2,803 employees from 64 nations worked in 36 countries and 499 overseas projects in 2019. With EUR 221.6 million in funding, we supported 10.5 million people in order to achieve 1 goal, which is: zero hunger.
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WE ARE

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Conception and design
muehlan.moers corporate communications gmbh, Cologne
Order number
460-9599
Photos

The DZI donation seal certifies Welthungerhilfe’s efficient and responsible handling of the funds entrusted to it since 1992.
Ilhan's family now lives from fruit and vegetable farming. Extreme weather forced the family to give up their herds and settle down in Somaliland's north-western region of Awdal. Her parents are fighting for a new start in harsh conditions.

Ilhan's hut in the settlement of Ruqi is surrounded by a barren landscape. Rainfall is growing less frequent, even as the soil erodes and storms destroy the harvests. Ilhan and her family have lived through many hard years. Since a protracted drought claimed nearly 90 percent of local livestock, the family has been forced to give up its traditional nomadic lifestyle to subsist on agriculture. The 22-year-old helps her family cultivate fruit and vegetables. The transition to farming life was hard, but they finally seemed to be back on track. Then tropical storm Sagar destroyed everything in 2018. “Our fields with their onions, watermelon, and oranges were completely washed away by the floods. The storm destroyed the irrigation canal that we shared with others. We had to start over”, says Ilhan's mother, Safiya Saleban Rageh.

The Welthungerhilfe team provided emergency aid to them and 8,000 other families. Ilhan's family then also received training in fertilisation and cultivation methods. The storm made clear how vulnerable the people are to extreme weather (see pp. 14–15), with diluvian rainstorms striking unfortified land and washing the soil away. This could have been prevented by dykes or acacia trees, which are well adapted to the dry environment, but the trees had been chopped down in large numbers and sold for charcoal.

Now, however, villages are working with Welthungerhilfe to establish zones protected from overexploitation. In 2019, this saved 700 hectares of forest from overgrazing and from deforestation for charcoal. Ilhan is facing the future confidently, with a new, solar-powered well making her family's daily life easier and helping them on their fruit and vegetable farm.

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.de/multimediastory (in German)
PROGRESS IN JEOPARDY

The global effects of the COVID-19 epidemic overshadow the achievements of the past year. The progress made in the fight against hunger is in jeopardy of being reversed as a result of the pandemic, especially in the Global South, because the pandemic is hitting the poorest people the hardest.

A global crisis of this magnitude also poses a great challenge for organisations. Were you prepared?

Mathias Mogge: Crisis management is part of our daily workload, but this was the first time in the history of Welt hungerhilfe that we had to adjust our activities in all project countries and in Germany. Lockdowns in the programme countries meant that many planned activities simply could not be carried on. It paid off that many processes and procedures had been digitalised during the past two years. This allowed us to continue working to help people in need, even under these difficult circumstances.

What does COVID-19 mean for the fight against hunger overall?

Marlehn Thieme: The pandemic will be devastating for food security, especially in the Global South. Restrictions on the freedom of movement have brought trade and transport to a halt, interrupting supply chains with far-reaching consequences for people’s access to sufficient food. The economic recession will thrust more people into hunger and poverty, and we fear that the number of people going hungry will rise in the coming months. COVID-19 is exacerbating problems that were already becoming overwhelming, like armed conflicts, poor healthcare systems, and droughts and other effects of climate change.

What kind of practical help can you offer on the ground?

Mathias Mogge: All measures are geared towards local needs. The first priority was on providing instruction and on expanding our hygiene training, including through new approaches like a comic book that teaches children and young people about hygiene in more than 20 languages. Simultaneously, we facilitated a broad spectrum of aid measures through a relief fund, distributing soap and supporting quarantined families with food and cash transfers. Through their experience with the Ebola crisis, many of our employees were well prepared for the challenges they now face. In the coming months, the priority will be to restore people’s livelihoods. We are putting together our first global programme to mitigate the effects of the coronavirus crisis while also creating opportunities for local societies in order to better prepare them for future crises.

And in Africa, the catastrophic effects of COVID-19 are being compounded by the locust plague.

Marlehn Thieme: In Kenya, this is the worst devastation by locusts in 70 years. When I was there in February, I heard about the suffering this was causing from the farmers themselves. People in other countries in eastern Africa are also being im-
mensenly impacted by the locust swarms. This will exacerbate hunger in many countries, because crops are failing and animal feed is scarce. Here, too, the COVID-19 pandemic is intensifying an already difficult situation.

The past year was defined by the Fridays for Future movement. What is the significance of climate change for Welthungerhilfe?
**Marlehn Thieme:** Climate change is having an alarming effect on the global nutrition situation, destroying the progress that we have made in recent decades throughout the world. Climate change is a question of global justice. Extreme weather is having the greatest impact on the people who bear the least responsibility for its causes, and the countries and regions affected the most by hunger and climate change also have the least resources to overcome these problems. The same goes for the effects of the coronavirus. Many of our projects worldwide help people adapt to changing conditions, for example through new cultivation and irrigation methods or through drought-resistant seed material.

Are your donors not growing weary of all the crises worldwide?
**Marlehn Thieme:** We are all impressed and motivated by the fact that our private and public donors are reliable and are even now thinking about others in the world. We would like to thank all of our wonderful supporters. Public grants increased in 2019, and we are pleased by the trust that this shows. It gives all of our employees, wherever they may be, the encouragement they need. Only by working together can we reach the goal of defeating hunger by 2030.

The war in Syria is entering its tenth year. Can you even still make a difference?
**Mathias Mogge:** In Syria—similarly to other armed conflicts, for example in Yemen or Mali—our mobility is restricted, our aid work is at times interrupted, and our employees are under threat. However, giving up is not an option, because the survival of millions of people depends on our emergency aid. Together with the United Nations and other organisations, we need to regularly renegotiate our scope of action and flexibly adapt to changing conditions. With the active support of our six Syrian partner organisations, we provided nearly 500,000 people in the Syrian provinces of Aleppo and Idlib with the basic necessities for survival during the past year. We handed out bread, built bakeries and latrines, and distributed cash and vouchers for people to purchase food, heating oil, hygiene supplies, and warm clothing.
HELPING REFUGEES

In the ninth year of the conflict in Syria, combat operations are intensifying, with no peace in sight for the suffering and traumatised population. Since 2011, over 5.5 million Syrians have fled abroad, primarily to neighbouring countries, but even more people, around 6.1 million, have been displaced within the country and left without sufficient supplies. We helped refugees and host communities within Syria as well as in Turkey and Lebanon with projects extending from essential immediate aid to sustainable development.

STANDING TOGETHER AGAINST RISING HUNGER RATES

Of all the disasters reported in the news these days, the worst remains: Every ten seconds, a child under five years of age dies of hunger. In July, the United Nations announced that global hunger rates had risen again, with 821.6 million people going hungry and another two billion suffering malnutrition. It is possible to produce enough food for everyone, and every individual has the right to healthy food in sufficient quantity. However, inequalities persist, because many people do not have access to or simply cannot afford the food they need. As a result, millions of people are still being denied their human right to food. In 2019, we continued to work towards our vision of a world without hunger with all our strength, applying a variety of approaches and relying on our indispensable supporter network.

PROVIDING RELIEF AFTER IDAI AND KENNETH

In March, tropical storm Idai struck Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi without warning, followed six weeks later by tropical storm Kenneth. Immmense wind speeds, rainfall, and flooding caused landslides and destroyed houses, power lines, roads, bridges, and harvests. 1.85 million people lost their livelihoods. We offered short-term relief to these people through our local structures and partners, providing food, hygiene kits, and construction materials. Our long-term focus is on rebuilding houses and agriculture as well as on training in hygiene and disaster prevention.
OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

We are creating opportunities for young people by providing them with a professional education. With the support of Bauer Charity gGmbH and funds from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, we were able to expand the “Skill Up!” programme to a total of eight countries in 2019. It offers a practical education to young people, 4,500 of whom have already found employment, improving their living conditions for the long term. The programme’s focus on women, young entrepreneurs, and forward-looking vocational training makes a significant contribution to reducing hunger and poverty.

ANTI-HUNGER INNOVATIONS

To meet the challenges arising in the fight against hunger, we are always developing technical and social innovations such as digital apps for small-scale farmers. In Zimbabwe, more and more people are using apps like AgriShare, which allows people to borrow agricultural equipment as part of a shared economy, and Kurima Mari, which offers information about weather forecasts, price trends, cultivation methods, and livestock breeding via videos, podcasts, manuals, and infographics. We are now working to establish similar products in Malawi and Uganda.

LAND RIGHTS AS A BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In Burkina Faso and Liberia, most people make their living through agriculture. However, over 40 percent of them fear losing access to the land on which they live and work. Without reliable land rights, there is no investment and therefore no progress in terms of sustainable development or the fight against hunger. This issue gives rise to a lot of conflicts. Our Land for Life initiative brings all relevant parties to the table, allowing conflicts to be aired and interests to be defined. A similar scene also played out in other countries in 2019, for example in Sierra Leone, where we were able to help a total of 250 community representatives from all parts of the country to make themselves heard during the land-reform process.
WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 9,830 international projects to the tune of around EUR 3.95 billion.

Through its 499 overseas projects in 36 countries, Welthungerhilfe supported about 10.5 million people—men, women, and children—in 2019 alone. In real terms that means: Many people have been able to improve their diets as their harvests have increased. They now have clean drinking water or toilets at home, rendering them less susceptible to illness. Others are earning or producing more and can begin pursuing an education. For children, this support provides opportunities for improving their physical and cognitive development.

GLOBAL SUPPORT
36 countries
10.5 million people supported
499 international projects
EUR 221.6 million in funding

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
3 countries
0.1 million people supported
13 projects
EUR 3.6 million in funding

AFRICA
18 countries
7.7 million people supported
287 projects
EUR 150.7 million in funding
ASIA
14 countries
2.7 million people supported
160 projects
EUR 63.3 million in funding

TRANSREGIONAL
Transregional projects primarily address issues of innovation, policy making, and quality assurance.
39 projects
EUR 4.0 million in funding

GERMANY
Domestic projects focus on informing people about hunger and poverty to promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger.
9 domestic projects
EUR 0.6 million in funding
In 47 countries, the nutrition situation is serious, alarming, or extremely alarming (source: 2019 Global Hunger Index). The renewed rise in hunger rates can be traced back to a variety of factors that rob people of their livelihoods, such as wars and conflicts, economic inequalities, and extreme weather events like storms, floods, or protracted droughts. The number of natural disasters caused by extreme weather has doubled since the early 1990s—with severe consequences. Harvest yields are falling, food prices are rising, incomes are shrinking, and access to food is becoming less secure. The effects of climate change cause the most suffering amongst the people least responsible for the problem: the poorest of the poor. Conflict-wracked regions are significantly more vulnerable, because the people living there have more limited capacities to adapt. The World Bank estimates that up to 143 million people could be living as climate refugees by 2050, with climate change affecting their living environments and conditions so severely that they no longer see any other way out. To prevent rates of hunger from rising any further, the affected countries need financial, logistical, and political support now.

We are witnessing the complex effects climate change is having on the nutrition situation in many of the countries in which we work: In south-eastern Africa, hurricanes have devastated entire regions; in Haiti, torrential rain causes landslides; and in South Sudan, droughts trigger conflicts and refugee movement. Scientists are predicting significantly reduced harvests, expanding arid zones, and shrinking fish stocks for the coming decades. Our priority is therefore to help families through implementing adaptation and prevention measures. Communities can become more resilient through access to drought-resistant seeds, sustainable cultivation methods that are adapted to changes in the climate, and regular, robust risk analyses and early-warning systems, including in remote regions. We are focusing on strengthening people through location-appropriate agriculture, reforestation programmes, dietary diversification, and awareness-raising in conjunction with innovation in all areas. On the following pages, you will find examples of the approaches and solutions we arrived at in 2019 by working together with the people affected.

