



welt
hunger
hilfe

For a world without hunger



ANNUAL REPORT 2020

3,082 EMPLOYEES FROM

67 NATIONS WORKED IN

35 COUNTRIES IN 2020, AND

223 LOCAL PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS
COOPERATED WITH US ON

539 OVERSEAS PROJECTS WITH EUR

246.1 MILLION IN FUNDING,
ALLOWING US TO SUPPORT

14.3 MILLION PEOPLE WITH

1 GOAL: TO ACHIEVE:

ZERO HUNGER

WHAT WE WANT

Interview with the Board of Directors and Executive Management	6
Forecast for 2021: Driven by Solidarity	50
Welthungerhilfe's Vision	54

WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Feature: "Things Are Finally Moving Forward"	5
2020: Highlights of the Year	8
Project Map	10
Focus: Mitigating the Effects of the Coronavirus Crisis	12
India: Stronger with Our Partners	14
Ethiopia: Addressing Multiple Crises	16
Lebanon: Connected through Local Production	18
Sierra Leone: Farming with Fair Opportunities	20
Bolivia and Peru: Healthy, Sustainable Food for All	22

HOW WE WORK

One Planet – Zero Hunger: Our Strategy for 2021 to 2024	24
Clear Rules for Quality and Transparency	26
Digitalization in Our Work: Challenges and Opportunities	28
Welthungerhilfe Week: "We Can Get Things Moving"	30
Activities and Cooperation: Fighting for a Just World	32
Thank You! A Message of Thanks to all Our Supporters	52
This Is How We Solicit Donations	53

WHO WE ARE

Welthungerhilfe's Organizational Structure	34
Welthungerhilfe Foundation: Long-term Support, Even in Hard Times	46
Local and Global Networks	49

FACTS AND FIGURES

Balance Sheet	36
Income and Expenditure Account	39
Income and Expenditure Account in Accordance with DZI Rules	41
Welthungerhilfe in Figures	42
All Welthungerhilfe Projects in 2020	44
Annual Accounts for the Welthungerhilfe Foundation	48

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“THINGS ARE FINALLY MOVING FORWARD”

Medlyne Shimuli, 23, lives with her two-year-old daughter Tanasha Mboga in Kibera, a slum located in the southwestern part of Kenya’s capital, Nairobi. When the COVID-19 lockdown interrupted her education, she had to find a way to make ends meet. Food and psychosocial support provided by Welthungerhilfe enabled her to survive the difficult year of 2020.



Medlyne Shimuli


Medlyne answers with a smile when asked how she is doing. Since January 2021, she has been back in her classes, taking advantage of every chance to study. Learning is important to her, and while she studies, the vocational center’s daycare provider watches her daughter Tanasha. Both mother and daughter receive a hot lunch.

As part of the Skill Up! program, Medlyne was able to start getting a professional education in hairstyling and cosmetics in March 2020 through Welthungerhilfe’s partner Watoto Wa Lwanga. The courses are delivered at St. Charles Lwanga Vocational Centre, which is open to young people in difficult circumstances, such as young mothers and orphans. Before long, however, all teaching institutions were closed due to the coronavirus lockdown. This hit the people in Kibera twice as hard, as they had to deal with the rising risk of infection without running water, soap, or disinfectants. The odd jobs many relied on also dried up. Even before the virus, many people here were living from hand to mouth. The fear of going hungry

soon became more pressing than the fear of catching COVID-19. Welthungerhilfe addressed this issue by supporting trainees and graduates from the Skill Up! program, such as Medlyne, by providing urgently needed food and hygiene supplies and by offering psychosocial counseling to better equip students and graduates to deal with the situation.

By the end of the year, Medlyne plans to have completed the six-month course, the subsequent three-month internship, and the final exam. She has her next steps already mapped out, explaining, “After graduation, I will open my own hair salon outside of Kibera.” She hopes to receive start-up funding through the program. Holding little Tanasha in her arms, she says, “Where would we be without Skill Up!”

Building on an initiative by Gudrun Bauer, Bauer Charity gGmbH joined forces with Welthungerhilfe to create Skill Up!, a transnational vocational training program that is now also funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

 [Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/skillup](https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/skillup)



PROFOUND EFFECTS

The global COVID-19 pandemic that defined 2020 has yet to be defeated. Hunger and poverty have increased, especially in the Global South, because the pandemic is hitting the poorest people the hardest. Marlehn Thieme and Mathias Mogge, Welthungerhilfe's chair of the board and chief executive officer respectively, comment on these developments in the following interview.

The pandemic has had a massive impact on your work since the spring of 2020. Was this a lost year for development cooperation?

Marlehn Thieme: Many of our worst fears indeed came true. The numbers of hungry and impoverished people grew throughout the world, and both the World Bank and the United Nations project that development progress will be set back decades in many countries in the Global South. This makes it increasingly difficult to reach the agreed-upon development goals set out in Agenda 2030.

Mathias Mogge: Every day, we see major setbacks in the fight against hunger in project countries due to the effects of COVID-19. Late last year, we conducted a survey of more than 16,000 households in 25 countries. Nearly half of the house-

holds in the sample reported having less to eat today than before the pandemic and that the quality of their diets has also fallen. In addition, the poorest regions in Sub-Saharan Africa are being hit the hardest.

What needs to happen in order to at least mitigate the impacts of the pandemic?

Mathias Mogge: On the one hand, we need financial contributions that match the level of global needs. We will simply need more money over the coming years, whether it is to expand healthcare systems, prevent crises, or develop social security systems. Now is also the time for us to start shifting toward a sustainable and resilient food system. We hope that the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, scheduled for the fall, will get these changes underway.

The topic of climate change seems to have taken a back seat. How important is it in your work right now?

Marlehn Thieme: Climate change is a key challenge for us now and will continue to be so for the coming decades. We know that changes need to be made in all spheres of life. The people in our program countries are hit particularly hard by the effects of climate change, meaning that floods, droughts, or storms are becoming both much more frequent and more powerful. We need to work with local people to seek solutions that build resilience to these climate effects. This is crucial for the millions of families who are suffering the most from climate change despite having done the least to cause it.

Inequality seems to be an issue when it comes to vaccinations as well.

Mathias Mogge: Unfortunately, the initial promises have fallen by the wayside, as has the insight that we can only defeat the

Left:
Mathias Mogge is concerned that the COVID-19 pandemic will undo progress previously made in development.

Right:
For Marlehn Thieme, it is important that people become more resilient to the effects of climate change.



pandemic by taking a global approach. Many countries, especially in Africa, have received too few vaccines through the COVAX initiative. All countries need fair access to vaccines, meaning that vaccine production throughout the world must be expanded and made accessible to poorer countries as well.

The war in Syria has been raging for ten years. Do your staff members in the region still hold out any hope for peace?

Marlehn Thieme: It is a terrible situation for the people in Syria and for refugees in bordering countries like Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey. Many are on the edge of despair, because hunger and poverty are growing while more and more people are being forced to depend on humanitarian aid. Our assistance is playing an increasingly important role in ensuring their survival and in showing them that their fate has not been forgotten. We urgently need viable political solutions for the whole region because people do not want to have to depend on aid forever. They want the chance to take control of their own lives. It is imperative for the international community to make progress here soon.

Donor support was very high last year. Why do you think that is?

Marlehn Thieme: People in Germany have shown a high degree of solidarity and a great willingness to help. We are overwhelmed and very thankful. Despite all the constraints and problems we are experiencing in Germany, the people here have recognized how devastating the pandemic is for countries in the Global South. Through our reports, we were able to give a voice to the affected people's individual fates, decreasing the distance between them and people from other parts of the world. The empathy shown provides great encouragement to all our employees as well as to local partners in project countries, for whom this is also a demonstration of solidarity. We

are grateful to all of our private supporters and public donors for the great trust they have shown in our work.

How would you describe your experiences in this unusual year defined by COVID-19?

Mathias Mogge: Certainly the biggest challenge was to maintain communication and collaboration with our colleagues in 35 countries throughout the world. Although digitalization ensures that things run smoothly, allowing us to stay in contact with employees via video conferences, the absence of personal interactions with the people for whom we work is very noticeable. I miss the many encounters we would have during our trips and the fascinating stories that continue offering me new insights, even after so many years on the job. At some point, telephone calls and digital meetings are simply not enough.

Marlehn Thieme: Our collaboration thrives on daily communication as we talk about problems, find solutions, and discuss future challenges. It is also important for the political work we do in Berlin or Brussels and for attracting new supporters. Despite our success in raising our concerns during the past year, personal interactions remain indispensable in the long term. After the pandemic is over, we will need these interactions more than ever. ■

2020 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR



DIGNITY AND BETTER HEALTH

A touching story reached us from Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh, where Ferozul Amin, one of the Rohingya people who fled from Myanmar, lives in Camp Jadimura under the most difficult circumstances. Ferozul volunteers with the waste management program started here by Welthungerhilfe. Camp residents used to suffer from diseases and diarrhea, but now incidences have fallen significantly due to the waste removal system and training in aspects of health and hygiene. Ferozul appreciates having a meaningful task that helps improve the living conditions of the people he meets every day.

GIVING NO QUARTER TO THE CORONAVIRUS

In February, immediately before lockdowns began in many countries, we worked with our international partner WASH United to develop a comic strip and a video for children to understand why such drastic steps were necessary. It quickly became clear that children and young people were particularly badly affected by the constraints created by the pandemic. Four protagonists of different nationalities show young readers how to protect themselves and those around them from the coronavirus. The comic was translated into 20 languages and can be used for non-commercial purposes without restriction.



FIGHTING STIGMAS AND TABOOS

Menstruation during the coronavirus crisis: On May 28, Menstrual Hygiene Day addressed this topic, using an online format that reached 411 million people throughout the world. Welthungerhilfe supported this global action day that WASH United had started. In our projects, we work to ensure that girls and women do not have to suffer any disadvantage due to menstruation and that hygiene products are accessible and affordable for everyone. Celebrities, social networks, and the media brought this topic into the public eye. The actress Gesine Cukrowski, for example, reported on Welthungerhilfe's EVA project in Uganda, which includes support for the distribution of menstrual cups.



PRIORITIZING CLIMATE PROTECTION

Climate change is already exacerbating hunger worldwide, especially in the countries of the Global South. We work with the people who are directly affected, but this issue also requires our attention in Germany. We lend our support to activism for climate protection and justice, particularly when undertaken by young people—the decision makers of tomorrow. We are not alone in this, having joined 13 partners from eleven other European countries to launch the 1Planet4All campaign in early 2020, with partial funding from the EU. The three-year-long campaign focuses on using digital communication channels to raise awareness among young people and galvanize them to advocate for climate protection.

THE POWER OF CHANGE

In October, Ramvati Adivasi received a Game Changer award. With these awards, Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) honored women whose initiatives for sustainable agriculture have improved livelihoods in their communities. Ramvati Adivasi originally learned how to make a vegetable garden through one of our projects in the Indian province of Madhya Pradesh. Today, she shares her expertise with the people around her, whether by counseling mothers on child nutrition, promoting the use of local water filters, or encouraging families to adopt new cultivation methods. We are thrilled at this recognition of her efforts!



MAKING CONNECTIONS AT THE AFRICA DIGITAL FORUM

Civil society as a driver for change—that was the motto of the symposium held by VENRO, the German umbrella organization for development aid, of which Welthungerhilfe is also a member. On October 16, 2020, 400 participants joined a discussion with people like Jutta Urpilainen, the EU commissioner for international partnerships. Abu Brima, the director of the Network Movement for Justice and Development, a Welthungerhilfe partner organization in Sierra Leone, advocated for civil society to play a role in the joint strategies of the European Union and the African Union. Virtual spaces have opened up completely new possibilities in this regard.

➤ **Learn more**
www.welthungerhilfe.org/bangladesh
www.welthungerhilfe.org/coronavirus-comic
www.welthungerhilfe.de/menstruation-hygiene (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.org/1planet4all

WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 10,369 international projects to the tune of around EUR 4.2 billion.

Through its 539 overseas projects in 35 countries, Welthungerhilfe supported about 14.3 million people—men, women, and children—in 2020 alone. This means that, even during the COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to quickly deliver aid in acute emergencies and implement hygiene and aid activities tailored to each region. With larger harvests, many people are now better able to feed themselves. They now have access to clean drinking water or toilets at home, rendering them less susceptible to illness. Others are earning more and can begin pursuing an education. For children, this support improves their physical and cognitive development prospects.

WORLDWIDE

35 countries

**14.3 million
people supported**

539 international projects
EUR 246.1 million in funding
223 local partner organizations

SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

3 countries

**0.1 million
people supported**

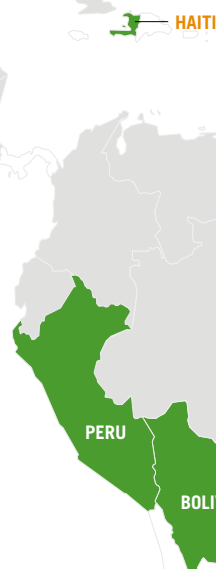
10 projects
EUR 5.0 million in funding
6 local partner organizations

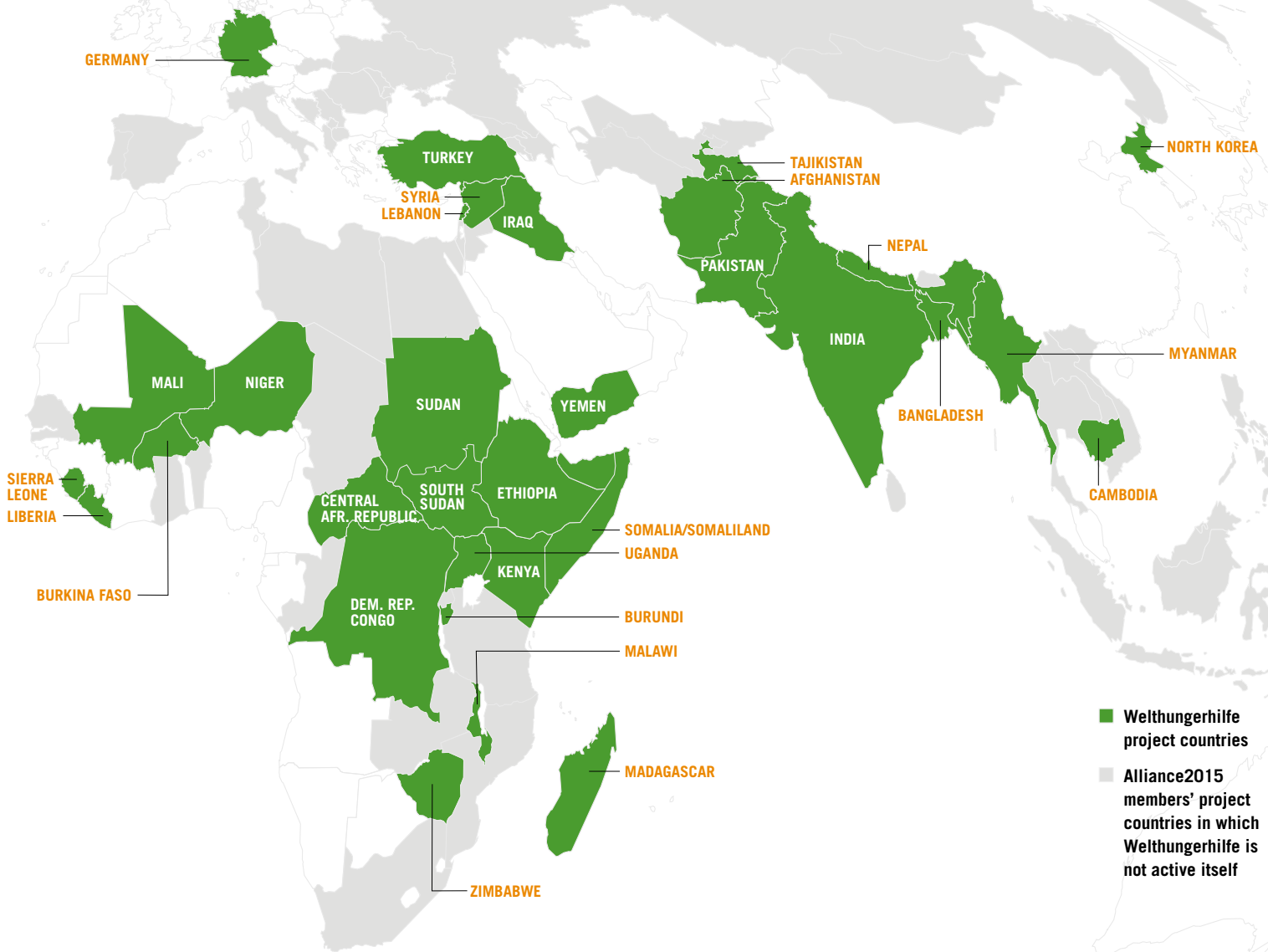
AFRICA

17 countries

**9.8 million
people supported**

318 projects
EUR 179.3 million in funding
120 local partner organizations





ASIA

14 countries

4.4 million people supported

166 projects
 EUR 56.0 million in funding
 97 local partner organizations

TRANSREGIONAL

Transregional projects focus primarily on innovation, policy making, and quality assurance.

