3,246 employees from 91 nations worked in 37 countries in 2022 and 266 national partner organizations cooperated with us on 603 overseas projects with EUR 287.4 million in funding, allowing us to support 18.8 million people, with 1 goal: to achieve zero hunger.
Meryem’s village in South Sudan was raided by armed groups. Fearing further attacks, she took her children and fled to the north of the country. The 30-year-old now lives on the outskirts of a camp for internally displaced people near the South Sudanese city of Bentiu. Memories of atrocities still haunt her, but now that she has a vegetable garden, Meryem can grow the food she needs to properly feed her family.

War and armed conflicts are often key drivers of hunger. This is certainly the case in South Sudan, where any peace is still fragile to this day. Local conflicts frequently arise around scarce resources like land and water, and this has a huge impact on the country’s stability. In 2022, for example, violent conflicts once again prevented many small-scale farming families from working on their fields. The Russian attack on Ukraine also led to an additional hike in global food prices, further intensifying hunger in South Sudan.

To reduce dependence on food imports over the long term, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is supporting small-scale farming families in many countries with projects that promote local food production and subsistence farming. For instance, Meryem received seeds and agricultural equipment. Savings and credit groups enable people in South Sudan to help themselves as well. Members pool their savings and can apply to the group for credit; loans are granted or denied after internal discussions conducted in accordance with the group’s rules. If they are granted credit, members use it to invest in their small businesses. Once they have repaid the loan, they continue to deposit savings.

Meryem’s daughter Ayen attends school in Bentiu. Students at her school receive a hot meal every day, through Welthungerhilfe’s support. This offering of meals significantly increased enrollment rates, and the creation of school gardens made a big difference too, as the students and teachers who work in the gardens take the agricultural expertise they acquire back home with them to their villages. This, in turn, motivates other families to plant their own gardens so that they can also provide for themselves (see pp. 16–17 for more details).

The names of the mother and daughter (see title, p. 4, and p. 5) have been changed for their safety.
2022 was a difficult year. A variety of crises, including armed conflicts, high food prices, and the effects of climate change, drove more and more people into hunger. Marlehn Thieme, the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe (WHH), and Mathias Mogge, its secretary general, discuss Welthungerhilfe’s activities.
2022 could go down in history as a year of disasters. How was the year for Welthungerhilfe (WHH)?

**Marlehn Thieme:** The various crises did, in fact, have a major impact on our work. The war in Ukraine caused a steep rise in food prices, creating significant nutrition problems for millions of families in Asia, southern Africa, and the Arab world. Due to staple foods becoming unaffordable, hunger is now gaining ground worldwide. The situation has dramatically worsened in the Horn of Africa, where more than 36 million people are enduring the worst drought there in four decades. Hunger crises can turn into disasters.

**Mathias Mogge:** We can see how the capacity of civil society to take action is shrinking. To successfully eradicate hunger, civil society in affected countries must be able to monitor their governments and demand improvements. In Afghanistan, the ban on employing Afghan women has marginalized an entire demographic and, in many cases, cut people off from help entirely. In India, the government is casting doubt on the scientific calculations that determine our Global Hunger Index. In Mali and Burkina Faso, the security situation is getting worse every day, making it increasingly difficult for employees of aid organizations to do their jobs.

In light of all this, will it still be possible to achieve the goal of ending hunger by 2030?

**Marlehn Thieme:** We still need this goal to provide an impetus for change, even if the climate crisis and escalating armed conflicts have dealt us a major setback. The goal of zero hunger remains feasible. However, taking the necessary steps to eradicate hunger will require unity and a strong political will. One important step would be to secure sufficient funding to put effective and sustainable plans in place; another is peace. Wars and conflicts must be resolved, and we also need fundamental reforms to make a fair and sustainable food system attainable.

Have there been any successes at all?

**Mathias Mogge:** Together, we offer a beacon of hope. In the midst of multiple crises, we are working side by side with our partners and local people to create opportunities for them to live self-determined lives. On the one hand, this involves rapidly delivering emergency aid, as we did after the floods in Pakistan and following the earthquake in Syria and Türkiye, for example. On the other hand, we are working with people in need to develop new sources of income that can provide them with stable livelihoods and thereby improve the nutrition situation. We devise solutions that enable societies to better prepare for and adapt to future crises. There are many personal stories that illustrate this in the annual report.

Has Welthungerhilfe (WHH) been able to find the partners they need to achieve this?

**Marlehn Thieme:** In 2022, we worked with 266 national aid organizations. They are our most important on-site partners. We have also joined a number of strong alliances so that we do not have to face these challenges alone. In a European context, Alliance2015 offers a good foundation for implementing and coordinating aid measures, for example in Ukraine. In Afghanistan, we are able to present a common front in our dealings with Afghan authorities, through the Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief & Development (ACBAR). In Germany, we are acting in concert with VENRO, the umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid organizations in Germany, in order to continue exerting pressure on the German government to honor its international obligations. We also make sure that German federal budget negotiations do not lose sight of the needs of people experiencing food insecurity.

It seems like the war in Ukraine and concerns about inflation have pushed the issue of climate change into the background.

**Mathias Mogge:** We experience the effects of climate change in our work every day. Building resilience to cope with the effects of climate change is therefore one of our central goals. With our partners in project countries, we are developing systems for land use planning that have been refined to, for example, protect forests while also making it possible for people to earn an income. However, reducing our own CO₂ emissions is also important. To this end, we are limiting our global travel and optimizing the usage of our vehicles; in addition, we are currently investigating further measures, like using solar power in the countries where we work.

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2022. What lessons from the past are you taking with you into the future?

**Marlehn Thieme:** Large amounts of gratitude, confidence, and encouragement. Our donors give us superb support, and we feel an obligation to live up to the trust we have been given by our institutional donors. We are confident that, working together with our staff in Germany and overseas as well as with our reliable national partners, we shall continue to provide opportunities for people to live self-determined lives free of hunger. As the German federal president said on the occasion of Welthungerhilfe's 60th anniversary, combating hunger is a question of justice.

**Mathias Mogge:** And we draw courage from our day-to-day work with the people in the Global South who never give up. They show great courage and self-confidence, as they seek out solutions and then implement them alongside us. This process frequently results in the development of innovative approaches and solutions that are adapted to local contexts and that embrace new digital opportunities. ●
CATASTROPHIC FLOODING IN PAKISTAN
Catastrophic flooding in Pakistan destroyed the livelihoods of more than 33 million people between June and October 2022. Over 1,700 men, women, and children lost their lives, more than 1.1 million livestock animals drowned, and water and mudslides destroyed 2.3 million houses. Together with experienced national partners, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) provided food, drinking water, and materials for emergency shelters. Over the last few years, in the district of Rajanpur, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) had already been supporting disaster risk reduction measures at the municipal level. Those activities included the founding of Union Council Disaster Management Committees (UCDMCs). During these floods, UCDMC members conducted rescue efforts, which protected a large number of people from coming to worse harm.

EDUCATION FOR THE FUTURE
So far, 16,530 young people in eleven countries, including Kenya, have received the opportunity to acquire professional skills through the Skill Up! program and earn an independent income after completing their education. In 2022, we expanded the program to Mali, Burundi, and the Central African Republic. Not only does the training equip people to enter agricultural and technical professions, it also tackles issues like peace building, digital skills, and support for young entrepreneurs. Based on an initiative by Gudrun Bauer, Bauer Charity gGmbH worked with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to create Skill Up!, a transnational vocational education program, in 2015.

DROUGHT IN THE HORN OF AFRICA
In 2022, more than 36 million people in the Horn of Africa endured one of the worst droughts in 40 years, which continues to threaten the lives of people living in northern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and much of Somalia. The soil is much too dry, the harvests far too meager, and the pantries all too bare. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has been supporting the most vulnerable families, especially with getting access to food and water. Many herding families have lost their livestock. Among them is Napetet Lodcho Lojore in Kenya. Since her donkey starved to death, the 68-year-old is forced to carry the wooden pack frame herself on the way to a refugee camp in Kakuma.
CLIMATE PROTECTION AND FOOD SECURITY

At the 27th UN Climate Change Conference (COP27), held in the Egyptian city of Sharm El-Sheikh in November 2022, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) called for the issue of food security to be placed at the very top of the climate policy agenda, pointing out how food security and climate protection are so closely intertwined. We also campaigned for more international cooperation and for practical steps to be taken toward climate protection, to adapt to the effects of climate change, and to ensure such efforts are properly funded. In addition, we believe that the many promising African initiatives for climate change adaptation and for climate-friendly energy ought to be given stronger support.

PROACTIVE APPROACHES

With the effects of climate change having an increasing impact on agriculture in Madagascar, it is difficult for many families to survive on their incomes, much less bring in a surplus to provide for the future. This is the situation Sandrine Rahainonirina finds herself in too. Despite working hard, the single mother can only barely feed her children, so she does not earn nearly enough to weather a crisis. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) takes a proactive approach. 1,500 drought-stricken families now receive a monthly cash transfer to keep them going; this allowed Sandrine, who took part in the project, to pay the school fees for her twin daughters in 2022.

LEAVING COVID BEHIND

Sagesse Kalindera lives in the Congolese province of North Kivu, near the border with Rwanda. When the COVID-19 pandemic broke out, the border was closed and trade between the two countries dried up. Many people who made their living from trading activities lost their incomes. Support through cash transfers for food purchases helped Sagesse survive the pandemic. Now she has enough customers coming to her small sewing workshop again and is happy that she did not have to give up her business. She is one of many young people who used their energy and initiative to get through the crisis.
Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 11,498 international projects to the tune of around EUR 4.75 billion.

In 2022 alone, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) supported about 18.8 million people through its 603 overseas projects in 37 countries. Thanks to our national partners, we were able to deliver immediate assistance in acute emergencies as well as to set up long-term programs specifically tailored to each region. Many people have seen their harvests and incomes increase and now, with better nutrition and access to clean drinking water, they get sick less often. Welthungerhilfe’s support improves the prospects for children’s physical and cognitive development—giving them greater scope for determining their own future directions.

**WORLDWIDE**

37 countries

18.8 million people supported

603 international projects
EUR 287.4 million in funding
266 national partner organizations

**SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

3 countries

0.1 million people supported

15 projects
EUR 7.9 million in funding
18 national partner organizations

**AFRICA**

17 countries

12.1 million people supported

366 projects
EUR 185.1 million in funding
139 national partner organizations

**ASIA**

14 countries

6.5 million people supported

168 projects
EUR 76.2 million in funding
107 national partner organizations
Weltungerhilfe (WHH)
project countries

Alliance2015 members’ project countries in which Weltungerhilfe (WHH) is not itself active

EUROPE
2 countries
0.1 million people supported

TRANSREGIONAL
Transregional projects focus primarily on innovation, policy making, and quality assurance.
8 projects
EUR 9.6 million in funding
2 national partner organizations

DOMESTIC PROJECTS (GERMANY)
Our domestic projects aim to inform people in Germany about hunger and poverty and to promote active engagement to achieve a world without hunger.
11 domestic projects
EUR 0.8 million in funding

8 projects
EUR 9.6 million in funding
2 national partner organizations

46 projects
EUR 8.6 million in funding
Armed conflicts, the climate crisis, and the COVID-19 pandemic led to enormous increases in prices, including for food, at the beginning of 2022. The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine made the situation worse, for example by interrupting exports of staple foods like grain, corn, or oilseeds from both Ukraine and Russia. As a result, hunger crises further intensified. The situation continues to be especially dire in the Horn of Africa, where people in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya are enduring the worst drought to hit the region in four decades. Up to 828 million people throughout the world are living in hunger; some 258 million of them are facing acute hunger—around 100 million more than in 2020.

This makes it all the more important to resolutely focus our combined activity on achieving the goal of “Zero Hunger by 2030,” set by the international community. We know that this will be very difficult to achieve because the trend is heading in the opposite direction. However, we are convinced that hunger is not a matter of inevitable fate but is rather, if treated as a priority at all levels, one of the world’s largest solvable problems.

Ending hunger is a question of political will. It requires stable investments that enable long-term programs for food security to be put in place alongside short-term assistance. Now is the time to set a course toward a sustainable and fair food system that prioritizes the right to food. A crucial factor is ensuring civil society in the countries affected can monitor government programs and make demands, for example by calling for improvements to social security programs and to policies addressing agriculture and nutrition. Only when local communities, with their grassroots knowledge and specific needs, are integrated in the decision-making process can sustainable solutions for ending hunger be found.