However, it was not only the effects of climate change that kept us occupied in 2019. We also did what we could for people who were, or are, experiencing hunger and poverty for other reasons, for example through the war in Syria, which has already lasted for nine years. Since we chose to focus this annual report on climate change, these people are featured very little in the projects presented on the pages that follow. Choosing to prioritise a specific topic means that another will have to be excluded, so we invite you to visit our website to learn more about other issues dear to our hearts. You can also subscribe to our trade journal, Welternährung (in German), which we have stopped printing, but which has been available online since September 2019.

“The effects of climate change are intensifying hunger and poverty worldwide. Extreme weather is having the greatest impact on the people who bear the least responsibility for causing it.”

Marlehn Thieme, President of Welthungerhilfe
**PROACTIVELY SAFEGUARDING THE HARVEST**

The residents of Ngozi province in northern Burundi regularly experience the effects of climate change. Landslides, flooding, and droughts destroy valuable harvests time and time again. The rain simply washes the soil away. With Welthungerhilfe’s support, local small-scale farmers have already dug more than 900 kilometres of anti-erosion ditches and are continuing to expand this network.

“We now produce more than we need for ourselves. This lets us earn enough money to pay our children’s school fees.”

Melchurie Mukeshimana

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**KNOWLEDGE IS POWER**

The Kenyan border region between Ethiopia and Uganda is home to experienced livestock owners, but even they are slipping into poverty due to climate change and a high population density. Water sources have run dry, harvests are failing, and animals are dying, while conflicts over scarce resources are escalating. New wells and watering places are serving people and animals. The animals receive vaccinations, and the herders learn how to keep them healthy. Existing structures like councils of elders are advised on how to avoid or peacefully resolve conflicts.

“My goats are resilient. Their milk helps me feed my children.”

Anna Losike

---

**ADAPTING FOR SURVIVAL**

Lying only a few metres above sea level and traversed by rivers, Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Hurricanes and torrential rain cause flooding that destroys fields and crops. One solution is offered by floating gardens. Bamboo poles and water hyacinths are woven together into rafts that float on the water. Plant beds are sown on them, using seeds adapted to the climate and location to ensure good crop yields. Laily Begum’s garden is now flourishing and lush with pumpkins.

“I am confident that the harvest will be even better than last year.”

Laily Begum

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**SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE FUTURE**

Only two percent of people in Sierra Leone have access to the national power grid. The rural population is largely forced to meet its energy needs with firewood or diesel generators. A pilot project is offering renewable alternatives, including in the town of Segbwema, where solar arrays provide households, businesses, and institutions with clean energy. This is especially important for the neighbouring hospital, which is now supplied with power around the clock.

“I learnt to work with solar technology. Now, I inspect and repair solar arrays, for example at the hospital.”

Sheka Massaquoi
Protracted droughts are making it increasingly difficult for people in Somaliland to make a living from livestock or agriculture. They are working with Welthungerhilfe to develop ways to collect, store, and distribute water, even in remote areas.
INITIAL SITUATION The republic of Somaliland declared independence from Somalia in 1991 but has never been recognised by the international community. It is one of the regions most severely affected by climate change anywhere in the world. This endangers the livelihoods of farming and nomadic families. Entire years without the normal rainy seasons are becoming more frequent. Drinking water is getting scarce, and there are no more year-round rivers. Torrential rains and flash floods are striking more often too, destroying fields and villages through flooding.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Welthungerhilfe is helping farming and nomadic families become more resilient to the effects of climate change. New cultivation techniques and high-quality seeds enable them to utilise the short periods of time between sowing and harvesting more effectively. Retention dams are being built through cash-for-work measures to protect fields from flash floods. This approach is complemented by education on hygiene and balanced diets. The people decide which activity is the most important and help implement it. The drinking water supply is posing a greater problem than ever, for example in Dhuxunka, a small mountain village. No aid organisation has ever worked here before. The next well is five kilometres away, and the water table in the village is too low for people to draw water. The only thing they can do is to collect rainwater in cisterns known as berkads. The local residents put in six months of backbreaking labour to chisel the basin into the stone using equipment provided by Welthungerhilfe. The village headman encouraged the families to keep going time and time again. The berkad is now complete and holds up to about 260 cubic metres of water, which is enough for around 90 days. Given the right rain patterns, people now have enough water for the whole year, and they only need to spend 20 minutes a day drawing water, which is a great relief for the women in particular. In 2019, some 40,000 people across several villages were provided with good drinking water for the first time.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE A new water pipe has made access to water much easier for the community of Boon, too, as residents now need to cover only a couple of hundred metres to get to the water kiosk, instead of six kilometres to the well. All users pay a small fee to fund maintenance and repairs, and plumbers are being trained so that there are experts to service the water pipes and troughs. Easy access to good drinking water improves a community’s overall health. Toilets at schools and lessons in hygiene also help, with the whole family benefiting when children share what they have learnt when they get home.

THE WEATHER IS UNPREDICTABLE Mohamed Jama serves as head of project for Welthungerhilfe in Somaliland.

“The weather has become unpredictable. The violent storms that struck eastern Africa in late 2019, causing severe flooding, barely touched Somaliland. Things could have turned out very differently, as they did when tropical storm Sagar struck in May 2018. We had 30 hours of freezing rain. In one night, 58 people and 330,000 animals died, mainly due to hypothermia. We handed out blankets and drove tankers full of drinking water into the villages. It used to be that one of the two annual rainy seasons would fail every couple of years, but now, having two normal rainy seasons in any year is rare. Another drought is expected in 2020.”

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.org/somaliland
In Niger, thousands of people have been forced into dependency, but equipped with new tools and knowledge, families are now able to provide for themselves, become more resilient, and stave off hunger.
INITIAL SITUATION The desert country of Niger, in western Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. Climate change, severe droughts, and insufficient technical expertise lead to harvest shortfalls and malnutrition. Since 2015, the situation has been exacerbated by attacks by the terrorist group Boko Haram, which is currently active on both sides of the Niger–Nigeria border. Several hundred thousand people have been forced to flee their homes, and the already overstretched resources of host communities are reaching their limits due to the influx of refugees.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In the region of Diffa, Welthungerhilfe is implementing a pilot project that improves people’s lives by linking emergency aid activities with long-term development goals. Our aim is to help refugees, host communities, and internally displaced persons become less dependent on short-term humanitarian assistance. By the time the project wraps up in July 2021, we expect to have reached 56,000 people. To secure the nutrition and incomes of these people, grain and feed banks are being renovated, farmland is being rehabilitated, and climate-adapted cultivation methods are being taught. The residents receive adapted seeds, small farming tools, and training delivered on their own demonstration fields. Newly built wells and latrines alongside hygiene education provide safe water and improve health. 2019 brought great challenges, with a combination of increasing displacements, attacks by armed rebel groups, and severe flooding in the fields once again worsening living conditions. The people now need additional food aid to survive this emergency.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE Despite the setbacks, the project team is working with participating communities to expand the effective measures and training programmes that are already in place. The following goals are priorities for 2020: Vegetables will be harvested all year round on larger plots of farmland irrigated with the aid of solar power. Damaged grain and feed banks will be repaired to allow supplies to be stockpiled for times of crisis. Beneficiaries, in particular women, will improve their knowledge on how to produce, process, and sell high-yield harvests in order to bring money into their communities. Hygiene will be improved in the villages through a collection system for domestic waste and the composting of biodegradable waste.

The project is funded by the SKala initiative, established by entrepreneur Susanne Klatten in partnership with PHINEO, a non-profit analysis and consulting firm. It exclusively supports organisations that PHINEO considers to produce a major social impact.

NEW METHODS FOR BETTER HARVESTS Celestin Millimouno Faya serves as head of project for Welthungerhilfe in Diffa

“Droughts and flooding have left the soil eroded and infertile. With our project, we are working with small-scale farming families to introduce efficient cultivation techniques that are adapted to local conditions, for example planting pits called za‘i or semi-circular plant beds. These methods enable families to cultivate and harvest more, to use the limited precipitation more efficiently, and to make the soil more fertile while protecting it against erosion. With their new knowledge, families improve their long-term living conditions and are better equipped to face the effects of climate change in the future.”

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.org/niger
97 percent of Haiti’s forests have already been lost, and Welthungerhilfe is joining forces with the local population to protect the scarce, remaining resources through reforestation, stone erosion barriers, and sustainable management practices.
INITIAL SITUATION Scarred by years of political instability and recurring natural disasters, the island of Haiti is one of the western hemisphere’s poorest countries. Hurricanes, flooding, and landslides have increased in number and intensity. The Global Climate Risk Index, which assesses the extent to which countries are affected by extreme weather, ranks Haiti near the top. Almost 80 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and around 76 percent of children under five years of age are undernourished.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In the mountain region of the Nord-Est department, we are helping people prevent erosion, adapt their farming practices to adverse conditions, and better protect their living environment from the forces of nature. Due to a lack of reliable power, charcoal is an important source of energy and often represents people’s only source of income. 97 percent of forests have now been lost, with far-reaching repercussions, especially for the 5,000 smallholder households whose fields lie on steep slopes. They fortify the slopes with small, stone-enclosed terraces and stabilise erosion gullies hollowed out by the rain. With new vegetation cover of grasses and trees holding the soil together, rainwater no longer flows into the valley unchecked, and the soil can absorb moisture again. This allows new land to be claimed for farming and the forest to gradually retake the barren hills. Around one million seedlings are being raised in tree nurseries established explicitly for this purpose; the goal is to introduce controlled logging and to plant new trees on an ongoing basis. To increase their harvests, small-scale farmers are receiving training in planting methods, composting, and pest control. Many are establishing their first vegetable gardens with seeds provided by Welthungerhilfe. These people are strongly motivated to improve their long-term living situations. All the participants are working together, including small-scale farmers, 54 representatives of municipal authorities, 30 women’s organisations, and 13 local disaster-risk-reduction committees, with 1,400 people working to save and revive the forests.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE In the coming months, newly drafted plans for wood utilisation will be shared with the reforestation groups and, in the course of 2020, all completed measures will be handed over to the communities. This includes 1,400 afforested plots of land with a total of 1,200,000 trees and a reforested area of 1,737 hectares. In addition, 28 kilometres of new anti-erosion ditches have been dug, weirs have been built, 20,000 bamboo plants have been planted, and seven new warehouses have been erected to store seeds.

"Haiti has been fighting to make progress since a major earthquake struck in 2010. The rural population in particular has been suffering from hunger and poverty, with their harvests not yielding enough food for survival and their access to clean drinking water being insufficient. The people are busy trying to survive from day to day. Their priority is to grow enough food or earn enough money to purchase what they need to eat. In this year alone, four million people will be dependent on food aid."

EVERY DAY COUNTS Annalisa Lombardo is Welthungerhilfe’s country director for Haiti

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.org/haiti
Difficult climatic conditions make life hard for families in Tajikistan. Energy-efficient approaches and renewable energy sources improve their circumstances and make everyday life significantly easier.

SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE FUTURE
INITIAL SITUATION Tajikistan counts as the poorest of the former Soviet republics. The climate is marked by hot, dry summers and bitterly cold winters. The majority of the population makes a living from agriculture, but less than ten percent of the country is arable due to the mountainous landscape. Sustainable and easily implemented agricultural methods are largely unknown. Some rural regions have yet to be incorporated into the power grid. Lacking alternatives, people burn wood and dried dung in inefficient ovens and stoves. Deforestation is substantial and often unregulated despite the crucial role forests play in stabilising slopes against soil erosion.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING With climate-friendly power sources, improved agricultural production, and measures for resource protection, we are reaching 32,000 direct and 80,000 indirect beneficiaries through this project (see pp. 24–25). Six small hydro-electric power plants and 20 facilities with photo-voltaic systems provide people in the mountain communities with renewable energy. This reduces annual carbon dioxide emissions by 1,800 tonnes and helps protect the remaining forests. Houses are being better insulated, and locally produced, resource-efficient kitchen stoves and other energy-efficient technologies are being installed. 139 public facilities like schools and hospitals are being equipped with thermal insulation and an emergency power supply. 23 small-scale farming cooperatives have shifted their cultivation methods towards adapted, resource-efficient agriculture. In these model farms, 633 farmers and decision makers participate in training in agricultural methods that are more robust to changes in the climate. The new approach is already being applied in more than 150 operations.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE We are helping 20 communities sustainably manage and rehabilitate 220 hectares of remaining forest. The local communities and the national forestry authority are implementing their agreement, with the government improving forestry activities through training and technical equipment while the villagers protect forest resources from fire, grazing, and illegal wood cutting. After conducting an inventory of the remaining forest, forestry officials and village residents will work together to plant firewood in order to provide medium-term relief from the current energy scarcity.