45 projects
 EUR 5.8 million in funding

GERMANY

Domestic projects raise awareness about hunger and poverty and promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger.

9 domestic projects
 EUR 0.6 million in funding

MITIGATING THE EFFECTS OF THE CORONAVIRUS CRISIS

School closures, lockdowns, and economic collapse: Since the spring of 2020, the world has been held hostage by the novel coronavirus. Not only the virus itself but also the measures taken to fight it are turning the pandemic into a struggle for survival in many countries in the Global South.

The fight against hunger remains a key challenge for the international community. Even before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, people in more than 50 countries—primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia—were already suffering from hunger and undernutrition. According to the United Nations (UN), the number of people going hungry throughout the world rose yet again during the past six months, reaching 690 million. The progress made in the fight against hunger was already at risk of being undone by inequality, conflicts, displacement, and climate change. Now, the coronavirus crisis is throwing fuel on the twin fires of hunger and poverty. According to the UN and international research institutes, an additional 132 million people are projected to go hungry due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the measures taken to contain it. This assessment is confirmed by our latest survey, conducted together with Alliance2015 partners in 25 countries in the Global South, in which people from more than 16,000 already-disadvantaged households reported on the pandemic's impact on their lives. Lockdowns are bringing economic recessions in their wake, poverty is rising, food is becoming more expensive, and a balanced diet is no longer affordable for many people. Nearly half of the people surveyed reported eating less and having a less-varied diet. More than 90 percent of people simply do not have enough money to purchase sufficient food. Overall health has declined for one in three people, and education has suffered for two in three children. The negative effects of the pandemic have fallen disproportionately on women.

How has Welthungerhilfe approached the pandemic in program countries? It was clear from the outset that this was a global crisis that would affect all countries indiscriminately. Our teams throughout the world immediately adjusted their focus and responded. We established a coronavirus emergency assistance

fund to enable seasoned experts at our country offices to implement immediate aid measures to curb the spread of the virus effectively. We worked with local partner organizations to provide people with the information they needed, for example through posters, radio ads, and loudspeaker announcements. We integrated hygiene training into our ongoing projects, installed hand-washing stations, and provided hygiene supplies. In June 2020, we created a global COVID-19 program, through which we aim to efficiently deliver two years of comprehensive support to five million people who have been hit the hardest by the effects of the pandemic in our program countries. This program includes emergency aid such as disseminating information about infection risks and hygiene, distributing food, and disbursing cash transfers. It also provides long-term support for people to resume their economic activities and prepare for future crises. This involves investing in agriculture, sanitation, and the water supply as well as supporting local markets and value chains. Its funding requirement is EUR 100 million. Country offices will adapt the program to fit each country's circumstances.

The COVID-19 pandemic is threatening to unravel development successes achieved in impoverished countries over the last few decades. It has revealed many weak points in our global food systems, showing them to be unable to weather crises and to be unjust and unsustainable. In many cases, rural communities, Indigenous people, and marginalized groups lack secure access to land and agricultural training. More than half of the world's population cannot rely on social security in times of crisis. To secure the right to sufficient and healthy food for everyone and to end global hunger, an approach integrating health, agriculture, and nutrition is required. The key is to create a healthy and equitable nutrition environment that offers small-scale farmers a fair and sufficient income. To prevent hunger and poverty from growing even worse, social security systems must also be expanded in the countries affected. ■

“Since the pandemic started, we have been hearing people worry, ‘If the coronavirus doesn’t kill us, then hunger will.’ For 70 percent of all people living in informal settlements, even access to food is a challenge.”

Interview with Kelvin Shingles, Welthungerhilfe's country director for Kenya

In the spring of 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic caught people largely by surprise. Joining forces with our partners enabled us to continue our work.

STRONGER WITH OUR PARTNERS

Because hygiene saves lives, we worked hard to expand our hygiene activities as the pandemic got underway. We were able to count on reliable partners who responded with great energy and flexibility. In Nepal, for example, we supplied over 60 healthcare facilities and 44 quarantine centers with hygiene supplies and provided food packets to 4,215 families in need. We supported seamstresses in producing washable face masks, established mechanical handwashing stations, and went on local radio to let people know how they could protect themselves from COVID-19.



“When the pandemic began, people were anxious. We quickly organized hygiene training to show people how to protect themselves from infection through handwashing and physical distancing.”

Giri Khatri is an expert on water and sanitation for Welthungerhilfe in Nepal

ADDRESSING MULTIPLE CRISES

The COVID-19 pandemic often compounds existing crises, such as in Niger, where people were already contending with climate change and a security crisis at the country's borders. Many of them make their living by farming crops and animals, and they are dependent on trade with neighboring countries, especially Nigeria. Border closures and other restrictions have severely disrupted the domestic market.



“Our international colleagues did not leave the country, instead staying to help out with the emergency aid program. I was inspired by the experience of working with a team of highly motivated, qualified, and passionate people who are all proud to do their part.”

Francis Djomeda is Welthungerhilfe's country director for Niger

WELL-PREPARED THROUGH LOCAL PRODUCTION

One year before the coronavirus crisis hit, Zia Gul attended a Welthungerhilfe training session on vegetable cultivation, where she also received seeds to plant a kitchen garden. At the time, she could not have guessed how essential her garden would soon become to her survival. The pandemic thrust thousands of people in Afghanistan into unemployment and hunger. Food prices skyrocketed, imports fell, and income sources suddenly dried up, including for most of the people in Zia Gul's village. She, however, had her vegetable garden. It offered the family enough to eat, which would be exceptional even in normal times, given that over 40 percent of Afghanistan's population lacks access to a sufficient and balanced diet.



“Nobody could have predicted that we would be hit by a virus like this, but thanks to the garden, we were prepared for the crisis as well as could be hoped for. I work at home, so I did not lose my job.”

Zia Gul is a vegetable gardener in the province of Herat, Afghanistan

HEALTHY MEALS DESPITE THE LOCKDOWN

In addition to conducting coronavirus-related informational and hygiene activities, we provided undernourished children with hot meals during the lockdown in Bangladesh. Community activists prepared nutritious meals and went door to door in the villages to hand them out. As it was already difficult to get seeds when the crisis emerged, many farming families received support with preserving and storing seeds for the next sowing season.



“Most of the families we support are impoverished and are marginalized by the wider community. I want to ensure that their children can eat properly during this difficult time.”

Shova Akter is a community activist in Bangladesh



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/coronavirus
www.welthungerhilfe.org/alliance2015-study

A photograph showing a woman in a blue dress and a colorful face mask being served food by a person wearing a white glove and a blue surgical mask. The woman is holding a metal bowl. In the background, there are other people, some wearing masks, and a makeshift shelter made of green and white tarps. The scene appears to be an outdoor food distribution point.

STRONGER WITH OUR PARTNERS

In late March 2020, the Indian government instituted a strict lockdown to fight the COVID-19 pandemic. Millions of day laborers and seasonal workers lost their incomes overnight; many were also left homeless. Welthungerhilfe's civil-society partners immediately offered support.

INITIAL SITUATION In most of its projects throughout the world, Welthungerhilfe joins forces with local partner organizations to pool resources, offer people tailored support, and generate a greater impact by taking advantage of established structures. During the coronavirus crisis, it became even more apparent how important this principle of cooperation is in fighting hunger and poverty. Take India, for example, where the government instituted the world's largest lockdown overnight on Tuesday, March 24, 2020, in order to shield the healthcare system from the catastrophic consequences of a larger COVID-19 outbreak. Hundreds of thousands of people working as day laborers in cities throughout the country lost their jobs and often their homes as well. They were left stranded, out in the open or in makeshift camps, with insufficient food and without flowing water, toilets, power, or prospects. Government aid programs arrived far too late. In the greatest exodus in recent Indian history, these people set out for their home villages, mostly on foot.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Welthungerhilfe and its partners immediately responded to the government-imposed lockdown. They brought political and media attention to the plight of migrant workers and used social media to inform the public. They worked around the clock to meet the essential needs of these desperate people. Numerous organizations, including Mahatma Gandhi Seva Ashram and Parmath, established community kitchens in 39 districts,

distributed over ten states, to supply people with groceries and organize people's journeys home. They passed out water, hot meals, dry rations, face masks, and hygiene kits. Our partners, Prayog and Ekta Parishad, registered 52,565 stranded people and worked to persuade local authorities to provide these people with food and shelter. In close coordination with state-level governments, they organized transportation for people to return to their home villages. They also worked with the government to actively prevent the spread of COVID-19 by sharing information with the population through murals, posters, public announcements, social media, and door-to-door messages.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE Democracy is built on a strong civil society that represents the interests of the weak. Since India's economic boom began, local human-rights and environmental-protection organizations, traditionally strong, have been receiving hardly any financial aid from abroad. Although the government is now making its own funds available, it is still difficult to undertake essential activities that assist people in claiming their rights. Welthungerhilfe is supporting 40 of its long-term partner organizations so that they can stand on their own to continue their work independently. ■



INDIA

Program focal points*



Project locations

Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Deoghar, Kolkata, New Delhi, Ranchi, Sheopor

Total funding in 2020

EUR 4.24 million

Current projects

28

Institutional donors*

BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other

People supported

1,125,000

* Key on p. 44



TAKING FAST AND EFFICIENT ACTION TOGETHER

Nivedita Varshneya is Welthungerhilfe's country director for India

"An unprecedented crisis calls for an unprecedented response. This is where our partners play a phenomenal role. At the beginning of the lockdown, they rapidly adapted to the volatile situation and were quickly on the scene, cooperating with local authorities, helping hard-hit migrant workers, raising awareness about COVID-19, and directing the

media's attention to the desperate needs of the people. In rural areas, we had asked our partners to let people know that they should stay at home, focus on hygiene, keep their distance, and—most importantly—not fall prey to rumors."

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/india

A woman with a distressed expression stands in a field of tall, dry grass. She is wearing a sleeveless, light-colored dress with a dark floral pattern. Her arms are raised, and she appears to be shouting or crying. The background is filled with tall, thin stalks of grass, some of which are yellowed and dry. The overall scene conveys a sense of hardship and despair.

ADDRESSING MULTIPLE CRISES

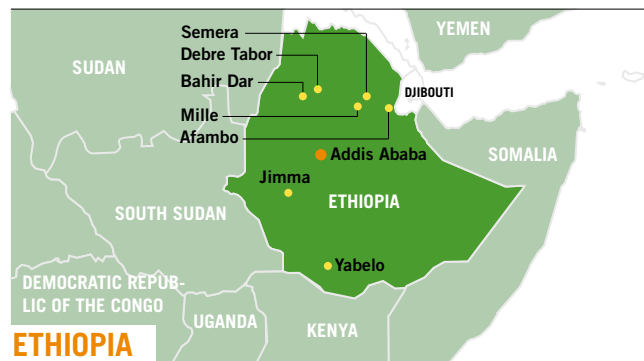
People in the Horn of Africa faced a host of overlapping crises in 2020, a year that brought droughts, flooding, a plague of locusts, and the coronavirus pandemic to the region. Armed conflicts compounded these challenges, forcing hundreds of thousands of people to flee. Ethiopia was one of the countries affected.

INITIAL SITUATION The number of extreme weather events has risen drastically due to climate change. These weather conditions enabled a massive swarm of locusts to spread across the Horn of Africa in early 2020, causing several countries to suffer for months with the worst plague of locusts to hit in 25 years. Then came the COVID-19 pandemic, and in September, extraordinarily heavy rainfall led to severe flooding. Around 2.5 million people were forced to endure the deluge in Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan alone. The situation in Ethiopia deteriorated further when a military conflict broke out toward the end of the year. Thousands of people fled to other parts of the country and to neighboring Sudan as a massive humanitarian crisis resulted from the violent conflict between the central government in Addis Ababa and the Tigray People's Liberation Front. The TPLR had been governing in Tigray, a region in northern Ethiopia.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In addition to long-term activities, humanitarian aid was needed in many places in 2020. As a member of a regional alliance against the threat of desert locusts in Ethiopia, we immediately came together with our partners to take action. Rural residents affected by the locusts received seeds and additional feed for their livestock. Collective solutions are also being developed to protect people's livelihoods in the long term. The people affected by the severe floods needed safe drinking water and hygiene supplies as well as sleeping mats, tarps, and

mosquito nets. Where local markets were still operational, the most vulnerable people received cash, enabling them to meet their basic needs while also supporting their local markets. Around half a million people fled the fighting in the region of Tigray. More than 60,000 people are now seeking refuge in neighboring Sudan, where Welthungerhilfe is working with local partners to ensure that 8,000 people receive drinking water, temporary shelters, and aid supplies such as cooking utensils, blankets, clothing, and hygiene items. During the coronavirus crisis in Ethiopia, we are particularly supporting people living on the edge of subsistence—primarily internally displaced people—through awareness raising, hygiene measures, and access to safe water as well as food for people in quarantine.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE A new wave of locusts is looming over the Horn of Africa. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), over 39 million people in Ethiopia, Yemen, Somalia, Sudan, and Kenya will be affected, with Ethiopia alone making up around half of this number. Following the military conflict, a famine is threatening the province of Tigray, where food prices are rising, and local markets are collapsing. Welthungerhilfe and its partners will continue to support people with food, drinking water, and hygiene supplies. ■



ETHIOPIA

Program focal points*



Project locations Addis Ababa, Afambo, Bahir Dar, Debre Tabor, Jimma, Mille, Semera, Yabelo

Total funding in 2020 EUR 5.78 million

Current projects 21

Institutional donors* AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, other

People supported 795,000

* Key on p. 44



PEOPLE ARE STUCK IN CRISIS MODE

Matthias Späth is Welthungerhilfe's country director for Ethiopia

"In September 2020, Ethiopia suffered its worst floods in living memory. Huge swathes of land were completely inaccessible. We have been sent pictures of people starving in the Afar region. They had not received any food or drinking water for weeks, and their children were dying in great numbers. The plague of locusts had already caused a lot of hardship in East

Africa. Combined with the constant cycle of flooding and protracted droughts, there is not enough time for people or the agricultural industry to recover. Inflation caused by food shortages means the prices of fruits, vegetables, and seeds have already risen. This will reduce families' purchasing power even more."

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/ethiopia

A close-up photograph of a woman wearing a vibrant, patterned headscarf in shades of teal, yellow, and red. She is looking down with a gentle smile at a tomato plant. Her hands are visible, carefully tending to the green leaves and stems. The background is filled with lush green tomato plants, some with small, unripe tomatoes. The overall scene is bright and natural, suggesting a healthy agricultural environment.

CONNECTED THROUGH LOCAL PRODUCTION

More than one million people have fled Syria for Lebanon due to the ongoing war. Refugees and locals are now working together to develop agricultural value chains, increase their agricultural production, and boost their incomes, all with Welthungerhilfe's support.

