Depreciations on securities to the amount of EUR 51,300.85, interest costs discounting to the amount of EUR 101,372.84 and expenses from disposal of premiums to the amount of EUR 64,473.86

In line with internal numerical accuracy, the presentation of rounded figures also includes numerals that are not shown, so rounding differences may occur.

Determination of advertising and administrative expenditure is based on an agreement with the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin. According to this, depreciations of securities to the amount of EUR 51,000, as well as interest expenses from the discounting of long-term receivables (EUR 101,000) and from the depreciation of premiums (EUR 64,000) are not taken into account, as there is an overall surplus from the asset management. The project funding overseas identified here is EUR 4.3 m higher than in the project list (p. 26-27), as extra expenses were assigned to the funds directly provided for the project. Welthungerhilfe receives pro bono services in various areas. In 2015, this was primarily legal advice from Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP and from Latham & Watkins LLP.



# Welthungerhilfe in numbers

## Income development

In 2015, the contributions from donations, bequests and fines amounted to EUR 50.2 m and thus lay EUR 9.4 m above the result from the previous year. Institutional grants amounted to EUR 158.9 m in the same period and thus lay EUR 6.7 m above the grants of the previous year (2014: EUR 152.2 m). Interest and other income amounted to EUR 4.5 m (2014: EUR 4.0 m) and the profit transfer from Welthungerhilfe Foundation to EUR 0.8 m (2014: EUR 0.7 m). Thus a total income of EUR 214.4 m (2014: EUR 197.7 m) was achieved.

## Institutional grants

As in previous years, in 2015, alongside private donations Welthungerhilfe also raised funds from institutional donors and achieved a total sum of EUR 158.9 m in new commitments from donor institutions, surpassing its record result from 2014. A large portion of these funds flowed into the three biggest humanitarian programmes that Welthungerhilfe carried out in 2015 to support affected people in the ongoing crises in South Sudan, Syria and in Sudan.

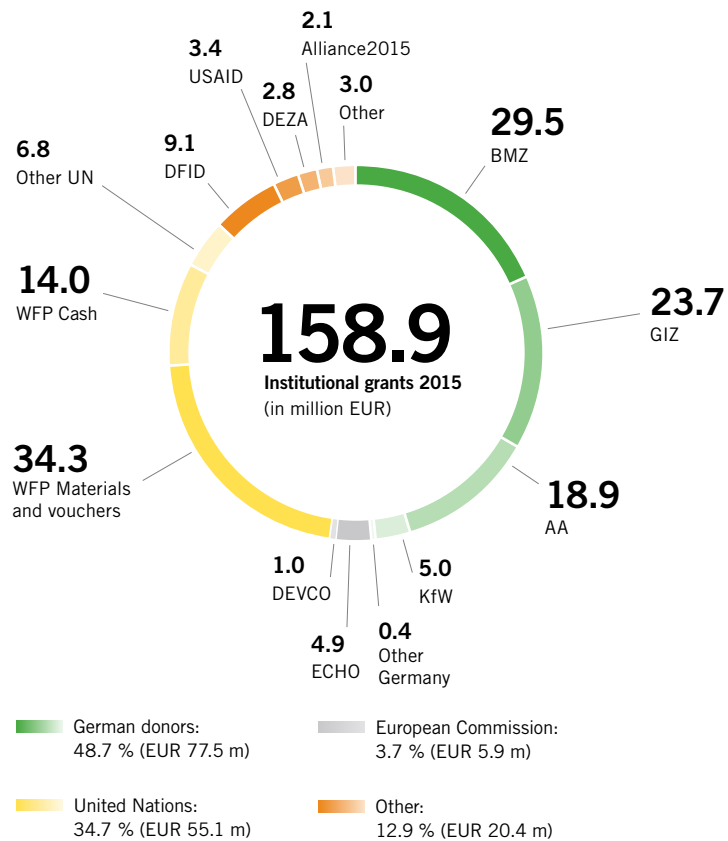
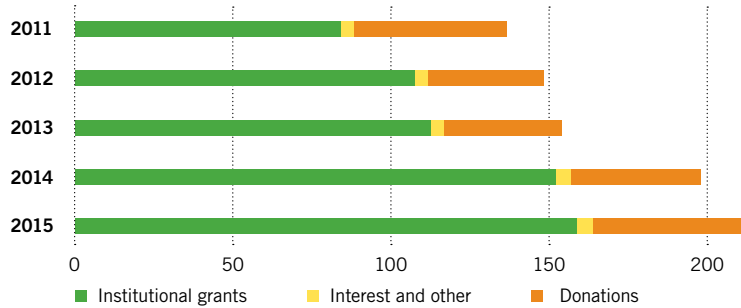
More than EUR 77 m and 48% of all institutional grants received by Welthungerhilfe was from federal funds, as in the previous year. The largest donor in 2015 was the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with EUR 29.5 m, followed by financing from the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with EUR 23.7 m. Welthungerhilfe has been able to expand and deepen the cooperation with both these institutions in recent years. Of particular importance was the substantial increase in federal funds for development cooperation in general and for civil society specifically. Thus, for example, various projects from the special initiative 'A World without Hunger' are supported both directly by the BMZ and in cooperation with GIZ.

Alongside projects for the alleviation of suffering caused by the huge humanitarian crisis in Syria, the Federal Foreign Office (AA) also has projects to benefit internally displaced persons in Afghanistan, people affected by drought in Ethiopia and survivors of the earthquake in Nepal. In total, the AA supported humanitarian projects and stabilisation measures to the amount of EUR 18.9 m. One of the projects supported by KfW was an Ebola project in Liberia.

The second largest donor group is the United Nations with EUR 55.1 m: Besides UNICEF, the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA, the Development Programme UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization FAO and the refugee organisation UNHCR, this is first and foremost the World Food Programme (WFP). Through its cooperation with food and food voucher distributions in South Sudan, Sudan, in Sierra Leone and Mali, WFP has been Welthungerhilfe's largest individual donor for many years.

Furthermore, in 2015 Welthungerhilfe was supported by various bilateral donors: Cooperations with the British Department for International Development (DFID), the American Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (DEZA) could be further consolidated and developed. Due to limited funds and irregular award cycles with the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) of the European Commission, the new commitments in 2015 were very small. In humanitarian assistance, the Directorate-General ECHO supported Welthungerhilfe with EUR 4.9 m.

