3,100 employees from 90 nations worked in 36 countries in 2021 and 255 local partner organizations cooperated with us on 526 overseas projects with EUR 259.9 million in funding, allowing us to support 16.6 million people with 1 goal: to achieve zero hunger.
DIGITAL NETWORKING IMPROVES HARVESTS

The AgriShare app connects small-scale farming families and businesses in Uganda, enabling them to share agricultural machinery and services with one another in order to increase their yields and incomes.

Mabel Kyosi is a team member at AgriShare Uganda, a social business that operates an app that makes life easier for people in their home country by enabling small-scale farming families and businesses to share resources and services. Mabel travels from village to village to show farming families and owners of agricultural equipment how to use the app to increase their revenue and harvests. Her job is to find new clients. One of these clients is Ali Sonko, a pineapple farmer who now uses the app whenever he needs laborers, for example to help with the harvest. His yields have increased significantly since he started using the app. As more people use the app, more jobs are created as well.

Nearly two thirds of Uganda’s labor force work in agriculture. Many small-scale farming operations could be much more profitable but are unable to afford the modern agricultural machinery that this would require. For example, only two percent of farms can irrigate their fields. Despite a suitable climate and their hard work, small-scale farming families are often unable to escape poverty. AgriShare wants to change that by providing farmers with access to the machines and services they need to defeat hunger and malnutrition.

The idea for the app was conceived at an internal competition held by Welthungerhilfe in 2017. AgriShare has been available in Zimbabwe since March 2019. In Uganda, where it went online in July 2020, the app already has more than 5,000 registered users. Ten percent of every transaction goes to AgriShare, which promptly reinvests this revenue in publicity efforts so that more people can find out about the app. Until project costs can be fully covered by AgriShare’s user fees (and possibly advertising revenue), Welthungerhilfe will contribute one quarter of its funding needs; the other three quarters are covered by the Happel Foundation, which focuses on sustainable poverty reduction.

Ali Sonko is thinking about starting to grow passion fruit. He plans to use AgriShare to rent a pump to irrigate his fields.

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/uganda/agrishare
ROBUST ALLIANCES ARE VITAL

In 2021, food prices rose significantly throughout the world. Climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and armed conflicts are also forcing more and more people to go hungry. Marlehn Thieme, the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe, and Mathias Mogge, its secretary general, discuss Welthungerhilfe’s activities.

The war in Ukraine has significantly altered the global political landscape. How has this affected your work?

Marlehn Thieme: A lot has changed for us since February 24, 2022. Together with other European colleagues at Alliance2015, we support people in need in Ukraine as well as refugees in neighboring countries like Poland and the Republic of Moldova. For the first few weeks, the priority was distributing food and hygiene supplies. We are now broadening our support to include cash transfers too. With rising food prices having a major impact in our other project countries as well, the challenges we face are growing across the board.

Mathias Mogge: It was a major challenge to rapidly organize relief operations in Eastern Europe, as we did not have our own infrastructure in place there already; this made it clear how important it is to have robust alliances. Through our European network Alliance2015, we were able to pool our forces to render aid and use resources more effectively. Many of our colleagues had to work tirelessly through the spring to make this happen, because other projects and activities in Africa and Asia also had to continue. Our emergency response team was almost constantly busy around the clock.

The number of people going hungry was already high last year. What happened?

Mathias Mogge: The dramatic rise in food prices further escalated the crisis in many countries. Droughts, like the current one in the Horn of Africa or last year’s in Madagascar, show the destructive consequences of climate change. If you have to live on barely three US dollars per day, bread simply becomes unaffordable when it doubles in price. We hear about people skipping meals, schools closing their lunch programs, and girls being married off at younger ages. Millions of people are on the brink of famine, because they and their families have exhausted all of their resources. Rising prices hit the people who are already the poorest of the poor particularly hard. We need more funding to address these global crises.

The world seems to be in a permanent state of crisis.

Marlehn Thieme: It is true, our work has been significantly affected over the last year by disasters that have now largely faded from public awareness due to more current events. This included a plague of locusts in Kenya, flooding in South Sudan, earthquakes in Haiti, and a drought in Madagascar. In addition, wars continue to rage in places like Syria and Yemen. Many of these crises are ongoing, and there is no respite for the people affected. What makes the situation all the more dangerous is that the resources these people need are simply not there. The number of people going hungry will therefore...
continue to rise, and we will drift further and further away from the goal of ending hunger by 2030.

**What solutions can Welthungerhilfe offer to meet these immense challenges?**

**Mathias Mogge:** Together with our partners, we have developed clear strategies for addressing issues we believe are important in the fight against hunger and poverty. Reforming the global food system is just as essential as adapting to climate change in the hardest-hit countries; last year’s food summit was a big step forward in this regard. At the same time, we are working with small-scale farmers and other stakeholders in many countries to develop agricultural approaches that offer a good livelihood despite the effects of climate change.

**Marlehn Thieme:** Our various collaborations in project countries also have a key role to play, whether with local partners working in individual projects or with broad alliances that aim to strengthen and support civil society in the Global South. To secure land rights for women, for example, local laws have to be changed and alliances need to be formed. However, we intend to make our voice heard more clearly, both in Europe and in Germany, in order to achieve structural change.

**Welthungerhilfe turns 60 in 2022. Have you taken stock?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** We have achieved an incredible amount and enabled millions of people to escape hunger and improve their lives in tangible ways, whether by gaining an income, educating their children, or securing clean drinking water. We also make their needs, wishes, and concerns heard here in Germany. Our work is now more important than ever, and we want to walk side by side with people in the Global South and here in the North to boldly forge new paths toward our goal of ending hunger for good.

**What difficulties do you encounter?**

**Mathias Mogge:** In many project countries, we do not have any direct influence on political changes that have major consequences for our work. For example, we faced an immense challenge when the Taliban took power in Afghanistan in 2021. When I was in Kabul in the spring of this year, I saw how difficult it is to provide humanitarian aid under the conditions that prevail there. The banking system is not functioning, sanctions restrict the delivery of aid supplies, and the security situation is deteriorating again. Survival aid is getting through despite the adverse circumstances, and we are also trying to take the first steps toward ensuring long-term food security for families, for example by planting small kitchen gardens.

**Is the support provided by donors sufficient?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** Our private donors provided truly excellent support over the past year. Even during the second year of the pandemic, their solidarity with people in need did not falter. On behalf of all Welthungerhilfe employees worldwide, I would like to express how grateful I am for this. Combined with the trust demonstrated by public grant providers, this show of support on the part of the German public gives us the strength and energy we need get on with our day-to-day work.
Shallon Mutakiva is a farmer in Zimbabwe. She participated in a Welthungerhilfe project that enables small-scale farmers to significantly increase their incomes by gaining professional qualifications. Through this project, she learned about modern cultivation methods and entrepreneurship, winning first place for her corn in a competition. Her harvests have tripled since she began buying drought tolerant sunflower seeds from the Agriculture Business Center (ABC), a social business founded by Welthungerhilfe together with partners from the private and public sectors. ABC provides support for local farmers’ business activities, such as marketing their products.

Many new ideas competing for Welthungerhilfe’s internal Innovation Award captured people’s interest. The winning idea in 2021 revolved around mobile gardens. More than 100 million people throughout the world are currently living as refugees. Many are malnourished and undernourished, and few have access to vegetables in the places where they have their temporary accommodation. Mobile gardens can make a difference in a simple way: Built from local materials and taking up little space, each garden is flexible and produces enough vegetables for a family of five. The prototype, now being jointly developed by our employees in Bangladesh and Sudan, will hopefully end up being used by many people.

In May 2021, Welthungerhilfe expanded its emergency aid program in southern Madagascar, where the worst drought in 40 years precipitated a famine. Countries in East Africa have also been affected, including Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia. In addition, people’s resilience has been further undermined over recent years by a series of overlapping disasters, including plagues of locusts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and violent conflicts. Millions of people are forced to depend on aid, to go hungry, and to fight for their survival. Welthungerhilfe has been supporting the most vulnerable families for months, especially with access to food and water.
FORECAST-BASED HUMANITARIAN AID

In 2021, Welthungerhilfe’s emergency response team was active in 22 countries. In eleven of these countries, we supported especially vulnerable people as part of a global program addressing the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thousands of people in urgent crisis situations received emergency aid, including refugees from the war in Syria and victims of natural disasters like the drought in Madagascar. Welthungerhilfe’s current emergency aid strategy provides solutions through forecast-based humanitarian aid, meaning that we develop predictive models to identify potential droughts and provide aid in advance to minimize, or entirely prevent, negative outcomes.

AN EFFECTIVE APPROACH THAT IS MAKING WAVES

After two years of intensive collaboration between local residents and Welthungerhilfe, 670 villages in Nepal, Bangladesh, and India have reached food secure status. These self-determining village communities, in which farming families attend nutrition camps to learn all about balanced diets, are called Nutrition Smart CommUNITYs. The families practice sustainable agriculture on their fields, which ensures a good harvest and enables them to earn an income. These communities now serve as examples for African countries, with this approach being adapted to suit local circumstances in Ethiopia, Malawi, and Sierra Leone.

FOOD SYSTEMS SUMMIT

The first UN summit on global food systems, held in September 2021, was preceded by numerous dialog forums and a pre-summit meeting that took place in July of that year. Participants from all over the world investigated ways to fundamentally transform how we produce, process, handle, and consume food—in short, our whole food system. The system cannot be allowed to remain as unfair and unsustainable as it currently is. Welthungerhilfe actively participated in discussions on resilience and argued sustainable measures for fighting hunger should play a key role in a fair food system.
WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 10,895 international projects to the tune of around EUR 4.46 billion.

In 2021 alone, Welthungerhilfe supported about 16.6 million people with its 526 overseas projects in 36 countries. Largely thanks to our local partners, the COVID-19 pandemic did not prevent us from quickly providing emergency aid in urgent situations, nor did it stop us from implementing long-term development programs suited to each region. Many people’s harvests and incomes have grown and, with better nutrition and access to clean drinking water, they get sick less often. For children, Welthungerhilfe’s support provides opportunities for improved physical and cognitive development – so they can choose their own future direction.

**WORLDWIDE**
- 36 countries
- 16.6 million people supported
- 526 international projects
- EUR 259.9 million in funding
- 255 local partner organizations

**SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**
- 3 countries
- 0.1 million people supported
- 15 projects
- EUR 6.3 million in funding
- 17 local partner organizations

**AFRICA**
- 17 countries
- 11.5 million people supported
- 308 projects
- EUR 190.5 million in funding
- 133 local partner organizations
ASIA

15 countries
5.0 million people supported
158 projects
EUR 55.6 million in funding
105 local partner organizations

TRANSREGIONAL

Transregional projects focus primarily on innovation, policy making, and quality assurance.
45 projects
EUR 7.5 million in funding

GERMANY

Domestic projects focus on informing people about hunger and poverty to promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger.
7 domestic projects
EUR 0.6 million in funding
Consistent progress was made in the fight against hunger for many years, until this trend reversed in 2014. Hunger rates continue to rise as a consequence of multiple crises, and up to 828 million* people throughout the world are currently going hungry. Extreme poverty, malnutrition, and child mortality rates are also growing at an accelerating rate. In addition, rising food prices are exacerbating food insecurity, with prices for some types of food growing by 28 percent worldwide in 2021 alone. The war in Ukraine is making this situation even worse. Circumstances are especially desperate in Yemen, Afghanistan, and South Sudan. Madagascar and countries in East Africa have not been spared either, as the climate crisis wreaks destruction by causing massive droughts. This is a wake-up call for the world to finally step up efforts against climate change, which is leading to increasingly serious humanitarian emergencies.

It is also necessary to devise new approaches for delivering humanitarian aid. You can read about the ToGETHER program, which Welthungerhilfe coordinates, on pages 22 and 23. This program, with the participation of more than 40 organizations in eight countries, strengthens the role of local partners that deliver humanitarian aid in order to address the needs of the people affected by disasters more quickly and effectively.

Climate change contributes to violent conflicts that also drive hunger, and the number of such conflicts has risen in recent years. Wars have a massive impact on the food system as fields are burned, stockpiles plundered, and harvests prevented from reaching markets. Having left their villages for fear of violent encounters or attacks, people are forced to depend on humanitarian aid for their survival.

In eight out of ten countries with alarming or extremely alarming levels of hunger, we found that conflict, violence, and instability were significant contributors to their dire food situations, as seen in the cases of Ethiopia or South Sudan. The same is true in Syria, where our project, described on pages 20 and 21, offers both internally displaced people and members of host communities not only basic support with food and hygiene, but also protection, psychological support, and opportunities in agriculture.

In the article on pages 16 and 17, we report on the desperate humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, where we have continued our efforts since the Taliban took power. Only by ending conflicts can we defeat hunger for good. There are signs of hope in countries like Liberia and Sierra Leone, where people’s nutrition situation improved significantly after peace was achieved with support from the United Nations. Turn to pages 18 and 19 to read about Sierra Leone, a country that was once wracked by civil war but is now home to a social business, founded by Welthungerhilfe, which improves people’s access to water and sanitation through its product and service portfolio.

To realize the human right to food for everyone, the political will must be there to take this right seriously and address the causes of hunger. We must resolve conflicts politically, take measures against climate change, and construct a fair global food system. Currently, however, many people lack access to healthy, high-quality, and affordable food. Welthungerhilfe plays a role in reforming the food system through its programs, which empower small-scale crop and livestock farmers and prepare the way for economically and environmentally viable farming operations.