INITIAL SITUATION No other country has taken in as many Syrian refugees per capita as Lebanon. Nearly one million registered Syrians have found refuge here with their western neighbor, despite Lebanon facing no shortage of domestic challenges itself, including a severe economic crisis that is causing poverty rates to skyrocket. These issues are now being compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, which will have far-reaching implications for the country. Many people have lost their jobs along with their livelihoods, and social tensions are rising. In August 2020, an ammonium-nitrate explosion in the harbor of Beirut struck a further blow. The resulting situation makes it impossible for many people to acquire agricultural inputs, leaving fertile land fallow and many small-scale farming opportunities neglected.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Together with our partner, the *Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training (LOST)*, we are implementing an agricultural project in the province of Baalbek-Hermel on the border with Syria. The goals are to improve the circumstances of rural Lebanese communities and Syrian refugees, to make agricultural production more profitable, and to ease social tensions. With over 40 percent of the province's population made up of Syrian refugees, pressure on resources and the job market is high. At agricultural schools run by our partner LOST, we are bringing together Lebanese farming families and Syrian communities in farming and business courses so that they can all take full advantage of agricultural opportunities while experiencing at first hand that working together is

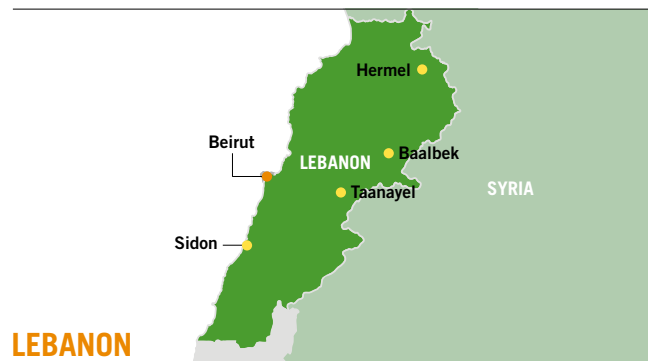


PULLING TOGETHER

Dr. Ramy Lakkis is the founder and director of the *Lebanese Organization for Studies and Training (LOST)*, a civil-society partner of Welthungerhilfe in Lebanon

"If we want to make a difference, we need to boost local production and create incentives for young people. One way of doing this is by building agricultural schools where Lebanese and Syrian farmers can learn efficient and profitable cultivation methods as well as how to increase crop diversity. The goals are for them to be able to work their fields all year

round and to increase the quantity and quality of their harvests, thereby reliably generating a higher income. In this way, refugees from Syria are helping develop the Lebanese economy. By winning communities over to this approach, we are also promoting social cohesion."



LEBANON

Program focal points*



Project locations Baalbek, Beirut, Hermel, Sidon, Taanayel

Total funding in 2020 EUR 0.95 million

Current projects 3

Institutional donors* BMZ

People supported 25,000

* Key on p. 44

better for everyone. Many Syrian refugees are making a real contribution to the development of Lebanon's economy by working in Lebanese farmers' fields. Many farming families are facing serious problems due to their limited access to local markets and their poor connections to other producers, combined with inadequate transport options. By establishing farming cooperatives and networks, we enable small-scale farmers to enhance their market power by coordinating purchases and sales, thereby making their products more competitive. Through training that covers all aspects of relevant value chains, farmers learn how and where to best sell their harvested vegetables, apples, grapes, cherries, almonds, and olives. Women and young people gain expertise in processing food and marketing the resulting products, with sales support provided by small businesses and the Ministry of Agriculture.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE In Lebanon, we will continue to focus on host and refugee communities that have been affected by the situation in Syria and the most recent economic crisis. Together with our local partners, LOST and the Jafra Foundation, we will continue to support local markets through agricultural projects. ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/lebanon

A man in a red shirt is shown from the chest up, reaching up to harvest cocoa pods from a tree. He is looking upwards with a focused expression. The tree has several cocoa pods hanging from its branches, some of which are being held by the man's hands. The background is filled with green leaves and branches, creating a lush, natural setting.

FARMING WITH FAIR OPPORTUNITIES

A stable income is essential for survival in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic. Cocoa farmers in Sierra Leone work hard for their money. Going forward, farming families will be able to earn more because chocolate from organically produced cocoa beans will now be produced within the country's own borders.

INITIAL SITUATION After a long civil war and the Ebola crisis of 2014 and 2015, around 77 percent of people in Sierra Leone now live in abject poverty. Sixty percent of urban workers labor in the informal economy, losing all their income whenever they cannot run their small businesses. Because the government was not able to provide for the most vulnerable people during the coronavirus crisis, it decided against a lockdown. Malnutrition, in all its forms, is alarmingly widespread despite the country's abundance of valuable raw materials such as cocoa. Most plantations were shut down during the war and not maintained, leaving them in need of rebuilding or modernization. Cocoa cultivation therefore has great potential to expand in many places. There is great demand for high-quality cocoa due to its role in the production of premium, organic chocolate. However, countries like Sierra Leone earn hardly anything from their harvests when fermented and dried cocoa beans are exported before being processed.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In the past 13 years, Welthungerhilfe has worked with around 46,000 cocoa farmers in Sierra Leone. Around 50,000 hectares of cocoa plantations have been rehabilitated, modernized, or newly established; some 20 million cocoa seedlings have been planted; in addition, 29,000 farmers have received support with transitioning to organic certification programs. Fortunately, established projects were able to continue in parallel with informational and hygiene measures implemented during the coronavirus crisis. Welthungerhilfe is currently supporting the production and direct processing of high-quality



COCOA FOR A BETTER LIFE

George Muigai is a head of project for Welthungerhilfe in Sierra Leone

"The increased income from cocoa sales has led to marked improvements in the health of farming families over time. This can be partly attributed to training in organic fruit and vegetable farming, in balanced nutrition and hygiene, and in sustainable forest use, including through honey production. In a country where

most people live in great poverty, this is a crucial success. It gives everyone hope. The fact that 'our' farmers and cooperatives have already won national and international prizes for their cocoa makes them and us very proud."

organic cocoa. In turning organic beans into premium chocolate, the development of the value chain should enable growers to obtain better prices and create well-paid and secure rural jobs for the long term. A cooperative of farmers and a variety of producers' associations are transitioning their plantations to organically cultivated, single-origin, and fair-trade fine cocoa and are establishing the required storage and processing facilities. Welthungerhilfe is working with Lizard Earth and Organic Africa Chocolate, two social enterprises that support the development of the value chain. A total of 3,800 participants, as well as their family members numbering about 22,800, benefit from this project in the 24 districts of Kailahun and Kenema. Other stakeholders include local growers' associations and representatives of district authorities, government ministries, and educational institutions.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE It is important for farming families to have a reliable buyer for their produce. Welthungerhilfe acts as an intermediary, providing advice on contracts, ensuring that farming families are paid fairly, and making certain that producers can rely on the quality of the cocoa. It is building up long-term partnerships with environmentally friendly and socially responsible enterprises like Door to Europe, that ensure that farmers are offered fair conditions. The chocolate will initially be sold in Sierra Leone and Spain, with distribution set to expand to other European countries and the USA at a later date. ■



SIERRA LEONE

Program focal points*



Project locations Bo, Freetown, Kabala, Kailahun, Kenema, Koidu Town, Makeni

Total funding in 2020 EUR 7.22 million

Current projects 22

Institutional donors* AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FCDO, UN, other

People supported 545,000

* Key on p. 44



HEALTHY SUSTAINABLE FOOD FOR ALL

Welthungerhilfe is working with its partners to bring city dwellers and rural farmers together in Bolivia and Peru. This bolsters incomes and contributes to a healthy and sustainable diet, making a crucial difference during the COVID-19 pandemic.

INITIAL SITUATION In 2019, nearly 48 million people in Latin America were affected by hunger. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) projects that this figure will grow to 67 million by 2030; these projections do not take the pandemic-related rise in poverty into account. The pandemic has laid bare the vulnerability of food systems: Locally produced, healthy, and sustainable food supplies are often difficult to obtain and hard to afford. Obesity and related diseases like diabetes are increasing exponentially, primarily due to the wide availability of cheap foods that are high in fats, sugars, and carbohydrates. In Peru, 50 percent of the population is overweight.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING To promote sustainable food systems, Welthungerhilfe is encouraging people to make a conscious change in their eating and buying habits in favor of healthier alternatives. This requires coordination with agricultural associations, with informed and engaged consumers, and with other actors in the public and private sectors. A different approach to farming that takes ecological principles into consideration and promotes interactions between producers and consumers can contribute to better nutrition. At the same time, local production and marketing can boost small-scale farmers' earnings, which is particularly important in light of the coronavirus crisis. During the national lockdowns in Peru and Bolivia, we worked with local producers to establish safe and short routes to market in order to make it possible for people from the city to purchase adequate amounts of healthy, local produce. One



THE NEW REALITY HAS OPENED OUR EYES

Nicole Szucs is an expert on sustainable food systems for Welthungerhilfe projects in Bolivia and Peru

"The COVID-19 pandemic and the social conflicts taking place in Bolivia and Peru have made it even clearer how vulnerable people here are to food insecurity and how important it is to reinforce sustainable local food systems. Producers, manufacturers, and consumers—all of us have had to adapt to a new reality and learn how important it is to take care of

our environment, food producers, and our health. We need to keep working to bridge the divide between consumers and producers in rural and urban areas in order to make healthy, local food accessible and affordable for everyone."



BOLIVIA/PERU

Program focal points*



Project locations Bolivia: La Paz
Peru: Lima, Huánuco

Total funding in 2020 EUR 0.34 million

Current projects 3

Institutional donors* BMZ

People supported 2,000

* Key on p. 44

such effort, undertaken in conjunction with the municipal administration of La Paz, included setting up a farmers' market that benefited more than 30,000 families between March and May of 2020. We also supported mobile markets that supplied different neighborhoods with fresh and varied local produce. In addition, producers in Bolivia and Peru sold their products from house to house and offered pick-up services at accessible and safe locations.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE We will continue working to ensure that people in Peru and Bolivia have access to local, sustainable, and healthy food. For healthy eating habits to be adopted on a large scale, administrative and political changes will be necessary. To this end, we support our partners in lobbying for greater sustainability and justice in the food system. As bridge builders, we also mediate between local and global processes. The UN summit on food systems, planned for the fall of 2021, is a key opportunity to present our partners' concerns and demands as well as to introduce concrete recommendations and positive alternatives. ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/bolivia
www.welthungerhilfe.org/peru

ONE PLANET – ZERO HUNGER

OUR STRATEGY FOR 2021 TO 2024

A world without hunger remains our most important goal. The path we now plan to take to reach this objective is outlined in our new strategy, which addresses global challenges and trends such as the rising number of conflicts, the effects of climate change, increasing inequality, and the growing number of people going hungry worldwide.



PRIORITIZING PEOPLE Welthungerhilfe works with and for the people who have been hit the hardest by hunger and poverty, for example because they live in an insecure environment where governmental structures are fragile or barely exist at all. Welthungerhilfe also works with and for people who are caught up in crises and disasters, who depend on

emergency aid to survive, and who have been displaced or forced to flee. Together with them and with the communities in which they live, we develop holistic programs tailored to their circumstances. In addition to meeting their most urgent needs, these programs also aim to create a sustainable foundation for a dignified life free from hunger and poverty. By working toward participation, justice, and the reduction of growing inequalities, we encourage and strengthen people to claim their rights and take development into their own hands. In many countries, women as a group are still structurally disadvantaged, meaning that they suffer from hunger and poverty far more often than men. We want to address this by working with our partners to offer them even better support.

FOCUSING ON CONNECTIONS Global food systems are not crisis-proof, not sustainable, and not just. Many people lack access to healthy, high-quality, and affordable food. That is why we urgently need to reform these systems through political initiatives and regulations. We examine every step of a given system, together with the people it affects, for example covering the agricultural cycle from planting and harvesting through processing, transportation, and storage to sale and consumption. How do changes, for example to food production, affect families' incomes? And what about the availability of water? Taking a holistic view in all projects is crucial. We look at everyone who plays a role in the system, including farming families, merchants, companies, consumers, and politicians. How do they interact with one another, and how do they contribute to food security or shortages? Using this broad perspective, we want to work with people to develop appropriate approaches for un-

dertaking our projects and our political activities, to help food systems become fair, sustainable, and good for people's health. Because nutrition, health, and the environment are closely connected, we want to actively coordinate our activities with the health sector in the future. This will enable us to have a greater impact on issues like acute undernutrition.

RESPONDING TO GROWING GLOBAL CRISES The great crises of our time, such as the climate crisis, affect each part of the world differently. We incorporate practical solutions to climate change in our programs to increase the resilience of the hardest-hit people and their staple foods. We also want to ensure that combating hunger, climate change, and its effects play a greater role in the design of social, economic, and political action at all levels. Crises and conflicts are worsening, with many people being affected by multiple, overlapping crises. Even when responding to an emergency, it is important to integrate long-term elements in our work at the earliest possible stage. If people are also affected or threatened by violent conflicts, we try to ensure that our activities contribute to peace.

FIGHTING THE STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF HUNGER In recent years, the political environment has become more difficult in many countries, and aid organizations' activities have become increasingly restricted. This makes it all the more important to ensure that those who are hungry and impoverished can make their voices heard and effect meaningful change. Civil-society organizations play a crucial role in addressing inequality. We work closely with these organizations and support them in navigating their political environment and in enforcing the implementation of fundamental human rights such as the right to food, water, and land.

ACHIEVING MORE THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS Our lifestyles and consumption habits are contributing to the spread of crises. We want to raise greater societal awareness of this fact and inspire more people to work toward sustainable consumption, political change, and global justice. Many are willing and ready to take part, especially young people. We want to kindle their enthusiasm for these issues.

True change—toward a world free from hunger and poverty—can only succeed if we join forces with actors from

IMPLEMENTING OUR STRATEGY:

ACTING SUSTAINABLY We follow the three pillars of sustainability: social (the wellbeing of people), environmental (the protection of nature and natural resources), and economic (good business practices). We aim for our activities throughout the world to be climate neutral, and we do everything we can to ensure that our employees are always treated fairly and are safe in the course of their work.

USING DIGITALIZATION PURPOSEFULLY Digitalization is a key lever for improving the quality and efficiency of our work. We are therefore investing in digitalizing our systems and infrastructure and in boosting data-based learning.

DOING MORE TOGETHER The global increase in hunger and poverty necessitates an increase in program funding. To close this gap, we will invite even more private donors and organizations to join us. We also want to attract institutional donors through our international profile, our strategic alliances, and the impact of our programs.