A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO DEVELOPMENT

Romy Lehns is Welthungerhilfe’s country director for Tajikistan

“This project provides a good example for how the three components of sustainability—economic efficiency, environmental protection, and social acceptance—can be combined to better protect the climate and the environment. Tajikistan is a country of limited means, and it has been greatly affected by climate change. This makes cost-efficient and market-orientated approaches especially important for the country’s population and overall development.”

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.org/tajikistan
HOW FORECASTS SAVE LIVES

We use early-warning systems and risk analyses to provide humanitarian aid before devastating disasters strike.
The rising number of people affected by extreme weather events necessitates new solutions in humanitarian aid. In the past, emergency aid has been focused on responding to natural disasters after they occur. Welthungerhilfe is working to change this mentality: We use forecasts to help people before imminent droughts can lead to hunger. Our innovative approach allows us to take action based on early-warning data. This permits a cost-efficient response before major damage is done.

**INITIAL SITUATION** In Madagascar, small-scale farming families experience droughts and dry spells especially frequently. Formerly confined to arid zones in the south-west, droughts and dry spells are now becoming increasingly prevalent in other parts of the country, severely impacting its food supply as a whole. The key here is to take a forecast-based risk-management approach to enable the people under threat to respond proactively to an imminent drought.

**WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING** After the German Red Cross, Welthungerhilfe is the first German non-governmental organisation to engage in forecast-based humanitarian aid. We started up a pilot project in Madagascar with the aid of the German Federal Foreign Office. In conjunction with the local civil protection authority and the meteorological service, and with the support of the Start Network, a coalition of over 40 international humanitarian non-governmental organisations, we developed a replicable forecasting model for six regions in the country. The model predicts whether a drought will strike and where food security will be affected. Early warnings automatically trigger specially prepared disaster-response plans that include proactive aid measures, with funding secured from donors in advance. These measures serve to minimise or entirely prevent losses and damages, and they provide protection to the affected households against supply-chain interruptions. For instance, cash transfers give people the opportunity to act autonomously and make decisions that are essential for their survival. Other examples include the timely reduction and sale of livestock herds, the securing of access to drinking water, and the rapid procurement of food. The forecast-based approach to humanitarian aid is a key component of our work. In conjunction with resilience-building measures for the local population and a comprehensive plan for risk reduction and emergency aid, it enables Welthungerhilfe to employ the traditional reactive brand of emergency aid only as a last resort.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** This mechanism can now be expanded to other areas, including to additional project regions in Madagascar in early 2020 as well as to the countries of Zimbabwe and Kenya. The process requires patience, but it is worth it.

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**THE SHIFT FROM TRADITIONAL TO PROACTIVE HUMANITARIAN AID**

Scientists and Earth-observation systems monitor drought indicators  
Critical thresholds are crossed  
A warning is issued, and the triggering mechanism is activated  
Funds are provided  
Proactive aid measures are taken and adapted to the circumstances  
The negative effects of a drought are mitigated  
Damage and losses can be minimised or even prevented entirely

Better Management with Better Data

Quality and transparency have always played a key role in our project work, helping us operate more effectively. Since 2019, this has included a more detailed analysis of the data concerning the people whom we support through our work.

**Significance** People are our priority. To make it clear how our projects serve the people with whom we work, we collect sophisticated data on them and on their living conditions. We are accountable to them, to our partners, and to our supporters, striving to make our activities even more transparent and effective. This helps us fine-tune our project and financial management.

**Explanation** In the past, Welthungerhilfe has precisely and extensively reported on how many people it has supported, in which countries, and with what kinds of projects. Since 2019, new project management software has improved reporting capabilities, allowing us to record how old any given beneficiaries are, whether they live in the city or the country, and if they had to flee to a different country or were displaced within their home country. In addition to direct beneficiaries, data are also collected on the people indirectly benefiting from our work.

**Method** A standardised approach ensures that our results can be compared from year to year. The system encompasses all overseas projects underway during all or part of the reporting year. Every 31 December, we collect the total number and key characteristics of all the people we have supported through these projects by that date, with data protection being given the highest priority. For every individual project, all beneficiary data are first anonymised at the local level before being collected and evaluated against various criteria.

**Results** In the reporting period ending 31 December 2019, Welthungerhilfe directly supported 10.5 million people and indirectly supported 39.6 million people.

International agreements and conventions guarantee people certain rights, and Welthungerhilfe works with its partners, such as civil-society initiatives, to make people aware of their rights and to help them claim their rights, usually through government representatives. The relatively small number of direct beneficiaries in such human rights...
Through its projects, Welthungerhilfe addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty. The graph shows the percentages of the 10.5 million people who received direct support related to each key issue.

The number of people whom we reach indirectly (through direct beneficiaries) varies by the type of project.

2019 marks the first time we were able to group direct beneficiaries according to where they came from. This revealed the importance of crisis and disaster relief for refugees and internally displaced people in our programme countries, comprising 2.4 and 9.6 percent of direct beneficiaries respectively.

At 73.7 percent of direct beneficiaries, rural residents remain a focal point for Welthungerhilfe’s fight against hunger, but the data show that people living in urban and peri-urban areas have an increasing presence in our activities.

Going forward, Welthungerhilfe will make greater use of past and future data to better and more effectively manage its activities in project countries. In particular, year-to-year data comparisons have significant insights to offer for key aspects of our work.
TRANSPARENCY AND SUPERVISION

For us, responsibility also means continually maintaining quality and transparency, which is why Welthungerhilfe safeguards its work through internal supervisory bodies, committees, and processes.

GOVERNANCE The full-time executive board leads, and is responsible for, Welthungerhilfe’s operations. The supervisory board and its committees advise the executive board and supervise its activities. Representatives from the member organisations determine the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The programme advisory committee advises Welthungerhilfe with regard to its development policy and overall direction (see pp. 34–35).

CONTROL The Control department’s primary responsibility is to help the executive board and management personnel utilise private donations and public grants as sustainably and effectively as possible. As part of its risk control function, it provides them with detailed reports evaluating potential and current risks as they develop. This requires regular analyses to identify areas for improvement and to implement changes. A holistic assessment of quantitative and qualitative success indicators is also necessary.

INTERNAL AUDITING Welthungerhilfe’s Internal Auditing department audits all aspects of domestic and overseas activities, checking that all grants and donations are used properly and in accordance with statutes as well as with principles of risk reduction. It reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal supervision system, thereby helping prevent fraudulent and corrupt conduct. It also ensures compliance with guidelines and directives, making sure that internal working processes are correct, proper, appropriate, and economically efficient. Internal auditing practices are bound by the professional and ethical principles of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

DIGITALISATION Digitalisation is changing Welthungerhilfe’s work significantly. In 2019, the foundations for digitalisation were laid, with a focus on optimising and further automating business processes both domestically and overseas. The introduction of a unified communications system also allowed major progress to be made in communication and collaboration between the more than 2,800 employees worldwide, greatly increasing effectiveness. To prepare the international team for this digital transformation, we developed a shared e-learning platform that provides access to a wide variety of training material in several languages, including some newly developed material. A joint roadmap was created to help direct the most important digital projects for the years ahead.

COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY Violence, discrimination, fraud, and corruption are major contributing factors to the creation and entrenchment of hunger and poverty. An indispensable factor for us to achieve and maintain our objectives is compliance, which means ensuring compliance with legal and ethical standards as well as with any applicable rules and regulations. In 2019, we expanded compliance activities, management, and reporting at all levels. To prevent noncompliant activity, we introduced a more comprehensive training programme and a new code of conduct for all our operations worldwide. We further standardised procedures for processing information on potential misconduct. We also combined consistent sanctions for violations with formal processes for ongoing improvement and risk management. Our primary concern in this regard is to reach the people whom we aim to help through our work as directly and sustainably as possible.

Compliance provides a robust process-based organisational framework for this purpose. It includes compliance with the Core Humanitarian Standards on Quality and Accountability (CHS), which Welthungerhilfe has commit-
These are the nine pillars of the Core Humanitarian Standard for Quality and Accountability (CHS), which Welthungerhilfe has committed itself to observing in its projects and programmes.

Learn more at: www.welthungerhilfe.org/transparency-and-quality
1. THE PROJECT IDEA
Project ideas come about in various ways: They can be proposed by a partner organisation, generated directly within Welthungerhilfe, precipitated by an acute emergency, or put together in response to an invitation to tender by a public donor such as the European Union (EU) or the World Food Programme (WFP). They often start out vaguely formulated and lacking specific details, but the most important consideration at this stage is to correctly assess their approximate costs and available funding opportunities. The decision on whether to pursue a project idea and on whether or not it gets to the concrete planning stage is made in collaboration with the Bonn office, taking each country’s multi-year strategy plan into account and consulting with potential institutional donors such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) or the Federal Foreign Office (AA).

2. SITUATION ANALYSIS
The situation analysis provides the information necessary to further develop the project plan, offering a detailed

A SIX-PHASE LEARNING CYCLE
As different as they may seem, Welthungerhilfe’s projects all have a lifecycle in common, where each project goes through the same phases, albeit with variations in terms of their forms and durations. The lessons learnt through this process are later incorporated into new projects.
breakdown of the issues the project is designed to address. The practical ability of beneficiary populations to influence decisions that will affect them in the course of the project is often a decisive factor for the success or failure of the planned project. The living situations and needs of beneficiary populations are surveyed using various planning and analysis methods that are tailored to the people in question.

3. THE PROJECT PROPOSAL
The results of the situation analysis are incorporated into the project proposal, which is then subjected to an internal approval process within Welthungerhilfe. Project planning includes indicators for measuring the project’s progress later on, during its implementation. Funds for projects are often requested from public donors such as the EU, AA, or BMZ. Implementation only proceeds once funding has been approved by the donor and the project proposal has been cleared internally, in accordance with the appropriate procedure for projects up to a certain size. For larger projects, the volunteer-staffed programme advisory committee (see pp. 34–35) also gets involved.

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

5. EVALUATION
External evaluations, conducted either during project implementation (as an interim evaluation) or at the end of a project (as a final evaluation), review a representative selection of projects to assess whether or not their objectives were achieved or are still achievable, as applicable. Evaluation by independent experts ensures that an objective outside view is obtained and also guarantees transparency. The criteria assessed are “relevance”, “effectiveness”, “efficiency”, “sustainability”, and both intended and unintended “impacts”. The need for transparent communication with project participants means that we also inform them of the evaluation’s results and recommendations.

6. LEARNING TOGETHER / NEW PROJECT IDEAS
Feedback from project participants, monitoring, and internal and external control mechanisms are all integral parts of an ongoing cycle of learning. Results achieved and experiences gained from projects, together with the recommendations received from external evaluations, help Welthungerhilfe and its partners steadily expand their knowledge, learn from mistakes, and improve project implementation. It is particularly important for Welthungerhilfe’s partnerships that each project serves to advance and strengthen its partners while developing their capacities. This keeps dependency at a minimum while also strengthening civil society. By the end of a project, people will ideally be in a position to help themselves in the future and to take their respective government authorities to task on their own. Follow-up measures, further project phases, and other activities may also be developed, depending on the project’s objectives and the situation analysis. When the most important goals have been achieved, an exit strategy is put in motion for Welthungerhilfe to withdraw from the project region.