Another impediment to stable economic and social development is the unemployment and underemployment of young people. On pages 14 and 15, we report on our Skill Up! program, which invests in vocational education in eight countries. It offers unemployed and underprivileged young adults aged 18 to 35 an opportunity to learn a trade and earn their own income.

Together with our partners and supporters, we want to keep the focus of our programs and projects firmly on the goal adopted by the international community: ending hunger throughout the world by 2030.

*Updated after the deadline for the print edition (July 2022)
2021 was a year of crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change, and persistent conflicts. Although these factors impinged on our work, our partners, local staff members, and project participants also recall positive experiences.

HEALTHY SUSTAINABLE FOOD FOR ALL
Lucia Inga Tapia and her mother, like most others in the Andean region of Huánuco, used to grow very little for their own use. They sold their potatoes to intermediaries, barely making enough profit to survive. That changed when they began participating in a project conducted by Welthungerhilfe and its partner organization IDMA (Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente). They trained how to transition to organic farming, cultivate more diverse crops, manage their business differently, and develop additional sales channels. The 30-year-old is now offering advice on organic agriculture to neighboring small-scale farmers herself.

“We do not use chemical fertilizers or pesticides. The project helped us get our products certified and sell them directly to consumers at a good price.”
Lucia Inga Tapia and her mother, Idelberta, are small-scale farmers living in Pacapuchuro, Peru.

ACHIEVING MORE THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS
In the village of Agabar in western Somaliland, Welthungerhilfe worked with a local company, Lander Prosopis, to get a grip on a major problem. An invasive plant species, *Prosopis juliflora*, was spreading relentlessly, covering many hundreds of acres of land, suffocating crops, and rendering pathways impassable. However, our partners found a way to dry the pods of the plant and grind them up to produce animal feed, fertilizer, and charcoal. Although this is not enough to reverse the spread of *Prosopis*, people now have a practical application for it and can ultimately use it to improve their living conditions. Eighty people now work in this new industry, and their quality of life has significantly improved. As this small social business grows, it is investing part of its profits back into the village to create even more jobs.

“We won a UN competition and received grants for a charcoal kiln. We will now use the invasive plant to make ‘green’ charcoal. By doing this, we are also protecting indigenous tree species.”
Hodan Mohamed and her husband Guuleed Ahmed are the founders of Lander Prosopis in Somaliland.

THE STRENGTH TO START OVER
Among the people Welthungerhilfe is supporting in the Turkish border region, are many who need professional psychosocial help after fleeing Syria. They can access counselling services for help with getting themselves registered, applying for identity documents, or enrolling in school or university. Meanwhile, children are offered a space to play in and can claim their right to an education. Many refugees need support to manage stress, depression, or anger, in order to rebuild their self-confidence.

“We won a UN competition and received grants for a charcoal kiln. We will now use the invasive plant to make ‘green’ charcoal. By doing this, we are also protecting indigenous tree species.”
Hodan Mohamed and her husband Guuleed Ahmed are the founders of Lander Prosopis in Somaliland.
STRONGER THROUGH EDUCATION

The COVID-19 pandemic caused severe economic crises throughout the world in 2021, changing how thousands of people live their lives. Young people like Emma from Kenya found hope through the Skill Up! program, which offers participants a vocational education. It gives them the security and opportunities they need, especially in these uncertain times.
INITIAL SITUATION  Unemployment and underemployment are among the greatest obstacles to achieving stable economic and social development. Young adults are particularly badly affected. In many countries, they face significant challenges in accessing the kinds of high-quality education they need to enter the job market and earn an adequate income upon graduation. Education and dignified work are key factors in furthering development and are crucial to ending hunger and poverty.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING  At the behest of Gudrun Bauer, Bauer Charity gGmbH worked with Welthungerhilfe to create Skill Up!, a transnational vocational education program, in 2015. Its funding currently comes from the Bauer Charity as well as from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). During the life of the project, Skill Up! will offer a total of 21,000 young people in eight countries a professional education so that they can earn their own incomes after graduation. The program is built around flexible teaching modules tailored to local circumstances. Courses offered cover a wide range of topics. Examples include: sustainable agriculture in India and Nepal; automotive mechanics, electrical engineering, and gastronomy in Kenya; and solar power and waste recycling in Sierra Leone. Programs in trades, such as tailoring and carpentry, are offered in places like Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Uganda. Supplementary classes are offered in subjects such as decision making, life skills, and business skills. During the coronavirus crisis, many participants saw their educational institutions forced to close while they also faced rising food prices and an increasingly hopeless future. They have since received food, hygiene items, and information on dealing with COVID-19 in addition to ongoing psychosocial support offered by social workers. In total, 6,015 young people were able to begin a vocational education in 2021; others were able to complete courses that had been put on pause due to lockdowns. Welthungerhilfe is working on this program together with local organizations and government institutions that specialize in vocational education. In the long run, through the expansion of educational facilities, the programs are expected to become able to run themselves independently.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE  In 2022, with additional financial support from Gudrun Bauer, we will expand the program to include the francophone countries of Mali, Burundi, and the Central African Republic. Because conditions in these countries can be unstable, the focus is not only on green and technical professions but also on issues like peace building, digital skills, and support for young entrepreneurs. Within five years, 6,400 young people are expected to have completed an education and begun a career.

“Covid put a lot of people in difficult positions in Germany as well, but we cannot let this blind us to suffering in other places. The world’s poorest countries are far worse off. Skill Up! has also suffered during the pandemic, having had to scale back or entirely halt the instruction it provided almost everywhere. Many of the graduates who had already found jobs were let go. We tried to address people’s most urgent needs by distributing food and hygiene packages. Since then, classes have resumed in all locations, and when I see firsthand how excited and eager these young people are to learn, I immediately feel motivated to keep the program going.”

OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE  Gudrun Bauer initiated the Skill Up! vocational education program.

Learn more  www.welthungerhilfe.org/job-prospects-for-young-people
More than half of Afghanistan’s population no longer has enough to eat, the country’s banking system has collapsed since the Taliban took power, the education and healthcare systems are only partially operational, and protracted droughts have significantly reduced harvests in recent years. We are determined to continue working in Afghanistan because the people there need our support.
**INITIAL SITUATION** The need for humanitarian aid in Afghanistan was already great before the Taliban took power; now, it is immense. The United Nations fears the poverty rate will rise to 97 percent before the end of 2022. International sanctions have crippled the banking system, cash is in short supply, money transfers are nearly impossible to make, and food prices are skyrocketing. Food is simply unaffordable for a lot of people, leading to skipped meals and rising malnutrition. Droughts have caused harvests to shrink, and the COVID-19 pandemic has also had a massive impact. Economic collapse is further deepening the humanitarian crisis.

**WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING** Welthungerhilfe is continuing its work in Afghanistan. After the Taliban took power in August 2021, it was initially unclear whether the new administration would be able to ensure the neutrality of humanitarian aid, the safety of our team, and our access to the population, especially women. Our long-term development projects were largely paused, in part so that we could focus on the sharply increasing need for emergency aid. For example, 6,500 of the families in the greatest need in the province of Nangarhar received food supplies such as flour, oil, legumes, and salt. In November, this measure was expanded to reach 10,500 families. During the winter, we provided families in rural areas and in Kabul with heating fuel, simple ovens, and food supplies. Our offices are now open again and, because many of our staff members left the country, we are hiring new personnel. In discussions with local Taliban leaders, we have been asked to continue our work. In Herat, for example, we are working together with a local partner, Rehabilitation Association and Agriculture Development for Afghanistan (RAADA), to empower women in rural areas through a saffron-farming project that enables them to earn an independent income. Most of the villages in the area have long been controlled by the Taliban, who let people continue participating in the project because they were contributing to local livelihoods. The future of the cooperative became uncertain when the new government announced its restrictions on the rights of women and girls. The fact that the cooperative has been allowed to continue its work is thanks to the intercession of RAADA, since the Taliban controlling the villages around Herat are locals who understand the precarious circumstances in which people there live.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** According to the United Nations, the lives of 24.4 million people in Afghanistan—amounting to more than half of the total population—are threatened by hunger. Welthungerhilfe is continuing to provide emergency aid in 2022. In addition, we are doing everything we can to reanimate our long-term development projects, which address issues including agriculture and women’s economic and social empowerment. It is crucial for women to recognize the importance of their roles and to have the opportunity to help provide for their families by earning an income of their own.

“..."I, too, had to leave Kabul for several weeks due to the security situation. The overall situation has now stabilized, and we were able to reopen our offices in early September. Together with local partner organizations, we are maintaining direct contact with the people we advocate for. Welthungerhilfe was also active during the first Taliban administration in Afghanistan. Just as we did then, we discuss our projects with relevant village and city officials. We approach negotiations with the Taliban together with these officials. We are determined to remain in the country in order to fulfill our humanitarian mission. We cannot and will not abandon people!"

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE According to the United Nations, the lives of 24.4 million people in Afghanistan—amounting to more than half of the total population—are threatened by hunger. Welthungerhilfe is continuing to provide emergency aid in 2022. In addition, we are doing everything we can to reanimate our long-term development projects, which address issues including agriculture and women’s economic and social empowerment. It is crucial for women to recognize the importance of their roles and to have the opportunity to help provide for their families by earning an income of their own.

**OUR WORK CONTINUES**

Thomas ten Boer is Welthungerhilfe’s country director in Afghanistan.
Welthungerhilfe has been working with social businesses in Africa since 2017. These efforts now encompass five companies addressing issues of agriculture, nutrition, capacity building, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in five African countries including Sierra Leone, where a social business is improving people’s water and sanitation services.
**INITIAL SITUATION** Welthungerhilfe invests in social businesses to address social problems and develop solutions with the greatest possible reach and effectiveness. The goal is to develop viable businesses and markets and to create jobs. This is the case in Sierra Leone as well, where more than six out of every ten people have no clean drinking water and eight out of ten do not have sufficient sanitation facilities, which adversely affects their health and their economic circumstances. A social business is improving water and sanitation services as a key step toward achieving a dignified life, poverty reduction, and food security for the people there.

**WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING** Since 2012, Welthungerhilfe has been working in Sierra Leone together with EMAS International, an association based in Germany that supports simple, cost-effective technologies for access to clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, and better hygiene (WASH). What started out as a development project was turned into a social business by the partners, who founded Water and Sanitation Promotion Company Limited (WaSAP) in February 2020, when the project ended. WaSAP sells WASH products like wells, showers, toilets, handwashing sinks, and rainwater collection systems to impoverished families and rural institutions at affordable prices. These are practical solutions that are tailored to local circumstances, where simple domestic wells are common. This approach builds on personal initiative and local collaboration, with communities themselves investing and participating in water treatment, harnessing rainwater, and constructing and restoring utility lines. Some of the costs for expensive products are covered by international organizations and institutional partners. Other products, such as toilets, showers, and handwashing stations, are paid for by the clients themselves. To spread this approach more widely, the business also trains technicians, who in turn train clients to maintain and repair their facilities. Welthungerhilfe has contributed to the company’s operating capital and continues to support it with advice. In 2021, a total of 782 toilets and 960 wells were constructed in the districts of Bonthe and Kenema, significantly improving hygiene conditions for more than 38,000 people.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** WaSAP has ambitious goals and aims to continue growing through stronger product marketing, including at schools and health centers. To pump water from a depth of up to 40 meters without using generators, WaSAP plans to add solar-powered systems to its product range. The business’s vision for 2025 is to have reached over 1.5 million people in rural Sierra Leone who currently have no access to water or sanitation facilities.

**WATER SOLUTIONS PROVIDED UNDER ONE ROOF**

Saidu M. Kamara is the head technician for WaSAP in Sierra Leone.

“The welders in our shop manufacture all major components and prototypes for sanitation facilities themselves. We even make the drills ourselves. They are welded and sharpened here. Whenever we launch a new project, we train people to maintain the facilities on their own. The EMAS approach shows how effective this assistance is in practice. It has the potential to secure the entire country’s water supply. In Bonthe, we have already connected well over 1,000 families to the water supply system, as the water they used to drink was contaminated and harmful to their health.”

Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/innovation
Since 2011, millions of Syrians have been forced to flee their homes. The civil war unleashed a humanitarian disaster in their country, with hunger, unemployment, and hyperinflation making it impossible to lead a normal life. Food is barely affordable, and the COVID-19 pandemic caused the already dire health and economic situation to deteriorate further.
INITIAL SITUATION The war in Syria has claimed over 400,000 lives since 2011, and half of all Syrians are living as refugees. The majority of refugees, around 6.7 million people, fled to other parts of Syria. Without any income, many families are forced to depend on humanitarian aid. Even those who earn some money hardly make enough to cover their basic needs. Food prices are rising unchecked, in part due to the coronavirus crisis. According to the United Nations, 2.8 million people have been displaced within northwestern Syria, including 1.7 million who live in camps with temporary shelters and without sufficient access to water and power. In addition to poverty, hopelessness, and fear of COVID-19, growing hunger is one of the biggest problems they face.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING With funding from the German Federal Foreign Office and support from local partners, we have been assisting especially vulnerable internally displaced people and host communities in the districts of Idlib and Aleppo, both of which have been hit hard by the civil war. The priority is to meet the basic needs necessary for people to live a dignified life. Together with our partners, Ihsan Relief and Development (IhsanRD) and Shafak, we deliver flour to local bakeries and ensure that bread is distributed to families in need. We provide cash and vouchers that can be exchanged for staples like rice, lentils, and bulgur in local stores. In addition to providing emergency aid, we focus on promoting self-sufficiency by showing people how to establish vegetable gardens, offering advice from agricultural experts, and providing vouchers for tools, seeds, or fertilizer. Refugees can also grow vegetables in fields leased by Welthungerhilfe for this purpose. Internally displaced people and families from host communities work together in greenhouses and sell their wares at the market. In the camps, we replace tents with containerized housing, build sanitation facilities, and provide drinking water. We also work with a partner, Space of Peace, to offer people refuge in a safe space where they can receive legal advice, process their experiences with psychological support, and allow their children to simply play.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE The economic situation in northwestern Syria continues to be catastrophic, and the need for humanitarian assistance is rising every day. The price for bread was 124 percent higher at the beginning of 2022 than it was a year earlier. We will continue to focus on distributing cash and vouchers in order to meet basic needs and improve food security. To increase food production and create income-generating opportunities, we are working together with farmers as well as supporting the establishment of new small businesses and workshops for women in order to, for example, manufacture cold-weather clothing. We are also reinforcing social cohesion in these communities and are expanding psychosocial support in order to provide people with the security they need.