(in million EUR)

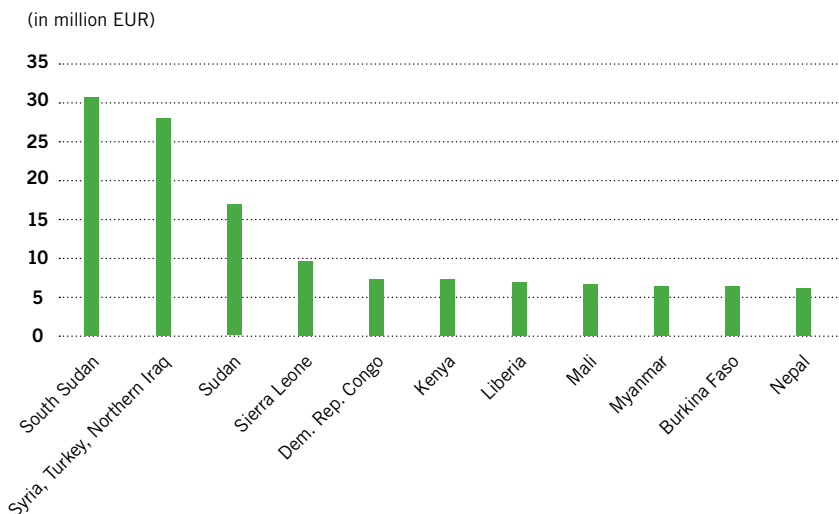


### Abbreviations

AA - Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 - Partner organisations of Alliance2015; BMZ - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DEZA - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; DFID - Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development); EC (ECHO) - European Commission (Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (Reconstruction Loan Corporation); OCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNDP - United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

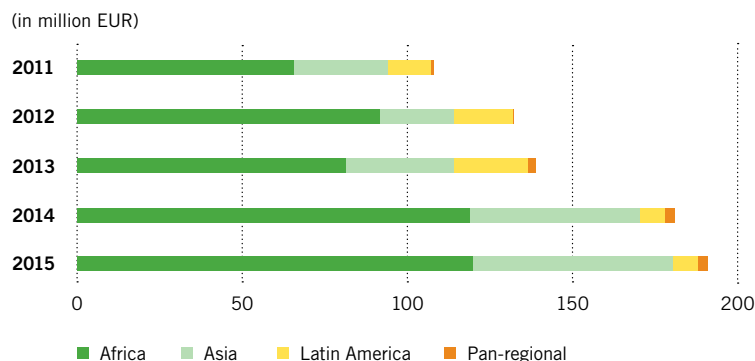
### The countries with the highest project funding

As in the previous year, South Sudan, Syria (inclusive aid for Syrians in the south of Turkey and northern Iraq), Sudan, Sierra Leone and Dem. Rep. Congo were among the five countries with the highest project funding. The order has changed: In the previous year, South Sudan was in fourth place for funding, in 2015 it received the most support with EUR 30.9 m. A similarly high sum - EUR 28.7 m - was made available for the work in Syria, including support of Syrians in the neighbouring states of northern Iraq and Turkey. In third place was Sudan with EUR 17.2 m, which flowed into projects for rural development as well as into still necessary food aid programmes in Darfur. The high project funding in Sierra Leone and Liberia is crucially justified in post-Ebola projects. Other important funding countries were Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Burkina Faso and Nepal. The emergency and reconstruction assistance after the earthquake is reflected in the funding total for Nepal, while in other countries a higher portion of the funding goes into longer-term development projects, particularly in Dem. Rep. Congo, Kenya and Burkina Faso. As in previous years, 71.5 per cent of the total funding goes to the eleven countries with the highest project funding.



### Regional project funding over time

Due to the very good results with institutional grants, as well as with donations, the project funding of Welthungerhilfe was not only higher than in 2014, but higher than ever before. The regional distribution was similar to the previous year, however the project funding in Asia increased due to the earthquake in Nepal. With EUR 120.9 m, far more than half of the funds, around 64 per cent, was approved for new projects in a total of 20 African countries, followed by Asia with a funding total of EUR 60.1 m or 32 per cent, which was made available for projects in 14 countries. As in the previous year, just a small proportion of the funds, EUR 6.6 m, were deployed in Latin America and the Caribbean. The focus was on the programme in Haiti. As in the previous year, Welthungerhilfe also continued to work in five other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

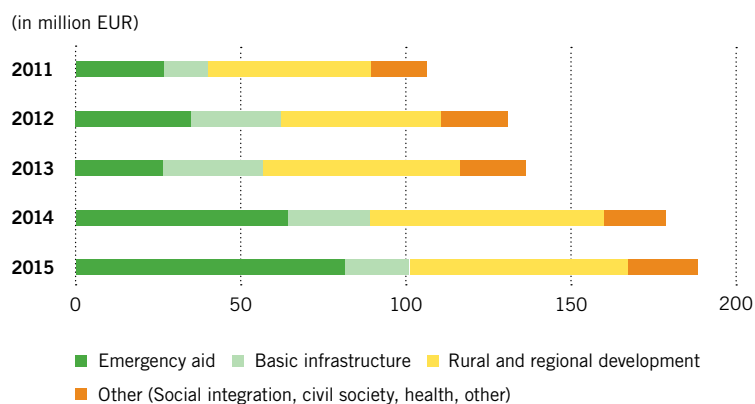


### Sectoral project funding over time

Due to ongoing crises and conflicts, as well as the severe earthquake in Nepal, in 2015 the focus of the programme with EUR 83.2 m - 43 per cent of the total funding amount - was more on humanitarian emergency aid measures (supply of food, emergency shelter and basic equipment). In 2015, the most important funding area in the longer-term Welthungerhilfe projects remained rural development. EUR 66.3 m, i.e. 34 per cent of the funding volume was used for this - a small decrease compared to the previous year.

A further important funding area was projects for the improvement of basic infrastructure, which were funded with a total of EUR 17.8 m. Here, with a volume of EUR 14.9 m, WASH measures (clean drinking water, better hygiene practices, sanitation facilities) were at the forefront of the funding, as they are of great importance for improved health and, thus, sustainable food and nutrition security.

In absolute terms, with EUR 21.4 m, projects in the areas of social integration and education, strengthening of civil society, health promotion and other have increased, particularly as a result of a major new programme in vocational education, which Welthungerhilfe is implementing in countries like Sierra Leone, Kenya, Uganda and Tajikistan.



