



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

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We comply with the
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In order to ensure better legibility of the texts, only the male pronoun is used in this annual report. This form includes all genders and identities.
Because we care about sustainability, this report is climate neutral and printed on Circleoffset Premium White, which is 100 percent recycled paper with certifications including Blue Angel and the EU Ecolabel.
By decision of the Bonn-Außenstadt tax office, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn is recognized as directly and exclusively pursuing tax-advantaged charitable and non-profit purposes in line with § 51 et seqq. of the Fiscal Code (AO). The most recent annex to the corporate tax assessment notice was dated Friday, March 11, 2022 (tax number 206/5887/1045). The association is registered with the district court of Bonn (VR 3810).



BECOMING MORE RESILIENT TO CRISES

Food prices throughout the world hit record highs in early 2022. They were then driven even higher as a consequence of the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. This has exacerbated hunger in many places, making it even more important to support food production in countries that have been affected, like South Sudan.



Meryem Deng

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). ●



Secretary General Mathias Mogge and President Marlehn Thieme

ZERO HUNGER IS STILL POSSIBLE

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 alli-

ances 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. ●

2022 THE YEAR IN THE SPOTLIGHT

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 Lodchodo 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.





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 Rahaingonirina 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.



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.

WHAT WE ACHIEVE



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**

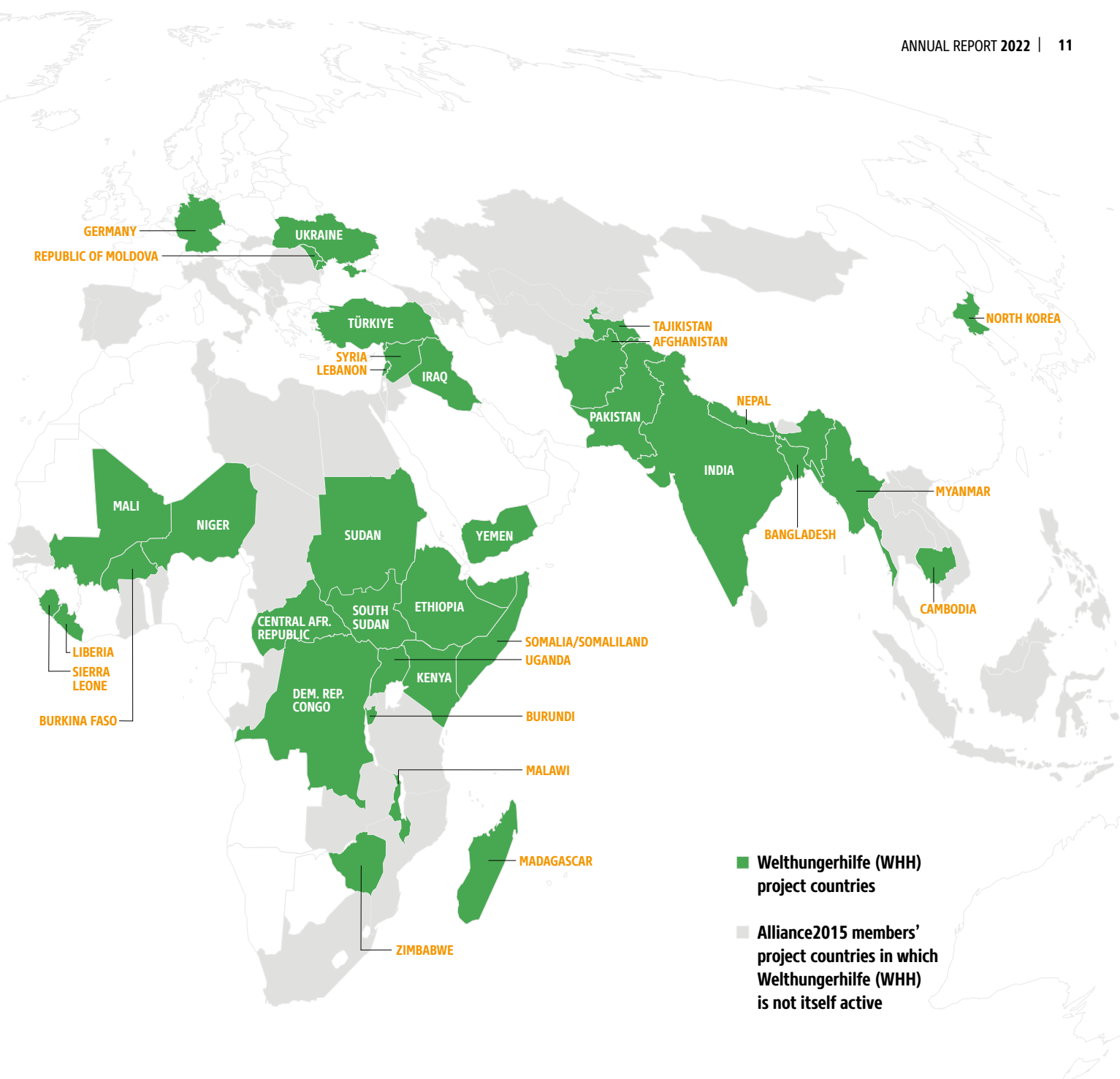
366 projects
EUR 185.1 million in funding
139 national partner organizations