BUILDING OUR TEAM We promote diversity, curiosity, courage, and an agile and flexible approach to work in both our national and international teams, in part by encouraging constructive feedback and the use of innovative ideas, technologies, and methods.

civil society, science, the private sector, and other fields in order to achieve a greater impact. To this end, we will be collaborating more closely with national and international research institutes and will be investing in social enterprises that show good potential. Local authorities and partner organizations also play a crucial role on the ground by providing services, coordinating areas of responsibility, and ensuring that activities have a long-term impact. ■

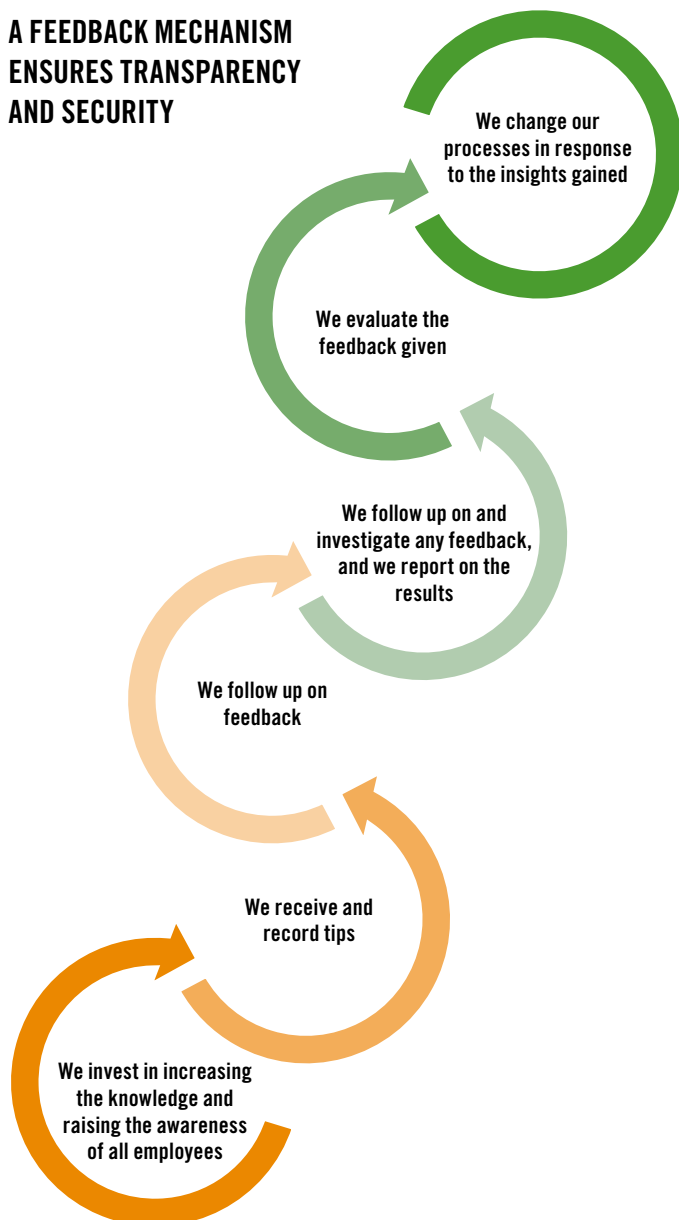


Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/unsere-strategie
 (in German)

CLEAR RULES FOR QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY

For us, responsibility means continually striving to maintain quality and transparency, which is why we safeguard our work through internal supervisory bodies, committees, and processes. We regularly review our structures and processes, domestically and abroad, to ensure that funds are used for their intended purposes and in accordance with our objectives.

A FEEDBACK MECHANISM ENSURES TRANSPARENCY AND SECURITY



GOVERNANCE Our full-time executive management team leads and is responsible for Welthungerhilfe's operations. The board of directors and its committees advise the executive management team and supervise its activities. Representatives from member organizations adopt the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The advisory committee counsels Welthungerhilfe on its development policy and overall direction (see pp. 34–35).

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 potential and current risks as they develop. This requires regular analyses to identify opportunities for improvement and to implement changes in those areas. It also necessitates a holistic assessment of which quantitative and qualitative indicators are critical to success.

INTERNAL AUDITING Welthungerhilfe's Internal Auditing department audits all aspects of domestic and overseas activities, checking that all grants and donations are used properly and in accordance with its statutes. It reviews the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal supervision system, thereby helping prevent fraudulent and corrupt conduct. 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).

EVALUATIONS Welthungerhilfe improves the quality of its work through evaluations. During evaluations, the projects' relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact are assessed by (usually external) evaluators using internationally recognized methods. This approach enables evaluators to deliver substantiated recommendations for improving a project. On-site employees, project participants, and specialized head-office departments critically reflect on these recommendations, implement them as quickly as possible, and integrate them into the planning of future projects. To lend a greater impact to our projects, we strive to continuously learn from the evaluations. They also play a key role in keeping us accountable to donors and project participants.

COMPLIANCE Compliance refers to ensuring that legislation, regulations, and ethical standards are upheld. In 2020, the focus was on implementing a comprehensive training program regarding our binding Code of Conduct for all employees and partners. In addition, we further professionalized our whistleblowing system so that we could properly follow up on internal and external tips regarding potential misconduct. We also continued to review and update our data-protection processes. However, our primary concern remains protecting the people whom we work with and reaching them as directly and sustainably as possible.

ACCOUNTABILITY Welthungerhilfe has committed to observing the internationally recognized Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) for quality and accountability. This standard is fundamental to 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 as a backstop for long-term quality assurance. The nine CHS commitments are incorporated throughout our project cycle, and the people participating in projects are always the priority. ■

PROMOTING A CULTURE OF FEEDBACK AND IDENTIFYING SHORTCOMINGS

We support disadvantaged people who are living in vulnerable situations. It is extremely important for us to keep the people we work with out of harm's way. To this end, we encourage them to give us feedback on our work. Most feedback pertains directly to project activities, but we welcome feedback on other issues as well. We are especially concerned with identifying and pursuing potential misconduct in our projects—for example by employees, contract partners, or partner organizations—as soon as possible in order to shield the people with whom we work from any adverse effects. This can only be achieved with trust and a strong culture of sharing feedback. Each project therefore has a mechanism that enables people to submit sensitive information on issues including corruption, fraud, sexual violence, conflicts of interest, breaches of privacy, the financing of terror, and infringements of child protection laws and policies. It is mandatory for these tips to be passed on to the Legal & Compliance division, whose anti-corruption and data-protection capabilities we expanded in 2020. We professionalized the documentation of sensitive allegations and standardized reporting procedures. We established clear protocols for independent and confidential investigations in order to protect whistleblowers and potential victims as well as the people accused in ongoing cases. If an allegation is confirmed, we take appropriate measures, including legal steps, in order to prevent the offense in question from recurring. Our whistleblowing system helps us effectively manage risks, both for the benefit of the people we work with and for the protection of the organization's reputation. At the same time, we continually assess and improve the performance of our whistleblowing system. This is the only way for us to justify the trust placed in us and to meet our own standards of quality and integrity.



DIGITALIZATION IN OUR WORK: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The digital revolution is changing the world at a rapid pace and is transforming our private and professional lives. Its impact is also felt in development cooperation and humanitarian aid work. Increasingly data-based approaches require us not only to adopt new tools but also to develop new approaches for dealing with people, values, and rules in responsible ways.

Digitalization and innovation can accelerate progress in the fight against hunger and poverty and magnify the impact of our activities. To take full advantage of this, we have been working for several years to develop technological and social innovations to fight hunger, for example digital apps for small-scale farmers. In Zimbabwe, more and more people are using apps. One such app, AgriShare, allows people to borrow agricultural equipment as part of a shared economy. Another app, Kurima Mari, offers information about weather forecasts, price trends, cultivation methods, and livestock breeding via videos, podcasts, manuals, and infographics.

In the future, digital and interconnected approaches will play an even larger role in our work, whether for project planning and implementation, during impact assessments, or when identifying trends using artificial intelligence and technologies that process and evaluate huge amounts of data (i.e. big-data applications). In 2020, we also established the Digital Transformation Office and gave it the task of making space for new ideas to flourish and strengthening digital initiatives among Welthungerhilfe's more than 3,000 employees in 35 countries. With the aid of strong partners specializing in the fields of technology, digitalization, and methodology, the Digital Transformation Office is

taking the organization forward and promoting an agile, open-minded, and inspiring workplace culture.

Working with large amounts of data and digital innovations comes with its challenges, which we must face purposefully and responsibly. To always act in the best interests of the people we work with, we have committed to observing certain principles in all areas of our work, including our work with digital technology. We strictly observe the internationally recognized Core Humanitarian Standard for quality and accountability as well as our own Code of Conduct (see pp. 26–27). In the digital field, we also follow the Principles for Digital Development, which have become established among many international organizations, development-aid donors, and IT service providers in recent years. One of the tools we are currently developing that exemplifies how we put these digital principles into practice is the Child Growth Monitor.

“BE COLLABORATIVE AND DATA-DRIVEN” In 2018, we began developing the Child Growth Monitor (CGM), an application to identify under- and malnutrition in children by using precise data. Based on artificial intelligence, the app transforms smartphones into digital measuring devices. It collects high-quality data about a child’s weight and height by performing a scan without making any physical contact. This allows the child’s future nutrition status to be reliably assessed and any deficiencies to be treated promptly. The physical measuring methods that have been in use up to now are more complicated, expensive, and often unreliable. To ensure that the app meets the highest standards of quality, we are developing it in conjunction with trusted partners from the fields of development cooperation and science as well as from the private sector, thereby incorporating expertise from a variety of industries.

“ADDRESS PRIVACY AND SECURITY” Digital tools like the Child Growth Monitor need to ensure high levels of privacy and data security. These requirements were taken into consideration at an early stage in the app’s development and have already been included in the planning and implementation of its default settings. We protect personal data by restricting data access and explaining to parents and guardians how their children’s data is processed and what their rights are. We also follow the principle of data economy, meaning that data is collected and processed only when it is truly necessary. As a matter of course, we transform identifiable data into anonymized data sets as soon as possible and set appropriate deletion deadlines.

“DESIGN WITH THE USER” Even our digital activities revolve around the people participating in a project. By paying due regard to high security standards and monitoring mechanisms, we promote the use of digital technology as a key lever for achieving a world free from hunger and poverty. We actively include the people we work with in the development of digital products at an early stage. This allows us to ensure that the products actually meet the needs of the end user, which is a key criterion for quality. We share every step of the development process transparently with users and incorporate their feedback on an ongoing basis. This exchange goes beyond purely technical details, also extending to addressing emotional factors like fear, resistance, or hesitancy regarding these new technologies. At the same time, it is important to train users in the utilization of our digital tools. This makes joint activities more efficient and effective while enabling all participants to better understand how the data is processed and what the end result will be.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE Humanitarian aid and development cooperation can benefit enormously from digitalization. We want to make full use of these opportunities in our work. At the same time, we are always aware of our responsibilities to the people whose data we handle and for whose benefit we work, and we want to comply fully with these expectations when developing and using digital applications. We also want to continue driving digital cultural change while seeking to ensure that all the people we work with play an active role in shaping this change so that our work can have an even greater impact. ■



Learn more

www.welthungerhilfe.org/innovation

Many celebrities played a part in Welthungerhilfe Week: Jan Sosniok, Gesine Cukrowski, Marko Rehmer, Alina Levshin, Max Raabe, Pia-Micaela Barucki, and Max Hemmersdorfer (left to right).



WELTHUNGERHILFE WEEK: “WE CAN GET THINGS MOVING!”

During 2020, the year of the coronavirus, the 53rd Welthungerhilfe Week motivated thousands of people to take action against hunger. Embracing the motto “We can get things moving!”, numerous celebrities also supported Welthungerhilfe’s call to action. In addition, the 2020 Global Hunger Index brought the state of hunger in 107 countries back into the public eye.

As Welthungerhilfe’s patron, the German federal president once again opened Welthungerhilfe Week, which is always scheduled to include World Food Day on October 16. The clear message delivered by the current edition of the Global Hunger Index, which was published during Welthungerhilfe Week, was reiterated by President Frank-Walter Steinmeier in his televised address: The world is not on track to achieve the sustainability goal of zero hunger by 2030. The president also asked German citizens to make a contribution to the fight against hunger and poverty, and they came through, raising around EUR 500,000 through thousands of dona-

tions, many inventive fundraising events, and the athletic #WocheChallenge with its 2,000 participants.

This overwhelming show of support is an encouraging sign against the background of current rates of hunger and poverty. As we reveal in the Global Hunger Index, hunger rates in several countries were rising even before the coronavirus crisis struck, due to an intersection of health-, economic-, and environmental crises. The pandemic has exacerbated this trend. At numerous events related to the publication of the Global Hunger Index, from Berlin to Brussels to Nairobi,

these problems and strategies for food security were discussed with decision makers and inserted into the political agenda.

Welthungerhilfe Week also marked the start of the first #WocheChallenge, a week of sporting activity that offered everyone the opportunity to advocate for a world without hunger through donations and a healthy dose of exercise. Around 60 television and sports stars—including Gesine Cukrowski, Max Raabe, Janina Hartwig, Ann-Kathrin Kramer, Minh-Khai Phan-Thi, Jürgen Hingsen, Diana zur Löwen, and Klaus Augenthaler—participated actively and encouraged others to take part, espousing the motto “We can get things moving!”

A variety of activities such as jogging, dancing, surfing, hiking, yoga, weightlifting, rollerskating, and horseback riding were included in a schedule open to any kind of enjoyable exercise. The #ZeroHungerRun challenge saw 1,600 runners take part, and at least 400 amateur athletes uploaded pictures from a variety of other sporting activities. The #WocheChallenge hashtag dominated social media during Welthungerhilfe Week. The call to action was also heard far beyond Germany’s borders, with Welthungerhilfe teams taking part from as far away as Zimbabwe and Malawi.

The fact that every step counts was driven home in an especially touching way by 60 patients at the NiB therapy center in Cologne. While undergoing physical therapy to recover from strokes, spinal injuries, or multiple sclerosis, they completed an incredible 134,425 steps with the aid of robot harnesses and treadmills, with their steps ultimately being converted into donations.

In connection with #WocheChallenge, Eckart von Hirschhausen went on the Welthungerhilfe Direct podcast to answer questions put to him by its host, Lena Binder. Under the title of “Why are we destroying our home?”, this episode heard the doctor, author, and founder of the Gesunde Erde – Gesunde Menschen foundation discussing climate change, its implications for the hunger crisis, and what our responsibilities are. “We could be the first generation to really end hunger. And we are also the last generation that can stop the chain reactions triggered by climate change,” says Eckart von Hirschhausen.

The high level of participation in Welthungerhilfe Week is testament to the appeal of this “moving” approach. Overwhelming numbers of people are willing to actively support us in our conviction that we can defeat hunger by working together. A heartfelt thank-you to all our supporters! ■



Lena Binder led a discussion with Eckart von Hirschhausen, a German doctor and comedian, in the Welthungerhilfe Direct podcast.

There were some great performances on the treadmill when the challenge was taken up at the NiB therapy center in Cologne.



Liberia’s minister of agriculture, Jeanine Milly Cooper, presents the Global Hunger Index in Monrovia.



➤ Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/woche-der-welthungerhilfe (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.org/global-hunger-index
www.welthungerhilfe.de/podcast-welthungerhilfe-direkt (in German)

FIGHTING FOR A JUST WORLD

Despite the coronavirus crisis, we still managed to get our message out in a variety of ways in 2020. Our political engagement all over the world, high-profile collaborations, and campaigns by supporters in Germany—they all conveyed our message loudly and clearly: A world without hunger is possible if we all join forces.

➤ **Learn more**
www.welthungerhilfe.de/kompass-2021 (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.org/civil-society-and-advocacy
www.welthungerhilfe.org/get-involved

www.welthungerhilfe.de/prominente (in German)
www.welthungerhilfe.de/freunde-und-unterstuetzer (in German)



LAND RIGHTS AS A BASIS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In November, Oxfam and Welthungerhilfe presented the International Land Coalition's Uneven Ground report. The report revealed that more and more land is being concentrated in fewer hands. In 2020, for example, the largest one percent of farms operated more than 70 percent of all the farmland in the world. Welthungerhilfe is working with its partners at a variety of levels to promote secure land rights.

POLITICAL DIALOG IN PROGRAM COUNTRIES

Welthungerhilfe has further expanded its political activities in the Global South. We address a range of topics such as healthy nutrition, sustainable natural rubber, or people-centered rural development. We also support partner organizations in providing impoverished and hungry people with a voice in political discussions, in approving legislation, and in influencing policy implementation in order to meet their needs.



MEETING WITH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

To gain an audience for its policy recommendations, Welthungerhilfe regularly organized virtual meetings with members of the German parliament in 2020. Topics of discussion included the implications of the COVID-19 pandemic for nutrition throughout the world, the plague of locusts tormenting the Horn of Africa, and the situation facing Ethiopian refugees.

COMPASS 2020

Published in conjunction with terre des hommes Germany every year, the Compass report analyzes the quality and quantity of German development cooperation. A major area of focus for Welthungerhilfe is to secure support for the most impoverished countries. The report also makes recommendations for strengthening children's rights in Germany's development policy.