#### Find out more

You can find detailed information about the project funding on page 26-27, as well as at [www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/get-informed/our-projects.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/get-informed/our-projects.html)

## FOUNDATION

# Working for the future

*Anyone wishing to campaign long-term for a world without hunger and poverty can find suitable options for engagement with the independent Welthungerhilfe Foundation, established in 1998. Managing Director Dr. Albert Otten explains about the current development of the Foundation's work.*

## Big impact

### 219 benefactors

are committed to a long-term engagement with a foundation loan, a foundation fund or a trust foundation.

### 825,655 Euro

was made available by the Welthungerhilfe Foundation for project work in 2015.



Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/foundations.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/foundations.html)

#### What does a foundation mean nowadays?

**Dr. Albert Otten |** For many of our supporters, an own foundation means a vehicle for their overall engagement. They can design this according to their own wishes, determine the funding purpose more precisely and can combine the long-term growth of foundation capital with direct donations. In the case of a limited life foundation they can even specify the duration. These aspects are particularly attractive in the current period of low interest.

#### Who can become a benefactor?

**Otten |** Anyone who wants to work towards the future. Through a conversation with our Philanthropy team, every interested benefactor will find the right form of engagement for them. From an uncomplicated endowment towards our foundation capital to an individual foundation fund or the establishment of their own foundation. We support our benefactors in carrying out their engagement, take on the administration and let them know about the impact achieved.

#### What do you recommend if I want to design my engagement individually?

**Otten |** We would suggest your own foundation fund. Here, the supporter can determine more precisely the purpose of the funding and name the foundation fund themselves. You can become a benefactor with just 5,000 Euro or more. In 2015, six new benefactors decided on this personal form of engagement. Altogether, we administer 58 foundation funds under the Welthungerhilfe Foundation umbrella.

#### Does low interest not also mean a low impact?

**Otten |** Thanks to our faithful and active 'benefactor family' and to new benefactors, the capital of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation also continued to grow in 2015. Our total trust assets increased by 2.5 million Euro inclusive of reserves built up. Despite the continuing low interest rates, the Foundation was able to

support Welthungerhilfe projects with 825,655 Euro. This amount makes a big difference for many people on the ground. All supporters can be proud of this!

#### Helping people in need – with a money back guarantee?

**Otten |** In 2015 we experienced an impressive growth in donor loans. In view of the low interest rates, many supporters looked for an alternative to their usual investments and found us. The social return that we generate with their capital is important to them, as the interest from the loans flows entirely into Welthungerhilfe development projects, without a single cent of tax deduction because, as a charitable foundation, we are tax exempt. And if they need the capital, it can be returned without complication. 142 people entrust a portion of their money to us in this way, which we invest sustainably and profitably.

#### Is it possible to leave something to the Foundation in a will?

**Otten |** Many people want their values to live on after their death and this prompts them to include Welthungerhilfe in their will. And every contribution counts. Many appoint their own family as heirs, but think of Welthungerhilfe in the form of a legacy, too. Naturally we also take diligent care of the settlement of the estate, if they desire and intend us to inherit. I am happy that more and more people are turning to us in their lifetime, to talk about their wishes and plans.

#### What has personally affected you the most in your work over the last year?

**Otten |** On the ground in Sierra Leone I was able to really see the impact of our projects. I have been inspired by the many motivated people who make the most of their lives, and the professional project management of our colleagues. This and the people's gratitude that I felt there, I try to always



pass on in my conversations with our supporters. Because without the help of our benefactors, none of that would be possible.

#### And where is the Foundation headed in 2016?

**Otten** | "Let's go donate!" is my motto. I would like to encourage people to engage on a long-term basis. In order to secure nutrition for people or to be able to provide educational offerings, we need a reliable basis and staying power. And I am sure that we can find a suitable engagement for anyone who really wants to make a difference.



**Dr. Albert Otten (65)** has a PhD in economics and has managed his own family firm for many years. He has been honorary Managing Director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation since 2007 and, with his team, advises individuals who wish to commit for the long-term.

#### Balance Sheet Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation as of 31 December 2015

##### Assets

	31.12.2015 EUR	Previous year EUR
<b>A. FIXED ASSETS</b>		
I. Tangible assets	6,149,470.37	6,300,752.08
II. Financial assets	36,382,932.94	32,561,265.90
<b>B. CURRENT ASSETS</b>		
I. Other assets	499,579.56	392,082.34
II. Liquid assets	3,748,342.02	1,629,327.58
<b>C. ACCRUED INCOME</b>	6,814.41	8,689.30
	<b>46,787,139.30</b>	<b>40,892,117.20</b>
Assets of dependent foundations	7,140,205.67	6,644,587.54

##### Liabilities

	31.12.2015 EUR	Previous year EUR
<b>A. OWN CAPITAL FUNDS</b>		
I. Foundation capital	33,233,638.29	31,399,744.41
II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve	4,097,000.00	3,690,000.00
II. 2. Restructuring reserve	881,195.95	671,620.89
<b>D. PROVISIONS</b>	15,931.00	13,113.00
<b>C. LIABILITIES</b>	8,559,374.06	5,117,638.90
	<b>46,787,139.30</b>	<b>40,892,117.20</b>
Own capital of dependent foundations	7,140,205.67	6,644,587.54

## Annual financial statement Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation 2015

### General information

The annual financial statement of the Foundation is prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions for small corporations. The annual financial statement has been adapted to the particularities of the Foundation pursuant to section 265 sub-sections 5 and 6 HGB. The relief provisions for small corporations were utilised. Sales tax (VAT) is included in the costs of the fixed assets and in expenses insofar as the Foundation is not eligible to deduct input taxes.

### Accounting and valuation policies

Tangible fixed assets are valued at cost and, where depreciable, minus scheduled depreciations over the customary useful life or at the lower value rate pursuant to section 253 sub-section 3 clause 3 HGB. Property and land from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at the appraised market values with the 30% deduction on the building share plus transaction costs incurred by the Foundation. Scheduled depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis. Depreciation of buildings was based on a usage period of 40 years after procurement, and of five to 13 years for operational and business equipment. Fixed asset securities and other loans and cooperative shares are capitalised at acquisition cost and valued in accordance with the lower-cost-or-market principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term via the deferred income. These items are disclosed under interest expenditure. Other assets and liquid assets are entered at the nominal value. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. In order to reduce the effects of asset regroupings on Foundation assets and Foundation results, according to the Executive Board decision of 28 November 2013, a regrouping has been formed since the 2013 financial year, in which the results from the reallocation of the respective Foundation assets to the Foundation capital have been adjusted. Reserves are formed for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks to the amount of the predicted use (payment amount). Liabilities are entered at the payment amount.