ASIA

14 countries

**6.5 million
people supported**

168 projects
EUR 76.2 million in funding
107 national partner organizations



EUROPE

2 countries

**0.1 million
people supported**

8 projects
EUR 9.6 million in funding
2 national partner organizations

TRANSREGIONAL

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

46 projects
EUR 8.6 million in funding

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

LEAVING HUNGER BEHIND: OUR PROJECTS

2022 was a year of staggering crises, which exacerbated levels of global hunger. For us, this meant delivering emergency aid so that people could survive acute shortages while also doing everything possible to help them stay on the path toward achieving a self-determined life. These kinds of solutions are necessary to effectively counter hunger and poverty.

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)

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.

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.”



Gabriel Mejía Duclós is the executive director of **Instituto de Desarrollo y Medio Ambiente (IDMA)** in Peru.



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.”

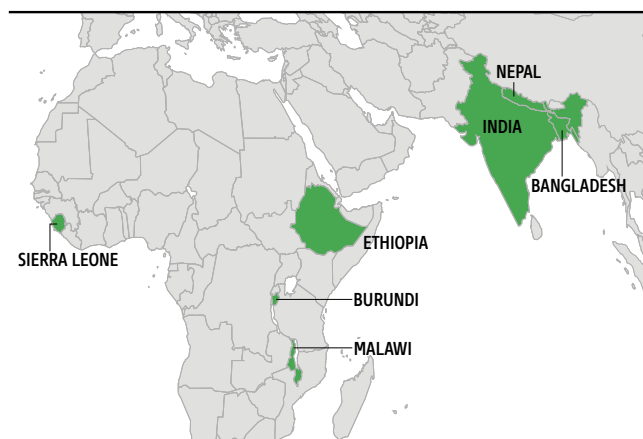
A woman with a bindi on her forehead, wearing a purple and yellow patterned sari and a pink shirt, is smiling and looking down. She is in a field with tall grass. The background is blurred.

HEALTHY SUSTAINABLE FOOD FOR ALL

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. Malnourished children are treated in nutrition camps, which they attend together with their parents for 15 days. At the camps, families receive ad-



NUTRITION SMART COMMUNITY

Program countries	Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Nepal, Sierra Leone
Total funding for the entire duration of the project	EUR 8.3 million
Project duration	December 2020 to April 2026
Institutional donors*	BMZ, other
People supported in 2022	85,000

* Key on p. 44

vice 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. ●



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 government must invest ten percent of its budget in healthcare. The project assists local authorities in allocating this money effectively, for example by using some of it to arrange nutrition camps lasting several days for undernourished children and their parents."

A full-page photograph of a woman, Safiya Majok, standing in a field. She is wearing a vibrant blue dress with yellow and white floral patterns and a matching headscarf. She is holding a green plastic jug in her right hand, pouring water into a field of green plants. The background is a bright blue sky with scattered white clouds. The text 'CULTIVATING OPPORTUNITIES' is overlaid in large white letters across the middle of the image.

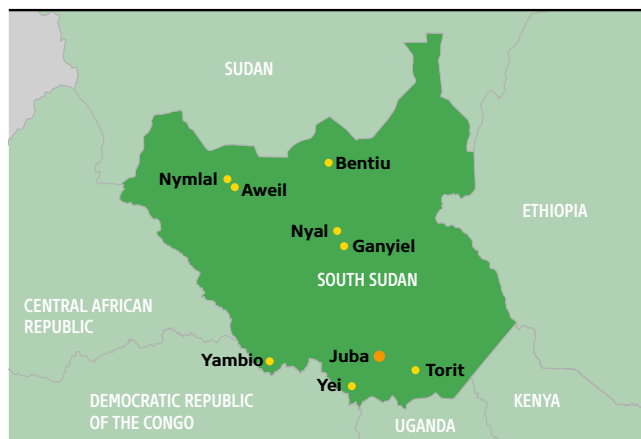
CULTIVATING OPPORTUNITIES

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



SOUTH SUDAN

Project locations	Central Equatoria (Juba, Yei), Eastern Equatoria (Torit), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (Aweil, Nymlal), Unity State (Bentiu, Ganyiel, Nyal), Western Equatoria (Yambio)
Total funding in 2022	EUR 42.2 million
Institutional donors*	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP
People supported in 2022	774,000