"Most people here live in simple tents and lack sufficient access to power and running water. Many children have been born in the camps, so this is the only kind of life they know. Through over ten years of war, an entire generation has grown up knowing nothing but war and the life of a refugee, frequently traveling from camp to camp, always seeking help. I am proud to work for the people in the camps. Each new container home protects them from the heat, cold, and damp, and with each food voucher we hand out, I know that a child will have enough to eat for a while longer. That motivates me every day."

Learn more www.welthungerhilfe.org/syria-türkiye
WORKING TOGETHER IN EMERGENCIES

Locals are usually the first staff to arrive on site when disaster strikes. However, emergency aid has historically been coordinated and funded primarily through international organizations. The ToGETHER program, coordinated by Welthungerhilfe, strengthens the role of local non-governmental organizations in the humanitarian aid sector in order to address the needs of people affected by disasters more quickly and effectively.

INITIAL SITUATION In a crisis or emergency, providing swift assistance is crucial for survival. Local organizations play a key role, since life-saving aid is rendered by the people on the ground. As locals, they are nearby, understand the circumstances, and are able to take action quickly. For these reasons, localizing humanitarian assistance is a goal shared by many organizations, including Welthungerhilfe. Localization aims to make humanitarian aid faster and more effective in order to save more lives.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING When it comes to providing humanitarian aid, Welthungerhilfe has been working more closely with local organizations in many countries in order to respond more quickly and comprehensively to emergency situations. This is predicated on local partners receiving easier access to aid funding, to logistical and personnel resources, and to national coordination committees and networks. It is also important that they are recognized and trusted as equal partners. To achieve this, we are undertaking a program to localize humanitarian aid. This program is supported by Germany's Federal Foreign Office, and its partners include 40 local organizations from eight countries as well as Caritas International, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, and Malteser International. ToGETHER (Towards Greater Effectiveness and Timeliness in Humanitarian Emergency Response) supports all member organizations in strengthening their humanitarian capacities and learning from each other, aiming to make it easier for them to access funding and become more integrated within the humanitarian systems of their respective countries,
CLOSE COLLABORATION FOR FAST AND EFFECTIVE AID

Keumala Dewi is the managing director of the Center of Child Study and Protection (PKPA), which is working with the ToGETHER program in Indonesia.

“Our organization focuses on children and addresses issues of child protection. We collaborate closely with all five other humanitarian partners who are members of ToGETHER in Indonesia. The program is designed to prioritize working in partnerships. In Indonesia, we established a steering committee to make major decisions over the entire process. The program is special to us because it is not led by the international organization alone but, in fact, by local stakeholders as well.”

Liza Khan is a project manager at the Community Development Foundation (CDF), a Welthungerhilfe partner in Pakistan.

“The ToGETHER program enables us to make progress in localization. The fact that the countries affected by humanitarian emergencies in the Global South are steering the program and managing the learning process benefits all of us. It strengthens our autonomy and independence. At ToGETHER, we are not merely tasked with implementation but rather a local partner on equal footing. I feel like our opinions are heard and have weight in this program. Partners learn from each other by sharing their knowledge. The intensive exchange between partners from the Global South is what makes this program so special.”

Masresha Yazew Andarge is a co-founder of and humanitarian advisor at the Action for Integrated Sustainable Development Association (AISDA), a Welthungerhilfe partner in Ethiopia.

“When disaster strikes, we all have the same goal: helping the people affected as quickly as possible. International and local actors work best by sharing this responsibility as equal partners. The expertise of local organizations is indispensable in delivering humanitarian aid. It is so important to precisely understand the culture, traditions, customs, and circumstances of the communities affected. If we can have a trusting working relationship with international partners at the local level, it is possible to assess the situation together, evaluate ongoing activities, and incorporate direct feedback from the people affected in order to support them better.”

THE ToGETHER PROGRAM

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<th>Program focal points*</th>
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<td>Program countries</td>
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<td>Total funding for the entire duration of the project</td>
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<td>Project duration</td>
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<td>Institutional donors*</td>
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* Key on p. 44
QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY THROUGH CLEAR AGREEMENTS

To us, acting responsibly means continually striving to maintain quality and transparency, which is why we keep a close eye on our work through internal supervisory bodies, committees, processes, and cross-cutting reports.

GOVERNANCE Our full-time executive management team leads, and is responsible for, Welthungerhilfe’s operations. The board of directors is made up of volunteers. Its committees provide advice to the executive management team and supervise its activities. Representatives from member organizations draw up the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The advisory committee advises Welthungerhilfe on its development policy and overall direction (see p. 25).

CONTROL The Control department’s primary responsibility is to help the executive management team and other management personnel utilize 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 current and potential risks as they develop. This requires regular analyses to be conducted in order to identify opportunities for improvement and to implement changes in those areas; it also necessitates a holistic assessment of which qualitative and quantitative indicators are critical to success.

INTERNAL AUDITING Welthungerhilfe’s Internal Auditing department audits all areas of both domestic and overseas activities, checking that all grants and donations are used properly and in accordance with its statutes. It reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal supervision system, thereby helping prevent financial fraud. It also ensures that organizational structures and working processes follow the rules, serve their intended purposes, and operate efficiently. In addition, Internal Auditing makes sure that guidelines are observed and that risks are dealt with responsibly. The department’s practices are bound by the professional and ethical principles of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA; see pp. 28–29).

EVALUATIONS Welthungerhilfe improves the quality of its work through evaluations. These are usually undertaken by external experts in order to assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of projects, using internationally recognized methods of evaluation. This approach enables evaluators to deliver well-grounded rec-
ommendations for improving those projects. On-site employees, project participants, and specialized departments at the head office in Bonn critically reflect on these recommendations, implement them as quickly as possible, and integrate them into the planning of future projects. We strive to continuously learn from such assessments in order to make our projects more effective. Evaluations also play a key role in keeping us accountable to donors and project participants (see pp. 26–27).

COMPLIANCE is a risk-based approach to ensuring that legislation, regulations, and ethical standards are upheld. We conduct our work in unstable environments, where the highest risks are in the areas of fraud and corruption, of violence (including sexualized violence), and, increasingly, of cyber risks as well as of the financing of terrorism. As a result, we made our systems for managing these risks more effective at all levels of corporate governance (to prevent, investigate, and correct any misconduct) in 2021. As part of our training program, we expanded and digitalized compliance education modules throughout the world in order to ensure that everyone, regardless of location, has equal access to training on compliance issues. More than 90 such sessions have already been delivered. In addition, we made progress in developing systems for ensuring compliance within our program countries. Due to the increase in cyber risks related to our activities, we tightened measures to secure our data and strengthened our information security systems. Another area of focus in our work was to reinforce our procedures for preventing the financing of terrorism. Above all, however, our primary concerns remain protecting the people whom we aim to support through our work and ensuring that the impact of our work is sustainable.

ACCOUNTABILITY Welthungerhilfe has committed itself to observing the internationally recognized Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) for quality and accountability. This standard runs through everything we do. We also follow its rules when undertaking quality assurance for our projects and when seeking to secure the support of participating communities. The nine CHS commitments are incorporated throughout our project cycle, and the people who participate in projects are always the main priority.

SUSTAINABILITY In 2021, Welthungerhilfe increasingly prioritized its sustainability as an organization. We now actively integrate this goal into all areas of our business on the basis of four pillars: ecological, social, and economic sustainability together with a duty of care toward employees. The first steps taken in 2021 were to develop a strategy and introduce the first new initiatives. This included measuring our CO₂ footprint, not only at our main offices in Bonn/Berlin, as in the past, but also in three program countries. These metrics will then gradually be expanded to encompass all program countries. We use this data to identify ways to reduce emissions and develop concrete objectives for the organization, primarily in the areas of travel, energy use, and supply chains.
MEASURING IMPACT AND LEARNING FROM THE FINDINGS

How do we know if our projects are achieving their intended outcomes? We measure and analyze the quality and impact of our work using a variety of tools so that we can improve our projects on an ongoing basis.

A key component of our work, both in program countries and at our head office, is continual impact assessment. However, our impact assessment system is only effective if all levels are working together. We analyze our projects systematically to ensure that they can reach their goals. The analysis is based on a series of key questions: Whom do we reach through our work? What changes have our activities brought about, for whom, and how? To what extent are the people we work with better off? Will these achievements last?

We developed questionnaires to gather quantitative data that can be used for measuring impact. These statistics are collated in our program management system so that they are available across the world and can be analyzed at a transnational level.

We supplement this quantitative data with several qualitative methods for which we have also developed written guidelines and standardized reporting forms. Using these tools, we actively incorporate the knowledge and experience of the people we work with. This provides the contextual information necessary for interpreting the quantitative data. One qualitative tool is Stories of Change, in which project participants describe the changes in their lives that they attribute to project activities. Focus group discussions are another qualitative tool; they give participants a forum to consider and evaluate the outcomes of a project from a variety of perspectives. These discussions are important because they allow the previously collected quantitative data to be categorized more accurately.

This mix of methods improves the reliability and significance of our data and enables us to use the findings to improve the management of future projects. We also monitor selected projects for a longer period in order to ascertain whether they continue to be effective. This gives us insights into their sustainability and long-term impact, which we can use to inform future projects.

Another key aspect of impact assessment is the use of independently developed evaluation criteria and quality standards. These allow us to draw more comprehensive conclusions about the quality of projects by providing information about sustainability, impact, effectiveness, and efficiency. As a rule, we commission external evaluations in order to gain independent, third-party perspectives on our work. We use the resulting insights and recommendations to improve project planning and management. Evaluations also help us understand the changes that projects bring about for the people we work with.

In addition to evaluating projects, we regularly conduct strategic evaluations. These strategic evaluations inform recommendations for overarching decisions and for positions the organization should take, both internally and externally. The latest strategic evaluation, which dealt with climate change adaptation and climate resilience, was completed in October 2021. We are now in the process of implementing its recommendations.

ENSURING HIGH-QUALITY DATA

Welthungerhilfe’s MEAL team (monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning) manages the impact assessment system using a variety of methods, approaches, and tools. The team creates standards for impact assessment and advises our staff members on how to apply them. In addition to managing strategic evaluations, the team develops pedagogical tools that facilitate reflection and analysis. All country offices and many of our projects have certified MEAL experts who collect data, ensuring it is of consistently high quality and can be used both to promote learning and to inform decision-making. To achieve these tasks, experts work closely with colleagues from the Programs department.
In both 2020 and 2021, we summarized the insights derived from our project activities in a global learning report. Welthungerhilfe uses these reports to underpin and enhance broader, organization-wide learning at the program level by analyzing cross-project trends, embracing our strengths, and addressing any weaknesses.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** Based on data from 2021, we published an impact report in June 2022 to share the results of selected Welthungerhilfe programs in a transparent manner with institutional and private donors as well as with the wider public. The data is also used for internal reporting and organization-wide learning at the project, program, and global levels. In addition, we will continue to develop our systems of learning and decision-making informed by such data. We are convinced that these efforts will enable us to fine-tune the management of our projects so that they can achieve an even greater impact.

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**SUPPORTING WOMEN IN NEPAL**

Nepal was ranked 76th out of 116 countries in the 2021 Global Hunger Index. The level of hunger in the country is rated as moderate, which is a massive improvement from the alarming level in 2000 and the serious level in 2012. However, undernutrition remains a serious challenge despite this progress. The reasons for this are complex. In close partnership with the organization Aasaman Nepal (ASN), Welthungerhilfe ran a project from 2018 to 2021 to improve living conditions for participating communities by strengthening civic involvement in the sectors of hygiene, nutrition, and social protection. When the project was at its planning stage, impoverished and marginalized groups, especially Dalit women, faced massive disadvantages, with discrimination, poor nutrition, and a lack of healthcare blighting their everyday lives. In addition, these women had hardly any influence in decision-making processes.

By the end of the project, focus group discussions showed that 35 percent of women were actively participating in community affairs. The women had learned how to claim their rights, for example in order to receive support from local healthcare institutions. They are now using their knowledge of nutrition to benefit their families and are speaking out against child marriage and domestic violence.

Since receiving advice through the project on dealing with local authorities and service providers, the women are now claiming social insurance benefits as well.

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A woman participates in a focus group discussion in Nepal.
What exactly does Internal Auditing do?

Sonja Vogelsberg: We check to make sure that donations and public grants are used as effectively as possible to fulfill their purposes and achieve our mission. We do this by reviewing internal work processes and organizational structures to ensure regularity, effectiveness, safety, and efficiency in how funds are used. We monitor all the key areas of Welthungerhilfe’s operations, both in Germany and abroad, and verify that guidelines are being followed, that risks are being responsibly managed, and that internal control systems are effective in preventing corrupt behavior and the improper use of funds.