On the following pages, we present solutions that we pursued through our work in 2022. Where necessary, we provide humanitarian emergency aid, for example in Ukraine, where millions of refugees require essential supplies to survive (see pp. 18–19). It is our goal to help people develop and implement their own ideas so they can secure a future for themselves and for their children. To achieve this, we couple our emergency aid directly with long-term assistance, and we are working very closely with the people in need because they know best what they require and which solutions for improving the situation are most feasible. In civil war–torn South Sudan, income opportunities are being created to give people more options for how they can build their futures and to contribute to stability, security, and peace (see pp. 16–17). We also support social businesses so that they can gain a foothold and have an impact through their innovative approaches.

On pages 22 and 23, you can read about SPOUTS of Water in Uganda, which uses simple, cost-effective technology to filter water. Projects like this require us to take a long view, something that is fundamental to our work as a whole. One example is a climate forest project in Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba, where we will plant 1 million tree seedlings by 2027 in order to strengthen people’s resilience to the effects of climate change (see pp. 20–21). We aim to involve affected people in both the planning and implementation of all of our projects. One example is the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY approach (see pp. 14–15), in which participants change the food systems of entire villages by being active in civil society. This is important because ending hunger permanently requires us to address its structural causes as well. The people with whom we work take every opportunity to improve their future prospects, and we will continue to support them in this, alongside our partners and supporters.

**“We must act quickly and decisively, providing both short-term emergency aid and more money, as well as offering long-term investments in agriculture.”**

Mathias Mogge, Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Joyce Queeglay Pajibo is the executive director of the non-governmental organization Serving Humanity for Empowerment and Development (SHED) in Liberia.

As a civil society organization, we need to extend our focus beyond our own activities to take account of the entire context in which we operate. We live in a society with many stakeholders, and we want to ensure that everyone accepts some responsibility. Our involvement is needed to close a gap by urging the government to fulfill its mandate. We want to be a channel for structural change, building bridges and creating new routes to achieving accountability. A crucial issue is apportioning tasks properly. We need to assign each task to the most suitable stakeholder, whether this is an international or national organization or another civil society group. Local residents understand their local context better than outsiders and are often able to make a difference and get quick results with limited resources.

The jointly funded development work undertaken over the past 20 years is now contributing to the conservation of natural resources, especially in Andean communities like those in the region of Huánuco, while also reducing rural poverty and counteracting the negative effects of climate change. Many farming families have been able to switch to organic cultivation methods and to improve crop diversity, which have meant that healthier products are making their way to the market. At our urging, the government allows small-scale farming families to certify each other instead of having to pay for external verifications they can barely afford. We promote fair and resilient food systems. We will persevere because it is only by working together that forces from government and from civil society can achieve change.”

Javed Iqbal is the manager of programs at the Doaba Foundation in Pakistan.

Our organization works with rural communities that are vulnerable to natural disasters, aiming to make them more resilient and more independent. Our goals are to secure nutrition, strengthen livelihoods, reduce the risk of disasters, and contribute to inclusive development. We are active in networks and provide advice to relevant local authorities, placing our practical experience at their disposal for designing local plans. We have been partnering with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) since 2012; this has contributed to diversifying our food security program and enriching it with nutrition-sensitive approaches such as nutrition-oriented agriculture. We especially appreciate Welthungerhilfe’s approach to partnership working, which prioritizes mutual learning and close communication.”

STRENGTH THROUGH PARTNERSHIPS

Wherever possible, we collaborate with national partners to combine our forces, target our interventions, and integrate our projects with entrenched local systems in order to make the work we do more effective. Civil society organizations work towards change and lobby the government and other parties, advocating for the rights of people who otherwise have no voice. Here is what three of our partners have to say.

Gabriel Mejía Duclos is the executive director of Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (IDMA) in Peru.
This is a Welthungerhilfe (WHH) program that supports the hardest-hit villages in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal in addressing the complex causes of hunger by designing correspondingly multifaceted solutions. After three years of experience, which participants like Ram Paltiya Hazara, a Nepali smallholder, have deemed a success, we are now expanding this effective approach to four African countries.
**INITIAL SITUATION** Hunger and undernutrition are driven by many causes and interrelated factors. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) incorporated lessons and successful methods learned from nutrition projects all over the world to create the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program. It addresses the causes of chronic hunger and malnutrition at all levels, taking a broad, systemic approach that is anchored in the local community, cost-effective, and replicable in other regions.

**WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING** We launched the program together with our partner organizations in 2020, with support from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. It was implemented in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, where a total of more than 670 villages are now nutrition smart. Achieving this status requires close cooperation between many participants in the villages—farming families, local self-help groups, village committees, and authorities—working together to continually improve agriculture, health, and nutrition. The program promotes individual initiative, and trained volunteers facilitate the development of solutions by members of the community themselves. These are based on local people’s own analyses of the problems and opportunities facing their villages. Collaboration with local authorities ensures that families receive seeds, fertilizer, and tools while learning more about the relationship between agriculture, nutrition, hygiene, and natural resource management. To enjoy a healthy diet and extra income throughout the year, families also receive support with cultivating a balanced variety of produce in their domestic gardens. The program prioritizes families with young children. Maltreated children are treated in nutrition camps, which they attend together with their parents for 15 days. At the camps, families receive advice and training on nutrition and hygiene issues so that they can take better care of their children.

The villages have become centers of learning and knowledge that also bring benefits to neighboring communities. Families’ nutrition and their access to government services related to health and nutrition have significantly improved. All program activities aim to get villages operating as a cohesive system and to empower people there to improve their own living conditions.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** We are now expanding the program to village communities in Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Sierra Leone in order to increase its impact. This will begin by forging close communication and by transferring knowledge between partners in Africa and Asia. It is crucial to involve all stakeholders and to adapt activities to local circumstances.

Our program is increasingly attracting attention from governments, civil society, and development organizations, at both national and international levels. As the number of people and institutions participating grows, so do the skills available and the scope of action that can be taken. In the future, a global digital platform will make it easier for all stakeholders to work together and disseminate this approach even more widely.

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**EVERYONE IS WORKING TOGETHER** Deependra Chaudhari is the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY project coordinator in Nepal.

“In India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, each village is legally entitled to establish its own community development plan. Everyone can participate in this process. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is encouraging and training people in the community to actively participate in planning and to assert, as firmly as necessary, their right to be heard. In Nepal, the(180,936),(385,999)
People in South Sudan have been hit by ongoing conflicts, high food prices, and climate extremes. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is providing humanitarian assistance and working together with communities to create long-term opportunities for the people living there. Food security and income-earning opportunities build resilience and stability while fostering social cohesion and peace. One of the people benefiting from this program is a small-scale farmer, Safiya Majok (name changed).
INITIAL SITUATION Around 2.2 million people in South Sudan are living as refugees, and 8.9 million people depend on humanitarian assistance. The nutrition situation facing more than 62 percent of the population is critical (see Humanitarian Response Plan 2022). Conditions are especially tense in the northern part of the country, where armed conflicts have destroyed social infrastructure, including schools and markets. In late 2021, the worst flooding in 60 years hit the region. Many of the people affected lost their homes and fled to other parts of the country. Agricultural production fell from an already low base, and a serious nutrition crisis followed, with at least 20 percent of households suffering from the effects of having experienced critical levels of undernourishment.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In all the regions where Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works, we aim to enable people to quickly overcome emergencies and to strengthen their resilience to future crises. In the South Sudanese states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity State, and Eastern Equatoria, we are supporting returnees and displaced families by distributing cash, food, and other aid supplies like cooking utensils. In addition, we are improving sanitation by distributing hygiene and menstruation sets, providing information about hygiene, and establishing or repairing sanitation facilities.

The communities themselves are also contributing to sustainable development and peace building. For example, small-scale farmers and displaced people are working to rebuild schools, roads, farmland, and markets, in return for cash payments. This enables them to purchase additional food, tools, and seeds for their own farms, which means they can provide better support for their families. People can also join a savings and credit group. After working and saving for several months, the members, many of whom are women, can be approved for individual loans to invest in their small businesses; after repaying the loans, they continue to deposit savings. This is a method by which we empower women, whose income-earning opportunities are often limited by traditional norms. We work together with experienced partner organizations, community representatives, and district authorities. A combination of sustainable production and community-based reconstruction can make it possible for people to carve out their own paths in life.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE In 2023, we will continue to provide both emergency and transitional assistance in order to ensure the basic needs of the people affected by climate change and conflicts are met. Achieving food security for vulnerable subsets of the population remains the primary objective. We will strengthen climate resilience by continuing to support sustainable food systems and alternative income-earning opportunities. In addition, we are integrating measures for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change into our programs. Finally, we continue to promote menstruation hygiene and gender equality.
SURVIVING IN TIMES OF WAR

The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine is causing untold suffering. In close cooperation with our Alliance 2015 partners, we are providing the most targeted support possible to people in different parts of the country, backed by national partner organizations with many years of experience.
INITIAL SITUATION In the first year of the war, more than 8,000 civilians were killed, more than eight million people, mostly women and children, fled to other European countries, and another 7.1 million people were displaced within Ukraine. Before the invasion, nearly three million people in eastern Ukraine were already dependent on humanitarian assistance due to the ongoing conflict there; now, the basic infrastructure needed for survival is being torn away in other parts of the country as well. This is a humanitarian disaster causing untold suffering.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING Together with our long-term partners in the European network Alliance2015, we have been working since the early days of the war to ensure that support gets to where it is most needed as quickly as possible. In Ukraine and the neighboring Republic of Moldova, we are collaborating closely with ACTED (Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development), People in Need, and HELVETAS; some of these organizations have a long history of working in the region. Three Alliance2015 members—Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Concern Worldwide, and Cesvi (Cooperazione e Sviluppo)—formed a consortium, called Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU), which works as a team to coordinate how activities, the distribution of resources, and the division of responsibilities are planned and implemented. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is heading up this initiative. Through the consortium, and with additional national partners, we have delivered aid to tens of thousands of people in various regions in both eastern and western Ukraine. The assistance came in the form of food packages, hot meals, sleeping bags, medicines, cash aid, clothing, baby items, and hygiene supplies. For many people fleeing from war-torn regions, this is the only way they can meet their basic needs. In addition, we repaired sanitation facilities and provided reception centers for internally displaced people in western and central Ukraine with food, blankets, and furniture. Alongside refugees, the families hosting them also receive cash assistance. Experienced psychologists are available to provide psychological counseling to people via a national helpline number. In addition, parents are offered training in psychological first aid in order to support their children, and there are also mobile psychological teams on hand. With our partners, we were able to provide essential aid to a total of over 70,000 people in Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova in 2022. High prices for food, energy, and transportation continue to worsen people’s plight, and the work the aid teams are doing remains important, as many people will continue to require support for a long time to come.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE Together with national partners and Alliance2015 members, we are continually assessing how to expand our activities, so that as many people as possible in crisis regions are also able to meet their needs in the medium and long term. We are working together to build up the social and financial resilience of communities that have taken in especially high numbers of internally displaced people. For instance, we are creating access to sustainable income opportunities and supporting local authorities in developing systems to help new businesses and people looking for work.

PROCESSING THE UNIMAGINABLE Viktoria Dimchenko is a psychologist who has been working in Ternopil, in western Ukraine, as a member of the Welthungerhilfe (WHH) team since the summer of 2022.

“In Kherson, we lived under Russian occupation for months. During this time, I saw terrible things. People were shot dead in the streets, and we had to seek shelter in our basement over and over again. We held out for a long time, but eventually my son was not able to take it anymore. As each day passed, he became more and more anxious, and in the end he was hardly able to sleep. My son needed a different, more protected environment. Here in Ternopil, I can help people who had to flee like we did and who, in many cases, have experienced unimaginable horrors. War is now a reality in our country. We need to learn how to deal with it: we have no other choice.”
In a joint project, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), the tropical forest foundation OroVerde, national partners, and small-scale farming families are exploring ways to mitigate the effects of climate change. Project activities include reforestation, sustainable soil management, local capacity building, and grafting fruit trees. Nixon Gabriel is involved in the last of these activities.
INITIAL SITUATION The Caribbean is one of the most biodiverse regions in the world. Protecting its flora and fauna is vitally important, but hurricanes and droughts have been wreaking havoc on the islands. In addition, a lack of alternative sources of income opportunities coupled with conventional soil management practices are leading to deforestation, soil erosion, and the loss of biodiversity. All of these factors taken together are causing the already weak economy and degraded environment to deteriorate even further for the people living there.

WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING In Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and Cuba, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is working alongside national partners and the tropical forest foundation OroVerde—with financial support from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection—to find ways to adapt to the effects of climate change. The aim of this wide-ranging project is to reduce the vulnerability of people and nature to climate change while conserving biodiversity and ecosystems. The project is coordinated across the region by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) as part of its country program for Haiti. OroVerde is providing technical expertise in ecosystem-based adaptation, which our national partners draw on when they undertake on-the-ground activities in their countries. Representatives of local communities and small-scale farmers were included in the project’s planning and decision-making processes right from the start. To help mitigate the effects of climate change and secure people’s incomes, the project focuses on restoring forests, promoting environmentally friendly agriculture, protecting the soil, and cultivating crops that are suited to local conditions. Training is provided to raise awareness of these topics as well as to share knowledge of new agricultural approaches and teach techniques for practicing them. One example is agroforestry: a system of land use that combines trees or bushes with crops and/or livestock in a systemic way, creating synergies between plants, trees, and animals. In Haiti, this means expanding the tree population as larger plants offer shade to smaller ones, tree roots hold the soil together, and animals find more food in the resulting ecosystem. People can also earn an income from keeping bees and growing crops like cocoa or coffee. When it comes to water management, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works together with all stakeholders, taking an inclusive approach that includes knowledge sharing with residents and local decision-makers.

WHERE WE GO FROM HERE By 2027, 1,200 hectares of forest will have been rehabilitated or newly planted in Haiti alone. In the Dominican Republic, a combination of afforestation and reforestation will yield 3,500 hectares of forest, and another 510 hectares of forest are expected to be added on the island of Cuba. More than 1 million seedlings of deciduous, coniferous, and fruit trees are being planted, with the involvement of a total of 5,500 families. People in other regions are expected to learn from the experiences of project participants and to adopt ecosystem-based measures themselves, in order to increase their resilience to the effects of climate change. ●
SPREADING NEW IDEAS

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has been working with social businesses in Africa since 2017. One such business is SPOUTS of Water, which produces ceramic filters in Uganda using locally sourced clay. This helps provide people with clean drinking water, prevent illnesses, boost the local economy, and reduce CO₂ emissions. One of its staff members is Steven Okurut.
**INITIAL SITUATION** Welthungerhilfe (WHH) invests in social businesses to create jobs and to develop viable markets with the greatest possible reach and impact. This approach can be seen in action in Uganda, where more than half of the population drinks water from unsafe sources. Contaminated drinking water causes significant physical, economic, and social harm. Health effects include severe diarrhea, which is the second most common cause of death among children under five years of age. In addition, 44 percent of people in Uganda boil their water over an open fire, which uses a lot of wood, can be damaging to their lungs, and emits large quantities of CO₂.

**WHAT WELTHUNGERHILFE IS DOING** Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Viva con Agua, a long-time cooperation partner, have been working with the social business SPOUTS of Water since 2019. The business makes ceramic filters to fulfill its mission: to provide everyone in East Africa with safe drinking water. The filter’s design is based on a concept that is as old as it is efficient. First, clay is mixed with sawdust particles and formed into pots. When they are fired to high temperatures in the kiln, the sawdust gets burned off, leaving behind tiny pores in the clay. These pores allow water to drip down into a container below but do not let germs get through. A coating of silver nitrate adds a further layer that disinfects the water, making the filters 99.9 percent effective: the same level of effectiveness as boiling water. The cheapest model costs around EUR 25.

Since 2021, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Viva con Agua have each held a 15 percent stake in the company. Through various previous projects, the filters had already been made available to people in Uganda, especially in rural areas. That gave rise to the idea of us investing in the business together in order to make further expansion possible. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Viva con Agua now have a voice in its major decisions. Any profits are reinvested in pursuit of the company’s social objectives, which benefit both nature and society.

The effectiveness of the filters can be directly measured: Everywhere the filters are used, incidences of waterborne diseases have fallen. Since it was founded in 2014, SPOUTS of Water has sold 70,000 filters, providing 400,000 people with lasting access to safe drinking water. Over 500 employees currently have long-term employment contracts paying fair salaries. The environment benefits too; for instance, 99 percent of the company’s raw materials are locally sourced, saving on transportation and thereby reducing CO₂ emissions.

**WHERE WE GO FROM HERE** The greatest reduction in CO₂ emissions stems from the fact that water does not need to be boiled over an open flame anymore. SPOUTS of Water is able to provide rigorous calculations to back up these claims and is therefore entitled to issue CO₂ certificates. This provides additional revenue to the business, which is also expanding its product range to include more efficient cooking ovens that use less firewood, make it cheaper to prepare food, and reduce CO₂ emissions. It is also expanding its geographical range to encompass other countries in East Africa, including Rwanda.

*Key on p. 44*

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**INGENIOUS, HEALTHY, AND GOOD FOR EVERYONE**

Christopher Mungulen works on the production side of SPOUTS in Kampala, the capital of Uganda.

> "The filters make the water nearly a hundred percent pure. Up to 5.5 liters of water can be filtered every hour and the filtered water is just as safe as boiled water; the difference is that the filters are cheaper and better for your health and the environment. The filters also last for at least two years and are simple to clean. People can afford to have one at home, which also saves them the expense of buying charcoal to boil water. We are still the only company in Uganda that produces these filters."
QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY THROUGH CLEAR AGREEMENTS

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

GOVERNANCE The full-time executive management team leads, and is responsible for, Welthungerhilfe’s operations. The board of directors is made up of volunteers. Its committees provide advice to the executive management team and supervise its activities. Representatives from member organizations ratify the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The advisory committee counsels Welthungerhilfe (WHH) on its development policy and overall direction (see pp. 34–35).

CONTROL The Control department’s primary responsibility is to help the board of directors and executive management personnel utilize private donations and public grants as sustainably and effectively as possible. As part of its risk management function, it provides them with detailed reports evaluating current and potential risks as they develop. This requires regular analyses to be conducted in order to identify opportunities for improvement and to implement changes in those areas; it also necessitates a holistic assessment of which qualitative and quantitative indicators are critical to success.

INTERNAL AUDITING Welthungerhilfe’s Internal Auditing department audits all areas of both domestic and overseas activities, checking that all grants and donations are used properly and in accordance with the organization’s bylaws. It verifies the efficiency and effectiveness of Welthungerhilfe’s internal supervision system and ensures that organizational structures and working practices 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 in a responsible manner. The department’s practices are bound by the professional and ethical principles of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). In 2022, an audit by the global consulting firm Protiviti confirmed that Welthungerhilfe’s internal auditing system meets the requisite standards for proportionality and effectiveness.

EVALUATIONS Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is constantly improving the quality of its work by undertaking evaluations. Based on the information deemed most important by project participants, external evaluators assess factors such as the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of projects in order to deliver evidence-based recommendations for improving them. Local project participants critically examine these recommendations before implementing them, both directly in existing projects and by taking them into consideration when planning future projects. Evaluations are thus an important element in our continual learning and in how we hold ourselves accountable to donors and project participants. Evaluations that assess the effectiveness and scalability of new approaches also play a central role in Welthungerhilfe’s development as a learning organization.

COMPLIANCE means ensuring that legislation, regulations, and ethical standards are upheld. We conduct our work in unstable environments, where the biggest risks are in the areas of fraud and corruption, violence (including sexualized violence), and increasingly around cybersecurity as well as the financing of terrorism. In 2022, we further increased the effectiveness of our systems for managing these risks, in part by conducting a worldwide compliance campaign aimed at all members of staff. We also continued to digitalize our training programs to make it easier to access our compliance tools. As data protection and information security issues have become more salient, we have raised the

We set great store by the feedback we receive from the people we work with, such as those involved in this project in Bangladesh.
standards of security and safety to be applied (as appropriate to the specific context) during project planning and implementation. Our primary concerns remain protecting the people whom we aim to support through our work and ensuring that our work has a lasting impact.

**ACCOUNTABILITY** Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has committed itself to observing the internationally recognized Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) for quality and accountability. This standard runs through everything we do. We also follow its rules when undertaking quality assurance work for our projects and when seeking to secure the support of participating communities. In all project stages, from planning to evaluation to completion, we voluntarily observe the nine commitments set out by CHS in order to continually improve our work. The people participating in our projects are always the highest priority.

**FEEDBACK HELPS REMEDY WEAKNESSES**

- The people we work with in our projects are very important to us. We do everything possible to protect them from harm and encourage them to give us confidential feedback on our work. A systematic approach to handling feedback and complaints is therefore crucial to our work.

- Every project country has a locally adapted system with clearly defined processes and responsibilities. The channels through which project participants communicate with us are also established with their input and agreement. This is important because, to give two examples, a project involving children would require different reporting channels than a road-repair project, and people in rural areas often use other means of communication than their urban counterparts. Access, safety, confidentiality, and transparency must be guaranteed for all participants at all times, so that they can feel secure enough to express themselves freely.

- Any misconduct, especially in connection with our project activities—for example by employees, contractors, or partner organizations—can be reported to us simply, directly, and anonymously by any participant or third party. In addition to project-related reporting channels, whistleblowers can use a publicly available reporting portal on our website. We investigate all tips. Our Compliance division promptly and confidentially investigates reports of particularly serious offenses such as fraud, corruption, privacy violations, the financing of terrorism, sexualized violence, or child abuse.

- If an allegation is confirmed, we take appropriate measures, including legal steps, to prevent the offense in question from recurring. We are continually assessing and improving the performance of our feedback and complaint mechanisms, in conjunction with our employees and partner organizations. Such vigilance is necessary if we are to deserve the trust placed in us and for us to meet our own standards of quality and integrity.

- We receive a wide range of feedback including praise, encouragement, and criticisms for the way we plan and perform our projects. We believe such feedback provides us with a valuable tool for learning, for keeping our projects current, and for continually improving our work.

**SUSTAINABILITY** In 2022, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) made good progress in terms of its sustainability as an organization. By developing a strategy identifying six areas of priority—covering everything from emissions reduction to supply chains to social and political issues—the organization took on a significantly wider range of responsibilities. We also expanded the purview of our CO₂ footprint measurements. In 2021, we calculated the footprints of more than half of our country offices; in 2022, all program countries were included. Reduction measures include systematically equipping our offices with solar power, especially in places where fossil fuels are otherwise used to generate power (see pp. 28–29 for more details).

> Learn more
> www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality
In many places, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works under difficult conditions. Nonetheless, we do everything we can to ensure that our projects have an impact. In 2022, we published our first impact report, which systematically assesses available information measuring and analyzing how well our work met its primary objectives. Through the report, we promote transparency and responsible reporting, not only within the Welthungerhilfe (WHH) team but also in our dealings with project participants, donors, grant providers, and the wider public.

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**Impact Assessment** To measure the impact of our projects, we collect quantitative and qualitative data through a variety of methods. For the impact report, our qualitative results focus on a selection of projects from all over the world. These are analyzed to help us understand the factors underlying our successes and (in some cases) our failures so that we can learn from them. We systematically describe and reflect on the changes our projects bring about. Where feasible, this involves collecting data for seven success indicators that make our impact measurable.

As part of this currently ongoing Welthungerhilfe (WHH) project in Kenya, local residents draw a map of their village and work together to figure out what their needs and resources are.

**Learning from Insights, Reporting on Impacts**

In 2022, we published our first impact report, which systematically assesses how our project activities have changed the lives of participants. The report is a way of demonstrating accountability to all the people we work with, and it allows us to learn from its insights when we plan future projects.
INDICATORS AND RESULTS For all seven measured variables, the report reveals a positive overall trend. The results are based on 147 datasets from projects we implemented between 2014 and 2021.

ADEQUATE FOOD
The number of months per year in which families who participated in our food security projects had adequate food rose from an average of 7.2 to 9.3 months over the course of the projects.

MINIMAL DIETARY DIVERSITY
The percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years enjoying at least the minimum acceptable level of dietary diversity rose from 32.6 to 60.2 percent over the course of projects focusing on nutrition.

SAFE DRINKING WATER
The number of people who had a reliable supply of safe drinking water rose by 99.9 percent, from 56,290 to 112,496 households, over the course of 15 projects with a focus on drinking water.

SAFE SANITATION
During the course of eight projects with a focus on sanitation, the number of people using safe sanitation facilities rose from 20,342 to 43,203 households.

HIGHER INCOMES
241,852 families were able to increase their incomes thanks to 38 projects that contributed to economic development.

IMPACT ON DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES
Five projects with a focus on gender equality resulted in a rise in the percentage of women who had a voice in decision-making processes from 17.3 to 40.3 percent.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION
92,065 participants completed courses providing a professional education, which were delivered through 24 training projects.

CONCLUSIONS
Initial evaluations focusing on water, sanitation, and hygiene in Zimbabwe confirm the effectiveness of the projects delivered there. Consequently, we became an active participant in a global program that aims to systematically and sustainably improve water, sanitation, and hygiene in conjunction with civil society, government, and the private sector.

Under difficult operating conditions, we are developing multi-level approaches that target all the key areas where change is necessary to make lasting improvements in the lives of participants. There are also other sophisticated methods of impact assessment that we consider important to help us understand whether and how we are actually contributing to positive change (see box for more details).