* Key on p. 44

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. ●



STEP BY STEP TOWARD LASTING PEACE

Emmanuel Mawa is Roving Field Coordinator in the Welthungerhilfe team in South Sudan.

"Conflicts require political solutions, but without food security, lasting peace is hard to achieve. When food is scarce and expensive, sources of income are limited, resources are unequally distributed, and corruption and mismanagement abound, people become increasingly desperate, and unrest and conflicts begin to spread. Resilient food systems help foster

peace. If you have an income and believe your livelihood is secure, and if you feel safe in your country, you are less likely to engage in conflicts over property, whether within your own neighborhood or with another village. However, the most important thing is to find permanent political solutions."

SURVIVING IN TIMES OF WAR

The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine is causing untold suffering. In close cooperation with our Alliance2015 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



UKRAINE / REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Project locations	Dnipro, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Poltava, Sumy, Ternopil, Zaporizhzhia
Total funding in 2022	EUR 9.6 million
Institutional donors*	AA, Alliance2015, UN
People supported in 2022	73,000

* Key on p. 44

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

Viktoriya 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."

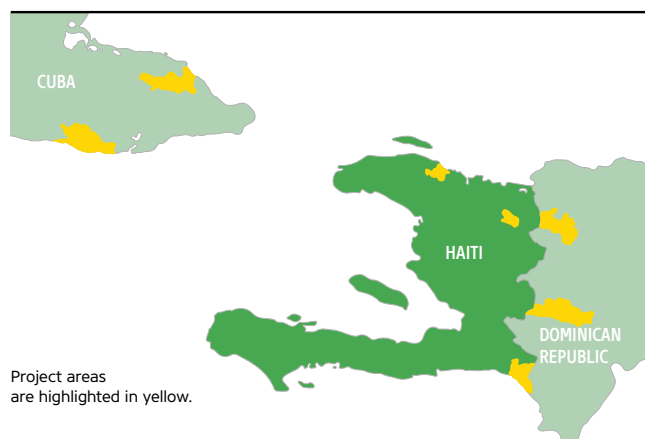
A man with dark skin and short black hair is shown in a tropical forest setting. He is wearing a white t-shirt and a dark backpack. He is focused on grafting a tree branch, using clear plastic tape to secure the connection. The background is filled with lush green foliage, including banana leaves and various trees. The overall scene conveys a sense of environmental stewardship and sustainable agriculture.

BIODIVERSITY THROUGH CLIMATE FORESTS

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



THE CLIMATE FOREST PROJECT

Project countries	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti
Total funding over the entire duration of the project	EUR 20.5 million
Project duration	November 2019 to October 2027
Grant providers* and partners	BIOECO, BMUV (IKI), Centro Naturaleza, Concert Action, ENDA Dominicana, OroVerde, UPSA
People supported in 2022	More than 4,000 people directly and around 150,000 people indirectly supported

* Key on p. 44

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. ●



A BETTER BALANCE BETWEEN PEOPLE AND NATURE

One project participant is Wendy Jáquez, a small-scale farmer from the province of Santiago Rodríguez in the Dominican Republic.

"We used to have a large variety of plants and trees, but many of them have disappeared. I miss having them. The most important thing is for us to live in harmony with the forest and to work together. We have learned that we increase biodiversity and get more fertile soil if we manage the forest well instead of treating it as our enemy.

This also helps stabilize levels of food security. In the past, we only had one harvest per year, but thanks to our new vegetable gardens, we now have a year-round supply of lettuce, onions, chard, bell peppers, and cabbage."