SYSTEMATIC SUCCESS INDICATORS
Welthungerhilfe wants to prove its effectiveness as an organisation. This raises the question of how to ensure that project implementation is effective everywhere. Welthungerhilfe’s answer is to conduct a systematic analysis of its projects, supplementing project-specific progress evaluations with success indicators that apply to all projects. These indicators are based on four questions: How many and which people is Welthungerhilfe reaching? How have their lives improved? How sustainable are the impacts achieved by these measures? Is Welthungerhilfe the right organisation to provide the best possible support for local people? The guiding principles are to learn from successes and failures, to draw lessons from mistakes, and to improve the success of projects and programmes by working together with partners and target groups.
GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX: HOW CLIMATE CHANGE EXACERBATES HUNGER

The 2019 Global Hunger Index shows a disturbing development: Decades of hard-won progress are in danger of being reversed. Since 2015, the number of people suffering from undernourishment has been rising again and is currently sitting at 821.6 million. In addition to conflicts and economic crises, climate change is considered to be the primary cause driving this trend. From Brussels to Bangladesh, the Global Hunger Index is an effective way to reach decision makers in governments of both the Global North and South.

COMPASS 2019: REPORT ON THE REALITY OF GERMAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

Compass 2019, published in conjunction with terre des hommes Germany, deals with the quality and quantity of German development cooperation. This was the 26th edition of the report. It pays special attention to which countries benefit from governmental development assistance and which do not. Welthungerhilfe has repeatedly criticised the fact that the government is not fulfilling its own quota for aiding the poorest countries. The report's commentary addresses the German government’s political strategies for Africa.

WELTERNÄHRUNG TRADE JOURNAL NOW ONLINE

After 50 years of informing people about hunger and other issues related to development aid, we have transformed Welternährung into an online trade journal. A new feature topic arrives every two months, addressing issues like the crisis in the Sahel region or new approaches to fighting hunger. Scientists, experts, and working professionals
regularly contribute topical material. To subscribe to the German-language journal, visit www.welthungerhilfe.de/welternahrung.

DISCUSSING CURRENT CRISSES WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT
Crises and conflicts around the globe continued to deepen in 2019, worsening the state of hunger in combination with the effects of climate change. Welthungerhilfe regularly met with members of parliament to discuss specific issues relating to current crises in places like Afghanistan, Burundi, and the Sahel region. One of our priorities was to ensure that development aid does not take a back seat to security policy.

FOOD SECURITY AND GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS: THE FOOD SECURITY STANDARD
Many food items and raw materials come from developing countries, but their production often goes hand in hand with human-rights violations like land grabs. Although it is becoming more common to prove sustainable production methods through a variety of certification labels, there was no seal for sustainability guaranteeing that the people producing food in food-insecure countries had enough to eat for themselves. The Centre for Development Research at Bonn University, WWF Germany, and Welthungerhilfe worked together to develop and successfully test the Food Security Standard (FSS) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. From now on, businesses and consumers will be able to check whether labourers and farmers have had their human right to food respected.

SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN PROGRAMME COUNTRIES
Welthungerhilfe also helps civil-society organisations in programme countries be heard and involved in the political sphere. For example, the majority of people in countries like Burkina Faso and Liberia makes a living through agriculture, but without secure land rights, these countries cannot attract sufficient or sustainable investment. Welthungerhilfe’s Land for Life initiative advocates for fair land rights.

EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
As part of Bündnis Zukunftsbildung, an alliance supporting education for sustainable development, Welthungerhilfe helped devise the National Action Plan for Education for Sustainable Development. This national action plan represents Germany’s contribution to reinforcing education in development policy, as called for in Agenda 2030. In addition, Welthungerhilfe is developing new instructional materials on issues like food waste, meat consumption, seed material, and agriculture.

THE UN COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY IN ROME
Welthungerhilfe also advocates for a consistent focus on the right to food in terms of development, agriculture, and food policy at the UN Committee on World Food Security. It is also working to ensure that the committee’s decisions are implemented through the German government’s development policy. Last year, Welthungerhilfe and other non-governmental organisations submitted practical proposals to the German government. These outlined the political changes that would be necessary for us to enjoy a healthy and sustainable diet and for all people to enjoy their right to adequate nutrition.

Learn more at:
www.welthungerhilfe.org/global-hunger-index
www.welthungerhilfe.org/compass-2019
www.welthungerhilfe.de/welternaehrung (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.org/food-security-standard-project

“If we do not act, climate change could push more than 100 million more people into poverty by 2030.”

Philip G. Alston, UN special rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights, 2019
FIGHTING FOR A JUST WORLD

Numerous schools, associations, action groups, businesses, foundations, and individuals throughout Germany joined Welthungerhilfe to work towards a world without hunger. They organised or participated in events and campaigns, gave donations, and raised awareness of our work.

Learn more at:
www.welthungerhilfe.org/get-involved

KLEINFELDHELDEN: HEROES OF THE FOOTBALL PITCH

Amateur footballers were able to come together on this platform to organise games for a good cause. More than 1,300 teams have already joined up. As with the eponymous annual tournament in Bonn, all the revenue from donations goes to our Football School for Peace in the Central African Republic.

TULIPS FOR HOT MEALS

Thanks to Matthias Koltes, schools all over Germany order and plant tulip bulbs every autumn. When they bloom in the spring, the flowers are sold to friends and family, and the revenue is used to provide schoolchildren in Burundi with a hot meal. 175 schools participate in this initiative.

#NOFOODWASTE

When we waste food, others bear the costs. The goal of the online campaign #NoFoodWaste is to raise consumer awareness about this important issue through social media channels. The most popular downloads have been infographics about seasonal vegetables and optimum refrigerator use, while our most successful Instagram posts in 2019 were #NoFoodWaste images.

AN OPEN DAY

Welthungerhilfe opened its doors to the public in October, allowing the numerous visitors to follow live transmissions from country offices overseas, put questions to the President and the Executive Board, and learn something through fun activities. Manfred Sestendrup’s poetry provided food for thought, and Robert Redweik’s songs spoke to the heart.
FUTURE LEADERS FUNDRAISING CHALLENGE

In the spring of 2019, students at the WHU Otto Beisheim School of Management in Düsseldorf spent a week giving their best for Welthungerhilfe. Competing to put on the most successful fundraising campaign, the teams developed ideas, donation websites, and charity products, ultimately collecting over EUR 12,000 for Welthungerhilfe.

ART AGAINST HUNGER

The second art auction put on by ARTGATE Consulting and Friends of Welthungerhilfe in Düsseldorf was a runaway success. 45 items by recognised artists went under the hammer, with a painting by Heinz Mack commanding the highest price, in excess of EUR 35,000. Celebrity guests also supported the event, which raised a total of EUR 236,000.

ACTION GROUPS CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARIES

Three action groups celebrated major anniversaries in 2019. Welthungerhilfe has been supported by the Lohrer Hausfrauen group for 35 years, by Bekond Aktiv e. V. for 30 years, and by Hungerhilfe in Pegnitz (HIP) for ten years. HIP celebrated their anniversary with a palace concert. We would like to thank all action groups for their wonderful commitment and perseverance!

FEMALE FUTURE FORCE DAY

More than 250 women displayed messages of solidarity with women in the Global South at the Female Future Force Day in Berlin. Welthungerhilfe highlighted the key role female empowerment plays in its work. In several countries, women are responsible for up to 80 percent of food production, making them a decisive force in the fight against hunger and poverty.

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HAPPY BIRTHDAY, VIVA CON AGUA!

We would like to congratulate our water partner, St. Pauli–based Viva con Agua (VcA), on its 15th birthday. We are celebrating 15 years of 100-percent passion, energy, and creativity for water, sanitation, and hygiene; 15 years of friendship and connection between Hamburg, Bonn, and a number of countries; and EUR 15 million in donations for our WASH projects. “Keep it up, VcA!”

STOLEN COLOURS IN REMAGEN

From 14 to 18 June 2019, the Remagen art gallery Artspace K2 hosted an exhibition of Gregor Siebenkotten’s work, entitled “Gestohlene Farben” (i.e. “Stolen Colours”). Siebenkotten is the founder of the Tereska foundation, which supports children in need and their families all over the world through Welthungerhilfe projects. One such example is the FEPSI hospital in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which is the only facility in an area with two million residents where women and girls who have been raped can find help.

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SUPERVISORY BOARD

The Supervisory Board is elected by the General Assembly for a four-year term. It appoints, advises, and supervises the Executive Board, and it determines Welthungerhilfe’s principles and strategies for development aid and for project funding. Working in a voluntary capacity, the board members appoint the members of the Programme Advisory Committee and represent Welthungerhilfe to the outside world. The Supervisory Board is statutorily identical to the members of the Programme Advisory Committee and represent Welthungerhilfe’s principles and strategies for development aid and for project funding. Working in a voluntary capacity, the board members appoint the members of the Programme Advisory Committee and represent Welthungerhilfe to the outside world. The Supervisory Board is statutorily identical to the Executive Board of Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

Marlehn Thieme has been President of Welthungerhilfe since 2018. She is a lawyer and has been a member of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany since 2003. She also held a management position in Deutsche Bank until 2013 and chaired the German Council for Sustainable Development until 2019. Currently, she is Chair of the ZDF Television Council and of the supervisory board of KD Bank (Bank für Kirche und Diakonie). She is also chair of Welthungerhilfe’s marketing committee.

Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been Vice-President of Welthungerhilfe since 2012. The agricultural economist—a recognised expert in nutrition security, development, and trade—is director of the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn and the President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. He is also chair of Welthungerhilfe’s Programme Advisory Committee.

Norbert Geisler was Welthungerhilfe’s Treasurer and Chair of its finance committee from 2004 to 2019. He played a key role in reforming and professionalising Welthungerhilfe in all its commercial activities, helping it become the modern organisation it is today. We would like to thank Mr. Geisler for his many years of voluntary service.

Dr. Bernd Widera has been serving as the Chair of Welthungerhilfe’s finance committee since November 2019 and is a member of its Supervisory Board. The lawyer sat on the Executive Board of the electricity company RWE Deutschland AG for several years. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics and a member of the AMOS business club at Kommende, the social institute of the archdiocese of Paderborn.

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

Rita Lanius-Heck was appointed to Welthungerhilfe’s Supervisory Board in 2016. She also serves on the Supervisory Board of the German Country Women’s Association (LandFrauenverband), and is President of the LandFrauenverband for Rheinland-Nassau. She and her family manage an agricultural enterprise that concentrates on rural tourism in the district of Rhine-Hunsrück.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board guides the operations of Welthungerhilfe in accordance with its statutes, the decisions of the General Assembly as well as of the Supervisory Board, to which it regularly reports.

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

Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck has been a member of the Supervisory Board since 2004. He has held management positions at the publishing group Handelsblatt and the media group Ringier AG and also had a stint as Managing Director of the Blücher Group. Since 2016, he has been a member of the Executive Board at Limbach Gruppe SE, a market-leading firm in the healthcare sector.

Mathias Mogge has been Secretary General and Chair of the Executive Board at Welthungerhilfe as well as a Managing Director of Welthungerhilfe Foundation since 2018. Previously, he had served as Executive Director of Programmes, having been appointed to the post in March 2010. An agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc), he has worked for Welthungerhilfe in a variety of capacities since 1998, including as Regional Director for West Africa and the head of the Knowledge, Innovation, and Consulting unit.

Susanne Fotiadis has been Welthungerhilfe’s Executive Director for Marketing and Communication since November 2019. The business graduate spent 13 years in upper management at UNICEF Germany where she headed the Marketing and Fundraising Department since 2012.

Christian Monning has been Welthungerhilfe’s Chief Financial Officer since 2018 and a Managing Director of Welthungerhilfe Foundation since November 2019. He is an economist by training who has lived and worked abroad for over 15 years, most recently serving as Managing Director and CFO for various American companies.

PROGRAMME DIRECTOR

Rita Lanius-Heck assumed the position of Programme Director at Welthungerhilfe in March 2019. Her appointment to this position followed a 15-year career in humanitarian aid and development cooperation, including seven years with Welthungerhilfe. She has studied international relations, humanitarian aid, and leadership and management.
PATRON
Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal President

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
The general assembly sets the guidelines for Welthungerhilfe's activities. It elects the Supervisory Board, 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 parties, and churches, associations, and other organisations. They send representatives to the general assembly, which meets once a year.