PRESSING FORWARD
We support people in their pursuit of permanently eradicating hunger and poverty. Evidence suggests that we are succeeding. Between 2018 and 2021, investigations showed that, in ten out of eleven projects, the beneficial outcomes achieved by participants were maintained or further enhanced after the project was concluded. To continue improving the impact of our projects, we will work closely with civil society to do even more to support local communities with making their voices heard and reminding governments to fulfill their responsibilities toward fully implementing the right to food.

Learn more

A practical example from Kenya gives an insight into an extensive program that we are delivering in Burkina Faso, India, Kenya, and Malawi to support people in rural regions in claiming their right to adequate food. This initiative, undertaken in collaboration with people living in the region and with other civil society organizations, is clearly having an impact.

In Kenya, the general population has little input in planning processes carried out by local authorities, and priorities are often set at national and county levels.

To address this, we worked with a local partner, Rural Outreach Africa, to found the Lake Region Food System Network in 2021, in which civil society organizations from five counties bordering Lake Victoria in Kenya are participating. We supported network members in participating in decision-making processes and in raising both the public’s and the government’s awareness of the right to food. In March 2022, the network published a manifesto on strengthening regional food security and lobbied counties and communities to actively include ordinary citizens when establishing development priorities.

In late 2022, two of the counties reformed how development plans are put together; in the future, representatives from every village will be involved. The resulting development plans contain priorities raised by the citizens themselves, addressing a range of issues from the creation of a complaint mechanism through strategies for climate change adaptation and the expansion of social security systems.
The frequency of natural disasters has more than doubled since 1990, as a result of the climate crisis, and up to 828 million people worldwide are currently suffering from hunger. The relationship between the climate crisis and hunger is also increasingly making itself felt in our program countries. Progress made in recent decades is at risk of being undone, and people are finding that the survival strategies they had relied on in the past are no longer sufficient. As a result, building resilience to the effects of climate change is one of the priorities of our program activities. In a strategic evaluation in 2021, we focused on the question of how to better position our-

CONFRONTING THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is one of the biggest threats to global food security and one of the leading causes of hunger and poverty. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works with people to confront the effects of climate change and become more resilient to them. Sustainability is taken into account in all our activities.

Students at a Green College learn how to install solar panels. The college is run by Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and a national partner, Joint Effort to Save the Environment, in Fort Portal, Uganda.
selves to face the challenges posed by the climate crisis. The external consultants we commissioned analyzed relevant documents and systematically surveyed staff members in program countries on this topic. They also put projects that focus on climate resilience under scrutiny. The report identified areas where there was room for improvement, for example regarding how project personnel are consulted or how the issue is strategically integrated at the country and project levels.

Based on the report’s recommendations, we defined concrete measures that can be integrated in program activities, which we are now implementing step by step. The centerpiece is a strategic project that, in its first phase, provides guidance to our country offices on the issues most relevant to their local contexts. Guidelines have also been drawn up to define our program approaches more precisely. In the second phase, we make use of a standard indicator in our project database to quantify and reveal how our program activities affect people’s resilience to the effects of climate change. Among other things, this enables us to more precisely differentiate which projects contribute to adaptation to changing climate conditions or to the mitigation of CO₂ emissions. In the third phase, we strengthen the connections between climate resilience and other issues addressed within our programs, including nutrition, agriculture, economic development, and humanitarian aid.

In 2022, we developed a tool for climate and environmental sensitivity that makes it possible for any project to systematically investigate both the impact of climate change on project implementation and the potential negative impact of the project on the environment or the climate. For example, specific questions and a risk assessment make it possible to take a heightened risk of climate change–related drought into consideration when implementing a project. The tool also assists in analyzing potential ways to reduce CO₂ emissions caused by vehicle trips or office operations and to minimize the environmental risks of project activities, for example in the agricultural sector. We also developed an additional standard indicator that will make it possible for us to more precisely measure the impact of our program activities on climate resilience. It involves assessing to what extent project participants are engaging in practices that promote climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, or the mitigation of CO₂ emissions. All of this contributes to achieving the overarching goals of making the people with whom we work more resilient to the effects of climate change and reducing CO₂ emissions in order to mitigate the impact of the climate crisis.

OUR CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY PLAN

We are actively integrating long-term considerations into all of our spheres of operation, both in the interests of environmental, social, and economic sustainability and as part of our responsibility to our staff. In 2022, we developed a strategy that lays the groundwork and puts in place a framework for achieving this: our corporate sustainability plan for the coming years.

OUR OBLIGATIONS

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is one of over 300 humanitarian organizations worldwide that have already signed the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations. In so doing, we committed to progressively taking more measures to promote climate resilience, maximizing the environmental friendliness of our activities, reducing our own greenhouse gas emissions, and including the people we work with in planning and implementing urgently needed climate action.

OUR SUSTAINABILITY PRIORITIES

• Measuring and reducing greenhouse gas emissions
• Building climate resilience through our projects
• Making supply chains sustainable
• Making sustainable financial investments
• Improving communication and knowledge sharing on climate- and sustainability-related issues
• Maintaining and promoting a workplace and corporate culture that fosters sustainability

WHAT WE ARE ALREADY DOING

• We had already assessed CO₂ footprints for more than half of our country offices in 2021; in 2022, all program countries were included.
• CO₂-reduction measures include systematically equipping our offices with solar power.
• Our updated guidelines for business travel prioritize CO₂ reduction.
• Our offices are switching to renewable sources of energy and are reducing paper consumption.
• Our vehicle management has been optimized to be more efficient and make better use of resources.
• Efforts to measure and progressively reduce our CO₂ emissions are being expanded from focusing on country offices to covering country programs in their entirety.
• We offset our CO₂ emissions once they are quantified.
On our 60th anniversary, on December 14, 2022, we held an evening of discussions in Berlin. Together with attendees from throughout the world, we asked ourselves how we, as part of the international community, could make progress toward the goal of ending global hunger. “Combating hunger is a question of justice!” said Federal President Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the honorary patron of Welthungerhilfe (WHH), in his address. In addition to thanking the Welthungerhilfe team for its dedicated work across the world, he urged listeners not to lose heart in striving to fulfill the human right to adequate food.

In 2022, through our political activities, we continued working to expedite the changes necessary to address the structural causes of hunger. Rising food prices, armed conflicts, and interrelated shortages of grain, fertilizer, and energy have exacerbated hunger. Climate change and the coronavirus pandemic also play a major role. However, there are additional obstacles to achieving the urgently needed transformation toward sustainable and fair food systems. These obstacles include poor social insurance systems, unfair supply chains, and a lack of investment in rural areas. We have published papers that lay out the background to these issues, explain the connections between them, and make recommendations for the German federal government to act on. These publications provide guidance for our political work in Germany as well as at the European and global levels, such as during the German G7 presidency in 2022 and at the G7 summit in June, which we closely monitored and commented on. We participated in events related to the summit and received very positive feedback on our recommendations from the public. Parallel to this, we published recommendations to the German government in the Compass, which is our annual status report and analysis of German development policy.

At the ZeroHungerRun in September 2022 in Bonn, 1,700 people get ready to run for a world without hunger.

MOVING FORWARD WITH COURAGE AND DETERMINATION

On December 14, 2022, Welthungerhilfe turned 60. We have been pursuing the eradication of hunger for six decades, with dedication, empathy and expertise. We continued these efforts in 2022 through our political activities and by inviting the public to participate in our actions and campaigns aiming to end world hunger.

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We also shared our message directly with the public. Bicycles played a role in several instances, such as at a five-state charity tour in May, put on by the Bekond Aktiv action group and the European Academy of Sport in Rhineland-Palatinate. In June, the Nordenham-Kayes action group ran a flea market stand. After that came the Fair Play Camp, which took place over a week in July, in the region of the Zülpich Börde. Using the camp as a base, 125 schoolchildren and accompanying adults cycled up to 60 miles every day, ending each stage at a destination where they learned about issues related to the climate and to coexisting fairly. They also visited Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in Bonn, dropping off a generous check for EUR 54,000 toward our projects in Burundi and Ukraine.

Athletic events continued through September, with more than 1,700 runners participating in Welthungerhilfe's ZeroHungerRun in a park in Bonn, raising awareness about hunger and collecting around EUR 38,000 in donations for people affected by drought in East Africa.

Welthungerhilfe Week, timed to coincide with World Food Day in October, inspired a lot of great initiatives. The Leer action group baked waffles, the Oberhausen fundraising group organized a rummage sale, and the Hamburg action group collected donations at a farmers’ market. For the first time, an online campaign played a major role in the week’s events, with twelve influencers raising awareness of our issues on their Instagram and TikTok channels, encouraging young people to get involved.

With global food systems currently breaking down, many people are taking novel approaches to press decision-makers to fulfill their responsibilities toward ending hunger and malnutrition. Strengthening these initiatives, especially at the local level in the Global South, is essential to successfully transforming food systems; this was the key message of the latest edition of the annual Global Hunger Index (GHI), which was published in October, receiving lots of national and international publicity and attention.

One thing we particularly enjoyed was the song “Let’s Stand Together,” which the musician Robert Redweik composed especially for our anniversary and premiered together with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) team members from throughout the world.

Finally, we rounded off the year by unveiling our new brand identity. In its 60 years of existence, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has never stopped evolving, and our brand has now been modernized to reflect our current identity, with an updated image developed with our international team from different continents. The logo, font, and color scheme are all new.

We would like to thank everyone who helped spread our message to the public and get our demands heard in 2022.
ACTIVE FOR A JUST WORLD

Our advocacy activities all over the world, high-profile collaborations, and campaigns by supporters in Germany all came together in 2022 to convey our message: The movement to achieve a world without hunger is diverse and full of ideas—and every single action counts.

DIRECTLY INFLUENCING POLITICS
To increase the chance of political action being taken, we voice our demands in the political sphere. In 2022, we held many discussions with politicians in Berlin, Brussels, Washington, published specialist texts, and participated in high-level political events. These included the G7 ministers’ conference on the current hunger crisis, entitled “Uniting for Global Food Security,” and meetings like the one pictured here, between Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Bärbel Bas, the president of the Bundestag (the German federal parliament). The Bundestag is a member of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.

A VOICE IN POLITICS
Our political advocacy is not limited to Germany. We are also active in project countries, collaborating with numerous partners and initiatives to pursue change through local action. Our advocacy hub enables employees and partners to communicate and collect new ideas for political engagement. As the 2022 Global Hunger Index explains, when the voice of civil society is not heard clearly enough in local political arenas, it cannot drive positive changes.

STAYING CURRENT
Geopolitical change was a defining feature of 2022. The international political environment is undergoing rapid changes due to wars, not only in Europe but also in other regions like the Sahel. This is having a massive impact on efforts to assert the human right to adequate food. To keep up with these changes, we are continually updating and publicizing our positions on topics like rural development, the transformation of food systems, and issues related to nutrition and social insurance systems.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN COMPLEX CRISSES
The war waged by Russia against Ukraine has sparked a broad discussion on how to more effectively render humanitarian aid when facing complex crises. We have vigorously participated in these debates at events like the VOICE Round Table in Prague, bringing our global experience to the table.
IN KENYA WITH MICHAELA MAY
Michaela May has been actively supporting Welthungerhilfe (WHH) for many years. As a project sponsor, she reported on the dire situation in Kenya at the RTL donation marathon in November 2022 and called for donations. Some 9,000 children under the age of five in the region of Marsabit are suffering from life-threatening hunger, and nearly 12,000 pregnant and nursing mothers are severely undernourished. During their travels, they met Ntalengo Marro, a 39-year-old widow who has to walk six miles every day to draw water.

COFFEE AND MORE
Since 2014, Coffee Circle has been working together with Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in Ethiopia, one of the countries in which the Berlin-based company supports small-scale farmers in cultivating coffee. In this project, which is the fourth to be undertaken by this partnership, people’s lives are improved by putting in place sustainable drinking-water and sanitation facilities. For every kilogram of coffee sold, one euro goes to such projects; the running total already exceeds EUR 980,000. In December 2022, the Coffee Circle team traveled to Ethiopia to visit coffee cooperatives and see how the joint project was going.

ROCK AGAINST HUNGER IN DÜSSELDORF
Company-sponsored bands from the Boston Consulting Group, Henkel, McKinsey, and the Düsseldorf Police Department participated in the Rock Against Hunger event at the invitation of Friends of Welthungerhilfe in Düsseldorf, chaired by Jens Vogel. At the end of the evening, the host Marco Lombardo presented the 2022 prize for the best company band in Düsseldorf to the trio from the police department called “D-Vice.” The members of the jury that made the decision were Bastian Campmann and Nils Plum from the band Kasalla and the German pop musician Jazzy Gudd. The event raised EUR 16,000 in donations for our projects in Sierra Leone.