### Notes on the balance sheet

#### Assets

##### FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include funds of EUR 31,836,000, fixed-interest securities of EUR 3,035,000, a loan note and credit balances with cooperatives to the amount of EUR 1,500,000, as well as shares to the value of EUR 12,000. On the balance sheet closing day of 31 December 2015, the net sum from hidden reserves and hidden burdens amounted to EUR 1,850,000.

##### OTHER ASSETS

Other assets primarily consist of EUR 355,000 in receivables from charitable foundations from the profit/loss transfer, as well as accrued interest for securities of EUR 89,000.

##### LIQUID ASSETS

Bank credit balances are shown.

##### ACTIVE DEFERRED INCOME

The active deferred income includes premiums. Premiums were liquidated by the sale of various securities.

#### Liabilities

##### FOUNDATION CAPITAL

The increase in Foundation capital by EUR 1,834,000 relates to donations. The Foundation capital is made up of tangible fixed assets (EUR 6,149,000) and the majority of the fixed asset securities (EUR 36,383,000). The results of the restructuring of these assets are shown in the restructuring reserve.

##### REVENUE RESERVES

Reserves are established from the result of asset management pursuant to the provisions of section 62 AO.

##### RESTRUCTURING RESERVE

During the business year, income from restructuring to the amount of EUR 231,000, as well as expenditure from restructurings of EUR 21,000 was allocated to the restructuring reserve.

#### LIABILITIES

The liabilities relate to 142 donor loans at EUR 7,564,000, liabilities to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. at EUR 826,000, trade liabilities at EUR 15,000, as well as other liabilities at EUR 154,000. As in the previous year, all liabilities have a residual term of up to one year.

#### CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

For the security of foundation loans, there are surety credit lines at the Bank im Bistum Essen to the amount of EUR 7,500,000, at Commerzbank AG Bonn to the amount of EUR 2,000,000 and at the Sparkasse KölnBonn to the amount of EUR 1,500,000.

#### Other information

##### MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDATION ASSETS

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

##### DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

A total of 25 charitable foundations were managed as of the balance sheet date.

##### EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Foundation's Executive Board is made up of the following members: Bärbel Dieckmann, Chairperson | Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Deputy Chairperson | Norbert Geisler, Treasurer | Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen | Rosa Karcher | Dr. Stephan Reimers | Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

##### PERSONNEL

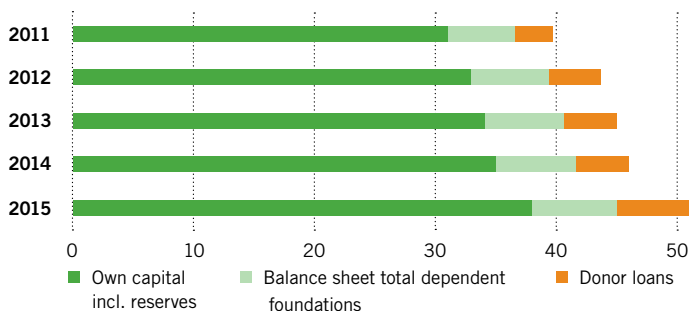
The Foundation employed on average five employees and one trainee.

##### MANAGEMENT

The following were appointed managers without remuneration in 2015: Dr. Wolfgang Jamann (until 28.02.2015), Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (from 01.05.2015) and Dr. Albert Otten.

### Capital development since 2011

(in million EUR)



The own capital of the Foundation, including reserves, increased from EUR 30,421,506.52 in 2011 to EUR 38,211,834.24 at the end of 2015. This figure takes into account all donations to the Foundation from living donors and as bequests. The trust foundations have also grown in the period 2011 to 2015. As a result of new foundations or additions to existing dependent foundations, their capital grew from EUR 5,889,564.71 to EUR 7,140,205.67. Loans given by private individuals to the Foundation on the basis of the principle, "Doing good with a money-back guarantee," have remained popular. The current volume amounts to EUR 7,564,129.19. Claims for recovery from cancelled loans or time-limited loans have already been accounted for.

### Key data from the Foundation income and expenditure account

	2015 EUR	Previous year EUR
Total income	2,082,376.05	2,589,707.04
Total expenditure	618,961.72	-995,699.62
Income from ordinary business operations	1,463,414.33	1,594,007.42
Appreciation/depreciation of financial assets	-21,183.90	0.00
<b>Revenue before profit and loss</b>	<b>1,442,230.43</b>	<b>1,594,007.42</b>
Expenses from profit/loss for purposes in accordance with statutes	-825,655.37	-700,644.76
<b>Revenue before changes to reserves</b>	<b>616,575.06</b>	<b>893,362.66</b>
Changes to reserves	-616,575.06	-893,362.66
<b>Net income for year</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

The positive development of the Foundation in 2015 with a total return of EUR 2,082,376.05 enables it to support the work of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. with EUR 825,655.37 (2014: EUR 700,644.76).

OUR NETWORK

# Together we're strong

*Together we can achieve more – we strongly believe this and we connect with others, nationally and globally. In this way we combine forces and coordinate our work with other organisations for more impact and more effective use of funds in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance.*

**Reliable partners** | In Germany we are one of seven members of Bündniss Entwicklung Hilft. In the event of disasters, we collect donations together, for example, via appeals on the public TV station ARD. That way, we target the alleviation of acute need and the long-term fight against the structural causes of poverty, hunger and conflicts. At European level we form the Alliance2015 with six organisations from France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Czech Republic and Switzerland. We cooperate in the local project work and through joint campaigns, influence European political and public opinion on development cooperation.

**Strong voice** | In Germany, we bring our subjects and standpoints to the umbrella federation of development policy and humanitarian non-governmental organisations (VENRO) and thus lend them more weight. Mathias Mogge, our Executive Director Programmes, is on the VENRO executive committee. We are also active in the European umbrella association Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies – VOICE. Additionally, we co-design the political programmes for the fight against hunger in the Com-

mittee on World Food Security of the United Nations (UN) in Rome. We are also engaged nationally and internationally in alliances on the subject of education for sustainable development and are a member of the International Land Coalition for safe and fair access to land.

**High effectivity** | In the coordinating committee for humanitarian assistance of the Federal Foreign Office, we engage ourselves for the constant improvement of the German disaster relief. At international level we work closely with the UN, which coordinates the cooperation in disasters through Clusters for individual sectors. Here, we participate in three Clusters on global food and nutrition security, logistics, and water, sanitation facilities and hygiene training (WASH). Since 2015 we have also been the first German non-governmental organisation to be active in the emergency aid network START, which aims to quickly mobilise means for acute emergencies and to link up actors on the ground. In the European Interagency Security Forum (EISF) we take part in the development of risk minimisation approaches for employees in the partner countries.