MEMBERS OF WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V. (permanent representatives in brackets)
German Parliament, President Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, member of the German parliament (MdD), (Dr. Lorenz Müller)
CDU/CSU parliamentary party, Chairman Ralph Brinkhaus, MdD (Volkmar Klein, MdD)
SPD parliamentary party, Chairman Dr. Rolf Mützenich, MdD (Dr. Sascha Raabe, MdD)
FDP parliamentary party, Chairman Christian Lindner, MdB, (Dr. Christoph Hoffmann, MdB)
Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary party, Chairwoman Katrin Göring-Eckardt, MdD, and Chairwoman Antje Henschel, MdD (Uwe Kekeritz, MdD)
Die Linke parliamentary party, Chairwoman Amira Mohamed Ali, MdB, and Chairman Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MdD (Eva-Maria Schreiber, MdD)
Commissariat of German Bishops / Catholic Office in Berlin, Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten, (Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon)
Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, Prelate Plenipotentiary Dr. Martin Dutzmann (Prelate Dr. Martin Dutzmann)
German Federation of Rural Youth (BDL), Chairman Sebastian Schaller and Chairwoman Kathrin Muus (Anna Holbenbach)
Federal Assembly for Wholesale Trading, Foreign Trade, and Services, President Dr. Holger Brinkmann (Sebastian Werren)
Confederation of German Trade Unions, Chairman Reiner Hoffmann (Frank Zach)
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WELTHUNGERHILFE’S BOARD OF TRUSTEES
The Board of Trustees is composed of public figures who use their influence to promote Welthungerhilfe's cause. They support Welthungerhilfe through their own volunteer activities, their networks, and their willingness to provide advice. Its members are appointed by the Supervisory Board.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
Benny Adrion, founder and Director of Viva con Agua de St. Pauli e. V.
Dr. Thomas Bellut, Director of ZDF
Dr. h. c. Erik Bettermann, Chairperson of Welthungerhilfe’s Board of Trustees and former Director of Deutsche Welle
Dr. Markus Conrad, a member of supervisory boards for several family-owned businesses
Gesine Cukrowski, a businesswoman
Dr. Christiane Dahrendorf, psychotherapist and coach
Prof. Dr. Ulrike Deltmers, shareholder of and spokesperson for Mestemacher Group
Dr. Monika Griefahn, Senior Advisor for sustainability for Costa Group, former German Federal Minister for the Environment
Nina Künzer, former German professional footballer
Dr. Gerd Leipold, former Director of Greenpeace International
Carl Ferdinand Oetker, Managing Partner of FO Holding GmbH
Dr. Albert Otten, family-business entrepreneur
Stefan Raue, Director of Deutschlandradio
Dagmar Reim, former Director of Rundfunk Berlin-Brandenburg (RBB)
Hajo Riesenbeck, Managing Director of Riesenbeck-IC GmbH, Investment & Consulting
Michael Schindhelm, cultural advisor and author
Prof. Dr. Gesine Schwan, President of HUMBOLDT-VAIDRINA Governance Platform gGmbH
Anna von Griesheim, fashion designer
Dieter von Holtzbrinck, Founder of Viva con Agua
Jochen Kessewog, former Head of Division at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Asia, South America, politics)
Prof. Dr. Michael B. Krawinkel, ret., Institute of Nutritional Sciences, Justus Liebig University Giessen, (Asia, South America)
Klaus von Mitizia, former Director of Programmes in South and East Africa (country programme management, energy technology), (East and Southern Africa, MENA)
Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h. c. Uwe Jens Nagel, former Vice-President for student and international affairs at Humboldt University Berlin (West and Central Africa, the Caribbean)
Ralf Otto, consultant and adviser in humanitarian assistance, (East and Southern Africa, MENA)
Dr. Susanne Pecher, independent consultant (international cooperation and organisational development), (East and Southern Africa, MENA)
Prof. Dr. Katrin Radtke, Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV), Ruhr-University Bochum, (West and Central Africa, the Caribbean)
Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter, Environmental and Resource Economics, Deputy Executive Director of the Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), TH Köln - University of Applied Sciences, (Asia, South America)
Dr. Paul-Theodor Schütz, senior adviser on agriculture at GIZ, (East and Southern Africa, MENA)
Prof. Dr. Meike Wollini, Department for Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Georg August University Göttingen, (Asia, South America)
## BALANCE SHEET

as of 31 December 2019

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Intangible assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. IT procurement</td>
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<td>2. Advance payments</td>
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<td>II. Tangible assets</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Land</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Fixtures, fittings, and equipment</td>
<td>1,070,878.21</td>
<td>1,171,110.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Securities</td>
<td>49,037,365.80</td>
<td>46,114,833.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>53,098,657.31</strong></td>
<td><strong>50,533,452.48</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Receivables and other assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Reimbursements due from grant providers</td>
<td>14,482,984.89</td>
<td>19,828,084.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>297,561.57</td>
<td>555,830.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other assets</td>
<td>2,288,186.61</td>
<td>656,370.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Liquid assets</td>
<td>76,499,710.30</td>
<td>81,037,426.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>93,568,443.37</strong></td>
<td><strong>102,077,712.38</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. ACCRUED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>218,822.16</td>
<td>77,899.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING</strong></td>
<td>788,831.05</td>
<td>463,377.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>147,674,753.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>153,152,441.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust accounts</td>
<td>2,127,000.00</td>
<td>1,715,530.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2019-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. LONG-TERM RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Bequeathed funds reserve</td>
<td>15,962,000.00</td>
<td>15,662,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Free reserves</td>
<td>14,130,000.00</td>
<td>13,630,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30,092,000.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>29,292,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>30,190,512.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,690,512.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. PROVISIONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other provisions</td>
<td>8,696,400.00</td>
<td>8,627,800.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Liabilities to grant providers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants received but not yet spent</td>
<td>76,055,884.98</td>
<td>82,202,049.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Trade liabilities</td>
<td>2,226,985.61</td>
<td>1,912,598.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Other liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Donor loans</td>
<td>51,196.93</td>
<td>52,196.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies</td>
<td>20,663.52</td>
<td>9,879.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Remaining liabilities</td>
<td>337,085.85</td>
<td>365,005.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>78,691,816.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>84,541,729.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. DEFERRED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>4,025.00</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>147,674,753.89</strong></td>
<td><strong>153,152,441.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from trust accounts</td>
<td>2,127,000.00</td>
<td>1,715,530.77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. ("Welthungerhilfe" for short; District Court of Bonn, VR 3810), have been prepared in accordance with the general provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) with a voluntary application of the supplementary regulations for large corporations laid down in §§ 264 et seqq. HGB. The annual accounts assume the continued existence of Welthungerhilfe e. V. and have been adapted to its specific circumstances in accordance with § 265.5–6 HGB. The income and expenditure account has been prepared in accordance with the nature-of-expense method. Value-added tax is included in the acquisition cost of fixed assets and under expenses to the extent that Welthungerhilfe e. V. is not entitled to deduct input taxes. The previous year’s figures are shown in brackets.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

With the introduction of new software for project accounting and a new interface for SAP accounting in Bonn, procedures for preparing balance sheets and income and expenditure accounts were updated on 01 January 2019. From 2019 onwards, institutional grants will no longer be recorded in full as income and project expenditure on the date a contract is signed with no regard to actual project expenditure. Instead, they will be recorded in accordance with actual project expenditures and corresponding fund inflows. This procedural change follows the recommendations of the German auditor association Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e. V. (IDW RS HFA 21 for organisations collecting donations). This also makes our accounts easier to compare with those of other aid organisations in Germany.

The implications of this change are primarily reflected in the balance sheet. For example, the asset item “Grants receivable under approved project allocations” at EUR 204.9 million and the liability items “Grants from non-utilised earmarked co-financing funds” and “Project liabilities” at EUR 195.2 million ceased to exist as of 2018-12-31. The “Special item”, which the system now counts as part of the project funds reserve, was reduced from EUR 29.5 million to EUR 20.6 million as of 2018-12-31. The income and expenditure account saw only slight changes in total income and expenditure. In comparison with the figures generated under the previous system, the “Institutional grants” from 2018 are EUR 15.1 million higher, and the corresponding “Project financing” is EUR 15.3 million higher. The discontinuation of long-term receivables or liabilities will no longer have an effect on discounting or discount unwinding.

For purposes of comparability, both the balance sheet and the income and expenditure account for 2018 were adjusted in accordance with the new accounting system.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at the acquisition cost less any scheduled depreciation over the respective usage period or at a lower valuation in accordance with § 253.3 HGB, as applicable. Scheduled depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis unless a shorter usage period is necessary for a given project. A usage period of five years was taken as the basis for the depreciation of intangible assets; for operating and business equipment, it was between three and ten years.

For assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 150 and EUR 1,000, a compound item depreciated over a period of five years was formed. Fixed-asset securities and investments are capitalised at acquisition cost and valued in accordance with the lower-cost or market principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term under deferred income. These items are disclosed under interest payments. Accounts receivable, liquid assets, and other assets are entered at their nominal values. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. Grants-in-kind are valued at market prices.

Receivables denominated in foreign currencies are entered at the spot exchange rate. Exchange gains are reported under other income, exchange losses under expenditure for project funding.

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

The project funds reserve includes accrued income from grants and donations for approved and ongoing projects. This ensures that these projects can be implemented even if donation levels fall below medium-term projections.

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

Liabilities are stated at the settlement amount.

Liabilities in foreign currencies are entered at the spot exchange rate.

Donations recorded in the income and expenditure accounts are received at the moment of inflow.

Institutional grants are received when they are spent for a statutory purpose.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

A. FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible assets

This relates both to purchased IT programmes to the amount of EUR 2,344 thousand (EUR 1,954 thousand) that are depreciated on a scheduled basis and to advance payments for IT programmes to the amount of EUR 0 thousand (EUR 485 thousand).

II. Tangible assets

Tangible assets relate to bequeathed land totalling EUR 146 thousand (EUR 309 thousand), IT hardware depreciated on schedule totalling EUR 559 thousand (EUR 612 thousand), office and business equipment totalling EUR 382 thousand (EUR 370 thousand), and other assets totalling EUR 130 thousand (EUR 189 thousand). Project-financed tangible assets overseas are recorded directly in the income and expenditure accounts as project-supported expenses.

III. Financial assets

1. Investments

Our investments encompass ten shares in Hivos Food & Lifestyle Fund B.V., Den Haag, Netherlands, valued at EUR 50 thousand each.

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities to the amount of EUR 49.0 million (EUR 46.1 million) are recorded under fixed assets. All of these instruments are generally held to maturity. Investments in fixed-interest securities and investment funds are made according to the principle of obtaining an appropriate market rate of return despite low exposure to risk.

Valuation adjustments for securities of fixed assets had to be made during the financial year to the amount of EUR 20 thousand (EUR 247 thousand) due to an expected long-term reduction in value. As of the reporting date, securities netted hidden reserves in the amount of EUR 3,563 thousand. In the previous year, this also encompassed net hidden liabilities in the amount of EUR 29 thousand.

B. CURRENT ASSETS

I. Receivables and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date to the amount of EUR 14.5 million (EUR 19.8 million) pertain to completed project activities for which payments have not yet been received from institutional donors.

2. Assets from gifts and legacies

One condominium was received as a gift, and two were received as legacies from estates. These real-estate properties were capitalised at the appraised market value upon acquisition, including related incidental expenses incurred by Welthungerhilfe e. V. and are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The remaining assets comprise legacies recognised as assets at the memo value. Any additional gains on disposal are recorded as income from donations and bequests in the relevant year.

3. Other assets

The other assets, which amount to EUR 2,288 thousand (EUR 656 thousand), mainly relate to receivables from real-estate sales totalling EUR 1,097 thousand (EUR 0 thousand), to receivables from Welthungerhilfe Foundation totalling EUR 476 thousand (EUR 252 thousand), and to receivables from licensees and sponsoring partners totalling EUR 438 thousand (EUR 0 thousand).

II. Liquid assets

These include primarily institutional grants that have been received but not yet spent. They are invested in fixed-term deposits to collect low-risk, market-value interest. Disbursements are made according to ongoing need and with consideration to financing plans.
Liquid assets decreased by EUR 4.5 million to EUR 76.5 million (EUR 81.0 million) at the balance sheet date. They comprise primarily credit in domestic instant-access savings and fixed-term deposit accounts for public donors (special accounts) at EUR 43.0 million (EUR 37.3 million), additional credit in domestic instant-access savings and fixed-term deposit accounts of EUR 15.7 million (EUR 25.0 million), and credits in international project accounts at EUR 17.4 million (EUR 18.1 million).