STUDENT SUPPORT
More than 48,000 students across all grades and types of schools held a total of 127 fundraising drives to support Welthungerhilfe (WHH) projects in 2022. In the course of these activities, they learned about global issues, such as how the climate crisis or war affect global hunger. Setting a great example, 300 elementary-school students from Wankendorf and the surrounding region collected a substantial sum through a charity run and a big flea market, raising EUR 5,150 for our work in Ukraine.

A FOND FAREWELL
Thirty-eight years ago, Adele Hauck (left) and seven like-minded women in Lohr am Main founded Lohrer Hausfrauen, an action group that has collected an incredible EUR 570,000 for Welthungerhilfe (WHH) through joint fundraising drives. In a ceremony in October 2022, the 92-year-old handed the reins over to Cornelia Völker (right), and Marlehn Thieme, the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe (WHH), thanked Adele Hauck for her loyalty, her solidarity, and her many years of support.
WELTHUNGERHILFE’S STRUCTURE

Dated: May 10, 2023

PATRON
Frank-Walter Steinmeier
Federal President

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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

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

Dr. Bernd Widera has been a member of Welthungerhilfe’s finance committee since 2016. Since 2019, he has been a member of the board of directors as well as the chair of the finance committee. A lawyer by training, he sat on the board of the energy company RWE Deutschland AG and on the boards of other major corporations for many years. He is also a member of the board of trustees of the Fraunhofer Institute for Building Physics, a member of the AMOS Business Conference (based at Kommende Dortmund, the social institute of the archdiocese of Paderborn), a member of the advisory board of the energy supply company Lechwerke AG, and the vice chair of the supervisory board of the utility company AVU Aktiengesellschaft.

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

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

Dr. Annette Niederfranke, a retired German state secretary, 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 under-secretary of the German Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (BMAS), before which she had held various leadership positions within BMAS and in the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth, ultimately serving as a head of department. She is a member of the board of directors of the ifo Institute in Munich.

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 the director of research at the Bonn International Center for Conflict Studies (BICC). He was previously the acting director of the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn.

EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The executive management team guides the operations of Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in accordance with its bylaws and in line with decisions made by the general assembly and by the board of directors, to which it regularly reports.

Mathias Mogge has been the secretary general and chief executive officer of Welthungerhilfe (WHH) as well as a managing director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation since 2018. Prior to this, he had served as the executive director programs, having been appointed to the post in March 2010. An agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MS), he has worked for Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in a variety of capacities since 1998.

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

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

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS
(extended executive management)

Bettina Iseli assumed the position of director programs at Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in March 2019. Her appointment to this position followed a 15-year career in humanitarian aid and development cooperation, including seven years with Welthungerhilfe (WHH).
**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

The general assembly lays down guidelines for Welthungerhilfe’s activities. It elects the board of directors, adopts the business plan, and approves the annual financial statement on the basis of the auditor’s report. Members of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe’s board of directors are elected by the general assembly.

**MEMBERS OF DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V.** (permanent representatives in brackets)
- **German Parliament**, President Bärbel Bas, Member of Parliament (Dr. Silke Albin)
- **CDU/CSU parliamentary group**, Chairperson Friedrich Merz, MP (Volker Klein, MP)
- **SPD parliamentary group**, Chairperson Dr. Rolf Mützenich, MP (Manuel Gava, MP)
- **FDP parliamentary group**, Chairperson Christian Dünn, MP (Dr. Christoph Hoffmann, MP)
- **Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group**, Chairperson Katharina Droege, MP, and Chairperson Britta Häßelmann, MP (Deborah Düring, MP)
- **Die linke parlamentarische Fraktion**, Chairperson Amira Mohamed Ali, MP, and Chairperson Dr. Dietmar Bartsch, MP (Zaklin Nastić, MP)
- **German Bishops’ Commissary Office**, Catholic Office, Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Justen (Kerstin Dusch)
- **Council of the Ecumenical Church in Germany**, Representative Prelate Anne Gidion (Prelate Anne Gidion)
- **Association of Rural Youth in Germany (BDL)**, National Chairpersons Theresa Schmidt and Jan Hagerling (Anne-Kathrin Meister)
- **Federal Association of Non-Statutory Welfare Associations**, President Michael Groß (Rudi Frick)
- **Federal Association of German Industries (BDI)**, President Siegfried Ruppasurm (Matthias Wachter)
- **Federal Association of German Newspapers**
- **Publicists**, President Dr. Mathias Döpfner (Sigrun Albert)
- **Federation of German Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services**, President Dr. Dirk Jandura (Sebastian Werren)
- **Confederation of German Employers’ Associations**
  - President Dr. Rainer Duling (Cornelia Rosenberg)
- **German Nutrition Society**, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Watzl (Dr. Bernhard Watzl)
- **German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ)**, Chairperson Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel (Karin Kortmann)
- **German Farmers’ Association**, President Joachim Rukwied (Dr. Andreas Quiring)
- **Federation of German Trade Unions**, Chairperson Yasmin Fahimi (TBA)
- **German Journalists’ Association**, Chairperson Prof. Dr. Frank Ubelar (Karin Kroemer)
- **German Countrywomen’s Association**, President Petra Bentkemper (Jutta Kuhles)  
  - National Chairpersons Charlotte Schmitz and Jan Hagerling (Anne-Kathrin Meister)
- **International Committee of the Red Cross**, President Dr. Christian O. Zschocke (Dr. Martin Schmid)
- **Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke**, Managing Director at the Robert Bosch Stiftung, Stuttgart
- **Dr. Karola Wille**, Tangent, Hamburg
- **Chairperson, Association of Bilateral Development Policy Spokesperson, SPD**
- **Chair of Ambassador Council; Executive Director, Viva con Agua**
- **Chairperson, Association of Regional Authority; former Member, German National Assembly**
- **Chairperson Robert Feiger (Robert Feiger)**
- **Chairperson, Association of German Farmers’ Association**
- **Chairperson, German Countrywomen’s Association**
- **Chairperson, German Nutrition Society**
- **Chair of Executive Management Speaksperson, DEG (German development and investment company)**
- **Chair of Executive Management Speaksperson, DEG**
- **Chairperson, Association of Regional Authority; former Member, German National Assembly**

**AMBASSADOR COUNCIL**

The ambassador council is composed of public figures who use their influence to promote Welthungerhilfe’s cause. They support Welthungerhilfe (WHH) through their own volunteer work, their networks, and their willingness to provide advice. Its members are appointed by the board of directors.

**MEMBERS OF THE AMBASSADOR COUNCIL**

Dr. Gerd Müller, Chair of Ambassador Council; Director General, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); retired Minister, German Federal Government

Benny Adrion, Executive Director, Viva con Agua foundation; organizational developer and initiator, Viva con Agua international network

Dr. Maria do Rosario Almeida Ritter, Supervisory Board Member, GLS Bank in Bochum; Board of Trustees Member, Mahle Foundation

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

Dr. Markus Conrad, Supervisory Board Member at several family-owned businesses

Gesine Cukrowski, Actor

Sabine Dall’Omo, CEO, Sub-Saharan Africa at Siemens

Dr. Daniela Eberspächer-Roth, Managing Partner, PROFIMETALL Group

Dr. Birte Gell, Managing Partner, asgaro GmbH; Founder, erbato GmbH

Dr. Monika Griefahn, CEO, Institute for Media, Environment, Culture; retired Minister of the Environment

Anna von Griesheim, Fashion Designer

Prof. Dr. Norbert Himmel, Director, ZDF (a public service broadcaster)

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

Christian Jacob, Managing Director, Dieter von Holtzbrinck Foundation

Nia Künzer, Head of Department for Refugee Affairs, Reception Centers, and Integration, Gießen Regional Authority; former Member, German national soccer team

Dr. Gerd Leipold, Director, Climate Transparency; former Executive Director, Greenpeace International; Sustainability Consultant

Dr. Sabine Mauderer, Executive Board Member, Deutsche Bundesbank (Germany’s central bank)

Cari Ferdinand Oetker, Managing Partner, FO Holding GmbH

Dr. Albert Otten, Entrepreneur, FAMOS Group (family business)

Dr. Sascha Raabe, Member of German Parliament; former Development Policy Spokesperson, SPD parliamentary group

Stefan Raus, Director, Deutschlandradio (a public service radio broadcaster)

Hajo Riesenbeck, Business Consultant; Managing Director, Riesenbeck-Investment & Consulting GmbH

Anke Schäferkort, Supervisory Board Member, BMW AG; former Managing Director, RTL, Deutschland media group; Board of Directors Member, Wayfair

Prof. Dr. Christian Schlereth, Chair of Digital Marketing, WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management

Dr. Tobias Schuschneg, CFO and Executive Board Member, Limbach Gruppe SE

Bruno Wenn, Chairperson, Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI); former Executive Management Speaksperson, DEG (a German development and investment company)

Dr. Karola Wille, Director, Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk (MDR) (a public service broadcaster)

Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke, Managing Partner, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, Frankfurt office

We would like to thank Werner Schwarz, who left the ambassador council in 2022, for his volunteer service.

**ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

The advisory committee is currently made up of 20 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe’s executive management team on matters of program policy, on the funding merits of eligible programs, and projects both in Germany and overseas, and on specific questions regarding public relations, strategies related to programs, political issues, and development aid. Their independent, external expertise draws both on their scientific knowledge and practical experience to help ensure the quality of project work.

**MEMBERS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

Dr. Kwesi Atta-Krah, Co-Chair of the Advisory Committee; retired Member, German Red Cross

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

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

Carolin Callienius, Managing Director, Research Center on Global Food Security and Ecosystems, University of Hohenheim

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

Prof. Carlo Edd, Professor and Vice-rector, Saint Joseph University of Beirut, Lebanon

Prof. Dr. Bettina Engels, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, Free University Berlin

Prof. Dr. Claudia Hensel, International Marketing, University of Applied Sciences Manz

Prof. Dr. Christoph Kohlmeier, retired agricultural economist, previously TU Dresden and Regional Engagement, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria; also retired Senior Program Engagement Specialist, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

Dr. Klaus von Mitzlaff, former GIZ Country Director and Head of Program in Southern and East Africa (country program management, energy management)

PhD Dr. Elizabeth Mkandawire, Network and Research Manager: Food Systems Research Network for Africa (FSNet-Africa), University of Pretoria, South Africa

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

Sepideh Saltonia, Head of the Director’s Office & Partnerships Manager, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden

Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter, Faculty for Spatial Development and Infrastructure Systems, Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), University of Applied Sciences Cologne

Dr. Paul-Theodor Schütz, former GIZ Country Director and Head of Program in Southern and East Africa

Prof. em. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, retired Director, Country and Regional Committee; retired Director, Country and Regional Committee; Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict, Ruhr University Bochum

Dr. Carla Schütte, Head of the Research Unit, Institute of Development Research (ZEF), Dept. Ecology and Natural Resources Management, University of Bonn

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Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke, Managing Partner, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, Frankfurt office

We would like to thank Werner Schwarz, who left the ambassador council in 2022, for his volunteer service.
# BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 2022

## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. FIXED ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Intangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. IT program procurement</td>
<td>868,555.68</td>
<td>1,390,587.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Advance payments</td>
<td>129,789.90</td>
<td>40,872.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Tangible assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixtures, fittings, and equipment</td>
<td>280,372.88</td>
<td>403,871.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Financial assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Investments</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Securities</td>
<td>49,340,451.52</td>
<td>49,340,451.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. CURRENT Assets</strong></td>
<td>50,619,171.98</td>
<td>51,175,784.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Receivables and other assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations</td>
<td>24,349,445.71</td>
<td>24,177,653.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Receivables from partner organizations</td>
<td>17,992,375.47</td>
<td>14,984,307.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>276,438.47</td>
<td>282,588.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Other assets</td>
<td>638,916.43</td>
<td>1,137,193.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>II. Liquid assets</strong></td>
<td>129,774,790.59</td>
<td>114,847,297.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>173,031,966.67</td>
<td>155,429,040.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. ACCRUED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>67,452.14</td>
<td>72,532.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>104,431.05</td>
<td>268,883.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING</strong></td>
<td>223,823,021.84</td>
<td>206,946,241.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trust accounts</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,814,283.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022-12-31</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A. LONG-TERM RESERVES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Bequeathed funds reserve</td>
<td>22,000,000.00</td>
<td>18,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Free reserves</td>
<td>22,000,000.00</td>
<td>18,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</strong></td>
<td>44,000,000.00</td>
<td>37,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C. PROVISIONS</strong></td>
<td>71,049,000.00</td>
<td>55,547,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reserves</td>
<td>12,980,200.00</td>
<td>10,715,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D. LIABILITIES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Liabilities from projects</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Grants received but not yet spent</td>
<td>87,244,285.14</td>
<td>93,867,121.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Obligations to partner organizations</td>
<td>6,907,303.74</td>
<td>8,111,511.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Trade account payables</td>
<td>1,362,925.87</td>
<td>1,340,854.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>III. Other liabilities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Donor loans</td>
<td>48,196.93</td>
<td>49,196.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies</td>
<td>17,001.83</td>
<td>18,076.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Remaining liabilities</td>
<td>214,008.33</td>
<td>296,280.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E. DEFERRED INCOME</strong></td>
<td>95,793,721.84</td>
<td>103,683,041.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liabilities from trust accounts</td>
<td>223,823,021.84</td>
<td>206,946,241.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>1,814,283.90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. ("Welthungerhilfe") 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 seq. 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. The costs of value-added tax (goods and sales taxes) are included in the acquisition costs of fixed assets and under expenses, to the extent that Welthungerhilfe e. V. is not entitled to deduct input taxes. The previous year’s figures are shown in brackets.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at the acquisition cost less any scheduled amortization or depreciation over their respective usage periods or at a lower valuation in accordance with § 253.3.3 HGB. Scheduled amortization/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 amortization of intangible assets; for depreciation of operating and business equipment, it was between three and ten years. A compound item amortized/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. Holdings that are not intended to realize a profit but rather to primarily support project funding are assigned a memo value of EUR 1. Any further acquisition costs are recorded under project funding.