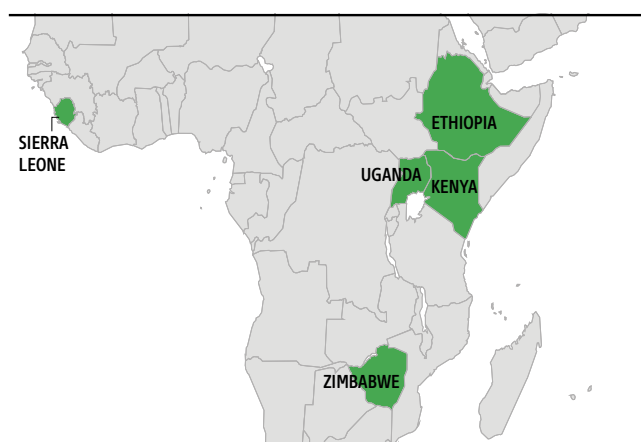
SPREADING NEW IDEAS

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



OUR SOCIAL BUSINESSES

Project countries	Ethiopia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zimbabwe
Total income in 2022 (from clients)	EUR 3.0 million
Grant providers* and partners	BMZ, DBU, EMAS, EU, Goldeimer GmbH, Milken-Motsepe, Roddenberry Foundation, Seeding The Future Foundation, Sequa, SNV Netherlands Development Organization, Viva con Agua, WFP, others
People supported in 2022	379,000

* Key on p. 44

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. ●



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 Provititi 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 improv-

ing 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.



We set great store by the feedback we receive from the people we work with, such as those involved in this project in Bangladesh.

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

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.

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

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.



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.

THE IMPACT REPORT 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.

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.

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

www.welthungerhilfe.org/news/publications/detail/impact-report

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.



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.

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.

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-

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.



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.

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.

Frank-Walter Steinmeier, the federal president of Germany and honorary patron of Welthungerhilfe, at the 60th anniversary of Welthungerhilfe in Berlin.



The Welthungerhilfe (WHH) action group in Nordenham-Kayes held a rummage sale in June 2022 to benefit people in Mali.



With a new logo, new font, and new color scheme, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) modernized its branding. This is the front cover of our donor magazine.

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.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN COMPLEX CRISES

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.

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.





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.



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.

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.



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 over 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 e. V. include the president of the German parliament, the leaders of Germany's parliamentary parties, as well as churches, associations, and other organizations. They send representatives to the general assembly, which meets once a year.

MEMBERS OF 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 (Volkmann Klein, MP)

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

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

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group, Chairperson Katharina Dröge, MP, and Chairperson Britta Haßelmann, MP (Deborah Düring, MP)

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

German Bishops' Commissary Office, Catholic Office, Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Kerstin Düsich)

Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, Representative Prelate Anne Gidion (Prelate Anne Gidion)

Association of Rural Youth in Germany (BDL), National Chairpersons Theresa Schmidt and Jan Hägerling (Anne-Kathrin Meister)

Federal Association of Non-Statutory Welfare Associations, President Michael Groß (Rudi Frick)

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

Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers, 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 Dulger (Cornelia Rosenberg)

German Nutrition Society, Prof. Dr. Bernhard Watzl (Prof. Dr. Bernhard Watzl)

German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ), Chairperson Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel (Karin Kortmann)

German Farmers' Association, President Joachim Rukwied (Dr. Andreas Quiring)

Confederation of German Trade Unions, Chairperson Yasmin Fahimi (TBA)

German Journalists' Association, Chairperson Prof. Dr. Frank Überall (Katrin Kroemer)

German Countrywomen's Association, President Petra Bentkämper (Jutta Kuhles)

Association of German Cities, Executive Director Helmut Dedy (Sabine Drees)

German Red Cross, President Gerda Hasselfeldt (Christof Johnen)

German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Association (DGRV), CEO Dr. Eckhard Ott (Andreas Kappes)

German Agricultural Society (DLG), President Hubertus Paetow (Dr. Lothar Hövelmann)

Supporters of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Simon Hofmann (Kaspar Portz)

German Insurance Association (GDV), President Dr. Norbert Rollinger (Thomas Krätter)

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

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

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, PROFILMETALL Group

Dr. Birte Gall, Managing Partner, asgaro GmbH; Founder, erblotse.de

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

Anna von Griesheim, Fashion Designer

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

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

Christine Jacobi, 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)

Carl 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 Raue, Director, Deutschlandradio (a public service radio broadcaster)

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

Anke Schäferkordt, 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 Schulz-Isenbeck, CFO and Executive Board Member, Limbach Gruppe SE

Bruno Wenn, Chairperson, Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI); former Executive Management Spokesperson, 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 Director, Country and Regional Engagement, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria; also retired Senior Program Engagement Specialist, Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation (TAAT)