What criteria do you use to decide what to audit and where?

Our planning is fundamentally risk-based. Areas and processes with high risks due, for example, to their complexity or lack of automation, are prioritized for auditing, both in Germany and abroad. Areas of work which carry lower risks are audited on a regular cycle. We have also started auditing fewer projects individually, because Welthungerhilfe conducts around 500 projects in more than 35 countries every year. Apart from the fact that we can only audit a fraction of these projects, any improvements made would generally apply to those audited projects alone. Instead, we have decided to focus on improving general operating
procedures by shifting our attention to processes, compliance, and the implementation of controls at the country level. This enables us to optimize all projects conducted in any given country in a sustainable manner, thereby adding more value to Welthungerhilfe’s activities.

How can a process be made more efficient?
A simple example would be the four-eyes principle, which is a fundamental internal auditing principle, relevant to both contracts and accounting systems. In several cases, we found that ten or twelve eyes were involved instead of four. Although this was well intentioned, it meant that when doubts arose, it would be easy for everyone to rely on everyone else, so nobody would speak up. Having more signatures is therefore not necessarily indicative of better quality but might, in fact, contribute to mistakes and inefficiencies. Such situations should be avoided.

Is it not difficult to gain a proper understanding of all the various issues?
The members of our team are chosen for their expertise. I myself have worked in finance within the development sector for over 20 years, in a variety of countries including Germany, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, and Haiti. I have also been to places like Pakistan and Niger to take part in emergency aid efforts. This has helped me gain a more nuanced understanding of different contexts. It is important for us to keep learning, to stay at the forefront of our professions, and to make speedy assessments of even the most eclectic topics being audited, in order to accurately evaluate what the risks are and what can be done to reduce them. Because we cannot cover all areas of specialist knowledge on our own, we draw on additional internal and external expertise for certain tasks.

Is the work you do changing?
Yes, and that can be exciting—for example when there are technological innovations. In the past, goods and services in overseas projects were paid for in cash, which carries a lot of risks. Cash was later supplanted by checks and bank transfers. Today, cash grants and payments are already made by mobile phone in many countries. That makes our work more efficient and safer overall while also presenting Welthungerhilfe with new kinds of risks. For example, we evaluated mobile payments and discovered that the underlying contracts with mobile service providers were not always transparent and adequate. The use of new technologies also means that audit processes may need to be adapted or changed. In these situations, Internal Auditing offers advice on making improvements.
We want to bring our goal of a world without hunger into the public eye—and not just in election years. War and armed conflict, extreme poverty, climate change, and social injustice: these issues are inextricably linked and threaten food security. In the political sphere, Welthungerhilfe is a valued voice when it comes to the fight against hunger, bringing to the table 60 years of experience as well as the services of international experts in 36 countries. In the year Germany held an election for its federal assembly, we developed a set of political demands for the legislature’s next four years and presented them to the future government in order to make progress toward a world without hunger. A variety of publications echoed our demands. The Compass, our annual overview and analysis of development policy in Germany, attracted a lot of attention in May. We also shared our message directly with the public. In July, for example, we were finally able to stage another #ZeroHungerRun in Cologne together with our partners, albeit in a scaled-down, pandemic-friendly format. Nearly 1,000 runners accumulated an incredible total distance of 5,580 kilometers, raising nearly EUR 25,000 under the motto “Zesamme stonn – Zesamme laufe” (Colognian for “standing together, running together”). In mid-September, a special episode of our podcast, Welthungerhilfe Direkt, was dedicated to the upcoming federal elections. We interviewed five young candidates for the federal legislature, asking questions such as what they see as the best levers for achieving long-term success in the fight against hunger. We spoke with Catarina dos Santos (CDU), Heidi Reichinnek (Die Linke), Jessica Rosenthal (SPD), Max Mordhorst (FDP), and Vaniessa Rashid (Bündnis 90/Die Grünen). We were also active at the UN summit on food systems in September and took part in numerous events like the pre-summit meeting in Rome in July. As delegates and as partici-
pants in discussions, we were able to present Welthungerhilfe’s perspective on creating more sustainable food systems on the international stage.

In October, the Global Hunger Index (GHI) drew a lot of attention, both nationally and internationally, to our cause of fighting against hunger. The GHI measures and tracks levels of hunger at global, regional, and national levels every year. Alongside armed conflicts, it sees the climate crisis as one of the main contributors to global hunger. Speakers at the virtual presentation of the GHI included Ambassador Dr. Günter Sautter, the deputy permanent representative of Germany to the United Nations; Ambassador Geraldine Byrne Nason, Ireland’s permanent representative to the United Nations in New York; and Dan Smith, the director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. Following the speeches, a panel of high-ranking experts with backgrounds in politics, science, and civil society discussed the next steps for attaining the right to food for everyone. The publication of the GHI took place during Welthungerhilfe Week, and it was followed by additional presentations held around the world, from Brussels to Peru to Malawi. Under the slogan of “The Climate Crisis Causes Hunger!”, numerous campaigns drew attention to the connections between these issues and called for action. “Global warming is having the greatest impact on the people who have done the least to cause it,” said German President Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the honorary patron of Welthungerhilfe, in his televised opening address. Featuring a social media campaign promoted by many influencers as well as regional participatory activities and fundraising campaigns, the week raised awareness of seemingly small changes to our daily routines that can make a big difference when taken together. Many celebrities took part, including actors Gesine Cukrowski and Till Demtröder as well as the TV chef, organic farmer, and member of the European Parliament Sarah Wiener. They offered tips on eating a more climate-friendly diet. Welthungerhilfe’s action groups stepped up to the plate once again: Walnuts were distributed and donations collected in Bekond, a flea market was held in Oberhausen, and several bakeries in Pegnitz sold traditional Solibrot bread. The Leer action group celebrated its ten-year anniversary with a special honor: President Frank-Walter Steinmeier thanked the group’s honorary patron Gitta Connemann and its founder Brigitte Oldenburg for their extraordinary dedication to combatting global hunger.

We would like to thank everyone who helped to bring our message to the public and make our demands heard in 2021.
ACTIVE FOR A JUST WORLD

Our advocacy activities all over the world, high-profile collaborations, and campaigns by supporters in Germany all came together in 2021 to convey our message loudly and clearly: The movement to achieve a world without hunger is diverse and full of ideas—and every single action counts.

VOTING FOR ZERO HUNGER

Under the slogan of #Vote-ForZeroHunger, we asked candidates for the German federal parliament to recount their reasons for supporting ending hunger and poverty worldwide. Many politicians posted their answers to their own social media channels to promote not just themselves but also a world without hunger. After the election, we sent them postcards to remind them of their pre-election statements.

PROACTIVE APPROACHES

At Germany’s virtual pavilion at the UN climate conference (COP26) in Glasgow, Welthungerhilfe introduced its forecast-based action program. Climate change is causing increasingly frequent and powerful natural disasters. Through a combination of forecasting models and action plans, our program makes it possible to be better prepared for such disasters and to take action earlier so that any negative impact can be mitigated as effectively as possible.

LAND RIGHTS FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

In many countries of the Global South, small-scale farming is a crucial source of livelihoods. However, many farmers fear that inadequate rights to land will cost them access to the fields they cultivate. We are working together with local organizations and small-scale farmers to secure their land rights as a basic precondition for building sustainable food systems. At events connected to the UN Food Systems Summit, we joined partners from the Global South to discuss ways to secure land rights.

REACHING YOUNG PEOPLE

The causes of hunger and poverty are complex, so we broke down some of the key issues to make them easier for young people to understand. In the run-up to the German federal elections, TikTok star and aspiring teacher Emulution made short videos explaining key issues, like the relationship between climate change and hunger and the significance of small-scale farming for global nutrition, to engage young people in the struggle to free the world from hunger.

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/food-systems
www.welthungerhilfe.org/civil-society-and-advocacy
www.welthungerhilfe.org/cop-26
www.welthungerhilfe.org/kenyas-start-ups

www.welthungerhilfe.de/viva-con-agua (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.org/get-involved
www.welthungerhilfe.de/als-schule-helfen (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.de/unternehmenspartner
(in German)
SETTING SAIL TO NEW SHORES

After 15 years, Viva con Agua (VcA) and Welthungerhilfe updated their partnership agreement. In order to realize the human rights to water and sanitation, they will continue to work together to both devise new approaches and implement proven projects for providing drinking water and basic sanitation. In Uganda, for example, the two partners are investing in a social business that supplies ceramic filters for clean drinking water. Left to right: Carolin Stüdemann (VcA), Mathias Mogge (WHH), Tobias Rau (VcA), and Susanne Fotiadis (WHH).

MOZART FOR MADAGASCAR

In August, an ensemble from the Beethoven Orchestra Bonn chose to make a difference for Madagascar by holding a free private concert under the direction of its head conductor, Dirk Kaftan. The outdoor benefit event was attended by an enthusiastic audience of 250 guests, who donated nearly EUR 3,000 for families in the south of Madagascar, where the worst drought in 40 years is driving people in several districts to the brink of famine. The Beethoven Orchestra is a member of the climate protection initiative Orchester des Wandels (Orchestras of Change).

KINAKONI: A VILLAGE AGAINST HUNGER

For three years, stern magazine and Welthungerhilfe followed the residents of the village of Kinakoni in Kenya, working with them to develop new schemes to achieve a hunger-free future. The first issue was dealing with the water supply, after which the emphasis was on implementing ideas that could serve as models for other regions. “We hope to work with Nairobi’s vibrant start-up scene to develop smart, scalable solutions,” says stern editor Marc Goergen. Left to right: photographer Jonas Wresch, Marc Goergen, student Mutati Makali Kili, and village head Josephine Mbuwi.

CHILDREN RUNNING FOR CHILDREN

Once again, the Carl Sonnen-schein School came through for children in Madagascar. From the very start of the school year, our students in Düsseldorf already began their efforts, reported acting principal Susanne Schulz-Isenbeck, saying, “This was, as always, an important and enjoyable event for our school community.” Left to right: Hawa Grund-Djigo (WHH), Sophia and Mats (student representatives, Grade 4), Susanne Schulz-Isenbeck.

DRINKING WATER AND MORE

Over 300,000 people in Malawi and Kenya will receive clean drinking water thanks to Krombacher’s partnership with Welthungerhilfe. This project combines health and hygiene with cooperation and self-reliance. At the end of the three-year project, a foundation will secure the future of these efforts for ten years. “It is wonderful that people can now expect to lead a healthier life well into the future,” says Wolfgang Schütz, the head of sustainability management at Krombacher (pictured here being interviewed together with Patricia Niewels, WHH).
WELTHUNGERHILFE’S STRUCTURE

Dated: May 10, 2022

HONORARY PATRON

Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal President

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors is elected by the general assembly for a four-year term. It appoints, advises, and supervises the executive management team, and it determines Welthungerhilfe’s principles and strategies for development aid and project funding. Working in a voluntary capacity, board members also appoint the members of the advisory committee and represent Welthungerhilfe to the outside world. The board of directors is statutorily identical to the executive management team of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

Marlehn Thieme has been the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe since 2018. A lawyer by training, she is currently the chair of the ZDF Television Council and of the supervisory board of KD Bank (Bank für Kirche und Diakonie). Ms. Thieme has many years of experience as an advisor to the German federal government on sustainable development, as a member of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, and in leadership positions with Deutsche Bank. She is also the chair of Welthungerhilfe’s marketing committee.

Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been the vice chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe since 2012. The agricultural economist—a recognized expert in nutrition security, development, and trade—is the president of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and holds the position of Distinguished Professor for Economic and Technological Change at the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn. He is also the chair of Welthungerhilfe’s program committee.

Dr. Bernd Widera has been serving as the chair of Welthungerhilfe’s finance committee since November 2019 and is also a member of its board of directors. A lawyer by training, he sat on the board of the energy company RWE Deutschland AG and other major corporations for many years. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics, a member of the AMOS Business Conference at Kommende (the social institute of the archdiocese of Paderborn), a member of the advisory board of the energy supply company Lechwerke AG, and the vice chair of the supervisory board of the utility company AVU Aktiengesellschaft.

Carl-Albrecht Bartmer was appointed to the board of directors in 2020. Since 2018, he has chaired the supervisory board of the German agricultural association DLG. Prior to that, the agricultural scientist and farmer was the chair of the board of DLG from 2006 to 2018. Carl-Albrecht Bartmer has been operating a working farm in Sachsen-Anhalt since 1991.

Amadou Diallo was appointed to the board of directors in 2016. He is the CEO of the freight forwarding company DHL Global Forwarding Middle East & Africa and the founder of Blue Saxo Music Production, the Banouna Ba Foundation for Girls in Senegal, and the online platform Salloodo. He also chairs the NGO Gesundes Afrika e. V. (Healthy Africa) and is a member of the board of directors of the Global Business School Network in Washington.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The executive management team guides the operations of Welthungerhilfe in accordance with its statutes as well as with decisions made by the general assembly and by the board of directors, to which it regularly reports.

Mathias Mogge has been the secretary general and chief executive officer of Welthungerhilfe as well as a managing director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation since 2018. Previously, he had served as the executive director of programs, 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.

Susanne Fotiadis has been Welthungerhilfe’s chief marketing and communications officer since November 2019. The business graduate spent 13 years in upper management at UNICEF Germany where she headed the Marketing and Fundraising Department from 2012 onwards.

Christian Monning has been Welthungerhilfe’s chief financial officer since 2018 and a managing director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation since November 2019. An economist by training, he lived and worked outside Germany for over 15 years, most recently serving as managing director and CFO for various American companies.