D. SURPLUS FROM ASSET OFFSETTING
Securities are placed into a frozen deposit account to secure partial retirement claims. As of the balance sheet date, the fair value exceeds liabilities (EUR 195.9 thousand) by EUR 788.8 thousand.

Liabilities
A. LONG-TERM RESERVES
The bequeathed funds reserve provides a pool of funds available to Welthungerhilfe e. V. for long-term use.

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

III. Other liabilities
Donor loans can be withdrawn within a week. The remaining liabilities pertain primarily to taxes and personnel-related liabilities. Of the remaining liabilities, EUR 105 thousand (EUR 228 thousand) are for taxes and EUR 17 thousand (EUR 19 thousand) for social security.

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

DONATIONS AND GRANTS
Projects are financed exclusively by: donations, the Foundation’s income, grants from public and private institutions, and grants from partner organisations.

D. LIABILITIES

II. Trade liabilities
This item primarily refers to obligations from IT and marketing activities as well as to overseas projects that are processed via the Bonn head office.
# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the period of 01 January to 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines</td>
<td>56,553,080.96</td>
<td>54,880,100.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>476,469.33</td>
<td>251,578.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Institutional grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public grants</td>
<td>187,108,051.67</td>
<td>169,964,886.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and private charities</td>
<td>2,426,339.41</td>
<td>549,483.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>246,563,941.37</td>
<td>225,646,049.44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2. OTHER INCOME | 2,452,705.58 | 2,064,100.61 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. PROJECT FUNDING</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Overseas</td>
<td>-204,507,942.93</td>
<td>-184,025,944.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Domestic</td>
<td>-344,944.25</td>
<td>-409,233.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-204,852,887.18</td>
<td>-184,435,177.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. PERSONNEL COSTS</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Salaries and wages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic personnel</td>
<td>-12,259,290.94</td>
<td>-12,492,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Personnel</td>
<td>-16,197,146.02</td>
<td>-14,584,530.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Social security, pensions, and other employee benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic personnel</td>
<td>-2,950,540.50</td>
<td>-2,862,261.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas personnel</td>
<td>-862,854.32</td>
<td>-867,369.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-32,269,831.78</td>
<td>-30,806,162.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. DEPRECIATION</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) of non-current intangible assets and tangible assets</td>
<td>-1,124,093.13</td>
<td>-905,552.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) of assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>-7,485.07</td>
<td>-1,355.07</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-1,131,578.20</td>
<td>-906,887.81</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6. OTHER EXPENDITURE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-11,082,497.77</td>
<td>-10,526,551.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35,696.96</td>
<td>63,090.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8. INCOME FROM FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>604,051.02</td>
<td>254,306.54</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9. DEPRECIATION OF FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-19,600.00</td>
<td>-246,767.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. REVENUE BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>300,000.00</td>
<td>1,106,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. TRANSFER TO THE FREE RESERVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-500,000.00</td>
<td>-597,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12. TRANSFER TO THE BEQUEATHED FUNDS RESERVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-300,000.00</td>
<td>-500,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>13. CHANGES TO THE PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>500,000.00</td>
<td>-9,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>14. NET INCOME FOR YEAR</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(EUR 14.6 million). Personnel costs include EUR 628 thousand (EUR 593 thousand) for pension provision. Local project staff with local employment contracts (2,350 employees) are accounted for under project funding expenditure.

OTHER EXPENDITURE
Other expenditures primarily comprise spending on public relations work at EUR 7,078 thousand (EUR 6,751 thousand), IT costs at EUR 1,318 thousand (EUR 1,222 thousand), and rent and premises costs at EUR 1,015 thousand (EUR 982 thousand).

OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME
Other interest and similar income include interest from direct-access and fixed-term deposit accounts at EUR 35 thousand (EUR 63 thousand) and interest from current accounts at EUR 1 thousand (EUR 0 thousand).

INCOME FROM FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES
This includes investment-fund dividends of EUR 604 thousand (EUR 254 thousand).

DEPRECIATION OF FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES
Extraordinary depreciation due to expected long-term reductions in value has been applied in the amount of EUR 20 thousand (EUR 247 thousand).

OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES
Contracts concluded with grant providers
The value of all concluded contracts amounted to EUR 220.5 million (EUR 155.4 million).

Other financial liabilities
Based on the remaining terms of the respective contracts, costs owed in upcoming years for rental contracts and leases amount to an annual average of EUR 523 thousand (EUR 522 thousand), of which EUR 463 thousand (EUR 463 thousand) is owed to Welthungerhilfe Foundation (for a rental contract with a term ending 2024). IT maintenance contracts amount to EUR 822 thousand (EUR 692 thousand) annually. Other financial liabilities arising from the aforementioned contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 6,725 thousand.
General Management
Welthungerhilfe e. V.’s business operations are managed by the Executive Board.

Operating results
The result is balanced, factoring in withdrawals from the previous year’s project fund reserve and transfers to the free reserve and the bequeathed funds reserve.

Significant post-reporting developments
The global coronavirus pandemic struck after the balance sheet date, and the measures taken to fight the disease will presumably have a significant impact on the global economy and thereby on Welthungerhilfe. Please refer to the management report for more detail on the resulting risks and operational uncertainties.

Bonn, 11 May 2020

BDO AG, an independent audit firm, issued an unqualified audit opinion for the annual accounts and management report of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. The complete opinion and the management report can be found online at www.welthungerhilfe.de/jahresbericht. We would be glad to send you both documents by mail or by email (+49 (0)228 2288-215 or info@welthungerhilfe.de).

Trusts
Welthungerhilfe holds an account at Commerzbank AG in Cologne with EUR 27 thousand (EUR 1,045 thousand) and an account at Bank für Kirche und Diakonie in Dortmund with EUR 2,100 thousand (EUR 670 thousand) in trust for a foreign organisation. This organisation is continuing a project formerly implemented by Welthungerhilfe.

Audit fee
The audit fee for preparing the accounts amounted to EUR 55 thousand (EUR 55 thousand). Fees of EUR 73 thousand were incurred in the reporting year for consulting services provided by the auditor.

PERSONNEL
As of 2019-12-31, personnel figures were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-ended contracts</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited-term contracts</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>238</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas personnel</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>453</td>
<td>422</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of 453 employees, 51 percent were female and 49 percent male. Gender distribution within the expanded Executive Board (including programme directors) is equitable.

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

Members of the Executive Board and senior executives: up to EUR 172,375
Heads of unit: from EUR 59,508 to EUR 84,913
Desk Officers: from EUR 45,326 to EUR 64,125
Specialists and assistants: from EUR 33,030 to EUR 53,610
Total remuneration of the Executive Board in the reporting year amounted to EUR 357 thousand (EUR 415 thousand).

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

To provide for its employees’ pensions, Welthungerhilfe became a member of Pension Association of Public Sponsored Companies (VBLU), to which it pays monthly insurance contributions for insured employees.

Organs of Welthungerhilfe e. V.
The following people were elected to the honorary Supervisory Board of Welthungerhilfe e. V. at the General Assembly:
Marlehn Thieme, President
Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice-President
Norbert Geisler, Chair of the finance committee until 28 November 2019
Dr. Bernd Widera, Chair of the finance committee as of 28 November 2019
Amadou Diallo
Rita Lanius-Heck
Prof. Dr. Conrad Justus Schetter
Dr. Tobias Schulz Isenbeck

Members of the Executive Board
Mathias Mogge (Secretary General / Chair of the Executive Board)
Christian Monning (Chief Financial Officer)
Susanne Fotiadis (Chief Marketing Officer) as of 18 November 2019
**INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT**

Based on expense categories defined by DZI, in EUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project funding</th>
<th>2019 actual total</th>
<th>Overseas project funding*</th>
<th>Project support overseas</th>
<th>Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising</th>
<th>Expenses for advertising and general public relations</th>
<th>Administrative expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Overseas</td>
<td>204,507,942.93</td>
<td>204,507,942.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Domestic**</td>
<td>370,944.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>204,878,887.18</td>
<td>204,507,942.93</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Personnel costs          | 322,269,831.78    | 17,547,186.64             | 5,596,863.74             | 1,507,775.51                               | 3,520,349.79                                  | 4,097,656.10           |
| Depreciation             | 1,131,578.20      | 36,245.60                 | 416,394.42               | 112,175.20                                 | 261,906.33                                   | 304,856.65             |

| Other expenditure        |                   |                           |                           |                                             |                                                |                        |
| Advertising and general public relations | 7,078,188.26 | 89,704.71                 | 6,988,483.55              |                                              |                                                |                        |
| Material expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.) | 3,978,309.51 | 86,011.87                 | 263,687.72                | 738,248.40                                  | 1,642,214.05                                |                        |
| Total 2019               | 249,336,794.93    | 222,177,387.04            | 7,261,405.63              | 2,344,287.39                               | 11,508,988.07                                | 6,044,726.80           |
| in percent               | 100.0             | 89.1                      | 2.9                      | 1.0                                         | 4.6                                          | 2.4                    |
| Statutory proportion (in percent) | 100.0          |                           |                          |                                             |                                              |                        |

| Total 2018               | 211,307,314.27    | 184,861,522.73            | 6,457,275.17              | 2,407,407.88                               | 10,731,238.38                                | 6,849,870.11           |
| in percent               | 100.0             | 87.5                      | 3.1                      | 1.1                                         | 5.1                                          | 3.2                    |
| Statutory proportion (in percent) | 100.0          |                           |                          |                                             |                                              |                        |

* The overseas project funding for 2019 reported here in accordance with DZI definitions is EUR 0.6 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on the following pages because additional expenses are included in the funds directly allotted to the projects.

** Domestic project funding includes contributions for statutory tasks made to Alliance Development Works (“Bündnis – Entwicklung Hilft”).

Advising and administrative expenditure is calculated in line with an agreement with the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin, according to which asset-management expenditure of EUR 19,600.00 (depreciations on securities) is not taken into consideration, in accordance with DZI’s policy on advertising and administrative costs, effective as of 2019-01-01. The allocation of expenses was conducted on 2020-03-23 in accordance with an agreement with DZI.

Rounding differences may occur because internal calculations are conducted using numerals not represented in the rounded figures presented here.

Figures for previous years below are presented according to the old accounting system.
WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

Having received a large volume of donations once again, including from institutional donors, Welthungerhilfe was able to expand its project funding as reflected in the following figures from 2019.

#1 Over 46 percent of all our institutional grants come from German federal funds (AA, BMEL, BMZ, GIZ, KfW).

#2 The largest single institutional donor is the World Food Programme (WFP) at EUR 55.3 million, followed by BMZ at EUR 37.1 million and AA at EUR 24.6 million. Welthungerhilfe has been pursuing a strategy of donor diversification for years, hoping to create a broad base of German, European, and international grant providers.

#3 Cooperation with the United Nations was further expanded in 2019, with this donor group now representing around a third of all institutional grants, providing EUR 64.4 million. After WFP, the largest UN donors in 2019 were UNICEF (EUR 3.5 million), UNDP (EUR 2.0 million), and FAO (EUR 2.0 million).

#4 The category of Other includes larger foundations and aid organisations such as the Patrip Foundation from Germany as well as the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and charity: water from the USA. Also included are donors like the Czech foreign ministry, which supports Welthungerhilfe in cooperation with Alliance2015 partner People in Need.