## We network – locally and globally



**Abbreviations**

CAN Europe – Climate Action Network Europe; CHS Alliance – Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability Alliance; EISF – European Interagency Security Forum; GHP – Global Humanitarian Platform; GCE – Global Campaign for Education; ICVA – International Council of Voluntary Agencies; ILC – International Land Coalition; ISCC – International Sustainability and Carbon Certification; VENRO – Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e. V.; VOICE – Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies; WASH Network – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Network

## INTERNATIONAL

## A global team

*The key to achieving the best impact with our joint efforts lies in the cooperation and exchange of our employees in the 40 project countries and at head office in Bonn. By doing so we can provide the best help to people in our projects. Worldwide, a total of 2,215 people work for Welthungerhilfe.*

### Arturo Bellot | BOLIVIA

"I often feel moved when I have the opportunity to travel to our projects and see that our work as Welthungerhilfe makes sense. When I see that people don't give up, and look to their future with hope. When I see committed colleagues who are convinced of their work. When new projects are approved. We have the chance to contribute to building a more just, equitable, supportive and humane world."



**Arturo Bellot** has been working as country representative of Welthungerhilfe in Bolivia since 2010. Before that, he was part of a Bolivian network of organisations dedicated to the promotion of the right to food.

### Nivedita Varshneya | INDIA

"I believe it is possible to live sustainably. I'm proud to contribute to the work of Welthungerhilfe taking forward this challenging agenda. I value my committed and wonderful team, where everyone works with passion and is driven by a desire to work for the rights of the under-served."



**Nivedita Varshneya** started as a Programme Manager in India in 2007. In January 2014 she took over as Country Director of Welthungerhilfe India office.

### Rutendo Mufutumari | ZIMBABWE

"Welthungerhilfe is certainly making a difference in the lives of the people that we work with. I am very excited to be part of this team and to make my contribution to a world without hunger!"



**Rutendo Mufutumari** joined Welthungerhilfe in January 2015. She works as Regional Human Resources Manager in Harare, Zimbabwe for the Southern Africa Region.

### Delawer Haqmal | AFGHANISTAN

"With Welthungerhilfe I have found my path to supporting the most vulnerable, marginalised, and remote communities in my war-ravaged country. I employ everything at my disposal to deliver the best of what we are doing and ensure the organisational mission is my own mission too."



**Delawer Haqmal** joined Welthungerhilfe in 2006 as Capacity Building Coordinator in Afghanistan. In July 2013, he took over as Area Coordinator with overall responsibility for all projects in Nangarhar province.

### Imran Khan | PAKISTAN

"As a member of Welthungerhilfe's Emergency Response Team, I went from Pakistan to Nepal right after the earthquake last April. Having experienced an earthquake in my own country, I knew the pain that the Nepali felt. I was very happy that we could help people in remote areas."



**Imran Khan** joined Welthungerhilfe soon after the severe earthquake in his home country of Pakistan in 2005. Today he leads Welthungerhilfe Pakistan logistics and is a member of the Emergency Response Team.

### Catherine Keli | KENYA

"My greatest joy is being involved in programmes that have a positive impact on the lives of people in marginalised communities in Kenya. It makes me proud knowing that we are contributing towards enabling people to realise a dignified life."



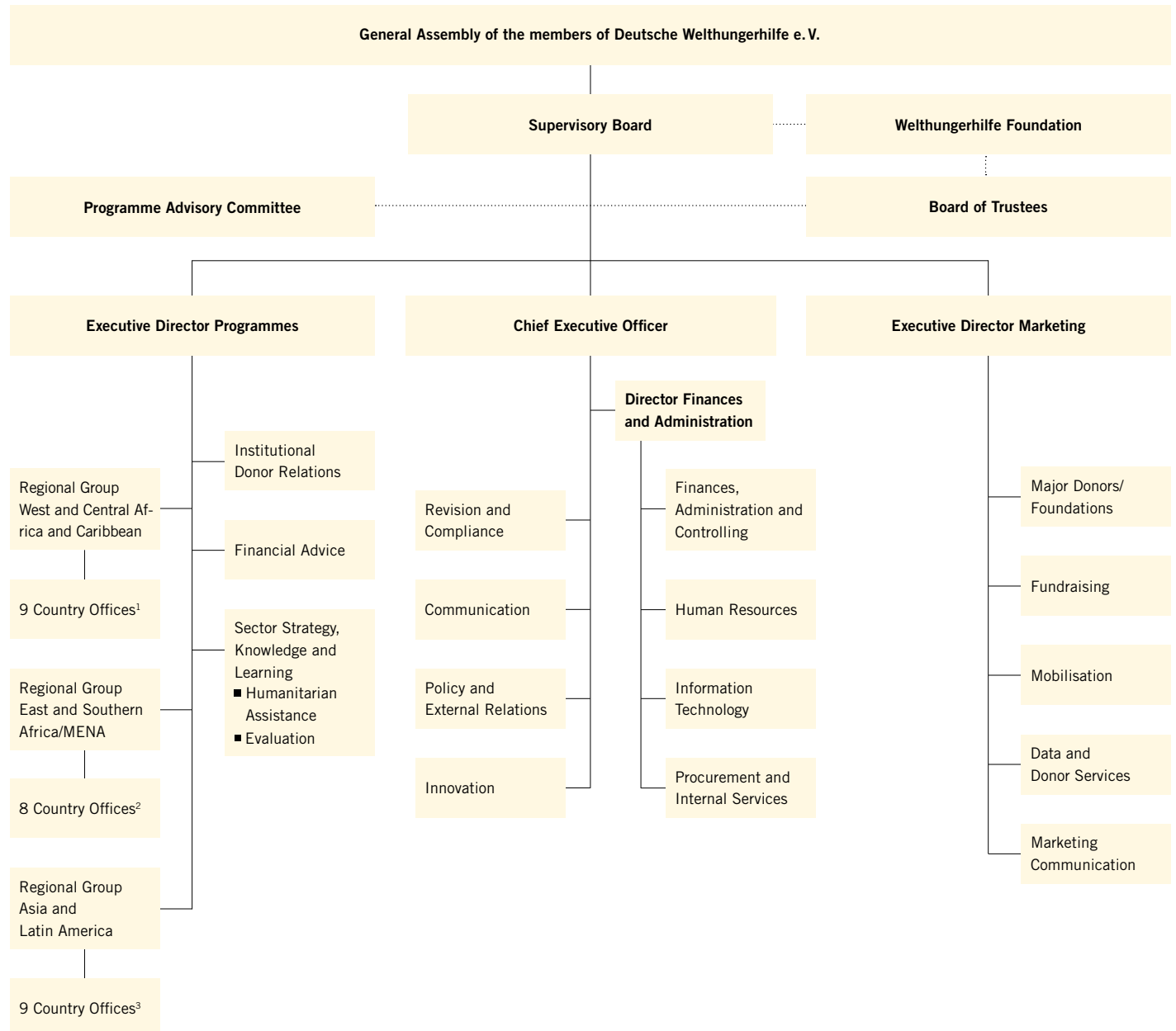
**Catherine Keli** has been working for Welthungerhilfe since April 2005, filling various roles in administration and finance. Since 2014, she has been Welthungerhilfe's Finance Manager in Nairobi, Kenya.