DIRECTOR PROGRAMS

(extended executive management)

Bettina Iseli assumed the position of director programs 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.
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The general assembly lays down guidelines for Welthungerhilfe's activities. It elects the board of directors, adopts the business plan, and approves the annual financial statement on the basis of the auditor's report. Members of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. include the president of the German parliament, the leaders of Germany's parliamentary parties, as well as churches, associations, and other organizations. They send representatives to the general assembly, which meets once a year.

MEMBERS OF WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V.

(permanent representatives in brackets)

German Parliament, President Bärbel Bas, Member of Parliament (Dr. Silke Albin)

CDU/CSU parliamentary group, Chairperson Friedrich Merz, MP (Volker Klein, MP)

SPD parliamentary group, Chairperson Dr. Rolf Mützenich, MP (Manuel Gava, MP)

FDP parliamentary group, Chairperson Christian Dürr, MP (Dr. Christoph Hoffmann, MP)

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group, Chairperson Karin Strack-Engel, MP and Chairperson Britta Hoxha, MP (Deborah Düring, MP)

Die Linke parliamentary group, Chairperson Amira Mohamed Ali, MP, and Chairperson Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MP (Zakin Nastić, MP)

German Bishops' Commissary Office, Catholic Office, Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Jürgen Winds (Kerstin Düsch)

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

Association of Rural Youth in Germany (BDL), National Chairpersons Kathrin Muus and Jan Hägerling (Anne-Kathrin Meisner)

Federation of German Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services, President Dr. Dirk Jandura (Sebastian Werren)

Confederation of German Trade Unions, Chairperson Yasmin Fahimi (Frank Zach)

Federal Association of German Industries (BDI), President Siegfried Russwurm (Matthias Wachtler)

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

German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Association, President Franz-Josef Holzenkamp (Dr. Andreas Wieg)

Federal Association of Non-Statutory Welfare Associations, President Ulrich Lilie (Rudi Frick)

German Red Cross, President Ulrich Lilie (Rudi Frick)

German Agricultural Society, President Hubertus Paetow (Dr. Reinhard Grandke)

German Nutrition Society, Prof. Dr. Jakob Linseisen (Prof. Dr. Jakob Linseisen)

Trade Union for Construction, Agriculture and Environment, Chairperson Robert Feiger (Robert Feiger)

German Journalists' Association, Chairperson Prof. Dr. Frank Oberall (Katrin Kromer)

German Countrwomen's Association, President Petra Bentkämper (Jutta Katholes)

German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ), Chairperson Tanja Gönner (Karin Kortmann)

Supporters of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Simon Hofmann (Kasper Portz)

National Federation of Skilled Crafts and Trades, President Peter Wolfseder (Dr. Peter Weiss)

Confederation of German Employers' Associations, President Dr. Rainer Dulger (Cornelia Rosenberg)

German Association of Cities and Towns, President Markus Lewe (Sabine Drees)

Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers, President Dr. Matthias Döpfner (Sigrun Albert)

German Insurance Association (GDV), President Dr. Wolfgang Weier (Thomas Kraditter)

AMBASSADOR COUNCIL

The ambassador council 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 board of directors.

MEMBERS OF THE AMBASSADOR COUNCIL

Benny Adrion, Executive Director of the Viva con Agua foundation, and an organizational developer and initiator of the international network Viva con Agua

Dr. Maria de Rosario Almeida Ritter, member of the supervisory board of GLS Bank in Bochum and a member of the board of trustees of the Mahle Foundation

Prof. Dr. Regina Birmer, Professor of Social and Institutional Change and Agricultural Development at the Institute for Agricultural Sciences in the Tropics (Hans-Ruthenberg Institute) at the University of Hohenheim

Dr. Markus Conrad, member of supervisory boards for several family-owned businesses

Geisne Cukrowski, actress

Sabine Dall'Omo, CEO of Siemens Southern Africa

Dr. Daniela Eberspächer-Roth, Managing Partner of the PROFIL METALL Group

Dr. Biete Gall, founder of erbtöne.de and the Managing Partner of asgarm GmbH

Dr. Monika Griefahn, CEO of the Institute for Media, Environment, Culture, Minister of the Environment (ret.)

Anna von Griesheim, fashion designer

Dr. Norbert Schnellmeier, Director of the public service broadcaster ZDF

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Ihne, President of the University of Applied Sciences Bonn-Rhein-Sieg

Christine Jacobi, Managing Director of the Dieter von Holtzbrinck Foundation

Nia Künzer, Head of the Department for Reception Centers and Refugee Affairs at the regional authority for Gießen as well as a former member of the German national soccer team

Dr. Gerd Leipold, Program Director at Climate Transparency, a former executive director of Greenpeace International, and a sustainability consultant

Dr. Sabine Mauderer, member of the executive board of Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany's central bank)

Dr. Gerd Müller, Director General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), a retired German federal minister, and the chair of the ambassador council

Carl Ferdinand Oetker, Managing Partner of FO Holding GmbH

Dr. Albert Otten, entrepreneur with the FAMOS Group family business

Dr. Sascha Raabe, member of German parliament and formerly the development policy spokesperson for the SPD parliamentary group

Stefan Raue, Director of Deutsche Radiodraft

Hajo Riesenbeck, business consultant and the Managing Director of Riesenbeck-Investment & Consulting GmbH

Anke Schäferkordt, member of the supervisory board of BMW AG, a former Managing Director of the media group RTL Deutschland, and a member of the board of directors of Wayfair

Prof. Dr. Christian Schlereith, Professor for digital marketing at WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management

Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck, CEO and a member of the executive board at Limbach Gruppe SE

Werner Schwarz, Vice President of the German Farmers’ Association and the president of the Farmers’ Association for Schleswig-Holstein

Bruno Wenn, Chair of the Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) and a former spokesperson for the executive management of DEG, a German development and investment company

Dr. Karola Wille, Head of the public broadcaster Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk (MDR)

Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschochke, Managing Partner at the Frankfurt office of the law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

We would like to thank Dr. Thomas Belut, who left the ambassador council in March 2022, for his many years of volunteer service.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee is currently made up of 17 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe's executive management team on matters of program policy, on the funding merits of eligible programs and projects in Germany and abroad, and on specific questions of public relations strategy related to programs, political issues, and development aid. Their independent, external expertise draws on both scientific knowledge and practical experience to help ensure the quality of Welthungerhilfe's project work.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Dr. Getachew Abate Kassa, Agricultural Production and Resource Economics, Technical University of Munich

Dr. Kwei Atta-Krah, retired Director, Country and Regional Engagement, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), also retired Senior Program Engagement Specialist, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), Co-Chair of the Advisory Committee

Carolin Callenius, Managing Director, Research Center on Global Food Security and Ecosystems at the University of Hohenheim

Dr. Manfred Denich, Senior Scientist, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Dept. Ecology and Natural Resources Management, University of Bonn

Prof. Carla Eddé, Professor and Vice-rector, Saint Joseph University Beirut, Lebanon

Prof. Dr. Bettina Engels, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, Freie Universität Berlin

Prof. Dr. Claudia Hensel, Professor for International Marketing, University of Applied Sciences Mainz

Prof. Dr. Christoph Kohlmeyer, retired agricultural economist, formerly the development policy spokesperson for the SPD, also retired Senior Program Engagement Specialist, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT), Co-Chair of the Advisory Committee

Prof. em. Dr. Michael B. Krawinkel, Faculty for Nutritional Sciences, Justus Liebig University Gießen

Klaus von Mitzlaff, former GIZ Country Director and Head of Program in Southern and East Africa

Dr. Susanne Pecher, self-employed Management Consultant (international cooperation and organizational development)

Dr. Katrin Radtke, Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum, Co-Chair of the Advisory Committee

Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter, Executive Director of the Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), University of Applied Sciences Cologne

Dr. Paul-Theodor Schütz, former Senior Adviser on Agriculture, GIZ

Prof. em. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Institute for Media Studies at the Ruhr University Bochum; Senior Researcher at the Leibniz-Institute for Media Research i Hans-Bredow-Institut (HBI)

Prof. Dr. Meike Woolni, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Georg-August University Göttingen

Dr. Mainassara Zaman-Allah, Senior Scientist, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Zimbabwe

We would like to thank Ralf Otto, who left the advisory committee in April 2022, for his many years of volunteer service.
# BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 2021

## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Intangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. IT program procurement</td>
<td>1,390,587.41</td>
<td>1,927,546.01</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Advance payments</td>
<td>40,872.22</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Tangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Land</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>146,100.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Fixtures, fittings, and equipment</td>
<td>403,871.69</td>
<td>657,061.23</td>
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<tr>
<td>III. Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Securities</td>
<td>49,340,451.52</td>
<td>48,866,988.77</td>
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<td></td>
<td>51,175,784.84</td>
<td>51,597,696.52</td>
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<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. Grants receivable under approved project allocations</td>
<td>24,177,653.22</td>
<td>17,773,389.83</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Receivables from partner organizations</td>
<td>14,984,307.18</td>
<td>4,074,524.12</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>282,588.47</td>
<td>290,076.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Other assets</td>
<td>1,137,193.48</td>
<td>1,614,374.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Liquid assets</td>
<td>114,847,297.94</td>
<td>93,941,049.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>155,429,040.29</td>
<td>117,693,414.21</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C. ACCRUED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>72,532.83</td>
<td>184,671.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING</strong></td>
<td>268,883.05</td>
<td>177,262.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>206,946,241.01</td>
<td>169,853,044.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust accounts</td>
<td>1,814,283.90</td>
<td>2,014,283.90</td>
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</table>

## LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021-12-31 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>18,500,000.00</td>
<td>17,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Free reserves</td>
<td>18,500,000.00</td>
<td>15,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>37,000,000.00</td>
<td>32,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</strong></td>
<td>55,547,000.00</td>
<td>39,680,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>C. PROVISIONS</strong></td>
<td>10,715,600.00</td>
<td>10,179,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Liabilities from projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Grants received but not yet spent</td>
<td>93,867,121.63</td>
<td>78,307,391.47</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Obligations to partner organizations</td>
<td>8,111,511.69</td>
<td>7,808,093.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>II. Trade account payables</td>
<td>1,340,854.48</td>
<td>1,237,132.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Other liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Donor loans</td>
<td>49,196.93</td>
<td>50,196.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies</td>
<td>18,076.23</td>
<td>15,870.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Remaining liabilities</td>
<td>296,280.05</td>
<td>314,823.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103,683,041.01</td>
<td>87,733,508.53</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>E. DEFERRED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>600.00</td>
<td>60,036.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>206,946,241.01</td>
<td>169,853,044.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from trust accounts</td>
<td>1,814,283.90</td>
<td>2,014,283.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn (“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 (goods and sales 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.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at the acquisition cost less any scheduled depreciation over their respective usage periods or at a lower valuation in accordance with § 253.3.3 HGB.

Scheduled depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis unless a shorter useful life is deemed appropriate for a given project. A useful life 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. A compound item depreciated over a period of five years was formed to account for assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 250 and EUR 1,000.

Fixed-asset securities and investments are capitalized at acquisition cost and valued by applying the adjusted lower-of-cost-or-market rule. Accounts receivable, liquid assets, and other assets are entered at their nominal values. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. Gifts-in-kind are valued at market prices.

Reserves are formed, utilized, or dissolved in compliance with their 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. The income and expenditure accounts, donations are recorded as 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 to purchases of IT programs in the amount of EUR 1.4 million (EUR 1.9 million), which are depreciated on a scheduled basis.

II. Tangible assets

Tangible assets relate to the following categories of items that are depreciated on a scheduled basis: office and business equipment totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.3 million), IT hardware totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.3 million), and other assets totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million). Project-financed tangible assets overseas are recorded directly in the income and expenditure accounts as project expenses.

III. Financial assets

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities amounting to EUR 49.3 million (48.9 million) are recorded under fixed assets. These investments are undertaken in accordance with the requirements of ethical wealth management. On the balance sheet date, assets included hidden reserves amounting to EUR 7.3 million (EUR 4.0 million).

B. CURRENT ASSETS

I. Receivables and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date in the amount of EUR 24.2 million (EUR 17.8 million) pertain to completed project activities for which payments have not yet been received from institutional donors.

2. Receivables from partner organizations

This pertains to payments that have been made to partner organizations but have not been fully settled by the balance sheet date.

3. Assets from gifts and legacies

These assets are real estate properties received as gifts or as legacies from estates. The properties were capitalized 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 refer to legacies recognized as assets at the memo value. Any additional gains on disposal are recorded as income from donations and bequests in the relevant year.

4. Other assets

The other assets, which amount to EUR 1.1 million (EUR 1.6 million), mainly relate to receivables from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.7 million), advance payments to a partner organization totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.3 million), receivables from a payment service provider totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million), and receivables from licensees and sponsoring partners totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million).

II. Liquid assets

These include primarily institutional grants that have been received but have not yet been spent. They are invested in low-risk fixed-term deposits to collect market rates of interest. Disbursements are made according to specific needs and with due consideration to financial plans.

As of the reporting date, the value of liquid funds had risen by EUR 20.9 million to EUR 114.8 million (EUR 93.9 million). They comprise primarily credit in domestic instant-access savings accounts for public-sector funding agencies (special accounts) at EUR 77.6 million (EUR 63.6 million), credit in international project accounts at EUR 20.2 million (EUR 19.6 million), and additional credit in domestic accounts at EUR 16.2 million (EUR 10.0 million).