TAKING OFF VIRTUALLY

The #ZeroHungerRun, a popular charity run, went completely virtual in 2020, with 3,446 runners throughout Germany and in many other countries, including France and Malawi, setting out to cover either 30 or 60 minutes' worth of distance for a good cause. Running a total of 20,633 kilometers (12,821 miles), they raised nearly EUR 70,000 in donations for people throughout the world whose livelihoods are endangered by the coronavirus crisis. Participants included (left to right): Athletics coach Arne Greskowiak, actors Nina Ensmann and Liz Baffoe, and television presenter Florian Ambrosius.



DONATING TO SAY THANK YOU

Like many others in 2020, students at the Alexander von Humboldt school in Neuss made sure that the traditional thank-you gift presented at their graduation ceremony went to a good cause. "The coronavirus has shown us how important that is. That is why we are supporting Welthungerhilfe's work," says Yassmina Ihsane (shown here alongside Zehra Kalik and Principal Markus Wölke).



DIGITAL COMPETITION

For the second time now, students at the WHU Otto Beisheim School of Management competed against each other to wage the most successful fundraising campaign. Due to current circumstances, this year's campaigns were completely digital. Prof. Dr. Jane Lê and her teams were even able to exceed the previous year's level of donations, collecting over EUR 16,000 for Welthungerhilfe projects that aim to prevent the spread of COVID-19. What better way to prove what is possible even in these unusual times! The donation check was submitted online, of course.



DIGITAL AND CREATIVE AID

Inventive and tireless are two words that come to mind when describing Welthungerhilfe's dedicated supporters. In just one example, the Bekond action group in Rhineland-Palatinate provided 4,000 tulip bulbs and planted them in the municipality's public parks to raise donations for the Tulips for Bread campaign and to celebrate 40 years of charitable engagement with Welthungerhilfe. Other action groups have also brought innovative ideas to the table, including digital lectures, creative video appeals, and rummage and bake sales.



GIVING SOMETHING BACK

"If life has treated you generously, you want to give something back at some point," says Gudrun Bauer. The publisher has been supporting Welthungerhilfe in a variety of ways since 2005. In 2015, the Skill Up! training program was created thanks to funding she provided. She has also won the endorsement of many horse lovers and celebrities such as Jörg Pilawa for her Riding Against Hunger fundraising drive, most recently at the 2020 German dressage championships in Balve.

WELTHUNGERHILFE'S STRUCTURE

Dated: April 1, 2021



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 for 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 of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.



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



Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been vice chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe since 2012. The agricultural economist—a recognized expert in nutrition security, development, and trade—is director of the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn and the president of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. He is also chair of Welthungerhilfe's 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 stock corporations for many years. He is also a member of the ambassador council 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 council of the energy supply company Lechwerke AG, and 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 the online platform Saloodo, Blue Saxo Music Production, and the Banouna Ba Foundation for Girls in Senegal. He also chairs the NGO AMREF Deutschland e. V. and is a member of the board of directors of the Global Business School Network in Washington.



Dr. Annette Niederfranke, state secretary (ret.), was appointed to the board of directors in 2020. She is the director of the International Labour Organization's German branch. Until 2014, she was the undersecretary of the German Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (BMAS), before which she had served in leadership positions within BMAS and in the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth, ultimately as a head of department (junior only to the undersecretary in rank).



Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter has been on the board of directors since 2016. He is a professor of conflict and peace research at the University of Bonn and director of research at the Bonn International Center for Conversion (BICC).

We would like to thank two recently retired members, **Rita Lanius-Heck** and **Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck**, for their many years of service on the board of directors. Rita Lanius-Heck was a member of Welthungerhilfe's board of directors from 2016 to 2020, and Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck from 2004 to 2020.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

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



Mathias Mogge has been secretary general and chief executive officer at Welthungerhilfe as well as a managing director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation since 2018. Previously, he had served as 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 since 2012.



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

(Non-board executive)



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. She has studied international relations, humanitarian aid, and leadership and management.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The general assembly sets the 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, and 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 Dr. Wolfgang Schäuble, MdB [member of the German parliament] (Dr. Silke Albin)

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

SPD parliamentary party, Chairperson Dr. Rolf Mützenich, MdB (Dr. Sascha Raabe, MdB)

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

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

Die Linke parliamentary party, Chairperson Dr. Amira Mohamed Ali, MdB, and Chairperson Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MdB (Eva-Maria Schreiber, MdB)

Commissariat of German Bishops – Catholic Office in Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Dr. Martin Brückelmann-Simon)

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

BDL (a national association for young people in rural areas), Association Chair Kathrin Muus and Association Chair Jan Hägerling (Anne-Kathrin Meister)

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

German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), Chairperson Reiner Hoffmann (Frank Zach)

The Federation of German Industries (BDI), President Siegfried Russwurm (Matthias Wachter)

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

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

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

German Red Cross, President Gerda Hasselfeldt (Christof Johnen)

DLG e. V. (a German agricultural association), President Hubertus Paetow (Dr. Reinhard Grandke)

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

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

German Federation of Journalists, Chairperson Prof. Dr. Frank Überall (Conny Becker-Veyhelmann)

German Country Women's Association (dlv), President Petra Bentkämper (Jutta Kuhles)

GIZ (an association for international cooperation), Spokesperson for the Board Tanja Gönner (Karin Kortmann)

Supporters of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe, Kaspar Portz (Simon Hofmann)

German Confederation of Skilled Crafts (ZDH), President Hans Peter Wollseifer (Dr. Peter Weiss)

Confederation of German Employers' Associations (BDA), President Dr. Rainer Dulger (Ulrich Hüttenbach)

Association of German Cities (Deutscher Städtetag), President Burkhard Jung (Sabine Drees)

German Newspaper Publishers and Digital Publishers Association (BDZW), President Dr. Mathias Döpfner (Dietmar Wolff)

German Insurance Association (GDV), President Dr. Wolfgang Weiler (Thomas Krütter)

WELTHUNGERHILFE'S 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 organizational developer and initiator of the international network Viva con Agua

Dr. Maria do Rosario Almeida Ritter, member of the supervisory board of GLS Bank in Bochum and member of the ambassador council of the Mahle Foundation

Dr. Thomas Bellut, director of the public service broadcaster ZDF

Prof. Dr. Regina Birner, Professor of Social and Institutional Change and Agricultural Development in the Department for Agricultural Economics and Social Sciences in the Tropics and Subtropics at the University of Hohenheim

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

Gesine Cukrowski, actress

Sabine Dall'Omo, managing director at Siemens South Africa

Dr. Daniela Eberspächer-Roth, managing partner of the PROFILMETALL Group

Dr. Birte Gall, founder of erlotse.de and managing partner at asgaro GmbH

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

Anna von Griesheim, fashion designer

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 of the regional authority for Gießen; former member of the German national soccer team

Dr. Gerd Leipold, director programs at Climate Transparency; former executive director of Greenpeace International; sustainability consultant

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

Carl Ferdinand Oetker, managing partner at FO Holding GmbH

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

Stefan Raue, director of Deutschlandradio

Hajo Riesenbeck, business consultant, managing director of Riesenbeck-Investment & Consulting GmbH

Anke Schäferkordt, member of the supervisory board of BMW AG, former managing director of the media group RTL Deutschland, member of the board of directors of Wayfair

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

Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck, CFO and member of the executive management at Limbach Gruppe SE

Werner Schwarz, vice chair of the board of the German Farmers' Association and president of the farmers' association for Schleswig-Holstein

Bruno Wenn, chair of the Association of European Development Finance Institutions, ASBL (EDFI), former managing director of the German development finance institution DEG mbH

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

Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke, managing partner of the Frankfurt office of the law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP

We would like to thank the outgoing members of the ambassador council, who stepped down from their posts in November 2020, for their many years of volunteer service:

Dr. h. c. Erik Bettermann (chair),

Dr. Christiane Dahrendorf, **Prof. Dr. Ulrike Detmers**, **Dieter von Holtzbrinck**, **Dagmar Reim**, **Michael Schindhelm**, **Prof. Dr. Gesine Schwan**.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The advisory committee is currently made up of 15 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe's executive management on matters of program policy and the funding merits of eligible programs and projects in Germany and abroad. Their independent, external expertise draws on both scientific knowledge and practical experience to help ensure the quality of our project work. In addition, its members advise Welthungerhilfe on specific questions of public relations strategy related to programs, political issues, and development aid.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Carolyn 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. 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

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

Prof. Dr. Christoph Kohlmeyer, retired agricultural economist, previously TU Dortmund/Spatial Planning, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), African Development Bank

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

Klaus von Mitzlaff, former GIZ Country Director and Head of Programme in Southern and East Africa (country programme management, energy management)

Ralf Otto, Consultant and Process Supervisor in humanitarian aid, Momologue, Brussels

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

Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter, Environmental and Resource Economics, Executive Director Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), Technische Hochschule Köln

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

Prof. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Institute for Media Studies at the Ruhr University Bochum

Prof. Dr. Meike Wollni, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University Göttingen

We would like to thank the outgoing members of the advisory committee, who stepped down in November 2020, for their many years of volunteer service:

Dr. Günter Schmidt (chair),

Dr. Guido Ashoff, **Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen**, **Prof. em. Dr. Ludwig Ellenberg**, **Prof. (ret.) Dr. Michael Fremery**, **Prof. Dr. Lars Harden**, **Jochen Kenneweg**, **Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h. c. Uwe Jens Nagel**.

BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 2020

ASSETS

	2020-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Intangible assets		
1. IT procurement	1,927,546.01	2,344,312.79
II. Tangible assets		
1. Land	146,100.51	146,100.51
2. Fixtures, fittings, and equipment	657,061.23	1,070,878.21
III. Financial assets		
1. Investments	0.00	500,000.00
2. Securities	48,866,988.77	49,037,365.80
	51,597,696.52	53,098,657.31
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Receivables and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	17,773,389.83	14,482,984.89
2. Receivables from partner organizations	4,074,524.12	2,866,229.54
3. Assets from gifts and legacies	290,076.60	297,561.57
4. Other assets	1,614,374.51	2,288,186.61
II. Liquid assets	93,941,049.15	76,499,710.30
	117,693,414.21	96,434,672.91
C. ACCRUED INCOME	184,671.75	218,822.16
D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING	177,262.05	788,831.05
	169,653,044.53	150,540,983.43
Trust accounts	2,014,283.90	2,127,000.00

LIABILITIES

	2020-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. LONG-TERM RESERVES		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	17,000,000.00	15,962,000.00
II. Free reserves	15,000,000.00	14,130,000.00
	32,000,000.00	30,092,000.00
B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE	39,680,000.00	30,190,512.00
C. PROVISIONS		
Other reserves	10,179,500.00	8,696,400.00
D. LIABILITIES		
I. Liabilities from projects		
1. Grants received but not yet spent	78,307,391.47	76,001,894.66
2. Obligations to partner organizations	7,808,093.38	2,920,219.86
II. Trade account payables	1,237,132.80	2,226,985.61
III. Other liabilities		
1. Donor loans	50,196.93	51,196.93
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	15,870.95	20,663.52
3. Remaining liabilities	314,823.00	337,085.85
	87,733,508.53	81,558,046.43
E. DEFERRED INCOME	60,036.00	4,025.00
	169,653,044.53	150,540,983.43
Liabilities from trust accounts	2,014,283.90	2,127,000.00

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.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

In the interest of bringing clarity to the balance sheet, a new item, *Receivables from partner organizations*, has been added to the category of *Receivables and other assets*. It pertains to payments that have been made to partner organizations but have not been fully settled by the balance sheet date. A corresponding item has been added on the liabilities side as well: *Obligations to partner organizations* under the section *Liabilities from projects*. This item pertains to pre-financed project expenses that have been incurred by partners but that Welthungerhilfe has not yet paid for. The previous year's figures, which had balanced these amounts, were adjusted to account for this change; this did not affect the result.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at their acquisition costs 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. These items are disclosed under interest payments.

Accounts receivable, liquid assets, and other assets are entered at their nominal values. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. Gifts-in-kind are valued at market prices.

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

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

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

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

Liabilities are stated at the settlement amount.

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

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

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

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

Assets

A. FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible assets

This relates to purchases of IT programs in the amount of EUR 1.9 million (EUR 2.3 million) that are depreciated on a scheduled basis.

II. Tangible assets

Tangible assets relate to bequeathed land totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million) as well as the following categories of items that are depreciated on a scheduled basis: office and business equipment totaling EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.4 million), IT hardware totaling EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.6 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

1. Investments

A stake of ten shares, valued at EUR 50,000 each, in Hivos Food & Lifestyle Fund B. V., Den Haag, Netherlands, was fully written off due to persistent losses (EUR 0.5 million). Even though supported enterprises are having a positive impact, it cannot be assumed that this fund will generate returns.

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities to the amount of EUR 48.9 million (49.0 million) are recorded under fixed assets. All of these instruments are generally held to maturity. Investments in fixed-interest securities and securities-based funds are undertaken in accordance with the requirements of ethical wealth management. On the balance sheet date, the net sum from hidden reserves and hidden liabilities amounted to EUR 4.0 million (EUR 3.6 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 17.8 million (EUR 14.5 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

One condominium was received as a gift, and two were received as legacies from estates. These real-estate 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 1.6 million (EUR 2.3 million), mainly relate to receivables from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation totaling EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.5 million), advance payments to a partner organization totaling EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.0 million), receivables from a payment service provider totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.0 million), and receivables from licensees and sponsoring partners totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.4 million).

II. Liquid assets

These include primarily institutional grants that have been received but not yet 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 financing plans.

As of the reporting date, the value of liquid funds had risen by EUR 17.4 million to EUR 93.9 million (EUR 76.5 million). They comprise primarily credit in domestic instant-access savings accounts for public-sector funding agencies (special accounts) at EUR 63.6 million (EUR 56.3 million), additional credit in domestic instant-access savings and fixed-term deposit accounts of EUR 10.0 million (EUR 2.4 million), and credit in international project accounts at EUR 19.6 million (EUR 17.4 million).

D. SURPLUS 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 0.4 million exceeded liabilities by EUR 0.2 million.

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 the institutional capacity of Welthungerhilfe.

B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE

The project funds reserve contains EUR 39.7 million (EUR 30.2 million). This amount includes unused donations scheduled for use in aid projects between 2021 and 2023.

C. PROVISIONS**Other reserves**

Provisions in the amount of EUR 10.2 million (EUR 8.7 million) were held, predominantly to offset project risks to a sum of EUR 7.4 million (EUR 6.5 million). They also offset redundancy payments legally required for departing staff overseas to a sum of EUR 2.0 million (EUR 1.4 million) and other amounts payable to staff to a sum of EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.6 million). The provisions for project risks are intended to cover primarily individual risks and unforeseeable incidental project expenses.

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 are primarily personnel-related, including EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million) in travel expenses, EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million) in social expenditure, and EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.1 million) in tax liabilities.

In the course of the reporting year, liabilities were incurred in the amount of EUR 87.7 million (EUR 81.6 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 13.0 million to EUR 69.6 million (EUR 56.6 million). These comprise cash donations at EUR 64.4 million (EUR 52.1 million), income from bequests at EUR 4.8 million (EUR 3.8 million), allocated fines at EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.5 million), and donated items at EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.2 million). Cash donations comprise EUR 2.3 million (EUR 2.0 million) from philanthropic foundations, EUR 2.2 million (EUR 1.9 million) from a collection undertaken by Viva con Agua de St. Pauli, and EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million) from a collection by Bündnis – Entwicklung Hilft.

Institutional grants increased by EUR 23.7 million to EUR 213.2 million (EUR 189.5 million); this includes project grants from foundations and private aid organizations, which rose by EUR 3.7 million to EUR 6.1 million (EUR 2.4 million). Institutional grants came primarily from the United Nations at EUR 79.0 million (of which WFP provided EUR 70.7 million), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at EUR 43.8 million, the Federal Foreign Office (AA) at EUR 26.4 million, the European Commission at EUR 23.1 million, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) at EUR 15.0 million, and KfW Development Bank at EUR 7.7 million.