# Organisation

## The committees and organs of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.

As of: 1 July 2016



<sup>1</sup> Burkina Faso, Burundi/Rwanda, Haiti, Dem. Rep. Congo, Cuba, Liberia, Mali/Niger, Sierra Leone, Central African Republic  
<sup>2</sup> Ethiopia/Somaliland, Kenya, Madagascar, Zimbabwe/Malawi/Mozambique, Sudan, South Sudan, Syria/Northern Iraq/Turkey, Uganda  
<sup>3</sup> Afghanistan, India/Bangladesh, Cambodia/Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Peru/Bolivia/Ecuador, Tajikistan

# Structure of Welthungerhilfe

As of: 1 July 2016

## Patron



**Joachim Gauck**  
Federal President

## Supervisory Board

The honorary Supervisory Board is elected by the General Assembly for a four-year term. It represents Welthungerhilfe externally, appoints the Executive Board and the members of the Programme Advisory Committee and monitors and advises the Executive Board. In addition, it decides on the organisation's fundamental development policy positions and strategies, as well as the principles of project funding. The Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board is statutorily identical to the Executive Board of the Foundation.



**Bärbel Dieckmann** was elected as President of Welthungerhilfe in 2008. She was mayor of Bonn from 1994 to 2009. Bärbel Dieckmann was a member of the SPD executive committee until 2009. She was chair of the World Mayors' Council on Climate Change and President of the German Section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions until 2009. On the board, she presides over the Marketing Committee.



**Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun** has been Vice President of Welthungerhilfe since November 2012. The agricultural economist, an acknowledged expert in nutrition security, development and trade, is director of the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn. He is Chair of the Programme Advisory Committee.



**Norbert Geisler** has been Treasurer of Welthungerhilfe since 2004. He is the former managing director of a waste disposal company and now works as a consultant. Previously, the qualified economist worked as an auditor. He has served on the Supervisory Board as Chair of the Finance Committee since 2008.



**Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen** was the appointed General Director in Rome of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) from 1990 to 2005. Prior to that, he held a professorship in agricultural economics at the University of Göttingen. He is an Emeritus member of the Department for Agrarian Economics and Rural Development at the university.



**Rosa Karcher** has been a member of the Supervisory Board of the German Countrywomen's Association since 2011 and President of the South Baden Countrywomen's Association since 2009. Rosa Karcher, mother of three and qualified home economist, manages a full-time farm together with her husband in Achern, cultivating fruit, wine and fine liqueurs.



**Dr. Stephan Reimers** is Chair of Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste e.V. and from 1999 to 2009 was the authorised representative of the Councils of Evangelical Churches in Germany (EKD) in Germany and the European Union. He founded the homeless newspaper 'Hinz und Kunzt' in Hamburg and helped set up the 'Hamburger Tafel', a centre providing food for the homeless. He was appointed to the Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board in 2008.



**Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck** has been a member of the Supervisory Board since 2004. Following management positions at the publishing group Handelsblatt and group management of Ringier AG, and as managing director of the BLÜCHER group, he has been a member of the board of Limbach Gruppe SE since April 2016, a market-leading firm in the healthcare sector.

## Executive Board

The full-time Executive Board leads the operations of Welthungerhilfe in accordance with its statutes, the decisions of the general members' assembly and the Supervisory Board. It briefs the Supervisory Board on a regular basis.



**Dr. Till Wahnbaeck** has been Chief Executive Officer of Welthungerhilfe since May 2015, as well as Managing Director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Dr. Wahnbaeck was most recently managing director at Verlag Gräfe und Unzer. In addition, he founded a non-profit business consultancy, led a foundation and supported AIDS victims in Tanzania.



**Michael Hofmann** has been full-time Executive Director of Marketing since March 2012. Born in 1959 in Cuba, the business graduate began his career at the German Investment Corporation and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation. Afterwards, his career path led him to management positions at various multinational companies, most recently at Nokia, where he was responsible for various global departments.



**Mathias Mogge** has been full-time Executive Director of Programmes since March 2010. The agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc) has worked for Welthungerhilfe since 1998, including as Programme Manager for Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia, as Regional Director for West Africa and head of the Knowledge, Innovation and Consulting unit. He is responsible for overseas projects and programmes.

## Finances and Administration



**Klaus Ritsche** has been Director of Finances and Administration and Chief Representative of Welthungerhilfe since 2009. The agricultural economist has been with Welthungerhilfe since 1995 and previously worked in development cooperation projects in Zambia, Rwanda and Cameroon.

## The General Assembly

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

### Members of the organisation

(permanent representative in brackets)

**Deutscher Bundestag**, President Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert, Member of German Parliament (MdB) (Dr. Ulrich Schöler)

**CDU/CSU group**, Chairperson Volker Kauder, MdB (Helmut Heiderich, MdB)

**SPD group**, Chairperson Thomas Oppermann, MdB (Dr. Sascha Raabe, MdB)

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

**Die Linke group**, Chairperson Dr. Sahra Wagenknecht MdB, and Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MdB (Heike Hänsel, MdB)

**German Bishops' Commissary Office, Berlin Office**, Leader Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon)

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

**Association of Rural Youth in Germany (BDL)**, National Chairperson Kathrin Funk (Kathrin Funk)

**Federal Association of Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services**, President Anton F. Börner (Sebastian Werren)

**Confederation of German Trade Unions**, Chairperson, Reiner Hoffmann (Dr. Bianca Kühn)

**Federal Association of German Industry**, President Ulrich Grillo (Matthias Wachter)

**German Farmers' Association**, President Joachim Rukwied (Willi Kampmann)

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

**Federal Association of non-statutory Welfare (BAGFW)**, Oberkirchenrat Wolfgang Stadler (Rudi Frick)

**German Red Cross**, President Dr. h. c. Rudolf Seiters (Christof Johnen)

**DLG**, President Carl-Albrecht Bartmer (Karl-Martin Lüth)

**German Society for Nutrition (DGE)**, Prof. Dr. Helmut Heseke (Prof. Dr. Michael Krawinkel)

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The Board of Trustees is made up of individuals in public life who lend their name to the causes of Welthungerhilfe. They support Welthungerhilfe through their own voluntary activities or via their networks and advise the organisation. The members are appointed by the Supervisory Board.