D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING

Securities are placed into a frozen deposit account to hedge against partial-retirement claims. As of the balance sheet date, their fair value of EUR 0.3 million exceeded liabilities by EUR 0.3 million.
FACTS AND FIGURES

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

II. Free reserves
The free reserve serves to safeguard Welthungerhilfe's institutional capacity.

B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE
The project funds reserve contains EUR 55.5 million (EUR 39.7 million). This amount includes unused donations scheduled for use in aid projects between 2022 and 2025.

C. PROVISIONS
Other reserves
Provisions in the amount of EUR 10.7 million (EUR 10.2 million) were held, predominantly to offset project risks to a sum of EUR 7.6 million (EUR 7.4 million). They also offset redundancy payments legally required for departing staff overseas to a sum of EUR 1.4 million (EUR 2.0 million) and other amounts payable to staff to a sum of EUR 1.7 million (EUR 0.6 million).

D. LIABILITIES
I. Liabilities from projects
1. Grants received but not yet spent
These are institutional grants that have been received but not spent by the reporting date.

2. Obligations to partner organizations
This item pertains to pre-financed project expenses that have been incurred by partners but that Welthungerhilfe had not yet paid for by the balance sheet date.

II. Trade account payables
This item primarily refers to liabilities from IT and marketing activities, tax liabilities, and direct payments for overseas projects that are processed via the branch office.

III. Other liabilities
Donor loans can be withdrawn within a one-week period. The remaining liabilities primarily pertain to personnel-related liabilities of EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.3 million). In the course of the reporting year, liabilities were incurred in the amount of EUR 103.7 million (EUR 87.7 million). This includes liabilities with a duration of less than one year.

NOTES ON THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

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

Donations rose by EUR 7.9 million to EUR 77.5 million (EUR 69.6 million). These comprise cash donations at EUR 72.4 million (EUR 64.4 million), income from bequests at EUR 4.6 million (EUR 4.8 million), and allocated fines at EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.4 million). Cash donations include EUR 2.4 million (EUR 2.3 million) from philanthropic foundations, EUR 1.7 million (EUR 2.2 million) from a collection undertaken by Viva con Agua de St. Pauli, and EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.5 million) from a collection by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft. Gifts-in-kind totaled EUR 0.1 million.

Institutional grants increased by EUR 16.2 million to EUR 229.4 million (EUR 213.2 million); this includes project grants from foundations and private aid organizations, which rose by EUR 1.0 million to EUR 7.1 million (EUR 6.1 million).

Institutional grants came primarily from the United Nations at EUR 74.4 million (of which WFP provided EUR 60.4 million), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at EUR 56.7 million, the Federal Foreign Office (AA) at EUR 31.7 million, the European Commission at EUR 24.7 million, GIZ (German Association for International Cooperation) at EUR 12.2 million, and KfW Development Bank at EUR 11.5 million.

OTHER INCOME
Other income amounting to EUR 2.4 million (EUR 1.5 million) arose mainly from licensing and sponsorship revenue of EUR 1.3 million (EUR 1.3 million) and from currency gains of EUR 1.0 million (EUR 0.1 million).

PROJECT FUNDING
This item pertains to expenditure on contractual and non-contractual projects in Welthungerhilfe program countries and on activities undertaken domestically to further Welthungerhilfe's statutory objectives. Funding for overseas projects rose by EUR 12.2 million to EUR 241.0 million (EUR 228.7 million). Domestic project funding, at EUR 0.2 million, fell by EUR 0.1 million to slightly below the previous year's figure (EUR 0.3 million).

PERSONNEL COSTS
Personnel costs encompass domestic projects, marketing, and administration as well as expatriate staff directly employed by the head office. These costs rose by EUR 2.1 million to EUR 35.3 million (EUR 33.2 million). This includes social security contributions of EUR 3.5 million (EUR 3.6 million) and pension contributions of EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.8 million).

Personnel costs for the 2,620 national employees in Welthungerhilfe's program countries fall under the category of project expenditure.

OTHER EXPENDITURE
Other expenditure primarily includes public relations costs at EUR 7.6 million (EUR 6.5 million), IT costs at EUR 1.2 million (EUR 1.2 million), and rental and occupancy costs at EUR 0.9 million (EUR 1.0 million).

OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME
Other interest and similar income encompass interest from call deposit accounts and fixed-term deposit accounts.

INCOME FROM FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES
This consists solely of investment-fund dividends of EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.4 million).
# INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

from January 1 to December 31, 2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines</td>
<td>77,499,837.17</td>
<td>69,593,229.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Net income transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>220,350.87</td>
<td>662,095.79</td>
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<tr>
<td>c) Institutional grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Public grants</td>
<td>222,251,104.30</td>
<td>207,062,410.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foundations and private charities</td>
<td>7,122,293.93</td>
<td>6,137,343.81</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>307,093,586.27</td>
<td>283,455,079.27</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. OTHER INCOME</strong></td>
<td>2,424,007.48</td>
<td>1,524,667.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>3. PROJECT FUNDING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Overseas</td>
<td>-240,958,140.81</td>
<td>-228,715,532.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Domestic</td>
<td>-244,563.39</td>
<td>-345,044.44</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-241,202,704.20</td>
<td>-229,060,577.22</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>4. PERSONNEL COSTS</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Salaries and wages</td>
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<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td>-13,058,447.99</td>
<td>-12,248,643.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>-17,973,408.31</td>
<td>-16,529,602.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Social security, pensions, and other employee benefits</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td>-3,287,749.35</td>
<td>-3,515,873.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>-964,193.52</td>
<td>-889,536.67</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-35,283,799.17</td>
<td>-33,183,655.99</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5. DEPRECIATION</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) of intangible and tangible assets</td>
<td>-1,085,437.96</td>
<td>-985,361.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>b) of assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>-7,485.07</td>
<td>-7,485.07</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-1,092,923.03</td>
<td>-992,846.25</td>
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<td><strong>6. OTHER EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME</strong></td>
<td>-11,701,898.96</td>
<td>-10,283,988.69</td>
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<td><strong>8. INCOME FROM SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS</strong></td>
<td>3,972.34</td>
<td>12,511.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. DEPRECIATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td>646,732.39</td>
<td>430,382.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-19,973.12</td>
<td>-4,084.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td>-19,973.12</td>
<td>-4,084.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. REVENUE BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES</strong></td>
<td>20,867,000.00</td>
<td>11,397,488.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12. ALLOCATION TO FREE RESERVES</strong></td>
<td>-3,500,000.00</td>
<td>-870,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13. ALLOCATION TO THE BEQUEATHED FUNDS RESERVE</strong></td>
<td>-1,500,000.00</td>
<td>-1,038,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>14. CHANGES TO THE PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</strong></td>
<td>-15,867,000.00</td>
<td>-9,489,488.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>15. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</strong></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

**Contracts concluded with grant providers**
The value of all contracts concluded during the reporting year amounted to EUR 243.8 million, compared with EUR 262.5 million in 2020.

**Other financial liabilities**
Based on the remaining terms of current contracts, costs owed in upcoming years for rental contracts and leases come to an annual average of EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million), almost all of which—EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million)—is owed to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. IT maintenance contracts amount to EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.7 million) annually. Other financial liabilities arising from contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 6.5 million.

**Trusts**
Welthungerhilfe holds an account in trust for a foreign organization at Commerzbank AG in Cologne with a positive balance of EUR 1.8 million (EUR 2.0 million). This organization is continuing to implement a project formerly delivered by Welthungerhilfe.

**Audit fee**
The audit fee for preparing the accounts for 2021 amounted to EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million). Fees of EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million) were incurred in the reporting year for consulting services provided by the auditor.
### PERSONNEL

As of December 31, 2021, personnel figures were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-ended contracts</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited-term contracts</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>265</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>480</td>
<td>476</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of 480 employees, 52 percent were female and 48 percent male. Gender distribution within the expanded executive management team (including program management) is equitable.

### Remuneration Structure for Full-Time Employees

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

Members of the executive management team and senior executives: up to EUR 183,800
Heads of unit: from EUR 61,249 to EUR 87,396
Desk officers: from EUR 46,650 to EUR 72,269
Specialists and assistants: from EUR 34,131 to EUR 55,176

Statutory employer contributions to social security and contributions to pension schemes are not included in the figures above. An additional amount of EUR 90.00 per month is currently paid to those with dependent children up to the age of 14.

To provide for its employees’ pensions, Welthungerhilfe became a member of VBLU (the pension association for state-subsidized companies), to which it pays monthly insurance contributions for the pensions of insured employees with at least two years of job tenure.

Total remuneration of executive management in the reporting year amounted to EUR 594 thousand (EUR 571 thousand).

### Organs of Welthungerhilfe e. V.

The following people were elected to the honorary board of directors of Welthungerhilfe e. V. at the general assembly:

Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Board
Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice Chair of the Board
Dr. Bernd Widera, Chair of the Finance Committee
Carl-Albrecht Bartmer
Amadou Diallo
Dr. Annette Niederfranke
Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter

### The Executive Management Team

Mathias Mogge, Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer
Christian Monning, Chief Financial Officer
Susanne Fotiadis, Chief Marketing & Communications Officer

### General Management

Welthungerhilfe e. V.’s business operations are managed by the executive management team.

### Operating Results

After the allocation of reserves, the annual operating results are balanced.

### Significant Post-reporting Developments

Between the end of the 2021 financial year and the date of the annual financial statement, there were no events of particular significance that could have a substantial influence on the overall situation in terms of assets, finances, or income.

The war in Ukraine, which began in February 2022, could have both direct and indirect effects on the implementation of programs and the financial assets of Welthungerhilfe e. V. Additional details on potential risks are provided in the 2021 Management Report.

Bonn, May 6, 2022

Mathias Mogge
Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer

Christian Monning
Chief Financial Officer

Susanne Fotiadis
Chief Marketing & Communications Officer

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 (in German) can be found online at www.welthungerhilfe.de/jahresbericht. We would be glad to send you both documents by mail or email (+49 (0)228 2288-215 or info@welthungerhilfe.de).
### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

based on expense categories defined by DZI, in EUR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 actual total</th>
<th>Overseas project funding*</th>
<th>Project support overseas</th>
<th>Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising</th>
<th>Advertising and general public relations</th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Project funding</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Overseas</td>
<td>240,958,140.81</td>
<td>240,958,140.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Domestic</td>
<td>244,563.39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Personnel costs</strong></td>
<td>35,283,799.17</td>
<td>19,161,519.22</td>
<td>5,627,625.21</td>
<td>1,652,001.10</td>
<td>4,121,738.42</td>
<td>4,720,915.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Depreciation</strong></td>
<td>1,092,923.03</td>
<td>14,971.34</td>
<td>376,268.63</td>
<td>110,454.44</td>
<td>275,583.53</td>
<td>315,645.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other expenditure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and general public relations</td>
<td>7,614,970.86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78,027.08</td>
<td>7,536,943.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.)</td>
<td>4,086,928.10</td>
<td>34,108.20</td>
<td>1,049,882.11</td>
<td>292,939.66</td>
<td>769,342.22</td>
<td>1,940,655.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2021</strong></td>
<td>289,301,298.48</td>
<td>260,168,739.57</td>
<td>7,053,775.95</td>
<td>2,377,985.67</td>
<td>12,703,607.95</td>
<td>6,997,189.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in percent</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>89.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statutory proportion (in percent)</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2020 actual total</th>
<th>Overseas project funding*</th>
<th>Project support overseas</th>
<th>Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising</th>
<th>Advertising and general public relations</th>
<th>Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total 2020</strong></td>
<td>273,521,068.15</td>
<td>246,511,422.81</td>
<td>7,289,967.92</td>
<td>2,167,213.56</td>
<td>11,344,345.51</td>
<td>6,208,118.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>in percent</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>90.1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Statutory proportion (in percent)</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2019 in percent</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018 in percent</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2017 in percent</strong></td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The level of overseas project funding for 2021 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on the following pages because the DZI definitions applied here include additional expenses beyond the funds directly allotted to projects. DZI is the German Central Institute for Social Issues.

Advertising and administrative expenditure is calculated in line with DZI’s policy on advertising and administrative costs, effective from 2019-01-01, and with expense allocations made in accordance with the agreement concluded with DZI on 2020-03-23.

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

Figures for the years up to and including 2018 are presented according to the old accounting system.

Welthungerhilfe receives pro bono services of various kinds. In 2021, these included consulting by viadee and advertising coverage from Ad Alliance.

---

310.2
Income for 2021
(in EUR millions)

260.2
Overseas project funding*

289.3
Total expenditure in 2021,
based on DZI categories
(in EUR millions)

70.9
General donations

0.2
Welthungerhilfe Foundation

229.4
Institutional grants

6.6
Emergency-aid donations

3.1
Interest and other income

7.0
Project support overseas

2.4
Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising

12.7
Advertising and general public relations

7.0
Administration

Find the detailed management report at:
www.welthungerhilfe.de/lagebericht (in German)
WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

In 2021, Welthungerhilfe once again increased its revenue. In addition to higher grants from institutional donors, especially from German institutions, we once again recorded an increase in revenue from donations. This made it possible to further expand our project and program funding, which is particularly important in light of the growing number of people going hungry worldwide. A few highlights from the results of the past year are given below.

1. We were able to continue our excellent cooperative relationship with institutional donors from Germany in 2021. At EUR 113.9 million (20 percent higher than in 2020), nearly half of all grants from institutional donors continue to come from German federal funds (primarily from AA, BMZ, BMU, GIZ, and KfW).

2. As in the previous year, the largest single institutional donor in 2021 was the World Food Programme (WFP) at EUR 60.4 million, followed by BMZ at EUR 56.7 million and AA at EUR 31.7 million, with the latter two figures having risen significantly compared with the previous year.