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. Accounts receivable and liquid assets denominated in foreign currencies are entered at the spot exchange rate. Exchange rate gains and losses 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.

In the income and expenditure accounts, donations are recorded as received at the moment of inflow. Institutional grants are received when they are spent for a statutory purpose.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

A. FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible assets

This item, totaling EUR 1.0 million (EUR 1.4 million), relates to purchases of and down payments for IT programs, which are depreciated on a scheduled basis. The planned usage period of project software corresponds to the standard useful life of comparable IT products.

II. Tangible assets

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

III. Financial assets

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities amounting to EUR 49.3 million (EUR 49.3 million) are recorded under fixed assets. All of these instruments are generally held to maturity. These investments are undertaken in accordance with the requirements of ethical asset management. On the balance sheet date, these investments included hidden reserves at EUR 0.2 million (EUR 7.3 million) and hidden liabilities at EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.0 million).

B. CURRENT ASSETS

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date in the amount of EUR 24.3 million (EUR 24.2 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 realized on disposal are recorded as income from donations and bequests in the relevant year.

4. Other assets

Other assets, which amount to EUR 0.6 million (EUR 1.1 million), mainly relate to receivables from a payment service provider totaling EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million), receivables from the German tax authority totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million), and receivables from licensees and sponsoring partners totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million).

II. Liquid assets

These include primarily institutional grants that have been received but have not yet been spent. They are invested in low-risk fixed-term deposits to collect market rates of interest. Disbursements are made according to specific needs and on the basis of the latest expenditure projections. They comprise primarily credit in domestic fixed-term deposit accounts at EUR 63.0 million (EUR 0.0 million), credit in domestic accounts at EUR 55.3 million (EUR 93.8 million), which includes special accounts for funding agencies at EUR 48.4 million (EUR 77.6 million), and additional credit in international project accounts at EUR 10.8 million (EUR 20.2 million).

D. ACTIVE DIFFERENCE FROM ASSET OFFSETTING

Securities are placed in a frozen deposit account to hedge against partial-retirement claims. As of the balance sheet date, their fair value exceeded the EUR 0.4 million in liabilities by EUR 0.1 million.
LIABILITIES
A. LONG-TERM RESERVES
I. Bequeathed funds reserve
The bequeathed funds reserve comprises a pool of funds available to Welthungerhilfe e. V. for long-term use.

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

B. PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE
The project funds reserve consists of EUR 71.0 million (EUR 55.5 million) in unused donations scheduled for use in aid projects from 2023 through 2026.

C. PROVISIONS
Other reserves
Provisions in the amount of EUR 13.0 million (EUR 10.7 million) were set aside primarily to offset project risks to a sum of EUR 8.0 million (EUR 7.6 million). They also offset various amounts payable to staff to a sum of EUR 2.8 million (EUR 1.7 million) and redundancy payments legally required for departing staff overseas to a sum of EUR 1.6 million (EUR 1.4 million). Provisions for semi-retirement obligations with a settlement amount of EUR 0.4 million were set off against the cost of acquiring insurance coverage for this purpose totaling EUR 0.5 million.

D. LIABILITIES
I. Liabilities from projects
1. Grants received but not yet spent
These are institutional grants that have been received but not spent by the reporting date. For liabilities to grant providers arising from grants that have been received but not yet spent, there are sureties of EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.6 million).

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

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

III. Other liabilities
Donor loans can be recalled with a week’s notice. The remaining liabilities primarily pertain to personnel-related liabilities of EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million). In the course of the reporting year, liabilities were incurred in the amount of EUR 95.8 million (EUR 103.7 million). This includes liabilities with a duration of less than one year.

NOTES TO 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 20.1 million to EUR 97.6 million (EUR 77.5 million). These include cash donations at EUR 77.3 million (EUR 67.9 million), income from bequests at EUR 5.9 million (EUR 4.6 million), and allocated fines at EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.4 million). They also include sums of EUR 6.5 million (EUR 0.4 million) collected by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works), EUR 5.3 million (EUR 2.4 million) in donations from philanthropic foundations, and EUR 2.0 million (EUR 1.7 million) collected by Viva con Agua de St. Pauli. Gifts-in-kind totaled EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.1 million).

Institutional grants increased by EUR 12.1 million to EUR 241.5 million (EUR 229.4 million); this includes project grants from foundations and private aid organizations, which rose by EUR 6.3 million to EUR 13.4 million (EUR 7.1 million).

Institutional grants came primarily from the United Nations at EUR 61.6 million (of which WFP provided EUR 48.0 million), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at EUR 61.4 million, the Federal Foreign Office (AA) at EUR 50.6 million, the European Commission at EUR 19.2 million, GIZ (German Association for International Cooperation) at EUR 15.8 million, and KfW Development Bank at EUR 8.8 million.

OTHER INCOME
Other income amounting to EUR 2.0 million (EUR 2.4 million) arose mainly from licensing and sponsorship revenue at EUR 1.2 million (EUR 1.3 million) and from the release of provisions at EUR 0.7 million (EUR 0.0 million).

PROJECT FUNDING
This item pertains to expenditure on projects in Welthungerhilfe (WHH) program countries and on activities undertaken domestically to further Welthungerhilfe’s statutory objectives. Funding for overseas projects rose by EUR 26.1 million to EUR 267.1 million (EUR 241.0 million). Domestic project funding, at EUR 0.5 million, rose by EUR 0.3 million in comparison with the previous year’s figure (EUR 0.2 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 3.0 million to EUR 38.3 million (EUR 35.3 million). This includes social insurance contributions of EUR 3.7 million (EUR 3.5 million) and pension contributions of EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.8 million).

Personnel costs for the 2,750 national employees in Welthungerhilfe’s program countries fall under the category of project expenditure.

OTHER EXPENDITURE
Other expenditure primarily includes public relations costs at EUR 7.0 million (EUR 7.6 million), IT costs at EUR 1.3 million (EUR 1.2 million), and rental and occupancy costs at EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.9 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 0.1 million (EUR 0.6 million).
## INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

from January 1 to December 31, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines</td>
<td>97,578,800.05</td>
<td>77,499,837.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Net income transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>220,350.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Institutional grants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public grants</td>
<td>228,041,125.87</td>
<td>222,251,104.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundations and private charities</td>
<td>13,419,778.86</td>
<td>7,122,293.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>339,039,704.78</td>
<td>307,093,586.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. OTHER INCOME</td>
<td>2,006,357.58</td>
<td>2,424,007.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. PROJECT FUNDING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Overseas</td>
<td>-267,102,817.41</td>
<td>-240,958,140.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Domestic</td>
<td>-480,610.37</td>
<td>-244,563.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-267,583,427.78</td>
<td>-241,202,704.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. PERSONNEL COSTS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) Salaries and wages</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td>-14,500,462.22</td>
<td>-13,058,447.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>-19,212,316.06</td>
<td>-17,973,408.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Contributions toward social insurance, pensions, and other employee benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td>-3,478,557.11</td>
<td>-3,287,749.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>-1,069,801.63</td>
<td>-964,193.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-38,261,137.02</td>
<td>-35,283,799.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. AMORTIZATION AND DEPRECIATION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a) of intangible and tangible assets</td>
<td>-1,129,352.57</td>
<td>-1,085,437.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) of assets from gifts and legacies</td>
<td>-6,150.00</td>
<td>-7,485.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-1,135,502.57</td>
<td>-1,092,923.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. OTHER EXPENDITURE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME</td>
<td>-11,721,046.93</td>
<td>-11,701,898.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. INCOME FROM SECURITIES HELD AS INVESTMENTS</td>
<td>77,113.62</td>
<td>3,972.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>79,959.89</td>
<td>646,732.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. REVENUE BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES</td>
<td>-21.57</td>
<td>-19,973.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. ALLOCATION TO FREE RESERVES</td>
<td>22,502,000.00</td>
<td>20,867,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. ALLOCATION TO THE BEQUEATHED FUNDS RESERVE</td>
<td>-3,500,000.00</td>
<td>-3,500,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. CHANGES TO THE PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE</td>
<td>-15,502,000.00</td>
<td>-15,867,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## OTHER MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

### Contracts Concluded With Grant Providers
The value of all contracts concluded during the reporting year amounted to EUR 280.3 million, compared with EUR 243.8 million in 2021.

### 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 0.6 million (EUR 0.5 million), almost all of which—EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million)—is owed to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. IT maintenance contracts amount to EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.8 million) annually. Other financial liabilities arising from contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 7.0 million.

### Trusts
Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is not holding any accounts in trust for other organizations.

### Audit Fee
The audit fee for preparing the accounts for 2022 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 other consulting services provided by the auditor.
**PERSONNEL**

As of December 31, 2022, personnel figures were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic employees</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open-ended contracts</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited-term contracts</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expatriate staff</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>496</td>
<td>480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the 496 employees, 50.4 percent were female and 49.6 percent male. Gender distribution within the expanded executive management team (including program management) is equitable.

**Remuneration Structure for Full-Time Employees**

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

Members of the executive management team and senior executives: up to EUR 188,444
Heads of unit: from EUR 62,296 to EUR 88,889
Desk officers: from EUR 47,448 to EUR 73,504
Specialists and assistants: from EUR 34,756 to EUR 56,119

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

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

Total remuneration of executive management in the reporting year amounted to EUR 608 thousand (EUR 594 thousand). Due to the low number of people involved, it has been decided not to list the salary of each member of the executive management team separately.

**Organs of Welthungerhilfe e. V.**

The following people were elected to the honorary board of directors of Welthungerhilfe e. V. by the general assembly:
Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Board
Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice Chair of the Board
Dr. Bernd Widera, Chair of the Finance Committee
Carl-Albrecht Bartmer
Amadou Diallo
Dr. Annette Niederfranke
Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter

**The Executive Management Team**

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

**General Management**

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

**Operating Results**

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

**Significant Post-reporting Developments**

The programs and financial investments undertaken by Welthungerhilfe e. V. could be directly or indirectly affected by several factors already present in early 2023, including the ongoing war in Ukraine, growing tensions in the Indo-Pacific, and the banking crisis. Additional details on potential risks are provided in the 2022 Management Report.

Bonn, May 10, 2023

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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 can be found online at www.welthungerhilfe.de/jahresbericht. We would be glad to send you both documents (in German) by mail or email (+49 (0)228 2288-215 or info@welthungerhilfe.de).
The level of overseas project funding for 2022 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on the following pages because the DZI definitions applied here include additional expenses beyond the funds directly allotted to projects. DZI is the German Central Institute for Social Issues.

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

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

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

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) receives pro bono services of various kinds. In 2022, these included consulting services from Clifford Chance, Latham & Watkins, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and viadee as well as advertising coverage from Ad Alliance and ZDF.