OTHER INCOME

Other income amounting to EUR 1.5 million (EUR 2.5 million) arose mainly from licensing and sponsorship revenue at EUR 1.3 million (EUR 0.9 million) and from currency gains at EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.9 million).

OVERSEAS PROJECTS

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 24.2 million to EUR 228.7 million (EUR 204.5 million). Funding for domestic projects remained unchanged at 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 0.9 million to EUR 33.2 million (EUR 32.3 million). This includes social security contributions of EUR 3.6 million (EUR 3.2 million) and pension contributions of EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.6 million).

Personnel costs for the 2,606 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 6.5 million (EUR 7.1 million), IT costs at EUR 1.2 million (EUR 1.3 million), and rental and occupancy costs at EUR 1.0 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 0.4 million (EUR 0.6 million).

DEPRECIATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

In 2020, the investment in Hivos Food & Lifestyle Fund B. V., Den Haag, Netherlands, was fully written off due to persistent losses (EUR 0.5 million). Even though supported enterprises are having a positive impact, it cannot be assumed that this fund will generate returns.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

	EUR	2020 EUR	Previous year EUR
1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS			
a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines	69,593,229.02		56,553,080.96
b) Net income transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation	662,095.79		476,469.33
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	207,062,410.65		187,108,051.67
Foundations and private charities	6,137,343.81		2,426,339.41
		283,455,079.27	246,563,941.37
2. OTHER INCOME		1,524,667.60	2,452,705.58
3. PROJECT FUNDING			
a) Overseas	-228,715,532.78		-204,507,942.93
b) Domestic	-345,044.44		-344,944.25
		-229,060,577.22	-204,852,887.18
4. PERSONNEL COSTS			
a) Salaries and wages			
Domestic employees	-12,248,643.81		-12,259,290.94
Expatriate staff	-16,529,602.41		-16,197,146.02
b) Social security, pensions, and other employee benefits			
Domestic employees	-3,515,873.10		-2,950,540.50
Expatriate staff	-889,536.67		-862,854.32
		-33,183,655.99	-32,269,831.78
5. DEPRECIATION			
a) of intangible and tangible assets	-985,361.18		-1,124,093.13
b) of assets from gifts and legacies	-7,485.07		-7,485.07
		-992,846.25	-1,131,578.20
6. OTHER EXPENDITURE		-10,283,988.69	-11,082,497.77
7. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME		8,426.57	35,696.96
8. INCOME FROM FIXED-ASSET SECURITIES		430,382.71	604,051.02
9. DEPRECIATION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS		-500,000.00	-19,600.00
10. REVENUE BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES		11,397,488.00	300,000.00
11. ALLOCATION TO FREE RESERVES		-870,000.00	-500,000.00
12. ALLOCATION TO THE BEQUEATHED FUNDS RESERVE		-1,038,000.00	-300,000.00
13. CHANGES TO THE PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE		-9,489,488.00	500,000.00
14. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		0.00	0.00

OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

Contracts concluded with grant providers

The value of all concluded contracts amounted to EUR 262.5 million, compared with EUR 220.5 million in 2019.

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 (for a rental contract with a term ending in 2024). IT maintenance contracts amount to EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.8 million) annually. Other financial liabilities arising from the aforementioned contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 6.2 million.

Trusts

Welthungerhilfe holds two accounts in trust for a foreign organization: one at Commerzbank AG in Cologne with EUR 2.0 million (EUR 27 thousand) and one at Bank für Kirche und Diakonie in Dortmund with EUR 0.0 million (EUR 2.1 million). This organization is continuing to implement a project formerly delivered by Welthungerhilfe.

Audit fee

The audit fee for preparing the accounts for 2020 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 2020-12-31, personnel figures were as follows:

	2020	2019
Domestic employees		
Open-ended contracts	185	179
Limited-term contracts	71	59
	256	238
Expatriate staff		
	220	215
	476	453

Out of 476 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 executive management and senior executives: up to EUR 181,975
 Heads of unit: from EUR 60,498 to EUR 86,324
 Desk officers: from EUR 46,076 to EUR 71,383
 Specialists and assistants: from EUR 33,577 to EUR 54,500

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 insured employees.

Total remuneration of executive management in the reporting year amounted to EUR 571 thousand (EUR 357 thousand). This increase can be traced back to the organs of management being fully staffed again throughout the year since 2020.

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
 Amadou Diallo
 Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter
 Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck (until November 26, 2020)
 Dr. Annette Niederfranke (as of November 26, 2020)
 Rita Lanius-Heck (until November 26, 2020)
 Carl-Albrecht Bartmer (as of November 26, 2020)

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 2020 financial year and the date of the annual financial statement, there were no events of particular significance that could have a substantial influence on the overall situation in terms of assets, finances, or income.

Bonn, April 30, 2021

Mathias Mogge	Christian Monning	Susanne Fotiadis
Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Marketing & Communica- tions Officer

BDO AG, an independent audit firm, issued an unqualified 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

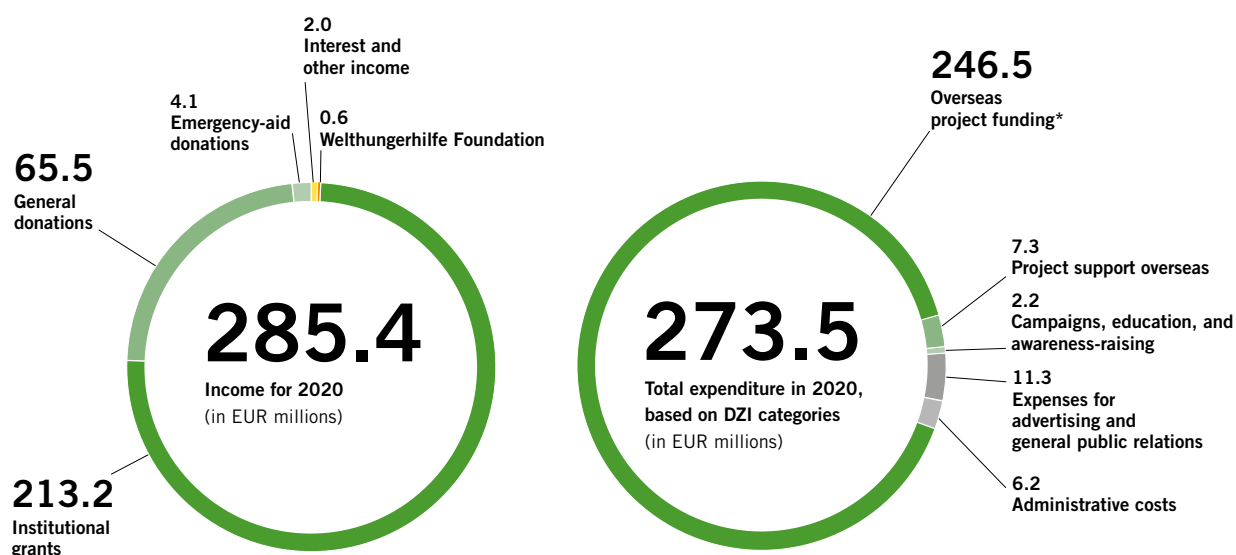
	2020 actual total	Overseas project funding*	Project support overseas	Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising	Expenses for advertising and general public relations	Administrative expenses
Project funding						
a) Overseas	228,715,532.78	228,715,532.78				
b) Domestic	345,044.44			345,044.44		
Personnel costs	33,183,655.99	17,726,589.14	5,770,871.08	1,408,565.04	3,924,417.87	4,353,212.86
Depreciation	992,846.25	19,363.15	363,448.35	88,711.16	247,159.08	274,164.51
Other expenditure						
Advertising and general public relations	6,464,009.52			55,595.42	6,408,414.10	
Material expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.)	3,819,979.17	49,937.74	1,155,648.49	269,297.50	764,354.46	1,580,740.98
Total 2020	273,521,068.15	246,511,422.81	7,289,967.92	2,167,213.56	11,344,345.51	6,208,118.35
in percent	100.0	90.1	2.7	0.8	4.1	2.3
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0		93.6		6.4	
Total 2019	249,336,794.93	222,177,387.04	7,261,405.63	2,344,287.39	11,508,988.07	6,044,726.80
in percent		89.1	2.9	1.0	4.6	2.4
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0		93.0		7.0	
2018 in percent	100.0		91.7		8.3	
2017 in percent	100.0		94.3		5.7	
2016 in percent	100.0		94.6		5.4	
2015 in percent	100.0		93.5		6.5	

* The level of overseas project funding for 2020 reported here is EUR 0.4 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.

Advertising and administrative expenditure is calculated in line with an agreement made with the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin, according to which assets-management expenditure of EUR 500,000.00 (depreciation of financial assets) is not taken into consideration. This conforms with DZI's policy on advertising and administrative costs, effective as of 2019-01-01. The allocation of expenses was conducted on 2020-03-23 in accordance with an agreement with DZI.

Rounding differences may occur because internal calculations are conducted using 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 IN FIGURES

In 2020, Welthungerhilfe once again increased its revenue. In addition to significantly higher grants from institutional donors, we were able to record substantial growth in revenue from donations. This made it possible to further expand our project and program funding, which is particularly important in light of the coronavirus crisis. A few highlights from the results of the past year are given below.

#1 At EUR 94.6 million, nearly half of all grants from institutional donors continue to come from German federal funds (primarily from AA, BMZ, BMU, GIZ, KfW).

#2 As in the previous year, the largest single institutional donor is the World Food Programme (WFP) at EUR 70.7 million, followed by BMZ at EUR 43.8 million and AA at EUR 26.4 million.

#3 In 2020, cooperation with the United Nations, the second-largest donor group after Germany, was expanded by 23 percent to EUR 79.0 million. After WFP, the largest UN donors in 2020 were UNICEF (EUR 2.5 million), UNDP (EUR 2 million), and FAO (EUR 2 million).

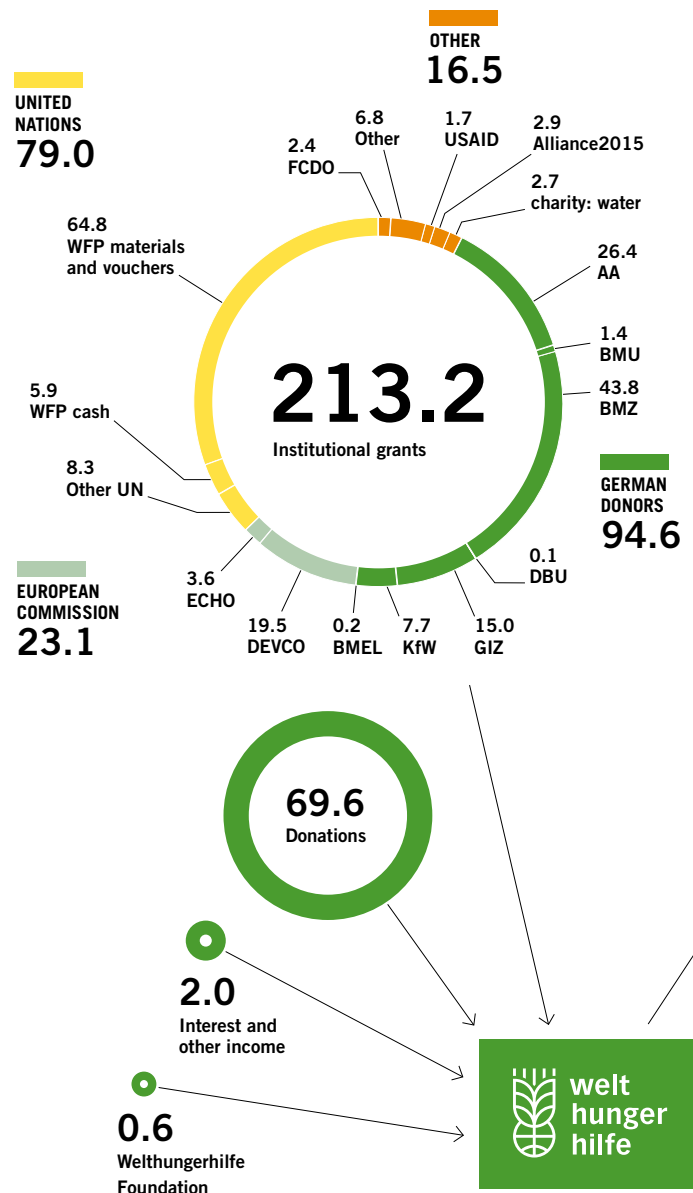
#4 Welthungerhilfe continues to pursue a strategy of donor diversification. The donor group categorized as “Other” also includes larger foundations. For example, EUR 2.7 million were received from charity: water in 2020, and joint projects with Alliance2015 partners yielded EUR 2.9 million. The total of EUR 6.8 million in the “Other” category also includes funds from the Patrip Foundation in Germany and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

#5 Revenue from private donations, bequests, and allocated fines amounted to EUR 69.6 million in 2020, which translates to an increase of 23 percent in comparison with the previous year.

#6 For our global COVID-19 program, we received a total of EUR 34.8 million in donations and institutional grants in 2020. This enabled us to make an important contribution to fighting the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in our project countries.

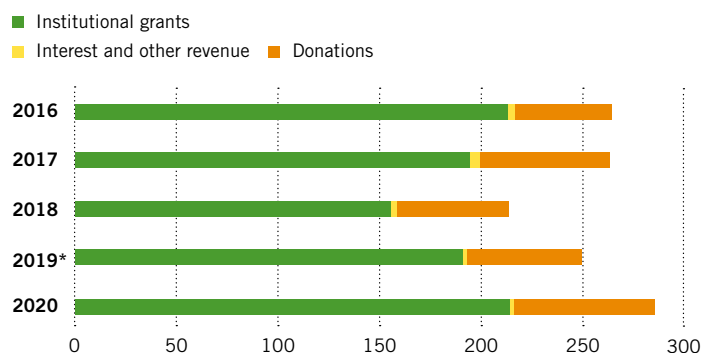
REVENUE 2020: 285.4

(in EUR millions)



REVENUE PERFORMANCE

(in EUR millions)

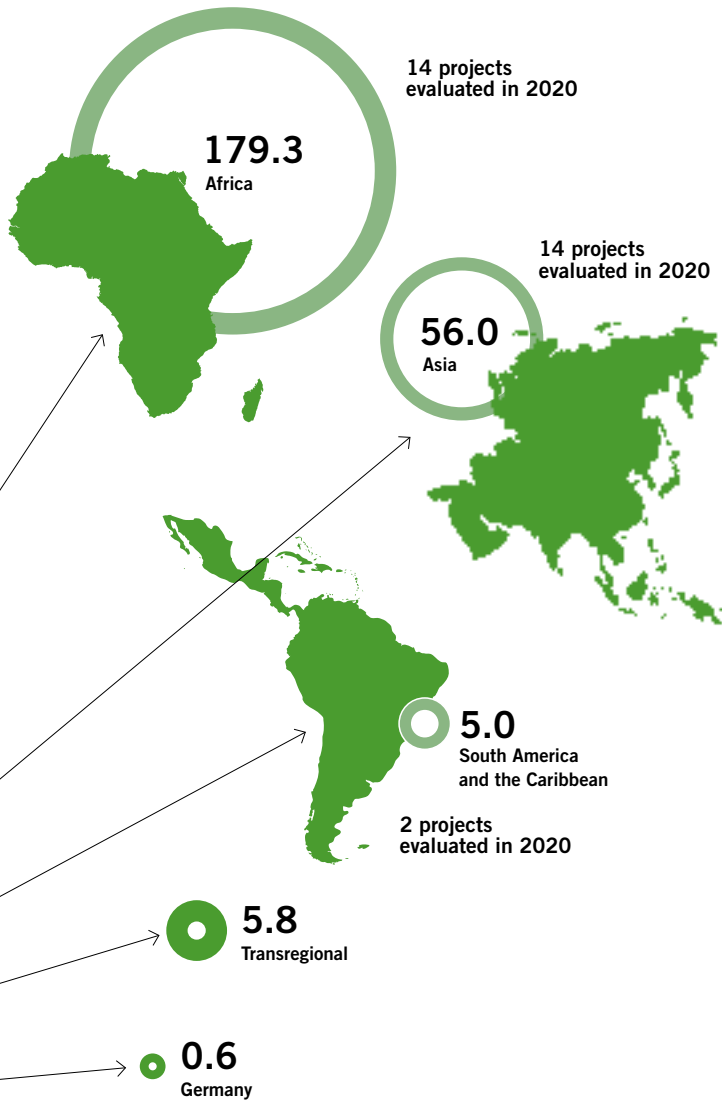


* Figures from 2019 onwards follow a new accounting system

TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING FOR 2020: 246.7

(in EUR millions)