3. In 2021, cooperation with the United Nations, the second-largest donor group after Germany, was consolidated at EUR 74.4 million. The slight reduction in grants from the WFP was partially offset by a higher grant volume from other UN donors. Apart from the WFP, the three largest UN donors were OCHA at EUR 4.7 million followed by UNICEF and UNDP at EUR 3 million each.

4. Welthungerhilfe will continue to pursue its strategy of donor diversification at the national and international levels. The donor category of “Other” remained almost unchanged at EUR 16.4 million (EUR 16.5 million); in 2021, these donors once again included USAID at EUR 1.4 million, FCDO at EUR 1.2 million, and larger foundations like charity: water at EUR 3.2 million and the PATRIP Foundation at EUR 1.5 million. Joint projects with Alliance2015 partners in 2021 amounted to EUR 2.1 million. The total of EUR 7.0 million in the “Other” category also includes funds from ENABEL, Sida, and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

5. Revenue from private donations, bequests, and allocated fines amounted to EUR 77.5 million in 2021, which represents an increase of eleven percent in comparison with the previous year.

6. As part of our global call for donations to address the COVID-19 crisis, we received EUR 10.1 million in funding from institutional and private donors in 2021. Since 2020, we have therefore been able to implement EUR 44.9 million in coronavirus-related activities (with the largest individual sums coming from BMZ-SEWOH and AA), thereby contributing to a substantial mitigation of the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in our project countries.
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING FOR 2021: 260.5
(in EUR millions)

BY REGION

- Africa: 190.5
  - 27 projects evaluated in 2021
  - 13 projects evaluated in 2021

- Asia: 55.6
  - 7.5
  - 6.3
  - 0.6

- Transregional: 6.3
  - 2 projects evaluated in 2021

- Germany: 0.6
  - 1 strategic evaluation in 2021

COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING
(in EUR millions)

- South Sudan: 46.9
- Sudan: 24.7
- Syria/Türkiye: 19.7
- Zimbabwe: 13.6
- Mali: 13.2
- South Sudan: 10.7
- Kenya: 8.7
- Central African Republic: 8.5
- Iraq: 8.5
- Congo (Dem. Rep.): 8.5

REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING
(in EUR millions)

- Africa
- Asia
- South America and the Caribbean
- Transregional

PEOPLE SUPPORTED PER SECTOR
(in percent)

- Humanitarian aid
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Agriculture and the environment
- Nutrition
- Economic development
- Other
- Civil society, empowerment
### ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2021

#### AFRICA: PROJECTS, FUNDING, PROGRAM AREAS, AND PEOPLE SUPPORTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Program areas</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>7.31</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, PATRIP Foundation, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /> <img src="image6" alt="Economic development" /></td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>7.97</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), WFP</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /></td>
<td>1,830,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>8.54</td>
<td>Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /></td>
<td>215,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep.)</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, KfW, UN, USAID</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>841,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>7.36</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, UN, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>1,666,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>8.69</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /></td>
<td>310,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), KfW, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>127,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, WFP, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>223,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>5.59</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /></td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>13.22</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, PATRIP Foundation, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>81,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>6.96</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /></td>
<td>55,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), FCDO, GIZ, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>1,076,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia/Somaliland</td>
<td>2.38</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, WFP</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /></td>
<td>448,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>46.91</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>24.67</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), FCDO, GIZ, UN, WFP, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>1,497,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>8.07</td>
<td>BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), GIZ, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>181,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>13.62</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, UN, WFP, other</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /></td>
<td>1,594,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>190.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, PATRIP Foundation, other</strong></td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Humanitarian assistance" /> <img src="image2" alt="Agriculture and the environment" /> <img src="image3" alt="Nutrition" /> <img src="image4" alt="Water, sanitation, and hygiene" /> <img src="image5" alt="Civil society and empowerment" /> <img src="image6" alt="Economic development" /></td>
<td><strong>11,534,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- ![Humanitarian assistance](image1)
- ![Agriculture and the environment](image2)
- ![Nutrition](image3)
- ![Water, sanitation, and hygiene](image4)
- ![Civil society and empowerment](image5)
- ![Economic development](image6)

**Abbreviations**
- AA - Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 - partner organizations in Alliance2015; BMEL - Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture); BMU - Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und nukleare Sicherheit (Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety); BMZ - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DBU - Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal Environmental Foundation); EC (ECHO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); EC (INTPA) - Directorate-General for International Partnerships; FCDO - United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Association for International Cooperation); 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 on its projects with a number of civil society partners.

The following applies to the financial report and other statistical information: Percentages and numbers may be subject to rounding differences.
### ASIA: PROJECTS, FUNDING, PROGRAM AREAS, AND PEOPLE SUPPORTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Program areas</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.69</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, USAID, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>588,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>AA, BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>219,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>4.53</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,551,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8.47</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>77,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>BMZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.58</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, UN, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>52,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>BMZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>451,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea*</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.88</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,344,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria/Türkiye</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>19.70</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, UN</td>
<td></td>
<td>485,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.32</td>
<td>Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), PATRIP Foundation, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Philippines</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Asia</strong></td>
<td><strong>158</strong></td>
<td><strong>55.61</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>4,971,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOUTH AMERICA / CARIBBEAN: PROJECTS, FUNDING, PROGRAM AREAS, AND PEOPLE SUPPORTED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Program areas</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia, Peru</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.51</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.81</td>
<td>BMU, BMZ, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>129,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for South America / Caribbean</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>6.32</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>132,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRANSREGIONAL PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overseas project funding</td>
<td>526</td>
<td>259.90</td>
<td>AA, BMEL, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, USAID, other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GERMANY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic projects</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.60</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>

|                | Total project funding in Germany and overseas | 260.50 | Domestic projects inform people about hunger and poverty to promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger. |

**Total project funding in Germany and overseas** | **533** | **16,637,000** | 16,637,000 |

* Due to regulations imposed by the government of North Korea in response to COVID-19, it was not possible for us to continue delivering our projects there in 2021. However, because we are keeping our office in the capital city in order to be able to resume our work as soon as possible, some administrative costs were incurred in 2021.
CONTINUING SUPPORT, EVEN THROUGH CONFLICTS AND DISASTERS

The COVID-19 pandemic adversely affected many lives in our partner countries in 2021. However, the increase in hunger and poverty is primarily due to the effects of climate change and the rising number of armed conflicts. Christian Monning, one of the managing directors of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation alongside Mathias Mogge, and Marc Herbeck, the foundation’s deputy managing director and the head of bequests and endowments, discuss the implications for the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s work.

To what extent has the global pandemic affected the foundation’s activities?
Marc Herbeck: Hygiene and distancing requirements necessitated by COVID-19 have significantly restricted our face-to-face contacts. To compensate, we moved our presentations on estate planning online, instead of giving them in person as originally planned. Personal visits with our supporters were limited as well.

How has the pandemic affected the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s finances?
Christian Monning: Many people’s finances have suffered greatly due to the pandemic, and we need to adjust to these new circumstances. However, despite the prevailing uncertainty, we were able to further increase the foundation’s capital. We are very thankful for the continued trust this shows in the work we do. The foundation was also able to fund important work for Welthungerhilfe in 2021. Offering long-term support was one of the reasons we founded the Welthungerhilfe Foundation more than 20 years ago. An endowment contribution to our foundation has an impact every year and long into the future.

Are your supporters still interested in long-term forms of engagement?
Marc Herbeck: Acting through the foundation offers several advantages. For one, everyone’s involvement can be customized. For another, relatives, friends, and acquaintances can participate in foundation-related activities, for example at birthdays or other celebrations. If you wish, your long-term and personal involvement can even be extended beyond your lifetime by leaving a bequest. Taken as a whole, benefactors provide long-term support to people involved in our projects.
Are there less active ways of making a meaningful difference?

**Christian Monning:** Endowment funds are a good way to do this. They are easy to establish, and there is little red tape. In addition, benefactors can name their endowment fund and have the option of permanently allocating its income to specific Welthungerhilfe projects or focus areas. This gives their involvement a personal touch. For purposespecific endowment contributions through an endowment fund as well as for unrestricted endowment contributions to our foundation, supporters can claim tax benefits in addition to those they claim for their donations to Welthungerhilfe itself. This is one of the more common ways of ensuring the greatest possible impact while making the most of tax incentives.

What is the current situation regarding wills and bequests?

**Marc Herbeck:** Donations from wills and bequests are very personal, and they are often created in circumstances tinged with sadness, grief, and fear. We therefore ensure our supporters are addressed sensitively by an estate-planning advisor, for example, or at information sessions. In 2020, we offered the first online version of these sessions. Because they were so well received, we conducted another eight such online events in 2021. A recording of the presentations is also available on our website. We greatly appreciate the trust that 82 people showed in us by leaving a bequest toward our work after they passed away or by including us in their wills. In total, Welthungerhilfe e. V. and the Welthungerhilfe Foundation received EUR 6.6 million in legacies from estates. When people inherit money and support our work with part of their inheritance, the amount donated reduces the estate tax they have to pay. In our experience, some people find this information to be interesting and relevant to their circumstances.

What are your goals for 2022?

**Marc Herbeck:** At the moment, we are reviewing the options we offer for legacies and donations in wills. Our goal is to better understand what motivates our supporters in this regard and to tailor our approach to their needs. Of course, we hope that the pandemic recedes enough for us to enter into more attentive personal communication with our supporters and other interested parties again. We would also like to be able to hold some of our information sessions in person again. As helpful as virtual communications are, they do not replace personal contact when it comes to designing the most appropriate solutions together with our supporters.

---

**BALANCE SHEET FOR THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION**

*as of December 31, 2021*

**ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. FIXED ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Tangible assets</td>
<td>5,201,286.58</td>
<td>5,349,626.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Financial assets</td>
<td>62,403,371.03</td>
<td>59,795,505.52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. CURRENT ASSETS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Other assets</td>
<td>143,683.56</td>
<td>125,597.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Liquid assets</td>
<td>3,234,080.74</td>
<td>1,832,918.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**A. EQUITY CAPITAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Foundation capital</td>
<td>51,742,147.32</td>
<td>48,086,658.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Revenue reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve</td>
<td>6,259,000.00</td>
<td>5,838,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 2. Maintenance reserve</td>
<td>378,469.55</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. 3. Restructuring reserve</td>
<td>2,127,117.28</td>
<td>2,020,753.98</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. PROVISIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14,050.00</td>
<td>193,367.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C. LIABILITIES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EUR</td>
<td>EUR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2021-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equity of dependent foundations</td>
<td>8,179,970.70</td>
<td>7,992,769.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To implement necessary energy-saving measures in the building, EUR 378,469.55 of the year’s net income were allocated to a maintenance reserve.
2021 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

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

The previous year’s figures are shown in brackets.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES
Tangible fixed assets are valued at cost and adjusted, if subject to wear and tear, by subtracting scheduled depreciation over their customary useful life or at the lower value pursuant to § 253.3.3 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 a deduction for any transaction costs incurred by the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Scheduled depreciation is linear. Fixed-asset securities and shares in cooperatives are recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently valued in accordance with the adjusted lower-of-cost-or-market rule. 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 the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets and income, a restructuring reserve was formed in the financial year of 2013 by an executive board decision taken on November 28, 2013; income from the reallocation of assets corresponding to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital is transferred into this reserve.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET
ASSETS
FINANCIAL ASSETS
Financial assets include funds of EUR 61.7 million (EUR 59.1 million) and credit balances at cooperatives amounting to EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.7 million). On the balance sheet date of December 31, 2021, hidden reserves amounted to EUR 7.3 million (EUR 4.0 million) and hidden liabilities to EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.1 million). Appreciation based on individual securities whose fair values exceeded their book values on the balance sheet date, up to a maximum of their value at acquisition or production, amounted to EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million); there were no instances of depreciation.

OTHER ASSETS
Other assets primarily consist of receivables from charitable trusts due to transfers of surpluses at EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million) and receivables from tenants at EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million).

LIQUID ASSETS
Bank credit balances and the cash balance are shown.

LIABILITIES
FOUNDATION CAPITAL
The increase in the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital of EUR 3.7 million (EUR 6.7 million) stems from endowment contributions. Assets pertaining to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital comprise tangible fixed assets of EUR 5.2 million (EUR 5.4 million) and the majority of fixed-asset securities at EUR 61.7 million (EUR 59.1 million). The results of the restructuring of these assets are shown in the restructuring reserve.

REVENUE RESERVES
Reserves are established from returns to asset management in accordance with the provisions of § 62 AO (German Revenue Code). A maintenance reserve of EUR 0.4 million was established to equip the building with energy-saving measures.

RESTRUCTURING
During the business year, revenue from restructuring was allocated to the restructuring reserve, in the amount of EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million).

LIABILITIES TO DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V. FOR STATUTORY REASONS
This item refers to the transfer of surpluses and losses in 2021.

DONOR LOANS
This includes 183 (188) donor loans.

OTHER LIABILITIES
Other liabilities primarily comprise estate-related liabilities of EUR 47 thousand (EUR 0 thousand), tax liabilities of EUR 3 thousand (EUR 0 thousand), and social security liabilities of EUR 2 thousand (EUR 2 thousand). As in the previous year, all liabilities have residual terms of up to one year.

OTHER INFORMATION
MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDATION ASSETS
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets are managed by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. in accordance with their asset management contract concluded on February 10, 2009.

DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS
A total of 25 (25) charitable trusts were being managed as of the balance sheet date.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s executive management team is made up of the members of the board of directors of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. This business year, it comprised the following people: Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Board; Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice Chair of the Board; Dr. Bernd Widera, Chair of the Finance Committee; Carl-Albrecht Bartmer; Amadou Diallo; Dr. Annette Niederfranke; and Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter.