REVENUE PERFORMANCE
(in millions of EUR)

REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING
(in millions of EUR)
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING FOR 2019: 222.2
(in millions of EUR)

BY REGION

14 projects evaluated in 2019
150.7 Africa
17 projects evaluated in 2019
63.3 Asia
3.6 South America and Caribbean
4.0 Transregional
0.6 Germany

COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING
(in millions of EUR)

- South Sudan: 40.6
- Sudan: 19.9
- Syria/Turkey: 18.9
- Iraq: 14.2
- Liberia: 11.7
- Zimbabwe: 10.4
- Congo (Dem. Rep.): 8.0
- Uganda: 7.3
- Afghanistan: 6.9

BY SECTOR

(in millions of EUR)

- Humanitarian aid
- Agriculture and environment
- Economic development
- Other
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Nutrition
- Civil society, empowerment

NUMBER OF PROJECTS EVALUATED IN 2019, LISTED BY SECTOR

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

Abbreviations
### ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2019

**AFRICA: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FUNDING, AND FINANCIAL DONORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in millions of EUR</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Project focal points</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, other</td>
<td>680,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.54</td>
<td>BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), other</td>
<td>635,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), WFP</td>
<td>670,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5.39</td>
<td>BMZ, GIZ, WFP, other</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep.)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.02</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), UN, USAID, WFP</td>
<td>850,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11.65</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (DEVCO), KfW</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), WFP</td>
<td>245,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.63</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td>215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.38</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, WFP, other</td>
<td>495,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>Alliance2015</td>
<td>165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>AA, EC (DEVCO), other</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7.32</td>
<td>BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), other</td>
<td>570,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>10.37</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, UN</td>
<td>1,610,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia/Somaliland</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.83</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, WFP</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19.94</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td>375,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40.58</td>
<td>BMZ, GIZ, WFP, other</td>
<td>620,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>6.95</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other</td>
<td>155,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5.18</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO)</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transregional</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>287</strong></td>
<td><strong>150.70</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>7,700,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- 🍀 Humanitarian aid
- 🍀 Agriculture and environment
- 🍀 Nutrition
- 🍀 Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- 🍀 Civil society, empowerment
- 🍀 Economic development

**Abbreviations**

AA – Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 – partner organisations in Alliance2015; BMEL – Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; BMZ – Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DFID – UK Department for International Development; EC (DEVCO) – European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development); EC (ECHO) – European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank); UN – United Nations; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WFP – United Nations World Food Programme

Welthungerhilfe closely collaborates with numerous civil society partners on its projects. The following applies to the financial report and other statistical information: Rounding differences may appear in the percentage figures and numbers given.
### ASIA: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FINANCES, AND FINANCIAL DONORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in millions of EUR</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Project focal points</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>6.86</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, UN, USAID, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2.17</td>
<td>AA, BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3.64</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>775,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14.23</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, UN, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2.40</td>
<td>BMZ, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>365,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>AA, EC (DEVCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4.17</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria/Turkey</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18.95</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, UN</td>
<td></td>
<td>545,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3.74</td>
<td>Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transregional</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for Asia</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>63.27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,720,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOUTH AMERICA / CARIBBEAN: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FINANCES, AND FINANCIAL DONORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in millions of EUR</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Project focal points</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia, Peru</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3.29</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (DEVCO), other</td>
<td></td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transregional</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total for South America / Caribbean</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3.63</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRANSREGIONAL PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in millions of EUR</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>3.97</td>
<td>BMEL, BMZ, USAID, WFP, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Policy work, advocacy, innovation, comprehensive quality assurance of projects’ substantive delivery and financial management (with project monitoring undertaken by the head office)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GERMANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in millions of EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Domestic projects inform people about hunger and poverty, to promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total funding Germany and overseas: 508 | 222.17 | 10,500,000

* In 2019, both emergency aid projects had to be put on hold due to the local situation.
Looking back at 2019, what developments strike you as the most significant?

Marc Herbeck: At the beginning of the year, demand for donor loans was high, with a total of 31 new loans made to a value of EUR 1.2 million. We also have many loyal donors who have been supporting Welthungerhilfe’s activities for a long time, for example by giving to Welthungerhilfe’s largest fund, the OekoHuman Foundation fund. It funds Welthungerhilfe projects that focus on biodiversity; in recent years, it has supported one of our projects in Tajikistan that helps prepare people to deal with the increasingly dangerous consequences of climate change (read more on pp. 20–21). This success is only possible thanks to our supporters.

What are some other ways for benefactors to become involved in the long term?

Marc Herbeck: Benefactors frequently want to establish a foundation of their own. There are multiple ways to do this, for example through a charitable trust. We are currently administering 26 charitable trusts under the umbrella of Welthungerhilfe Foundation. However, this raises administrative costs. In discussions with interested parties, I often come to the conclusion that establishing an endowment fund of their own would be a good alternative to a charitable trust. An endowment fund’s benefactor has the right to name its activities, for example in somebody’s memory, and can freely choose the fund’s purpose, for instance supporting drinking water and hygiene or nutrition and agriculture. In 2019, eight new endowment funds were established. A total of 96 benefactors already have their own endowment funds. Our free brochure on trusts offers a good overview of the various types of endowments and trusts available under the umbrella of Welthungerhilfe.

What happened with bequests in 2019?

Marc Herbeck: We have noticed an increase in interest in this topic for several years, with more and more people searching specifically for further information. Our estate-planning guide, which offers interested parties an in-
introduction to the issue, was ordered or downloaded frequently during the past year. Many people also combine various forms of involvement, for example by setting up an endowment while alive and then bequeathing a specific sum to this fund in their wills. This allows them to personally see the impact of their engagement during their lives and will provide for it to continue after their deaths. In 2019, Welthungerhilfe received 72 bequests with a combined total value of EUR 5.5 million to Welthungerhilfe Foundation and Welthungerhilfe e. V.

How is Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s revenue faring?

Christian Monning: Thanks to the many benefactors who wished to make a long-term impact, Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets continued to grow through numerous endowment contributions and bequests, now amounting to EUR 41.4 million. Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital resources, including reserves, increased by EUR 3.2 million to EUR 48.8 million. The transfers of surpluses increased in comparison with the previous year, allowing Welthungerhilfe Foundation to provide EUR 476,469.33 for Welthungerhilfe e. V.’s work. This reflects the important contribution that our benefactors make to Welthungerhilfe’s projects year after year.

Could you discuss Welthungerhilfe’s investment guidelines?

Christian Monning: Welthungerhilfe’s investment guidelines provide detailed regulations for asset management. In addition to traditional criteria such as security, liquidity, and yield, it also takes ethics and sustainability into consideration. Requirements for security and yields are indispensable for safeguarding the real capital of investments in the long term. By formulating and implementing concrete, verifiable specifications for ethical and sustainable investments, we ensure that due regard is paid to social responsibility and environmental standards. A four-person ethics council was formed, including three external Welthungerhilfe members who put their proven expertise in this field at our disposal. The investment guidelines cover a variety of aspects, including the type of investment, the issuance of asset-management mandates, and the relative proportions of particular asset classes.

What is the plan for 2020?

Marc Herbeck: We have identified a need to fine-tune our online presence: Our goal is to become easier to find through online search queries and to offer more information on charitable estate planning. Benefactors are increasingly telling us that they want to increase their engagement by raising awareness in their social circles, for example at special events like birthdays. We are developing simple yet personalised options for this purpose. After all, what is more effective than a personal recommendation to friends and family?

Balance Sheet Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation

as of 31 December 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>2019-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Fixed assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Tangible assets</td>
<td>5,497,965.56</td>
<td>5,646,305.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Financial assets</td>
<td>50,533,119.08</td>
<td>46,694,683.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Current assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Other assets</td>
<td>154,103.53</td>
<td>151,674.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Liquid assets</td>
<td>3,488,145.38</td>
<td>2,948,294.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Accrued income</td>
<td>131.06</td>
<td>14,977.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets of dependent foundations</td>
<td>7,834,041.54</td>
<td>8,235,082.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total assets</td>
<td>59,673,464.61</td>
<td>55,455,935.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>2019-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Equity capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Foundation capital</td>
<td>41,362,093.09</td>
<td>38,549,880.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve</td>
<td>5,503,000.00</td>
<td>5,145,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 2. Restructuring reserve</td>
<td>1,925,220.60</td>
<td>1,954,242.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Provisions</td>
<td>18,596.00</td>
<td>14,977.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Liabilities</td>
<td>10,864,554.92</td>
<td>9,791,887.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity of dependent foundations</td>
<td>7,834,041.54</td>
<td>8,235,082.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2019 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual accounts of Welthungerhilfe Foundation are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions for small corporations. The annual accounts were adapted to the particular circumstances of Welthungerhilfe Foundation in accordance with § 265.5–6 HGB.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION METHODS

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition cost and, where depreciable, less scheduled deprecations over the customary useful life or at a lower value in accordance with § 253.3 HGB. Real estate and property from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at their appraised market value less a deduction of 30 percent on the values of buildings and the deduction of any transaction costs incurred by Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Scheduled deprecations are linear. Fixed-asset securities and cooperative shares are recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently valued in accordance with the lower-of-cost-or-market principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term under accrued income. These items are disclosed under interest expenditure. Other assets and liquid assets are entered at their nominal values. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. In order to mitigate the effects of asset restructuring on Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets and income, a restructuring reserve was formed in the financial year of 2013 by an executive board decision on 28 November 2013; the income from the reallocation of assets corresponding to Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital is transferred into this reserve.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include funds of EUR 48,364 thousand, fixed-interest securities of EUR 1,469 thousand, and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 700 thousand.

OTHER ASSETS

Other assets primarily consist of transfers of losses or surpluses from charitable trusts at EUR 78 thousand, receivables from tenants at EUR 54 thousand, and accrued interest for securities at EUR 17 thousand.

LIQUID ASSETS

Bank credit balances and the cash balance are shown.

Liabilities

FOUNDATION CAPITAL

The increase in Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital by EUR 2,812 thousand comes from donations. Assets pertaining to Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital comprise tangible fixed assets at EUR 5,498 thousand and the majority of fixed-asset securities at EUR 49,833 thousand.

REVENUE RESERVES

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

RESTRUCTURING

During the business year, expenditure for restructuring to the amount of EUR 29 thousand was allocated to the restructuring reserve.

LIABILITIES TO DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V. FOR STATUTORY REASONS

This item refers to the transfer of surpluses and losses in 2019.

DONOR LOANS

This includes 186 donor loans.

OTHER LIABILITIES

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

OTHER INFORMATION

MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDATION ASSETS

Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets were managed by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. in accordance with the assets management contract concluded on 10 February 2009.

DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

A total of 26 charitable trusts were being managed as of the balance sheet date.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s Executive Board is made up of the respective members of the Supervisory Board of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. This business year, it comprised the following people: Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Executive Board; Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, deputy Chair of the Executive Board; Norbert Geisler, Treasurer (until 28 November 2019); Dr. Bernd Widera, Treasurer (as of 28 November 2019); Amadou Diallo, Rita Lanius-Heck; Prof. Dr. Conrad Justus Schetter; and Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck.

PERSONNEL

Welthungerhilfe Foundation employed on average five employees and one trainee.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

In 2019, the following persons were appointed as Executive Directors: Mathias Mogge, Katharina Wertenbruch (until 31 July 2019), Christian Monning (as of 28 November 2019), and Marc Herbeck (deputy).

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2015

(in millions of EUR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Equity capital incl. reserves</th>
<th>Total assets of dependent foundations</th>
<th>Donor loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital resources, including reserves, increased from EUR 38.2 million in 2015 to EUR 48.8 million by the end of 2019. This figure takes into account all donations from living donors and all bequests. The charitable trusts also grew as a whole over the period of 2015 to 2019. Due to the establishment of new dependent foundations and the expansion of existing ones, their capital grew from EUR 7.1 million to EUR 7.8 million between 2015 and 2019. The loans given to Welthungerhilfe Foundation in accordance with the principle of “Doing good with a money-back guarantee” continue to enjoy great popularity. The current volume amounts to EUR 10.4 million. Claims for recovery from cancelled or temporary loans have already been accounted for.