BY REGION

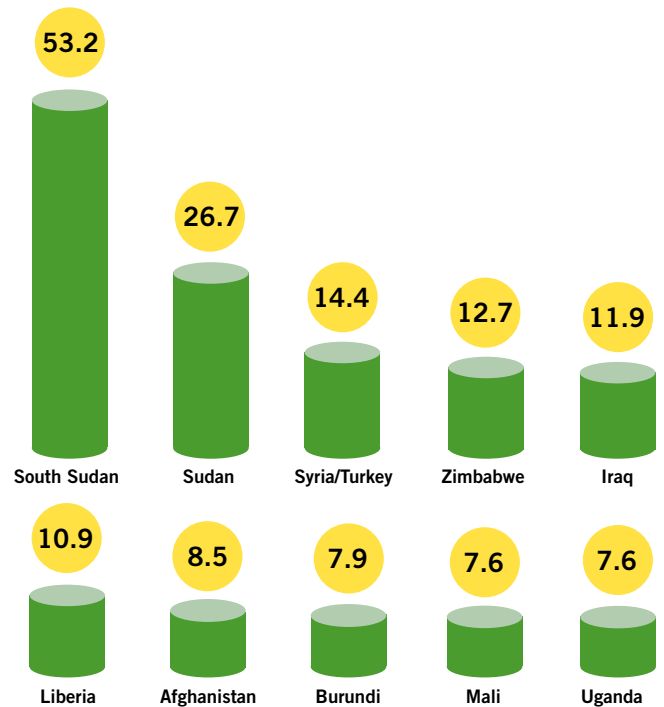


Abbreviations

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 (The German Federal Environmental Foundation); DEVCO - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development; since 2021-01-16: INTPA - Directorate-General for International Partnerships); ECHO - European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; FCDO - United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank); UN - United Nations; UNDP - United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

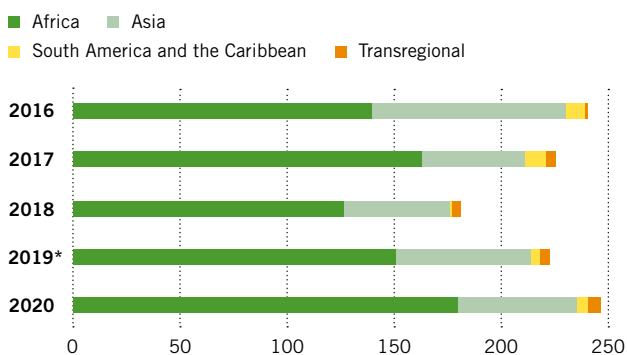
COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING

(in EUR millions)



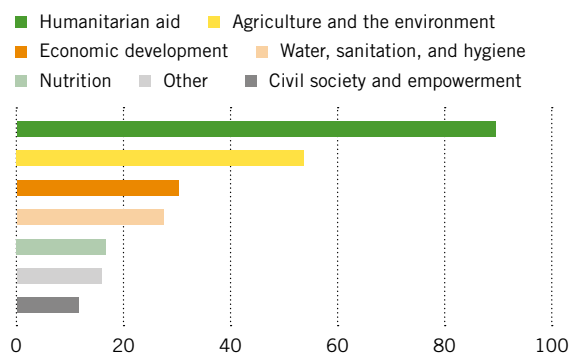
REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in EUR millions)



PROJECT FUNDING BY SECTOR

(in EUR millions)



ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2020

AFRICA: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND FUNDERS

Projects underway		Funding in EUR millions	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Ethiopia	21	5.78	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, other		795,000
Burkina Faso	14	4.12	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other		30,000
Burundi	10	7.90	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, WFP		1,720,000
Kenya	34	7.03	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, other		150,000
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	18	6.44	AA, BMZ, UN, USAID, WFP		425,000
Liberia	13	10.88	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), KfW		190,000
Madagascar	19	3.79	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), WFP, other		295,000
Malawi	21	4.55	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), UN, WFP		310,000
Mali	20	7.64	AA, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, WFP, other		605,000
Niger	10	4.69	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), WFP, other		60,000
Sierra Leone	22	7.22	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FCDO, UN, other		545,000
Zimbabwe	31	12.73	AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, UN, WFP		2,605,000
Somalia/Somaliland	7	3.86	AA, BMZ, GIZ, WFP		225,000
Sudan	25	26.74	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, UN, WFP, other		770,000
South Sudan	19	53.17	AA, BMZ, GIZ, WFP		610,000
Uganda	25	7.57	BMZ, charity: water, EC (DEVCO), GIZ		250,000
Central African Republic	9	5.22	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), UN		205,000
Total for Africa	318	179.33			9,790,000

Key:



Humanitarian assistance



Agriculture and the environment



Nutrition



Water, sanitation, and hygiene



Civil society and empowerment



Economic development

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); EC (DEVCO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development; since 2021-01-16: INTPA - Directorate-General for International Partnerships); ECHO - European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); 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: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND FUNDERS

Projects underway		Funding in EUR millions	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Afghanistan	23	8.49	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP		335,000
Bangladesh	7	1.20	AA, BMZ		125,000
India	28	4.24	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other		1,125,000
Iraq	10	11.91	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, WFP		40,000
Yemen	2	1.02			10,000
Cambodia	10	0.91	BMZ		30,000
Lebanon	3	0.95	BMZ		25,000
Myanmar	18	3.29	AA, BMZ, UN, other		90,000
Nepal	13	2.45	BMZ, WFP, other		470,000
North Korea	6	0.44	AA, EC (DEVCO)		15,000
Pakistan	17	3.98	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO)		700,000
Syria/Turkey	19	14.37	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, UN		1,255,000
Tajikistan	10	2.74	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, other		185,000
Total for Asia	166	55.99			4,405,000

SOUTH AMERICA / CARIBBEAN: OVERVIEW OF ALL PROJECTS, FINANCIAL RESOURCES, AND FUNDERS

Bolivia, Peru	3	0.34	BMZ		2,000
Haiti	7	4.64	BMU, BMZ, other		60,000
Total for South America / the Caribbean	10	4.98			62,000

TRANSREGIONAL PROJECTS

	45	5.84	AA, BMEL, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, WFP, other	Policy work, advocacy, innovation, comprehensive quality assurance of projects' substantive delivery and financial management (with project monitoring undertaken by the head office)	
Overseas project funding	539	246.14			14,257,000

GERMANY

	9	0.56		Domestic projects raise awareness of hunger and poverty and promote active engagement for achieving a world without hunger.	
Total project funding in Germany and overseas	548	246.70			14,257,000

LONG-TERM SUPPORT, EVEN IN HARD TIMES



Uncertainty cast a dark shadow over 2020, with the global COVID-19 pandemic transforming the routines of everyday life for many people. In the following interview, Christian Monning—one of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s managing directors alongside Mathias Mogge—and Marc Herbeck, the foundation’s deputy managing director and head of bequests and endowments, discuss various topics including the pandemic’s implications for the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

How did the COVID-19 pandemic affect Welthungerhilfe’s work in 2020?

Marc Herbeck: Just like Welthungerhilfe e. V., the Welthungerhilfe Foundation enjoyed a high level of solidarity and support. Many benefactors are conscious of the fact that the crisis is placing most people in African and Asian countries under even greater threat from hunger and poverty than before. The Welthungerhilfe Foundation helps

people improve their circumstances sustainably and for the long term. Given current conditions, this is more important than ever.

To what extent has the Welthungerhilfe Foundation noticed people in Germany showing solidarity with people in Africa and Asia?

Christian Monning: 2020 was the most financially successful year in the foundation’s history. Its capital resources, including reserves, increased by a total of EUR 7.2 million, to EUR 55.9 million. This includes EUR 2.6 million in bequests. Those still living also granted the foundation EUR 4.1 million in endowments, for example through unrestricted endowment contributions or by establishing issue-specific endowment funds. We are increasingly seeing people passing on some of their inheritance to the foundation in order to make long-term improvements to the lives of people in our project countries. As in 2019, interest rates remain low. In spite of everything, the Welthungerhilfe Foundation was able to support project activities by transferring EUR 662,095.79 from its revenues and donations to Welthungerhilfe e. V. in 2020. Even when interest rates are low, a big impact can be made on the ground, year after year.

Who are the Welthungerhilfe Foundation's supporters?

Marc Herbeck: Many of our supporters fund Welthungerhilfe's work with both direct donations and endowments to the foundation. On the one hand, they provide direct assistance through their donations, for example during emergencies; on the other, they ensure that the situations facing affected people in our project countries improve sustainably and for the long term, year after year, through contributions to existing endowments or through their own endowment funds. Regardless of how they choose to support Welthungerhilfe, we are grateful for the great trust that our benefactors show in Welthungerhilfe through their support.

What kind of endowment is most commonly chosen and offers the greatest utility to benefactors?

Christian Monning: Supporting our work through an endowment fund offers our benefactors numerous benefits. For one, they can freely choose the name and purpose of their endowment funds, meaning that these long-term engagement opportunities function like mini foundations of their own. For another, it is much simpler to establish and manage an endowment fund than a charitable trust or an independent foundation. In addition, it saves on the expense and effort involved in setting up and managing foundation staff and committees. In 2020, five endowment funds were established under the umbrella of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, bringing the total number of endowment funds managed by the Welthungerhilfe Foundation to 101.

How did bequests fare in 2020?

Marc Herbeck: In 2020, 83 people included Welthungerhilfe in their wills, supporting our work in a very personal way. A total of EUR 7.4 million was left or bequeathed to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation or to Welthungerhilfe e. V. Unlike in previous years, health regulations in 2020 meant we were unable to conduct in-person seminars for our supporters on good reasons to make a will. Instead, we held our first four digital events in conjunction with Haus des Stiftens, a social enterprise that supports foundations. Through the expertise and good organization of Haus des Stiftens, participants were easily able to follow the lawyers' presentations and ask questions about the making of wills.

Casting your eye over 2021, what plans do you have?

Marc Herbeck: We are currently expanding our online offerings. Eight digital estate-planning seminars are planned for 2021, and we will also provide additional information to anyone who is interested, for example through online tutorials on inheritance law that will be available on our website at www.welthungerhilfe.org/get-involved/philanthropy-and-partnerships/your-legacy. In addition, we



recently started offering our supporters a consultation voucher if they want to include Welthungerhilfe in their wills. This voucher is good for a free and independent legal consultation by experienced lawyers from a German law office, Stiftungszentrum.law Rechtsanwalts-gesellschaft mbH. Of course, we ourselves will continue to be there for new and existing supporters to talk to. ■

Learn more
www.welthungerhilfe.org/endowments-for-a-good-cause

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

as of December 31, 2020

ASSETS	2020-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Tangible assets	5,349,626.07	5,497,965.56
II. Financial assets	59,795,505.52	50,533,119.08
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Other assets	125,597.12	154,103.53
II. Liquid assets	1,832,918.75	3,488,145.38
C. ACCRUED INCOME	0.00	131.06
	67,103,647.46	59,673,464.61
Assets of dependent foundations	7,992,769.03	7,834,041.54
LIABILITIES	2020-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. EQUITY CAPITAL		
I. Foundation capital	48,086,658.80	41,362,093.09
II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve	5,838,000.00	5,503,000.00
II. 2. Restructuring reserve	2,020,753.98	1,925,220.60
D. PROVISIONS	193,367.90	18,596.00
C. LIABILITIES	10,964,866.78	10,864,554.92
	67,103,647.46	59,673,464.61
Equity of dependent foundations	7,992,769.03	7,834,041.54

2020 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, if subject to wear and tear, less 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. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term via deferred income. These items are disclosed under interest payments. 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 management decision on November 28, 2013; the 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 59.1 million (EUR 48.3 million), fixed-interest securities of EUR 0.0 million (EUR 1.5 million), and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.7 million). On the balance sheet date, the net sum from hidden reserves and hidden liabilities amounted to EUR 3.9 million (EUR 3.0 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 0.0 million).

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 balances and cash balances are shown here.

Liabilities

FOUNDATION CAPITAL

The increase in the Welthungerhilfe Foundation's capital of EUR 6.7 million (EUR 2.8 million) stems from endowment contributions. Assets pertaining to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation's capital comprise tangible fixed assets of EUR 5.3 million (EUR 5.5 million) and the majority of fixed-asset securities at EUR 59.1 million (EUR 49.8 million).

REVENUE RESERVES

Reserves are established from asset management revenue in accordance with the provisions of § 62 AO (German Revenue Code).

RESTRUCTURING

During the business year, revenue from restructuring was allocated to the restructuring reserve, in the amount of EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.0 million).

STATUTORY LIABILITIES TO DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V.

This item refers to the transfer of surpluses and losses in 2020.

DONOR LOANS

This includes 188 (186) loans from donors.

OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities primarily comprise tax liabilities of EUR 7 thousand (EUR 3 thousand) and social security liabilities of EUR 2 thousand (EUR 2 thousand). As in the previous year, all liabilities have a residual term 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 the asset management contract concluded on February 10, 2009.

DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

A total of 25 (26) charitable trusts were being managed as of the balance sheet date.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation's executive management 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; Amadou Diallo; Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter; Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck (until November 26, 2020); Dr. Annette Niederfranke (as of November 26, 2020); Rita Lanius-Heck (until November 26, 2020); and Carl-Albrecht Bartmer (as of November 26, 2020).

PERSONNEL

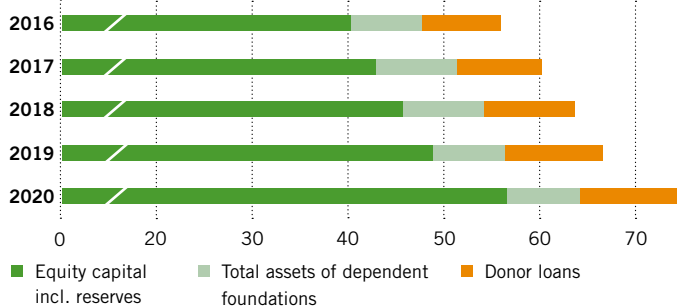
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation employed an average of five employees and one trainee.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT

In 2020, the following persons were appointed as managing directors: Mathias Mogge, Christian Monning, and Marc Herbeck (deputy).

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2016

(in EUR millions)



Of note is the growth of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation's capital, including reserves, from EUR 40.2 million in 2016 to EUR 55.9 million by the end of 2020. This figure includes all endowment contributions from living donors and all bequests. Charitable trusts also experienced steady growth between 2016 and 2020. The establishment of new dependent foundations and the expansion of existing ones between 2016 and 2020 accounted for an increase in capital from EUR 7.4 million to EUR 8.0 million. Loans from donors amounted to EUR 10.3 million, virtually unchanged from the previous year.

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

	2020 EUR	Previous year EUR
Total income	1,747,767.41	1,512,542.07
Total expenditure	-655,138.24	-635,219.17
Income from ordinary business operations	1,092,629.17	877,322.90
Appreciation/depreciation of financial assets	0.00	-72,057.57
Revenue before profit and loss	1,092,629.17	805,265.33
Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes	-662,095.79	-476,469.33
Revenue before changes to reserves	430,533.38	328,796.00
Changes to reserves	-430,533.38	-328,796.00
Net income for the year	0.00	0.00

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. received EUR 662,095.79 (EUR 476,469.33) to support its work.