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

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

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

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

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

PD Dr. Alisher Mirzabaev, Senior Agricultural Economist, Unique land use GmbH, Freiburg im Breisgau

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 Saltoninia, 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 Senior Adviser on Agriculture, GIZ, Bonn/Eschborn

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

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

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

BALANCE SHEET

as of December 31, 2022

ASSETS

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

LIABILITIES

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn ("Welthungerhilfe (WHH)"); District Court of Bonn, VR 3810) have been prepared in accordance with the general provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) with a voluntary application of the supplementary regulations for large corporations laid down in §§ 264 et seqq. HGB. The annual accounts assume the continued existence of Welthungerhilfe e. V. and have been adapted to its specific circumstances in accordance with § 265.5–6 HGB. The income and expenditure account has been prepared in accordance with the nature-of-expense method. 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 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 hardware 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

I. Receivables and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date in the amount of EUR 24.3 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

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

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:

	2022	2021
Domestic employees		
Open-ended contracts	186	186
Limited-term contracts	83	79
	269	265
Expatriate staff		
	227	215
	496	480

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.

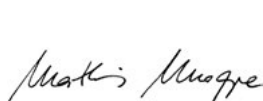
Operating Results

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



Mathias Mogge
Secretary General and
Chief Executive Officer



Christian Monning
Chief Financial Officer



Susanne Fotiadis
Chief Marketing & Communica-
tions Officer

BDO AG, an independent audit firm, issued an unqualified opinion for the annual accounts and management report of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. The complete opinion and the management report 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).

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

based on expense categories defined by DZI, in EUR

	2022 actual total	Overseas project funding*	Project support overseas	Campaigns, education, and awareness- raising	Advertising and general public relations	Administration
Project funding						
a) Overseas	267,102,817.41	267,102,817.41				
b) Domestic	480,610.37			480,610.37		
Personnel costs	38,261,137.02	20,501,584.93	6,349,952.69	1,726,544.22	4,350,457.71	5,332,597.47
Amortization and depreciation	1,135,502.57	13,860.91	401,044.54	109,043.51	274,762.26	336,791.35
Other expenditure						
a) Advertising and general public relations	7,037,233.81			108,869.05	6,928,364.76	
b) Operating expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.)	4,683,813.12	34,285.08	1,287,050.84	414,257.69	915,675.28	2,032,544.23
Interest and similar expenditure	21.57					21.57
Total 2022	318,701,135.87	287,652,548.33	8,038,048.07	2,839,324.84	12,469,260.01	7,701,954.62
in percent	100.00	90.3	2.5	0.9	3.9	2.4
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.00		93.7		6.3	

Total 2021	289,301,298.48	260,168,739.57	7,053,775.95	2,377,985.67	12,703,607.95	6,997,189.34
in percent	100.0	89.9	2.5	0.8	4.4	2.4
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0		93.2		6.8	
2020 in percent	100.0		93.6		6.4	
2019 in percent	100.0		93.0		7.0	
2018 in percent	100.0		91.7		8.3	

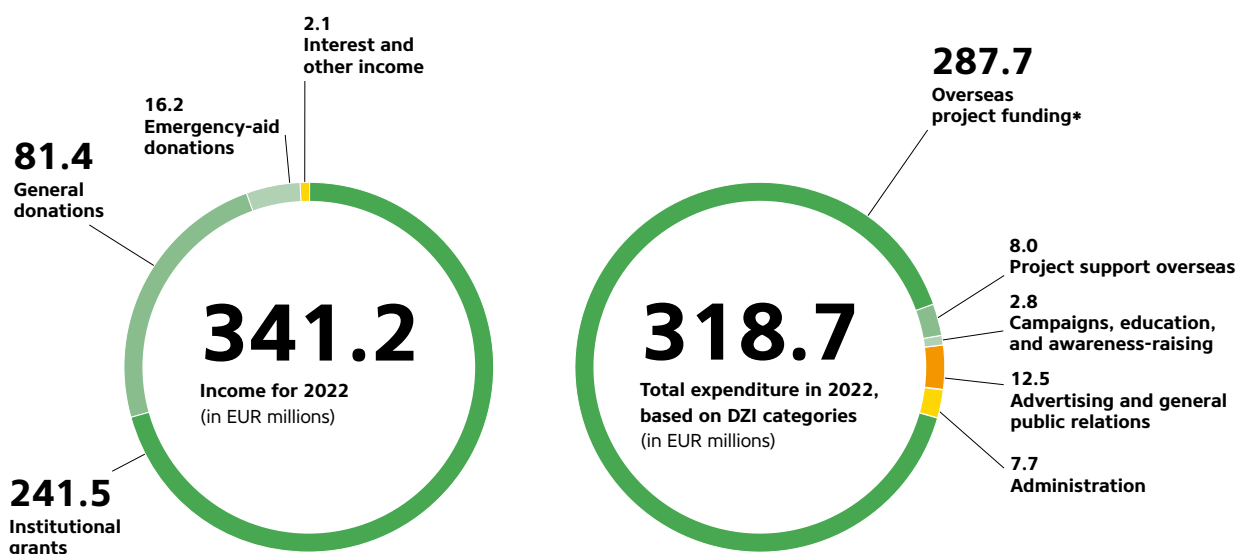
* The level of overseas project funding for 2022 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on the following pages because the DZI definitions applied here include additional expenses beyond the funds directly allotted to projects. DZI is the German Central Institute 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.



WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

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

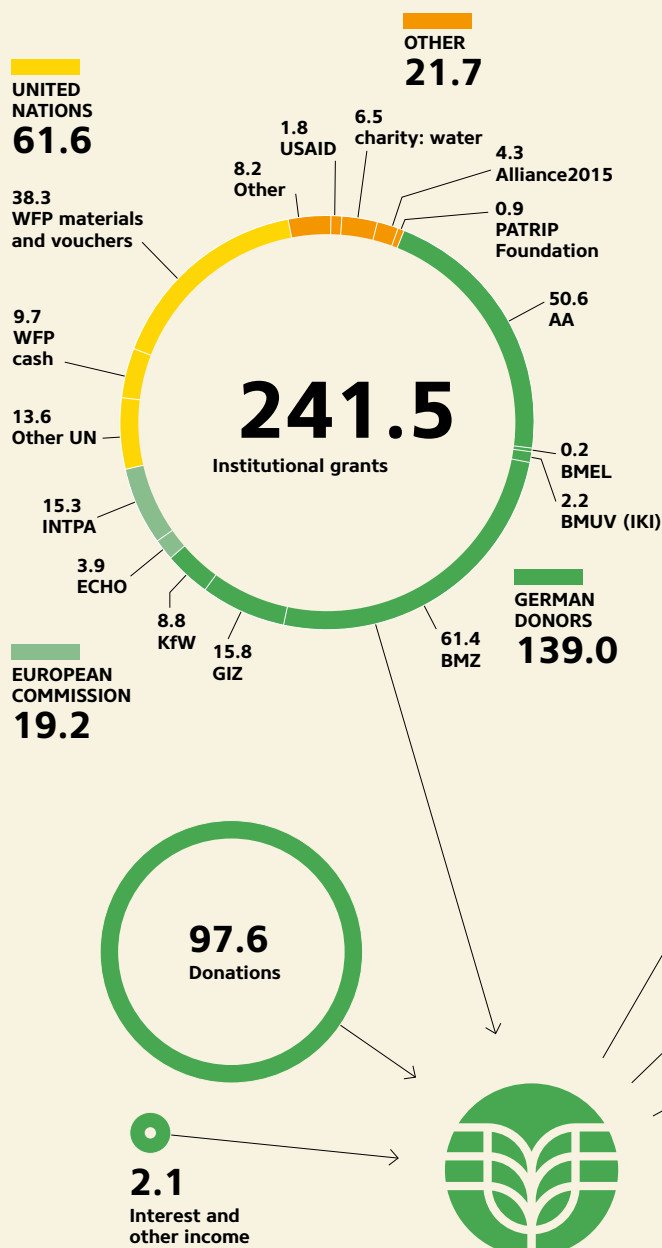
In the wake of efforts toward international donor diversification, the donor category of "Other" grew to a total of EUR 21.7 million (previous year: EUR 16.4 million); in 2022, these donors once again included USAID at EUR 1.8 million and larger foundations like charity: water at EUR 6.5 million and 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.