### 2022 Actual Total Overseas Project Funding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2022 Actual Total</th>
<th>Overseas Project Funding*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personnel costs</td>
<td>267,102,817.41</td>
<td>267,102,817.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization and depreciation</td>
<td>480,610.37</td>
<td>480,610.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>7,037,233.81</td>
<td>108,869.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>318,701,135.87</td>
<td>287,652,548.33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### in percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100.00</th>
<th>93.7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Statutory proportion (in percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100.00</th>
<th>93.2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2021 Total

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>289,301,298.48</th>
<th>260,168,739.57</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in percent</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>89.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>93.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2020 in percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100.00</th>
<th>93.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>91.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2019 in percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100.00</th>
<th>81.4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td></td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2018 in percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>100.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Statutory proportion (in percent)</td>
<td>81.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The level of overseas project funding for 2022 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on the following pages because the DZI definitions applied here include additional expenses beyond the funds directly allotted to projects. DZI is the German Central Institute for Social Issues. Advertising and administrative expenditure is calculated in line with DZI’s policy on advertising and administrative costs, effective from 2019-01-01, and with expense allocations made in accordance with the agreement concluded with DZI on 2020-03-23. Rounding differences may occur because internal calculations are conducted using decimal places not represented in the rounded figures presented here. Figures for the years up to and including 2018 are presented according to a previous accounting system.

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) receives pro bono services of various kinds. In 2022, these included consulting services from Clifford Chance, Latham & Watkins, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and viadee as well as advertising coverage from Ad Alliance and ZDF.

Find the detailed management report (in German) at:

www.welthungerhilfe.de/lagebericht
In 2022, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) once again increased its revenue. Excellent donation income and an increase in institutional grants allowed us to continue expanding our projects and programs to reach more and more people. A few highlights from the results of the past year are given below.

#1
In 2022, we further deepened our already close relationships with German institutional donors. At EUR 139.0 million (22 percent higher than in 2021), more than half of all grants from institutional donors continue to come from German federal funds (primarily from AA, BMZ, BMUV (IKI), GIZ, and KfW).

#2
The single largest institutional grant provider in 2022 was BMZ at EUR 61.4 million, followed by AA at EUR 50.6 million and the World Food Programme (WFP) at EUR 48 million.

#3
Collaborative work undertaken with the United Nations, which makes up the second-largest donor group after Germany, at EUR 61.6 million, declined between 2021 and 2022. This was primarily due to a 21 percent reduction in WFP grants, which totaled EUR 48 million. The three largest UN donors after WFP, categorized as “Other UN”, are OCHA at EUR 4.4 million, UNICEF at EUR 2.5 million, and UNDP at EUR 1.8 million.

#4
In the wake of efforts toward international donor diversification, the donor category of “Other” grew to a total of EUR 21.7 million (previous year: EUR 16.4 million); in 2022, these donors once again included USAID at EUR 1.8 million and larger foundations like charity: water at EUR 6.5 million and the PATRIP Foundation at EUR 0.9 million. Joint projects with Alliance2015 partners in 2022 amounted to EUR 4.3 million. The EUR 8.2 million recorded under the “Other” subcategory came in large part from the Caribbean Development Bank, ENABEL, and SIDA.

#5
Revenue from private donations, bequests, and allocated fines amounted to EUR 97.6 million in 2022, which represents an increase of 26 percent in comparison with the previous year.
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING FOR 2022: 288.2 (in EUR millions)

BY REGION

- **Africa**: 185.1
- **Asia**: 76.2
- **South America and the Caribbean**: 7.9
- **Europe**: 9.6
- **Transregional**: 8.6
- **Germany**: 0.8

COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING (in EUR millions)

- **South Sudan**: 42.2
- **Syria/Türkiye**: 22.2
- **Sudan**: 21.5
- **Afghanistan**: 20.6
- **Zimbabwe**: 14.5
- **Congo (Dem. Rep.)**: 11.3
- **Kenya**: 11.3
- **Mali**: 10.4
- **Ethiopia**: 10.1
- **Uganda**: 9.7

REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING (in EUR millions)

- **Africa**: 185.1
- **Asia**: 76.2
- **South America and the Caribbean**: 7.9
- **Europe (Ukraine / Republic of Moldova)**: 9.6
- **Transregional**: 8.6

PEOPLE SUPPORTED PER SECTOR (in millions)

- **Water, sanitation, and hygiene**: 6.9
- **Humanitarian aid**: 6.8
- **Agriculture and the environment**: 2.0
- **Nutrition**: 1.2
- **Civil society, empowerment**: 0.7
- **Economic development**: 0.7
- **Other**: 0.7

Some project participants received support through more than one aid sector.

Abbreviations:

### ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2022

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Program areas</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, other</td>
<td>136,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burundi</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), WFP</td>
<td>1,248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central African Republic</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), USAID, WFP, World Bank</td>
<td>148,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo (Dem. Rep.)</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, KfW, UN, USAID</td>
<td>614,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, UN, other</td>
<td>1,242,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, UN, other</td>
<td>626,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (INTPA), KfW</td>
<td>122,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madagascar</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, WFP, other</td>
<td>344,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, UN</td>
<td>524,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, PATRIP Foundation, WFP, other</td>
<td>208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN, other</td>
<td>140,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), FCDO, GIZ, UN, other</td>
<td>56,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalia/Somaliland</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), WFP</td>
<td>556,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>42.2</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td>774,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudan</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, FCDO, GIZ, UN, WFP, other</td>
<td>2,567,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), GIZ, other</td>
<td>299,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, UN, USAID, WFP, other</td>
<td>2,534,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Africa</strong></td>
<td><strong>366</strong></td>
<td><strong>185.1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12,138,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Program areas:**

- Humanitarian assistance
- Agriculture and the environment
- Nutrition
- Water, sanitation, and hygiene
- Civil society and empowerment
- Economic development

**Evaluations:**

In 2022, a total of 37 project evaluations were conducted. Although this is a little lower than in 2021 (43), it is in line with the long-term average. 22 of the evaluations were conducted in Africa and 15 in Asia.

**Abbreviations:**


Welthungerhilfe (WHH) closely collaborates on its projects with a number of civil society partners.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
<th>Program areas</th>
<th>People supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>913,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>AA, BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>235,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>33,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,972,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP</td>
<td></td>
<td>89,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>BMZ, GIZ</td>
<td></td>
<td>47,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myanmar</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, UN, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>62,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>BMZ, UN, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>471,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Korea*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.04</td>
<td>EC (INTPA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), FCDO, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,897,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria/Türkiye</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>AA, BMZ, EC (ECHI), GIZ, UN</td>
<td></td>
<td>648,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, PATRIP Foundation, other</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Asia</strong></td>
<td><strong>168</strong></td>
<td><strong>76.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>6,515,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia, Peru</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>BMZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haiti</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>BMUV (KI), BMZ, CDB, EC (INTPA), WFP, other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for South America / Caribbean</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>7.9</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
<th>Cofinancing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine/Republic of Moldova</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>AA, Alliance2015, UN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for Europe</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>9.6</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRANSREGIONAL PROJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>8.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Overseas project funding

| Overseas project funding | 603 | 287.4 |

### DOMESTIC PROJECTS (GERMANY)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects underway</th>
<th>Funding in EUR millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Total project funding in Germany and overseas

| 614 | 288.2 |

---

* Due to regulations imposed by the government of North Korea in response to COVID-19, it remained impossible for us to continue delivering our projects there in 2022. However, in order to be able to resume our work as soon as possible, we are maintaining our office in the capital city, so some administrative costs continued to be incurred in 2022. Some of these costs were covered by EC (INTPA), which had been funding our (currently suspended) projects there.
2022 was a turbulent year. The war in Ukraine, in particular, created a huge amount of uncertainty. In Germany, energy prices and the cost of living rose while buying power fell. Many of the people we work with already lived in difficult circumstances, but price hikes have now pushed them to the brink of starvation.

Christian Monning, who leads the Welthungerhilfe Foundation together with Mathias Mogge, discusses the impact on the foundation’s work and other new developments within the foundation.

A lot of households in Germany faced economic challenges in 2022. Did this affect people’s willingness to support the foundation?

**Christian Monning:** We all had to watch our spending, especially in the second half of 2022. However, we were very relieved that people in Germany did not lose interest in the Global South. For years, people living in places like Kenya or Somaliland have had to deal with severe droughts caused by climate change. This already difficult situation was made worse in 2022 by the scarcity and rising prices of grain, legumes, and cooking oil. Our supporters know how precarious the living conditions for many people in our project countries are. Their consistent support enables us to combine our forces in pursuit of our common vision.

What does that mean in concrete terms? What can you tell us about the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital stock and endowments?

On December 31, 2022, the foundation had EUR 53.4 million in capital. Despite the prevailing economic uncertainty and continued low interest rates, our capital stock rose. This was thanks to endowment contributions totaling EUR 1.7 million. Endowment...
funds continue to be popular. For one, establishing a fund enables people to name it and specify its purpose. For another, the legal barriers to establishing a fund are very low and easy to overcome.

Can you give a report on how things stand with charitable bequests?
In 2022, Welthungerhilfe e. V. and the Welthungerhilfe Foundation received EUR 6.7 million from wills and bequests. We are very thankful for the trust this shows in the work that we do. We will continue to hold information sessions to raise awareness about options for charitable bequests. People who decide to include Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in their will can choose to receive a free initial consultation with attorneys experienced in inheritance law.

Last year, you announced a review of the options you provide for people to make donations through legacies and bequests. What was the outcome?
We want to tailor our publicity materials and offerings as closely as possible to the needs and wishes of our audience. To find out what they are, we conducted a survey last year and asked supporters what was important to them about Welthungerhilfe’s work and what their motives for supporting us were. We also asked them what they would need or desire before they would consider including Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in their wills. We will now update the information we provide and options available for making donations, based on the results of the survey.

What else will you focus on in 2023?
One priority will be to review and update how our endowment funds are structured. Although interest rates are expected to remain low, we want making a long-term commitment to Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to be attractive to our supporters. We will therefore design a set of options for engagement that offer a good level of return to contributions. Finally, we want to make it possible for our supporters to generate as much money as possible for Welthungerhilfe’s project activities.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION
as of December 31, 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASSETS</th>
<th>2022-12-31 EUR</th>
<th>Previous year EUR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. FIXED ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Tangible assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Financial assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. CURRENT ASSETS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Other assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Liquid assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets of dependent foundations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIABILITIES</td>
<td>2022-12-31 EUR</td>
<td>Previous year EUR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. EQUITY CAPITAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Foundation capital</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Revenue reserves</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Capital maintenance reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Maintenance reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Restructuring reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. PROVISIONS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. LIABILITIES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity of dependent foundations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OPTIONS FOR SUPPORTING THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

**AN ENDOWMENT CONTRIBUTION**
The simplest kind of endowment support
This is a one-time contribution to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s core capital.

**AN ENDOWMENT FUND**
A personalized form of endowment
An endowment contribution to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation earmarked for a specific purpose, this is a highly customizable option with many similarities to an independent foundation.

**A CHARITABLE TRUST**
A sophisticated form of endowment
This involves establishing a separate unincorporated foundation—one that has no legal capacity but does have an independent administrative structure—under the umbrella of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

**BEQUESTS**
Including Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in a will can be done in a variety of individually customized ways.
2022 ANNUAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

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

The previous year’s figures are shown in brackets.

ACCOUNTING AND VALUATION POLICIES
Tangible fixed assets are valued at cost and adjusted, if subject to wear and tear, by subtracting scheduled depreciation over their customary useful life or at the lower value pursuant to § 253.3.3 HGB. Real estate and property from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at their appraised market value less a deduction of 30 percent on the values of buildings and a deduction for any transaction costs incurred by the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Fixed-asset securities and shares in cooperatives are recorded at acquisition cost and subsequently valued in accordance with the adjusted lower-of-cost-or-market rule. Other assets and liquid assets are entered at their nominal values. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. In order to mitigate the effects of asset restructuring on the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s assets and income, a restructuring reserve was formed in the financial year of 2013 by an executive management decision taken on November 28, 2013; income from the reallocation of assets corresponding to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital is transferred into this reserve.

NOTES ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS
FINANCIAL ASSETS
Financial assets include funds of EUR 63,712 thousand (EUR 61,703 thousand) and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 700 thousand (EUR 700 thousand). On the balance sheet date of December 31, 2022, hidden reserves amounted to EUR 62 thousand (EUR 7,282 thousand) and hidden liabilities to EUR 1,043 thousand (EUR 0 thousand). Accretion 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 thousand (EUR 106 thousand); there were no instances of amortization.

OTHER ASSETS
Other assets consist of EUR 78 thousand (EUR 53 thousand) in receivables from tenants and EUR 40 thousand (EUR 86 thousand) in receivables from charitable trusts due to transfers of surpluses.

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

LIABILITIES
FOUNDATION CAPITAL
The increase in the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital by EUR 1,679 thousand (EUR 3,655 thousand) stems from endowment contributions. Assets pertaining to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital comprise tangible fixed assets of EUR 5,053 thousand (EUR 5,201 thousand) and the majority of fixed-asset securities at EUR 63,712 thousand (EUR 61,703 thousand).