PERSONNEL
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation employed an average of five employees and one trainee.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT
In 2021, the following persons were appointed as managing directors: Mathias Mogge, Christian Monning, and Marc Herbeck (deputy).

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2017
(in EUR millions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>A. Equity capital incl. reserves</th>
<th>Total assets of dependent foundations</th>
<th>Donor loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Equity capital including reserves: without maintenance reserve in 2021

Of note is the growth of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital, including reserves, from EUR 43.2 million in 2017 to EUR 60.1 million by the end of 2021. This figure includes all endowment contributions from living donors and all bequests. Charitable trusts also grew between 2017 and 2021, from EUR 8.0 million to EUR 8.2 million. Loans from donors amounted to EUR 10.1 million, slightly lower than the previous year due to the cancellation of individual loan agreements.

KEY DATA FROM THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT OF THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>1,771,699.02</td>
<td>1,747,767.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>-645,515.30</td>
<td>-655,138.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from ordinary business operations</td>
<td>1,126,183.72</td>
<td>1,092,629.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers</td>
<td>1,126,183.72</td>
<td>1,092,629.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes</td>
<td>-220,350.87</td>
<td>-662,095.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before changes to reserves</td>
<td>905,832.85</td>
<td>430,533.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to reserves</td>
<td>-905,832.85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income for the year</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. received EUR 220,350.87 to support its work (2020: EUR 662,095.79). The higher allocation to reserves includes EUR 378,469.55 for necessary energy-efficiency renovations to the building.
GLOBALLY CONNECTED

Welthungerhilfe is part of key national and international networks. To have any hope of achieving the second Sustainable Development Goal of zero hunger by 2030 (SDG II), we need to work together. We have joined forces with other non-governmental organizations and are collaborating with partners from the fields of government and science as well as from the private sector.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

In crisis situations, it is essential to take efficient and needs-based action. This requires us to quickly identify which aid supplies are needed and to keep in contact with other partners in order to coordinate our aid efforts. To achieve this, Welthungerhilfe is involved in humanitarian coordination committees at both the national and international levels. For example, UN clusters are designed to always be ready to coordinate organizations responding to a disaster with relevant national governments, UN bodies, and non-governmental organizations. This allows donations and public funds to be used efficiently. To ensure that the requisite standards are followed when accounting for our activities, we are members of the CHS Alliance and DIIR (German Institute for Internal Auditing).

A STRONG VOICE

With its expertise, Welthungerhilfe is a highly sought-after member of committees and networks. At the same time, it benefits from its exchanges with other partners in humanitarian aid and development cooperation as well as in political advocacy work. For example, Welthungerhilfe works on international food policy as part of the UN Committee on World Food Security in Rome, advises the United Nations’ Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and cooperates with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Welthungerhilfe is also represented in the executive management of the European umbrella organization VOICE (Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies) and in the German Federal Foreign Office’s Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee. Since December 2021, it has been filling the post of co-chair at VENRO, the umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organizations in Germany.

RELIABLE PARTNERS

Welthungerhilfe works together with other non-governmental organizations to achieve development aid objectives and to collect donations. It is a member of the German consortium Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works), which publishes WeltRisikoBericht, an annual global risk report, and calls for donations through the ARD broadcasting service in response to disasters. At the European level, Welthungerhilfe is a member of Alliance2015 along with six other organizations. Alliance2015 works at the EU level to fight poverty and to promote food security. Its members also cooperate on issues of emergency preparedness and response in program countries. Welthungerhilfe is the first German non-governmental organization to be active in START, an international emergency aid network. The network’s objective is to quickly mobilize funds for acute emergencies and to connect actors.

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/networks
HUNGER IS WORSENING IN MANY PLACES

Welthungerhilfe turns 60 in 2022. The obstacles to freeing the world from hunger are increasing, as rising food prices lead to even more hunger and poverty throughout the world. In this milestone year, we are continuing to do everything in our power to support the people who have been hardest hit.

OUR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES Since it started on February 24, 2022, the war in Ukraine has also affected our program activities. People in Germany are showing great solidarity and are very willing to help. We are thankful for their donations, which help us support the people affected. Together with our Alliance2015 partners, we were able to immediately launch emergency aid programs in Ukraine and neighboring countries.

Before the war, food prices throughout the world were already very high due to high energy and transport costs, high fertilizer prices, poor harvests, supply bottlenecks, and the coronavirus crisis. Now, without the usual grain exports from both Ukraine and Russia, food is getting even more expensive. We are deeply concerned about how this will affect nutrition throughout the world. Rising food prices are making the nutrition situation for the poorest members of society even worse, especially in areas where circumstances were already difficult due to climate change, conflicts, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The result is especially serious for people in the Global South who spend more than half their income on food.

In Afghanistan, people’s living conditions have deteriorated since the Taliban took power, with more than half of the population forced to depend on emergency aid. The political and humanitarian situations in Myanmar, Ethiopia, and the Sahel region are also tense, and the effects of conflict and climate change are increasingly making themselves felt in these places as well.

In such crises, where people are also affected or threatened by violent conflict, we integrate elements of peace building in our activities. We also combine humanitarian aid with long-term development approaches in these regions. A key aspect of this is increasing the resilience of systems of agriculture wherever possible.

Once again, a major focus for our program activities in 2022 is to empower women, since they are still significantly disadvantaged in many countries and therefore affected by hunger and poverty far more frequently than men.

We improve the quality of our programs on an ongoing basis in order to continue addressing the increasingly complex crises we face throughout the world effectively.

OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES Welthungerhilfe’s political activities in 2022 have also been affected by the war in Ukraine and its global implications, especially with regard to food security. The effects of the war and war-related sanctions will cause the already fragile nutrition situation in many countries to deteriorate further.

A proactive approach to humanitarian aid and development cooperation is needed to overcome these challenges. Germany’s presidency of the G7 and the summit for G7 heads of government in Elmau in June 2022 play an important role in laying out the course that global development will take. At the 2015 summit, however, the G7 states had already set themselves the goal of freeing 500 million people from hunger and malnutrition. Seven years later, we clearly see that ending hunger is still just as important as it was then and that not enough has been accomplished in the intervening years.

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to have a major impact on food security as well. Moving forward in 2022, we wish to emphasize that we cannot afford to repeat the mistakes made prior to the pandemic. The world back then was not on the right course, and eliminating the effects of the pandemic will, in itself, not be enough to achieve zero hunger or many of the other 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

To shift the focus to food security and to build up people’s resilience, we need to take a systemic approach by, for example, supporting fragile states with rural development and expanding social security systems.

We are working to ensure that food security is given due attention at the next UN climate conference, in Sharm el-Sheikh. Climate protection and food security are two sides of the same coin.

In 2012, the UN Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure were passed. The tenth anniversary of these guidelines is a fit-
tiding occasion to address the difficult situation facing farmers and other land users in countries of the Global South and to work to achieve more secure rights regarding land use. Insecure land rights ultimately lead to situations of insecure nutrition.

**RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**Ukraine.** The war in Ukraine is causing the nutrition situation for many people throughout the world to deteriorate, as food availability falls while prices rise. If the international community does not provide more funds, we must prepare for a further increase in hunger and poverty.

**Operational challenges.** Consistently high program funding during recent years has also entailed higher operational risks. We meet these risks through quality assurance measures taken at both the program planning and implementation stages. In addition, circumstances in several of our program countries and project regions are strongly affected by cycles of economic distress and poverty, social tensions, and armed conflicts; this has direct implications for security as well.

**Security.** In 2021, Welthungerhilfe faced 42 serious incidents. Our employees prepare for difficult situations by taking part in relevant and realistic safety training, with supplementary online courses to ensure they remain security conscious.

**Compliance.** Compliance takes a risk-based approach to ensuring that behavior complies with laws and regulations, including ethical codes of conduct. In the fragile circumstances in which Welthungerhilfe works, the highest corporate compliance risks are in the areas of fraud and corruption, conflicts of interest, financing terrorism, data protection, information security, and violence (especially sexualized violence). Training to avoid corporate compliance risks was systematically delivered to our staff in 2021.

**IT security.** Technical and organizational measures were once again taken in 2021 to protect Welthungerhilfe’s IT systems from cyber attacks and other threats. The priority was to secure IT infrastructure and to introduce vulnerability scanners, which highlight potential weak points in servers and other IT infrastructure.

**Innovation.** Some of the main objectives and challenges in the field of innovation are to develop practical solutions out of ideas (incubation) and to scale these up through social businesses (acceleration). To identify promising new ideas, all Welthungerhilfe employees worldwide can present proposals at the annual Innovation Lab. The best idea is developed into a product or service before being rolled out.

### MEDIUM-TERM BUSINESS PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2021 Actual (EUR m)</th>
<th>2022 Planned (EUR m)</th>
<th>2023 Planned (EUR m)</th>
<th>2024 Planned (EUR m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations, bequests, fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>77.7</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>69.7</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional grants</td>
<td>229.4</td>
<td>210.0</td>
<td>214.2</td>
<td>218.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and other income</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>310.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>278.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>285.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>293.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas project funding</td>
<td>259.9</td>
<td>247.4</td>
<td>252.0</td>
<td>259.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project funding in Germany</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenditure in Germany*</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material expenditure</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>289.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>280.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>285.6</strong></td>
<td><strong>293.6</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before changes to reserves</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>-2.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Overseas personnel expenses are included in the item overseas project funding.
We are very grateful to you for supporting us in 2021. Our work would not have been possible without your personal commitment, your investment of time and money, your creativity, and your loyalty.

Our thanks go out to all our partners, private donors, and supporters as well as to the foundations cooperating with us, companies supporting us, and groups and initiatives holding events and campaigns on our behalf.

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

We would like to thank all the institutions, both in Germany and internationally, that made our work possible. The large grants and great tasks they entrust us with show how much confidence they place in our work.

For 60 years, we have been doing everything in our power to achieve a world without hunger and poverty, but it is your support that provides the impetus for everything we do. Please stay by our side.

The largest institutional donors in 2021 were (see also p. 42):

- Federal Foreign Office
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
- Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
- European Union
- giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH
- KFW
- UN agencies
- World Food Programme
THIS IS HOW WE COLLECT DONATIONS …

Welthungerhilfe is an independent non-profit organization. Donations form the bedrock of financing our work, since even the public grants we apply for, project by project, require us to contribute funds of our own.

VOLUNTEERS, THE 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, AZ fundraising services GmbH & Co. KG, campaign – direct services Gütersloh GmbH, Converlytics GmbH, Deutsche Post, DNSi GmbH, DTV Germany, ECHTE LIEBE – Agentur für digitale Kommunikation GmbH, i-gelb GmbH, Micropayment GmbH, MMD Me-Sch Media Direct GmbH, njoy Online Marketing, panadress marketing intelligence GmbH, Podstars by OMR, pro fund Media Services GmbH, Puetter GmbH, Scholz & Friends, Social Match GmbH & Co. KG, Studio Dumbar, Studio GOOD, Talk2Move, TeleDIALOG Fundraising GmbH Deutschland, Trebbau direct media GmbH, and zukunft-zwei gmbh. Our publicity work includes campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, our social media presence, our podcast (Welthungerhilfe Direkt), letters to donors, online marketing, information booths, digital 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 Questions, and VENRO, the umbrella organization for German non-governmental organizations for development and humanitarian aid. All of our donors’ and supporters’ personal data is covered by statutory data protection laws. Anyone who does not wish to be contacted will not be approached. Collaborations with partner companies are subjected to intensive scrutiny. Companies authorized to use our logo under precisely defined conditions include: Bauer Charity gGmbH, Bauer Verlag, Bean United, Burgerheart, Cellagon, Goldeimer, Innonature, Krombacher Brauerei Bernhard Schadeberg GmbH & Co. KG, Madeleine Mode, OBC Europe, Purefood, Rubycup, share, Sirplus, stern, and Viva con Agua. 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 German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Foreign Office (AA), the European Union (EU), and the United Nations (UN)—and to win them over with our project ideas. As a rule, this allows each donation to be quadrupled, with donations of EUR 100 becoming up to EUR 400 of project funding.

… AND USE THEM RESPONSIBLY*

89.9 %
Overseas project funding

2.5 %
Quality assurance / project support overseas

0.8 %
Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising

2.4 %
Administration

8.4 %
Public relations / advertising

* 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
venro.org/english/who-we-are
www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs_Spenderberatung/SpS-Leitlinien.pdf (in German)

Learn more
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 from hunger and poverty.

WHO WE ARE

Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organizations 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 Organization (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 our 526 international projects, we were able to support 16.6 million people in 36 countries in 2021.

HOW WE WORK

We follow the principle of providing help for self-help to sustainably improve people’s living conditions. We work with local partner organizations to strengthen approaches built from the bottom up in order to ensure that 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 are essential to 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 2021, revenue from private donors came to EUR 77.5 million, and grants from public donors totaled EUR 229.4 million.
305,173 PRIVATE DONORS
who, in 2021, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty

4,855 PRIVATE SPONSORS
who thought of others and gathered donations for us at birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, and funerals

85 CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS
that helped us implement joint projects

738 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

93,698 PEOPLE
who supported us primarily through digital events and activities

386 BUSINESSES
that gave us particularly generous support

82 BENEFACTORS
who included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest

30 INSTITUTIONAL DONORS
that supported our work, often through large grants
The DZI donation seal certifies Welthungerhilfe's efficient and responsible handling of the funds entrusted to it since 1992.

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

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