LOCAL AND GLOBAL NETWORKS

Welthungerhilfe is part of key national and international networks. If we are still to achieve 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 collaborate with other actors from the fields of government and science as well as from the private sector.

HIGH EFFICIENCY

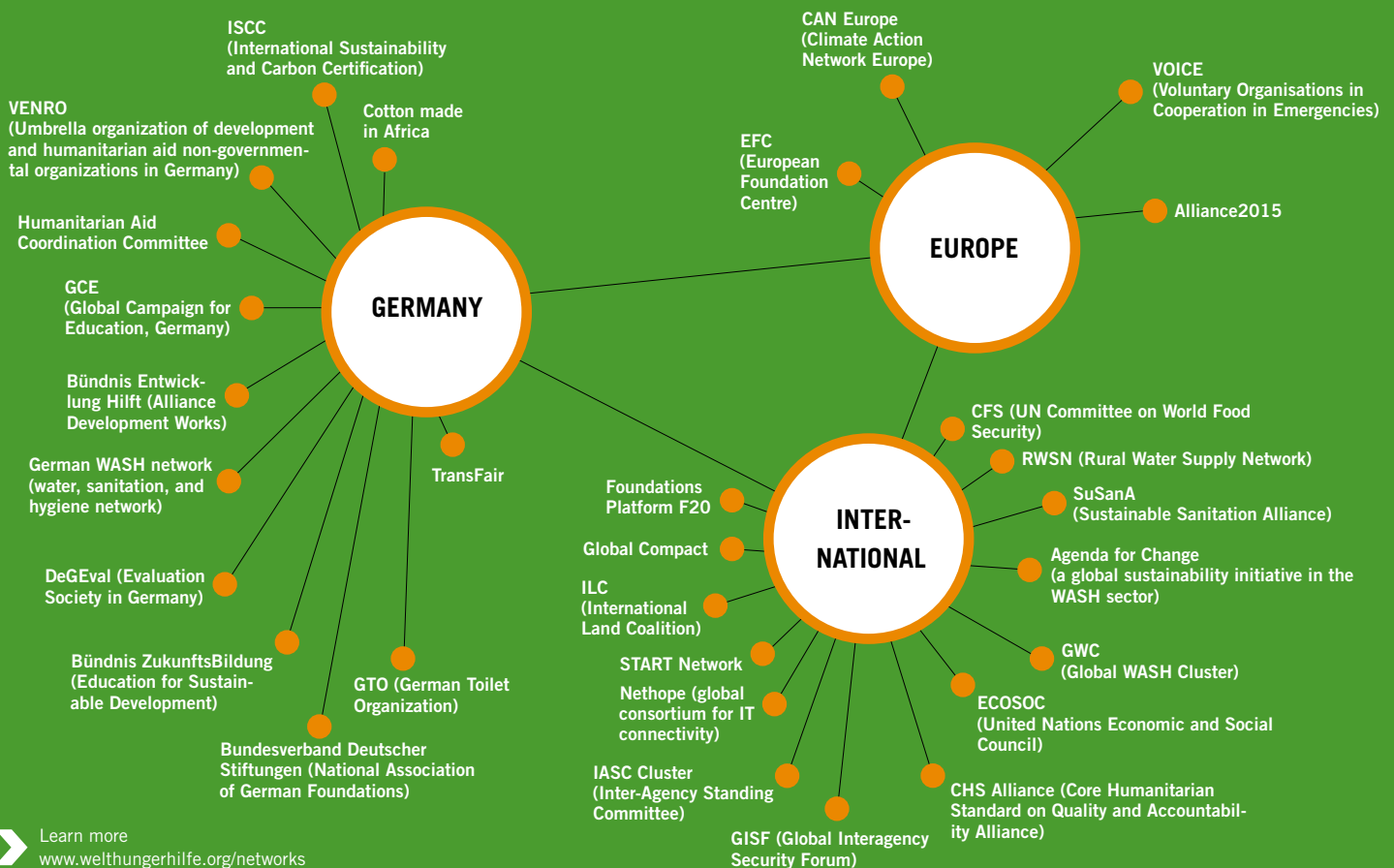
In crisis situations, it is important to quickly identify what supplies are required and find the actor best placed to implement the response in order to provide efficient, well-coordinated, and needs-based aid. Welthungerhilfe is therefore engaged in humanitarian coordination committees at both national and international levels. For example, UN clusters help coordinate the deployment of organizations responding to a disaster with the relevant national government, UN bodies, and non-governmental organizations. This enables both donated and public funds to be used efficiently. Membership in the CHS Alliance entails a commitment to observing the Core Humanitarian Standard as the fundamental standard of accountability (see also pp. 26–27).

A STRONG VOICE

With its wealth of expertise, Welthungerhilfe is a sought-after member of committees and networks. At the same time, it benefits from its exchanges with other actors in humanitarian aid and development cooperation as well as in political lobbying and advocacy work. For example, Welthungerhilfe works on international food policy as part of the Committee on World Food Security in Rome, is a member of the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and cooperates with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). It is also represented on the boards of the Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE) and the Umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organizations in Germany (VENRO). Furthermore, Welthungerhilfe works with the Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee of the German Federal Foreign Office.

RELIABLE PARTNERS

Welthungerhilfe works together with other non-governmental organizations to achieve development aid objectives and collect donations. It is a member of the German alliance Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 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, it is a member of Alliance2015, along with seven other European organizations. Alliance2015 works at the EU level to fight poverty and to promote food security. Its members also cooperate on issues of preparedness and response to emergencies at the national level 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.



DRIVEN BY SOLIDARITY

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is only now becoming fully apparent in rising rates of hunger and poverty. In addition, the effects of climate change are increasingly making themselves felt. Welthungerhilfe is doing everything it can to fight hunger and poverty through its programs and political activities. People have shown great solidarity during the coronavirus crisis. This inspires and encourages us.

OUR PROGRAM ACTIVITY Rising rates of hunger caused by the COVID-19 pandemic have had a significant impact on people living in politically and economically devastated regions, such as in Afghanistan, Yemen, or Syria, where prospects for living in peace and security currently seem negligible. Climate change is also having an impact, for example in south-eastern Africa, where it is leading to longer and more intense droughts, massive flooding, plagues of locusts, and more violent storms. The effects of climate change can only be overcome with suitable adaptation strategies, which also open up new opportunities for the future.

With its new four-year strategy, Welthungerhilfe is shifting the focus of its work even farther toward securing sustainable and healthy nutrition and fighting the root causes of hunger. This includes giving people access to markets, safe water, and income streams as well as improving their prospects through training and education. Our programs will work to address the effects of climate change even more intensively and develop new ways and means for adapting livelihoods. Welthungerhilfe's global presence

through its own employees and a tight-knit network of local partner organizations enables us to implement programs and monitor them closely in a professional manner, even from a distance.

The largely virtual approach necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic confirmed that we are on the right track in our approach to digitalization. We are further intensifying our digitalization efforts in 2021. Digital methods of connecting people throughout the world promote better access to knowledge, mutual learning, and greater participation by civil-society partners. This gives rise to new perspectives and innovations.

Our strategic objective is to achieve zero hunger on a healthy planet for everyone, especially the most disadvantaged people. We know that this is achievable because we have seen how people show solidarity and give each other strength during the current coronavirus crisis.

OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES The new four-year strategy also lays out the basis for Welthungerhilfe's political activities. Welthungerhilfe advocates for the poor and hungry, who often have no voice in political discussions. It influences development policy in Germany and Europe as part of Alliance2015, a civil-society network. Welthungerhilfe is also represented in networks and forums at the international level, for example in the United Nations' Committee on World Food Security.

Welthungerhilfe's guidepost is the internationally recognized human right to food; in other words, the right of every single person in the world not to have to go hungry. All governments have a responsibility in this regard, both in the Global North and in the Global South.

Welthungerhilfe is paying close attention to the German federal elections in September 2021. In the run-up to these elections, Welthungerhilfe is hosting forums for dialog to share its assessments and policy recommendations with the political parties so that they can incorporate them into their platforms and ultimately into any coalition agreement.

“Solidarity encourages us and helps us through these difficult times.”

Bettina Iseli, Director Programs

Another point of focus is the United Nations' upcoming Food Systems Summit, which UN Secretary General António Guterres will lead in the fall of 2021. The summit is organized around five action tracks; Welthungerhilfe is involved in the fifth one, which focuses on increasing people's resilience to stress and shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the climate crisis.

Welthungerhilfe is undertaking large-scale advocacy programs in the Global South. As part of the Land for Life program, for example, a large conference is being held this year in Liberia to formulate a new law on land rights. The 1Planet4All campaign aims to mobilize young people to help mitigate the climate crisis. Following the successful launch of the Climate Escape Game, a tour with a large mobile exhibition is planned this year as well.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

The COVID-19 pandemic: No negative impacts on revenues from donations were apparent in the first quarter of 2021. Because social distancing requirements in Germany and travel restrictions have been in place for some time, it is impossible to predict how this will affect people's willingness to make donations over the course of the year.

General project risks: High levels of program funding in recent years increases our exposure to operational risks, especially since we often work under very difficult baseline conditions. We are countering these risks by emphasizing quality assurance during program planning and implementation phases and by accruing sufficient reserves.

Security: In 2020, Welthungerhilfe encountered 35 serious incidents. Our employees prepare for difficult situations by taking part in relevant and realistic safety training, with supplementary online courses ensuring that they remain security conscious.

Compliance: The main priorities of the Compliance department remain, firstly, to establish and expand an organization-wide compliance management system and, secondly, to oversee matters of corporate compliance. The primary areas covered by corporate compliance at Welthungerhilfe are: preventing fraud and corruption, managing conflicts of interest, fighting terrorism, maintaining general information security (beyond IT security), ensuring data protection, and safeguarding children and adults (especially by offering protection from sexual violence and child abuse). When consolidating and expanding existing compliance-management processes, general risk management is supplemented by a focus on the prevention, detection, and correction of compliance violations, including through a system for managing improvements.

Digitalization: The digital revolution is unleashing a fundamental change on the world. Like a magnifying glass, the COVID-19 pandemic brought into focus the speed at which modern technologies are altering processes, requirements, and the issues we face. This also applies to projects in the field of development cooperation (see pp. 28–29), where improved data collection and increased capacity for analysis offer great potential to further enhance the impact of our activities. ■

MEDIUM-TERM BUSINESS PLAN

	2020 Actual (EUR m)	2021 Planned (EUR m)	2022 Planned (EUR m)	2023 Planned (EUR m)
Donations, bequests, fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation	70.2	58.9	61.8	65.0
Institutional grants	213.2	210.0	214.1	218.3
Interest and misc. other	2.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Total income	285.4	272.0	279.0	286.4
Overseas project funding	246.1	243.4	246.7	253.2
Project funding in Germany*	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9
Personnel expenditure in Germany*	15.5	16.8	17.1	17.5
Depreciation	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
Material expenditure	3.8	4.5	4.6	4.7
Marketing	6.5	8.3	8.5	8.6
Depreciation of financial assets	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total expenditure	274.0	274.9	279.0	286.4
Revenue before changes to reserves	11.4	-2.9	0.0	0.0

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



THANK YOU!

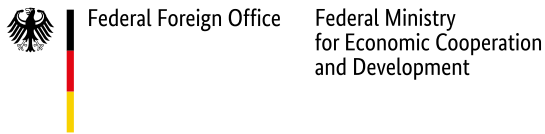
We would like to thank you for supporting us through this difficult year. Our work in 2020 would not have been possible without your personal commitment, your time and money, and your loyalty and creativity.

We are grateful to all our private donors and supporters, cooperating foundations, corporate allies, and the groups and initiatives that conducted—often virtual—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—German, foreign, and international—that made our work possible. They often entrust us with large grants and great tasks, thereby showing the confidence they place in our work.

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

The largest institutional donors in 2020 were (see also p. 42):



European Union
Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



European Union



UN agencies



276,782

PRIVATE DONORS

who, in 2020, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty.

2,739

PRIVATE SPONSORS

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

89

CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS

that helped us implement joint projects.

739

ACTIVE SUPPORTERS

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

56,882

PEOPLE DIGITAL EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

who supported us primarily through

362

BUSINESSES

that gave us particularly generous support.

83

BENEFACTORS

who included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest.

33

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

that supported our work, often through large grants.

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: Agentur Neun GmbH, Altruja GmbH, AZ Fundraising Services, Deutsche Post, DNSi GmbH, DTV Germany, i-gelb GmbH, Micropayment GmbH, MMD Me-Sch Media Direct GmbH, njoy Online Marketing, panadress marketing intelligence GmbH, Podstars by OMR, Posterscope, Shapefruit AG, sia media, Studio Dumbar, Studio GOOD, Talk2Move, Teledialog, Trebbau direct media GmbH, and Zum Goldenen Hirschen. Our publicity work includes campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, our social media presence, letters to donors, online marketing, information booths, billboards, and advertisements in print and on TV. We also make phone calls to thank our donors personally and gather feedback. Contracts with our service providers never offer purely performance-based remuneration.

EFFECTIVENESS, INTEGRITY, AND EFFICIENCY All our measures aim to combine effectiveness, integrity, and cost efficiency. In some cases, print, TV, and billboard advertisements are offered to us free of charge or at a significant charity discount. We adhere to the high ethical standards set by DZI, the German Central Institute for Social Issues, and VENRO, the Umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organizations. 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, eismann Tiefkühl-Heimservice GmbH, Fibur, Fromi, Goldeimer, Happy Brush, Innonature, Living Waters, Löwenanteil, Madeleine Mode, Mestemacher, OBC Europe, Purefood, Rubycup, share, sia media, Sirplus, and Yamo. We regularly and transparently report our advertising costs, for example in this annual report or on our website, and we are proud to have received the PwC Transparency Award on multiple occasions. ■

Learn more
www.venro.org/english/venro-codes/
www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs_Spendenberatung/SpS-Leitlinien.pdf (in German)

... AND THIS IS HOW WE USE THEM

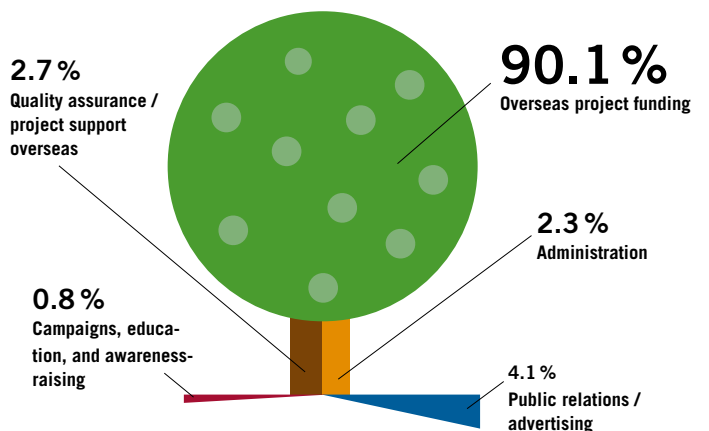
WE BOOST YOUR DONATIONS...

Your donations give us the leverage necessary to apply for further funds from public grant providers—such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Foreign Office (AA), the European Union (EU), and the United Nations (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.



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

... AND USE THEM RESPONSIBLY.*



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

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 and long-term development cooperation projects with local partners, we provide help from a single source. With our 539 international projects, we were able to support 14.3 million people in 35 countries in 2020.

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 reinforce structures 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 provide the foundations for our work. Their donations allow Welthungerhilfe to receive additional funds from public donors such as the German federal government, the European Union, and the United Nations. In 2020, revenue from private donors came to EUR 69.6 million, and grants from public donors totaled EUR 213.2 million.

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

 Visit us on Facebook:
www.facebook.com/Welthungerhilfe

 Visit us on Twitter:
www.twitter.com/Welthungerhilfe

 Visit us on Instagram:
www.instagram.com/welthungerhilfe



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

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

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1, 53173 Bonn, Germany, Tel. +49 (0)228 2288-0, www.welthungerhilfe.org