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

LIABILITIES TO DEUTSCHE WELTHUNGERHILFE E. V.
Due to continued instability in the capital markets, no surpluses arising from the net income for 2022 were transferred to Welthungerhilfe e. V. Instead, allocations were made to the capital maintenance reserve and to the maintenance reserve in order to ensure financial stability regardless of future capital gains.

DONOR LOANS
This includes 164 (183) donor loans.

OTHER LIABILITIES
Other liabilities primarily comprise estate-related liabilities of EUR 54 thousand (EUR 47 thousand), tax liabilities of EUR 2 thousand (EUR 3 thousand), and social security liabilities of EUR 2 thousand (EUR 2 thousand). As in the previous year, all liabilities have residual terms of up to one year.

OTHER INFORMATION

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

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

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

PERSONNEL
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation employed on average five employees and one trainee. The system for remuneration corresponds to that of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.

GENERAL MANAGEMENT
In 2022, the managing directors were Mathias Mogge and Christian Monning; in addition, Marc Herbeck served as the deputy managing director until August 2022.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 2018

(In EUR millions)

- Equity capital including reserves
- Total assets of dependent foundations
- Donor loans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Equity Capital</th>
<th>Total Assets</th>
<th>Donor Loans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Equity capital including reserves: There was no maintenance reserve in 2021 and 2022

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital, including reserves, grew from EUR 45.6 million in 2018 to EUR 62.0 million by the end of 2022. Charitable trusts (EUR 8.3 million in 2022) and loans from donors (EUR 9.2 million in 2022) remained stable over the same period.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2022</th>
<th>Previous year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total income</td>
<td>1,081,398.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total expenditure</td>
<td>-614,714.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers</td>
<td>466,683.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before changes to reserves</td>
<td>466,683.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes to reserves</td>
<td>-466,683.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income for the year</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLOBALLY CONNECTED

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

HIGH EFFICIENCY

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

A STRONG VOICE

With its experience and expertise, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is a highly sought-after member of committees and networks. Its efforts to end hunger also benefit from its exchanges with other partners involved in humanitarian aid, development cooperation and political advocacy work. For example, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works on international food policy as part of the UN Committee on World Food Security in Rome, advises the United Nations’ Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and cooperates with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is also part of the executive management of the European umbrella organization VOICE (Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies) and in the German Federal Foreign Office’s Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee. Since December 2021, it has held the post of co-chair at VENRO (see below).

RELIABLE PARTNERS

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) works together with other non-governmental organizations to achieve development aid objectives and to collect donations. It is a member of the German consortium Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works), which publishes WeltRisikoBericht, an annual global risk report, and calls for donations through the ARD broadcasting service in response to disasters. At the European level, it is a member of Alliance2015 along with six other organizations. Alliance2015 works at the EU level to eradicate poverty and to promote food security. Its members also cooperate on issues of emergency preparedness and response in program countries (see pp. 18–19). Welthungerhilfe (WHH) 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.
WORKING TOGETHER TO END HUNGER

Worldwide inflation, failing harvests, rising food prices, and global supply chain bottlenecks are key challenges in 2023. In addition, conflicts, extreme weather, and humanitarian crises are wreaking havoc in many countries. Together with the people impacted and our partners, we will continue doing everything we can to end hunger and poverty.

OUR PROGRAM ACTIVITIES The main focus of our work with our partner organizations and the people affected is to make food systems so resilient and sustainable that everyone has enough healthy food to eat at all times. To achieve this goal, we are shifting toward more systemic approaches to eradicating hunger. Our multifaceted programs include stakeholders from government, civil society, and the private sector. To address the many complex causes of hunger, the programs combine aspects from different sectors of humanitarian action: nutrition, agriculture, empowering civil society, economic development, continuing education, and water and sanitation supply. This means we tie humanitarian aid together with sustainable development and, increasingly, with approaches to fostering peace as well.

Climate change and its effects played a major role in determining the priorities for our work in 2023. We worked with people to build resilience against the effects of climate change. Through closer analysis and updated programs, we are combining our anti-hunger efforts with activities in climate change adaptation, climate protection, and biodiversity conservation.

Women continue to be at the center of our programs in 2023. Our experience has shown that women drive change in their communities, playing a crucial role in ending hunger and poverty and in developing sustainable food systems. This makes it even more important to support women in gaining better access to resources and a greater role in decision-making.

We are always striving to improve the quality and the impact of our work. Our focus in 2023 is to refine our instruments for measuring the impact of our work on the sustainability of food systems. In addition, we are strengthening our data systems and learning processes, in order to improve how we monitor changes in the food security of the people we work with and to use the results of these measurements to strengthen the quality of our work.

OUR POLITICAL ACTIVITIES Armed conflicts, climate change, discrimination against women, and growing hunger throughout the world are issues that call for fundamental political change. However, the world is currently not on track to achieve the goal of zero hunger by 2030. At all levels, from the United Nations through to local initiatives, we subject various approaches, strategies, and their methods of implementation to constructive criticism in order to draw attention to the people affected by hunger and enable them to benefit from the approaches that have proven most successful.

A number of conferences addressing the shape of the future are taking place in 2023. Various ministries, organizations, and international consortia are debating social security and solutions for overcoming hunger. Several conferences focus on climate protection. We are working to get the voices of civil society heard, especially those of our partner organizations from the Global South.

Together with partners from the Global South and North, we are pursuing a vision of zero hunger. Even though the German federal government has incorporated food security into its policies, for example in its development strategy for Africa, achieving the human right to adequate food is far too low on its agenda. In addition to speaking to and collaborating with lawmakers and ministry representatives, we are therefore also raising the topic at all levels of society—here in Germany, at international events, and in the countries of the Global South, where we work.

“We work with people to build resilience against the effects of climate change.”

Bettina Iseli, Director of Programs at Welthungerhilfe (WHH)
Two of our publications are particularly concerned with raising awareness of hunger. In the 30th edition of the Compass, which reports the inside story of German development policy, we assess whether development policy announcements have led to financial and political action, and we call for specific measures, such as ones aiming to make development financing more reliable. In the Global Hunger Index, we explore national and global trends in food security; the 2023 edition focuses on young people.

A new development is the expanded reach of our professional journal, Welternährung, which saw its first English-language edition published in 2023, making it accessible to more readers and open to more writers all over the world.

RISKS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Private donations. In 2023 and over subsequent years, inflation is expected to slow slightly while interest rates rise, which may have an effect on Welthungerhilfe’s donation revenue.

Public grants. Increased spending on defense and in pursuit of climate neutrality in Germany and the European Union could cause a shift in the priorities of the government’s budget.

Operational challenges. The countries in which we work are increasingly likely to be unstable or subject to international sanctions. These crises make it more difficult for national and international non-governmental organizations to deliver emergency-aid measures or longer-term programs.

Security. In 2022, WHH was affected by 37 safety incidents, such as serious accidents or breaches of security. Our employees prepare for difficult situations by taking part in relevant and realistic safety training, with supplementary online courses to ensure they remain security conscious. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) also promotes active risk prevention and reduction by ensuring regular downtime.

Compliance. Compliance activities at Welthungerhilfe (WHH) include preventing fraud and corruption, managing conflicts of interest, preventing the financing of terrorism, preventing sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), safeguarding children, and protecting information and data. In 2022, training and communications opportunities were expanded, and a new system that integrated case management and handling whistleblowing was made ready for roll-out.

IT security. Additional technical and organizational measures were taken in 2022 to protect Welthungerhilfe’s IT systems from cyber-attacks and other threats. The introduction of Critical Security Controls (CIS) and corresponding key performance indicators represent key building blocks for continually improving IT security.

Innovation. Innovation activities related to incubation (the development of innovative solutions) and acceleration (the sustainable deployment of solutions through social businesses) are very important. These innovative projects are also proving to be a good way to connect with and work alongside the private sector.

MEDIUM-TERM BUSINESS PLAN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2022 Actual (in EUR millions)</th>
<th>2023 Planned (in EUR millions)</th>
<th>2024 Planned (in EUR millions)</th>
<th>2025 Planned (in EUR millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donations, bequests, allocated fines</td>
<td>97.6</td>
<td>77.0</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Institutional grants</td>
<td>241.5</td>
<td>212.8</td>
<td>220.0</td>
<td>225.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and other income</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total income</strong></td>
<td><strong>341.2</strong></td>
<td><strong>291.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>297.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>305.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project funding overseas</td>
<td>287.4</td>
<td>256.9</td>
<td>262.3</td>
<td>269.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project funding in Germany</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel expenses in Germany*</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amortization and depreciation</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing expenses</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total expenditure</strong></td>
<td><strong>318.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>291.7</strong></td>
<td><strong>297.9</strong></td>
<td><strong>305.7</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue before changes to reserves</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Overseas personnel expenses are included within the item Project funding overseas.
We are very grateful to you for supporting us in 2022. Our work would not have been possible without your personal commitment, your investment of time and money, your creativity, and your loyalty.

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

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

We would like to thank all the institutions, both in Germany and internationally, that made our work possible. The large grants and great tasks they entrust us with show how much confidence they place in our work. For more than 60 years, we have been doing everything in our power to achieve a world without hunger and poverty, but it is your support that provides the impetus for everything we do. Please stay by our side.

These are our main institutional partners:

- Federal Foreign Office
- gIZ
- KFW
- Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid
- European Union
- USAID
- UKaid
- UN agencies
- WFP
- World Food Programme
THIS IS HOW WE COLLECT DONATIONS …

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is an independent non-profit organization. Donations form the bedrock of financing for our work, since the public grants we apply for require us to contribute funds of our own. As a rule, this allows each donation to be quadrupled, with donations of EUR 100 becoming up to EUR 400 of project funding.

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, companies, or foundations. In addition, media reports are often accompanied by calls for donations.

Our publicity work includes campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, our social media presence, our podcast (Welthungerhilfe Direkt - in German), letters to donors, online marketing, information booths, digital billboards, and advertisements in print and on TV. We also make phone calls to thank our donors personally and gather feedback. Contracts with our service providers never offer purely performance-based remuneration.

EFFECTIVENESS, INTEGRITY, AND EFFICIENCY
All our activities aim to combine effectiveness, integrity, and cost efficiency. In some cases, print, TV, and billboard advertisements are offered to us free of charge or at a significant charity discount. We adhere to the high ethical standards set by DZI, the German Central Institute for Social Questions, and VENRO, the umbrella organization for German non-governmental organizations for development and humanitarian aid. All of our donors’ and supporters’ personal data is covered by statutory data protection laws. Anyone who does not wish to be contacted will not be approached. Collaborations with partner companies are subjected to intensive scrutiny.

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 awards for transparency on multiple occasions.

Our primary service providers and licensing partners are listed on our website.

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), and the European Union (EU)—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.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overseas project funding</td>
<td>90.3 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administration</td>
<td>2.4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to overseas projects (quality assurance)</td>
<td>2.5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising</td>
<td>0.9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising and general public relations</td>
<td>3.9 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Based on expense categories as defined by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), in percent. Welthungerhilfe (WHH) 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 (WHH) 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 to free the world from 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 through to reconstruction and long-term development cooperation projects with national partners, we provide help from a single source. With 603 international projects, we were able to support 18.8 million people in 37 countries in 2022.

HOW WE WORK
We follow the principle of supporting people in realizing their rights and sustainably improving their living conditions. We work with national partner organizations to build on grassroots approaches, in order to ensure that projects are successful in the long run. We also inform the public and take on an advisory role to influence policies, both nationally and internationally. This is how we actively address the causes of hunger and poverty. We share a common goal with many others active in development cooperation: to enable local populations to become fully self-reliant so that, one day, development cooperation will no longer be necessary.

HOW WE ARE FINANCED
Private donors are essential to our work. Their donations allow Welthungerhilfe (WHH) to receive additional funds from public donors such as the German federal government, the European Union, and the United Nations. In 2022, revenue from private donors came to EUR 97.6 million, and grants from public donors totaled EUR 241.5 million.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Donors</strong></td>
<td>289,441</td>
<td>Who, in 2022, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Private Sponsors</strong></td>
<td>6,230</td>
<td>Who thought of others and gathered donations for us at birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, and funerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Charitable Foundations</strong></td>
<td>79</td>
<td>That helped us implement joint projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active Supporters</strong></td>
<td>1,159</td>
<td>Who campaigned individually, with friends, as celebrities, or in campaign groups, associations, and schools for a world without hunger and held benefit events, such as the Run for Life, concerts, bazaars, and collections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>People, Events, and Activities</strong></td>
<td>247,150</td>
<td>Who supported us through online and in-person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Businesses</strong></td>
<td>170</td>
<td>That gave us particularly generous support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefactors</strong></td>
<td>71</td>
<td>Who included Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in their wills or left a bequest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutional Donors</strong></td>
<td>31</td>
<td>That supported our work, often through large grants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>