KEY DATA FROM WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION’S INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>1,512,542.07</td>
<td>1,605,319.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>-635,219.17</td>
<td>-605,709.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from ordinary business operations</td>
<td>877,322.90</td>
<td>999,609.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appreciation/depreciation of financial assets</td>
<td>-72,057.57</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers</td>
<td>805,265.33</td>
<td>999,609.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes</td>
<td>-476,469.33</td>
<td>-251,578.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before changes to reserves</td>
<td>328,796.00</td>
<td>748,031.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to reserves</td>
<td>-328,796.00</td>
<td>-748,031.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income for year</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. received EUR 476,469.33 to support its work (2018: EUR 251,578.29).
LOCAL AND GLOBAL NETWORKS

Welthungerhilfe’s memberships in major national and international networks enable it to join forces with others and deploy resources more efficiently in order to do more for humanitarian assistance together. Meeting the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) for Zero Hunger will require cohesive and coordinated action in the fields of emergency aid and development assistance.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

At the global level, Welthungerhilfe is active in the UN clusters for logistics, for food security (FSC), and for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) while also participating in national and local humanitarian coordination committees. These clusters ensure an efficient and coordinated approach to disaster response. On request from the relevant government, mandated UN institutions advise on the activation of the clusters immediately after a disaster strikes. The clusters coordinate with UN organisations, non-governmental organisations, and governments at both national and local levels to determine precisely how the activated organisations will proceed. This allows the funds and the respective actors’ strengths to be more efficiently utilised to help the affected population as quickly and as well as possible.

A STRONG VOICE

Welthungerhilfe cooperates with the Committee on World Food Security in Rome and is a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). It participates in the development of risk-minimisation approaches for employees in partner countries through the European Interagency Security Forum (EISF). Welthungerhilfe is represented on the executive board of the Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE) by its policy expert Michael Kühn. In Germany, its expertise and views are at the disposal of VENRO, the umbrella organisation of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organisations in Germany. Welthungerhilfe’s Secretary General, Mathias Mogge, is the deputy chair of VENRO’s executive board. In the Federal Foreign Office’s coordination committee for humanitarian assistance, Welthungerhilfe advocates for the continual improvement of German humanitarian efforts.

RELIABLE PARTNERS

In Germany, Welthungerhilfe formed Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works) with ten partners, allowing us to collect donations more efficiently in response to disasters, for example by calling for donations via the German broadcasting service ARD. At the European level, Welthungerhilfe—as a member of Alliance2015—cooperates with seven other organisations from France, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, Switzerland, and Spain. The goal is to increase the effectiveness of their aid efforts, to provide effective disaster prevention and emergency aid, and to positively influence development policy in Europe. Internationally, in 2015, Welthungerhilfe became the first German non-governmental organisation to actively engage in the START emergency aid network. This network’s objective is to quickly mobilise funds for acute emergencies and to integrate local actors (read more on pp. 22–23).

Learn more at:
www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/partners
A LOOMING FOOD CRISIS

The COVID-19 pandemic poses an unprecedented challenge for the international community. This health crisis has massive implications for the nutrition situation of many people. The poorest of the poor, already suffering from hunger, are even more vulnerable now, so Welthungerhilfe is doing everything it can to help them mitigate the effects of the pandemic.

OUR PROGRAMME ACTIVITY

Our key issue in 2020 will continue to be the fight against hunger and its causes, with the objective of achieving Agenda 2030’s Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger. In its approach, Welthungerhilfe will continue to combine short-term humanitarian assistance with long-term development cooperation. Our efforts will focus on the regions most affected by climate change and on economically and politically debilitated crisis zones. The situation in Afghanistan remains muddled and unpredictable, the crisis in Syria continues with no end in sight, and the security situation in the Sahel region is still deteriorating. In eastern Africa, a plague of locusts is destroying the harvest, hurting people who were already experiencing crop failures due to droughts caused by climate change.

The consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for the Global South are still a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that the health crisis will be followed by a food crisis and that healthcare systems in most of the South are poorly prepared for a pandemic. WASH issues (water, sanitation, and hygiene) will play a central role in 2020 as Welthungerhilfe responds to the new challenges by expanding its water and sanitation projects throughout the world, in particular by improving hygiene education.

We want to ensure that those who are most vulnerable are not forgotten. Our goal is to effect long-term improvements across the board by increasing food security and access to jobs and markets. To make our work more sustainable, we are incorporating innovative approaches, like an app for borrowing agricultural equipment, and offering training programmes that create opportunities for young people, especially women and girls.

OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

In 2020, we have now entered the last decade for achieving the sustainable development goals and thereby eliminating hunger. However, global hunger rates have started to rise again due to violent conflicts, economic crises, and the effects of climate change, necessitating political action. In a world where multilateralism continues to weaken, the German government should lead by example, demonstrating solidarity by boosting expenditure on its development policy and on humanitarian aid and by meeting its established climate objectives. When it assumes the presidency of the EU Council in the second half of the year, the German government should take on special political responsibility for issues such as peace, climate justice, civil society and human rights, security and solidarity, sustainable agriculture, and relations with Africa. On the UN Security Council, it must continue to insist on compliance with international law. Welthungerhilfe will assess governance in Germany and Europe by whether or not it mitigates the effects of COVID-19 on particularly vulnerable demographics in the countries of the Global South and whether or not it fundamentally contributes to a better-functioning food system that is more resilient and more just.
RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

General project risks: Consistently high programme funding during recent years has inevitably increased operational risks. This effect is especially relevant for an aid organisation like Welthungerhilfe, which frequently works under difficult circumstances. We are countering these risks by undertaking quality-assurance measures during the programme planning and implementation phases and by accruing sufficient reserve funds and assets.

Security: 2019 was not free of security incidents. Our employees prepare for such situations by participating in relevant security training, and we promote active risk reduction and prevention by ensuring regular downtime.

Compliance: Violence, discrimination, fraud, and corruption are major contributing factors to the creation and entrenchment of hunger and poverty. This makes it essential to ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards as well as any applicable rules and regulations (read more on pp. 26–27). Violations are met with non-discretionary investigations and sanctions as well as formal processes for ongoing improvement and risk management.

Digitalisation: Digital transformations will continue to change how we work in the years ahead. We laid the foundations for this in 2019 and have earmarked funds in our business plan for the further expansion of digital infrastructure over the coming years (read more on pp. 26–27).

Special yield risk: Since early 2020, the spread of infections caused by the coronavirus COVID-19 has evolved into a pandemic, with uncertain implications for the global economy. National governments and international institutions are developing relief programmes at an unprecedented scale. Even if the short- and medium-term effects are not yet fully quantifiable, it is reasonable to assume that an economic downturn, including in Germany, will affect donations in general, including Welthungerhilfe’s donation revenue. As a result, the current situation creates significant uncertainty for Welthungerhilfe’s medium-term planning.

MEDIUM-TERM BUSINESS PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019 Actual (millions of EUR)</th>
<th>2020 Planned (millions of EUR)</th>
<th>2021 Planned (millions of EUR)</th>
<th>2022 Planned (millions of EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations, bequests, allocated fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>57.1</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>54.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and private charities</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public grants</td>
<td>187.1</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
<td>168.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and other</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>249.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>226.5</strong></td>
<td><strong>228.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>229.8</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas project funding</td>
<td>221.6</td>
<td>196.2</td>
<td>197.3</td>
<td>197.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic project funding</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic personnel costs*</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material expenditure</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total investment in digitalisation</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>249.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>229.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>230.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>229.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Result before withdrawals from reserves</td>
<td><strong>0.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>-2.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0.1</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Overseas personnel expenses are included in the item Overseas project funding.
**THIS IS HOW WE COLLECT DONATIONS ...**

Welthungerhilfe is an independent, not-for-profit organisation. Donations form the bedrock for financing our work, since even the public grants we apply for, project after project, require us to contribute funds of our own.

**VOLUNTEERING, MEDIA, AND PROFESSIONALS** The broad spectrum of volunteer activity undertaken by our supporters is essential for soliciting donations and informing the public about our work, whether the volunteers are individuals, action groups, circles of friends, celebrities, or companies. In addition, media reports are often accompanied by calls for donations. Welthungerhilfe’s marketing team supports these activities and works together with the following service providers: Altruja GmbH, Arvato Bertelsmann, AZ Fundraising Services, Deutsche Post, Gute Botschafter, i-gelb, njoy Online Marketing, Posterscope, Shapefruit AG, sia media, Spinas Civil Voices, Studio GOOD, Teledialog, Trebbau direct media GmbH, and Zum Goldenen Hirschen. Our publicity work includes campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, our presence on social media, letters to donors, online marketing, billboards, and advertisements in print and on TV. We also make phone calls to thank our donors personally and gather feedback. Contracts with our service providers never offer purely performance-based remuneration.

**EFFECTIVENESS, INTEGRITY, AND EFFICIENCY** All our measures aim to combine effectiveness, integrity, and cost efficiency. In some cases, print, TV, and billboard advertisements are offered to us free of charge or at a significant charity discount. We adhere to the high ethical standards set by DZI, the German Central Institute for Social Issues, and VENRO, the umbrella organisation for German non-governmental organisations for development and humanitarian aid. All of our donors’ and supporters’ personal data are covered by statutory data protection laws (see pp. 26–27). Anyone who does not wish to be contacted will not be approached. Collaborations with partner companies are subjected to intensive scrutiny. Companies authorised to use our logo under precisely defined conditions include: Bauer Charity gGmbH, Bauer Verlag, Bean United, Burgerheart, Cellagon, Fibur, Fromi, GFL Innovation UG, Goldeimer, Happy Brush, Innature, Living Waters, Löwenanteil, Madeleine Mode, Mestemacher, OBC Europe, Purefood, share, sia media, Sirplus, and Yamo. We regularly and transparently report our advertising costs, for example in this annual report or on our website, and we are proud to have received the PwC Transparency Award on multiple occasions.

**... AND THIS IS HOW WE USE THEM**

**WE BOOST YOUR DONATIONS...**

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

**... AND USE THEM RESPONSIBLY.***

- **2.9%** Quality assurance / project support overseas
- **1.0%** Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising
- **4.6%** Public relations / advertising
- **2.4%** Administration
- **89.1%** Overseas project funding

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

Learn more
https://venro.org/english/venro-codes
(in German)

Learn more
https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/what-happens-with-your-donation
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.

WHO WE ARE
Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organisations in Germany and has no political or religious affiliations. It was one of the first global initiatives in the fight against hunger when it was founded in 1962 as the German chapter of the Freedom From Hunger campaign, which was led by the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

WHAT WE DO
From rapid disaster relief to reconstruction to long-term development cooperation projects with local partners, we provide help from a single source. With 499 international projects, we were able to support 10.5 million people in 36 countries in 2019.

HOW WE WORK
We follow the principle of help for self-help to sustainably improve people’s living conditions. We work with local partner organisations to reinforce structures from the bottom up to ensure projects are successful in the long term. We also inform the public and take on an advisory role to influence policies, both nationally and internationally. This is how we fight to address the causes of hunger and poverty. We share a common goal with many others active in development cooperation: to enable local populations to become fully self-reliant so that, one day, development cooperation will no longer be necessary.

HOW WE ARE FINANCED
Private donors provide the foundation for our work. Their donations allow Welthungerhilfe to receive additional funds from public donors such as the German federal government, the European Union, and the United Nations. In 2019, revenue from private donors came to EUR 56.6 million and grants from public donors totalled EUR 189.5 million.
We would like to thank you for supporting us in 2019. Our work would not have been possible without your personal commitment, your money and time, and your creativity and loyalty.

We are grateful to all our private donors and supporters, cooperating foundations, supporting companies, and the groups and initiatives that conducted events and campaigns on our behalf.

We also remember the people who left us a bequest or inheritance.

And we thank all German, foreign, and international institutions that made our work possible: They often entrust us with large grants and great tasks, thereby showing the confidence they place in our work.

We will continue to do everything in our power to achieve a world without hunger and poverty. Your support creates new opportunities. Please stay by our side.

The largest institutional donors in 2019 were (see also p. 42):

- Federal Foreign Office
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- KfW
- European Union
- Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
- World Food Programme
- UN agencies
PEOPLE have included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest.

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS that supported our work, often through large grants.

PRIVATE DONORS who, in 2019, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty.

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

COOPERATING FOUNDATIONS that helped us implement joint projects.

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

BUSINESSES that gave us particularly generous support.

PEOPLE have included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest.

3,639

71

1,275

283

72

31