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## The Programme Advisory Committee

The Programme Advisory Committee is made up of 20 honorary members. It advises the Executive Board of Welthungerhilfe in matters of programme policy and the funding merits of programmes and projects in Germany and abroad, in accordance with the statutes. As such,

the independent external expertise from both science and practice contributes to ensuring the quality of project work. In addition, in their roles as points of contact for regions, sectors, policy areas or measures of development policy public relations work, the advisors comment on individual projects in the form of expert reports.

### The members of the Programme Advisory Committee

(Specialist area in brackets)

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**Prof. Dr. Michael Fremerey**, former professor, University of Kassel, Adjunct Professor (Universitas Indonesia) (Asia, Latin America, politics)

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## OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

# Ready for the future

*The year 2015 was the year of the development policy summits. One outcome was the 17 sustainable development goals of the United Nations, which will also influence our work in the coming years. Goal 2 relates to our core mandate and encourages us in our mission. The methodological performance measurement is thus an essential component for us. It is only in this way that we can see if we are on the correct path.*

## Sustainable development

### 214.4 million Euro

was raised by Welthungerhilfe in 2015. This was 16.7 million Euro more than the income from the previous year.



**Sustainable Development Goals to be reached by 2030** | The Millennium Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2000, formed the framework of global development co-operation over the last 15 years. At the centre was a commitment to halve hunger and poverty. At the same time, maternal and infant mortality was to be reduced, gender equality promoted, primary education guaranteed and HIV, malaria and other serious illness were to be combated.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) formulated by the United Nations in 2015 go beyond that. They target a sustainable economic, social and ecological development by 2030. In contrast to the Millennium Development Goals, the Sustainable Goals apply to all countries worldwide. In this respect, the Sustainable Development Goals are not only about 'classic development policy' but about a comprehensive global development. Welthungerhilfe is concentrating particularly on goal 2: 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture'. For us this means the proven help for self-help concept and not just giving people something to eat. Instead, we put them in a position to provide themselves and their families with an adequate and balanced diet in the long-term.

**When is our work successful?** | The question of what constitutes success for us is not new, but regularly requires different and new answers. Nevertheless, proving the effectiveness of our work is often difficult. An environmental disaster can, for example, undo the successes of our work; conversely, perhaps people in our projects are already doing better because the political framework conditions have altered positively, without our assistance.

On the other hand, we understand our vision as the promise of a world in which all people have the opportunity to exercise their right to a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free of hunger and poverty. Therefore, we want and need to know precisely to what extent we are contributing to keeping this promise.

Within the context of our strategy we are developing success indicators that show us and others even more simply and transparently whether and to what extent we have been successful and are meeting the high technical demands. We want to be measured by this – by ourselves and by our partners. Independently of this, we continue with further independent evaluations and give a loud voice, above all, to the people we work with: the voices of the poor. You can judge for yourself whether our work is successful or not.

**Strategy** | Strategy means above all one thing: the making of concrete decisions. Here, as a rule, it is not difficult to decide what we should do. It is much more difficult to decide where we will no longer engage.

Within the context of our strategy process we will again examine in which countries and regions and with which measures we are making the biggest contribution to the sustainable development goal, 'End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture'. We will critically analyse where we have the greatest competences and where our work must be improved – whether by us, by our local partners or in the framework of new cooperations. The concrete results are crucial: Are we helping people sustainably to banish hunger from their lives?



#### Find out more

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/our-vision.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/our-vision.html)

[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/our-vision.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/about-us/who-we-are/our-vision.html)

## When is our work successful?

Four simple questions help us to determine whether our work is successful:

### 1. How many people do we reach – and who are they?

The right to food applies to everyone. In view of the almost 800 million people who suffer from hunger every day, we must aspire to reach as many people as possible.

### 2. Are people really better off?

We are only successful in the fight against hunger if people reliably have an adequate amount (quantity) and sufficiently nutritious (quality) food, as well as water, on a daily basis. This can be achieved, among other things, through own production or a higher income.

### 3. What remains, when our operation is over?

To what extent does our commitment pay off for people, even after the projects end? We have contributed to stand-alone and sustainable development only if we live up to this requirement.

### 4. Are we an in-demand partner?

Would our donors and institutional donors recommend us – or the people with whom we cooperate in our programme countries? This is our motivation and our requirement for ourselves.

## Sustainable management

### 192.4 million Euro

was spent by Welthungerhilfe in 2015 on overseas projects. 11.1 million Euro more than in 2014.



## Medium-term business plan

	2015 Actual (EUR m)	2016 Plan (EUR m)	2017 Plan (EUR m)	2018 Plan (EUR m)
Donations, testamentary instructions, penalties, Welthungerhilfe Foundation	51.0	40.0	41.4	42.8
Foundations and private charities	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.0
Public grants	156.5	118.0	121.6	125.3
Interest and other	4.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>214.4</b>	<b>162.1</b>	<b>167.0</b>	<b>172.1</b>
Project funding overseas	192.4	142.7	141.9	146.6
Project funding domestic*	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel expenditure domestic*	12.9	13.6	13.3	13.6
Depreciations	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Material expenditure	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3
Marketing	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.7
Interest expenditures/depreciations on securities	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>167.9</b>	<b>166.7</b>	<b>171.8</b>
<b>Result before reserves withdrawal</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-5.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Allocation to (+) / withdrawal from (-) free reserve		-1.7	0.3	0.3
Allocation to (+) / withdrawal from (-) project reserve	-3.0	-4.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Result after reserves withdrawal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Despite the outstanding economic results in the years 2014 and 2015, Welthungerhilfe is adhering to its 'cautiously conservative' economic plan for 2016. This also applies against the background of the continuing humanitarian challenges in the crisis regions and the emerging financial planning of the German government and the international community. At the same time, with a view to marketing, we are adapting to be able to utilise possible potentials.