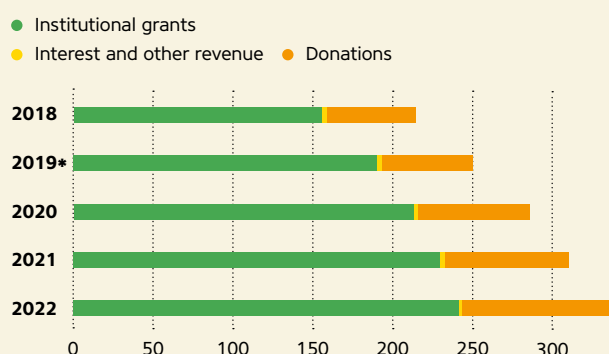
REVENUE FOR 2022: 341.2

(in EUR millions)



REVENUE PERFORMANCE

(in EUR millions)

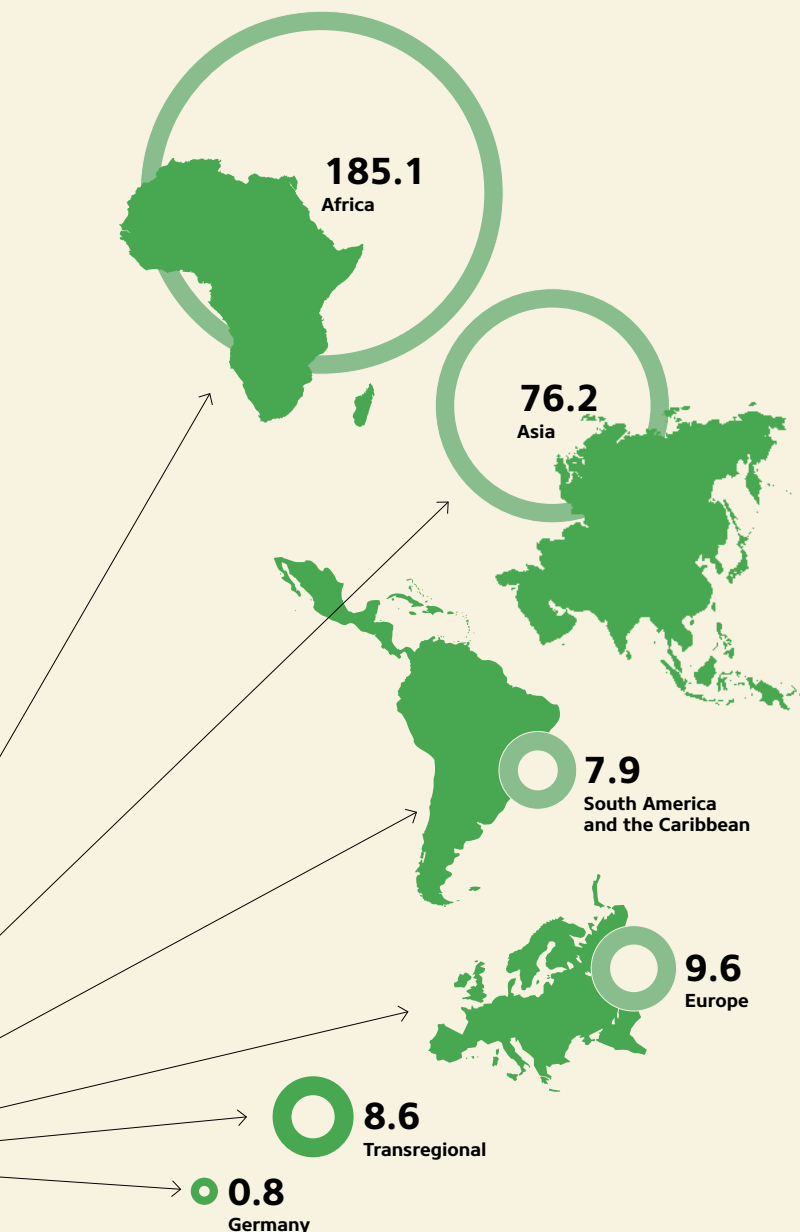


* Figures from 2019 onward follow a revised accounting system

TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING FOR 2022: 288.2

(in EUR millions)