Against this background, the medium-term economic planning can also only show a possible framework for the coming years. Such planning is nevertheless an essential basis for the effective and efficient use of private and public funds entrusted to us. Current medium-term planning displays two characteristics:

1. Due to the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan (both 2010) as well as the drought in East Africa (2011), project funding reserves were formed and then dissolved in the subsequent years. This special effect arises for the last time in 2016.
2. Due to the achieved donation income and raised grants, in particular in the years 2014 and 2015, we have corrected our previous planning for the years 2016 et seq. upwards. We are working on the basis that we will make significantly more funds available for project funding overseas and in Germany than previously assumed.

\* Overseas personnel expenses are included in the overseas project funding item.

# What happens to your donations?

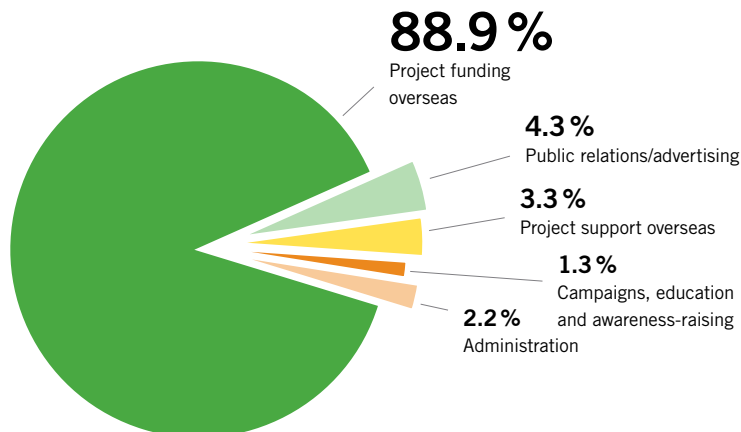
## We increase them ...

With your donations, we are in the position to apply for further funds from public grant providers, such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union (EU) or the United Nations, and to convince them of our good project ideas. As a rule, each donation quadruples itself – 100 Euro in donations becomes 400 Euro of project funding.



Find out more  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/you-can-help.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/you-can-help.html)

## ... and maximise their impact.\*



\* Based on expenditure categories in accordance with the definitions of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in per cent. Welthungerhilfe regularly undergoes an audit by the DZI.

## Welthungerhilfe in numbers

For the financing of its projects, in 2015 Welthungerhilfe received EUR 50.2 m in donations (of which EUR 8.4 m emergency aid donations) | EUR 158.9 m in institutional grants | Administrative costs amounted to 2.2 per cent of the total expenditure, expenditures for advertising and general public relations work amounted to 4.3 per cent.

### The biggest grant providers in 2015 were

The World Food Programme (WFP) with EUR 48.3 m | The Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) with EUR 29.5 m | The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with EUR 23.7 m | The Federal Foreign Office (AA) with EUR 18.9 m | The Department for International Development of Great Britain with EUR 9.1 m | Other organisations of the United Nations (not WFP) with EUR 6.8 m.

- **Political awareness-raising/ Campaigns, education and awareness-raising**  
 We make people aware of the causes of hunger and poverty and campaign politically for their eradication.
- **Project funding**  
 We bring the plights of people suffering from hunger and extreme poverty into the public eye, and campaign for further support.
- **Public relations/advertising**  
 We bring the plights of people suffering from hunger and extreme poverty into the public eye, and campaign for further support.
- **Administration**  
 We administer your donations carefully and ensure that they arrive.
- **Quality assurance/ Project support overseas**  
 Qualified personnel and independent auditors continually assess the content quality of our work. We check regularly that donations and public funds are being deployed in accordance with statutes.

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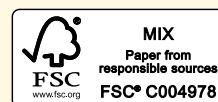
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 460-9502

**Cover photo**  
 Daniel Rosenthal  
 A young woman, her brother and her sister look out of the family tent, surrounded by knee-deep water in section 4 of Camp Malakal, Upper Nile State, South Sudan. There, according to figures from spring 2016, about 38,000 people live in often unacceptable conditions. The photo was taken in May 2014.

**Photos**  
 Bundespräsidialamt (50), Brazier (15), Dickerhof (3, 44, 45), Dieckmann (5), Fabian (32), Felschen (34), Frommann (31, 50), Glinski (9), Grabka (31), Grossmann (3, 20, 28, 35), Haerberle (28, 50), Herzau (52), Hofmann/Welthungerhilfe (5), Jung (35), Justfilms (30), Knickriem (5), Mogge/Welthungerhilfe (5), Nutz (12, 13), Pilar (3, 8, 35), Plassmann (29), Privat (11, 23, 30, 31, 33, 48), Rinke (53), Rolfes (30), Tawab Sadaat (5, 24, 25), Toni (16, 18, 19), UN Photo (31), VcA (31), Welthungerhilfe (10, 19, 22, 30, 31, 48, 50, 55), Yero Aduagna Eticha (30)



The seal of approval of the Deutsches Zentralinstitut für soziale Fragen (German Institute for Social Issues) (DZI) certifies the efficient and responsible management of entrusted funds. Welthungerhilfe has received the seal of approval as a sign of trust since 1992.





Thank you – from the Welthungerhilfe employees in India, Cuba, Madagascar and Germany.

## Dear supporters,

*With your personal commitment and your donations, you have once again placed us in the position to effectively help people through our projects. You provide help for self-help for millions of people. Together, you make the work of Welthungerhilfe possible.*

### Our heartfelt thanks go to

- ... **a total of 230,000 donors**, who committed in 2015 to a world without hunger and poverty.
- ... **1,735 fundraisers**, who thought of us on the occasions of birthdays, weddings, anniversaries and funerals and collected for us.
- ... **105 cooperating foundations** that helped us to realise projects together.
- ... **over 1,100 active supporters**, who campaigned in their groups of friends, action groups, associations or individually for a world without hunger, and who carried out **290 benefit events**, such as the Run for Life, concerts, bazaars and collections.
- ... **more than 373 businesses** that supported us especially generously.
- ... **71 people**, who thought of Welthungerhilfe with an endowment.

We are continuing to fight for a world in which everyone can lead a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty. We hope, therefore, that you will also continue to support us. It is only thanks to the funds you entrust to us that we can help!



Download the Annual Report at  
[www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/facts-figures.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/facts-figures.html)



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