BY REGION

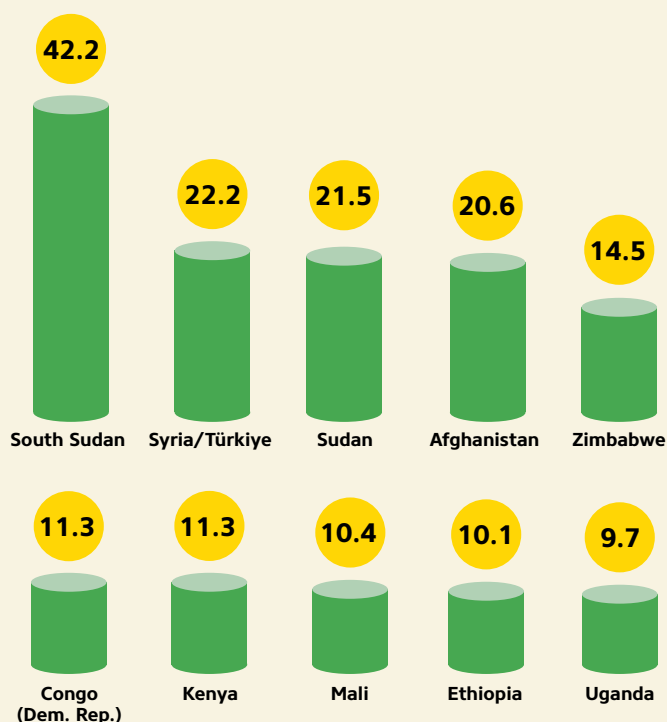


Abbreviations:

AA - Auswärtiges Amt [Federal Foreign Office]; Alliance2015 - partner organizations in Alliance2015; BMEL - Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft [Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture]; BMUV (IKI) - Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz, nukleare Sicherheit und Verbraucherschutz (Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative) [Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (International Climate Initiative)]; BMZ - Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung [Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development]; ECHO - European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); ENABEL - Belgian Development Agency; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [German Association for International Cooperation]; INTPA - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Partnerships); KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau [KfW Development Bank]; OCHA - United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; Sida - Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency; UN - United Nations; UNDP - United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF - United Nations Children's Fund; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

COUNTRIES RECEIVING THE MOST PROJECT FUNDING

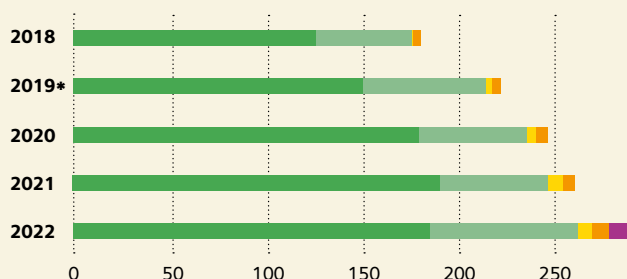
(in EUR millions)



REGIONAL PROJECT FUNDING

(in EUR millions)

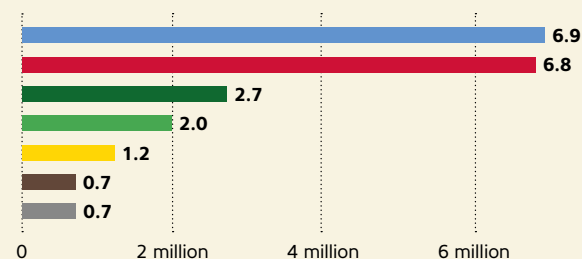
● Africa ● Asia ● South America and the Caribbean
● Transregional ● Europe (Ukraine / Republic of Moldova)



PEOPLE SUPPORTED PER SECTOR

(in millions)





















































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









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

ALL WELTHUNGERHILFE PROJECTS IN 2022

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

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

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:

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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

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

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

Bolivia, Peru	5	0.6	BMZ	  	14,000
Haiti	10	7.3	BMUV (IKI), BMZ, CDB, EC (INTPA), WFP, other	  	59,000
Total for South America / Caribbean	15	7.9			73,000

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

Ukraine/Republic of Moldova	8	9.6	AA, Alliance2015, UN		73,000
Total for Europe	8	9.6			73,000

TRANSREGIONAL PROJECTS

	46	8.6	AA, BMEL, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, USAID, other	Policy work, advocacy, innovation, comprehensive quality assurance of projects' substantive delivery and financial management (with project monitoring undertaken by the head office)	
Overseas project funding	603	287.4			18,799,000

DOMESTIC PROJECTS (GERMANY)

	11	0.8		Our domestic projects aim to inform people in Germany about hunger and poverty and to encourage active engagement in achieving a world without hunger.	
Total project funding in Germany and overseas	614	288.2			18,799,000

* 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.

A photograph of a woman in a white headscarf and green sari, smiling while harvesting grain in a field. She is holding a large bundle of harvested grain. In the background, another person in a red shirt is visible, also working in the field. The scene is set in a rural, agricultural area with tall grass and grain stalks.

OUR FOUNDATION: PEOPLE ARE THE PRIORITY

A small-scale farmer in Nepal harvesting grain in 2022 as part of an ongoing Welthungerhilfe (WHH) project for sustainable agriculture.

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

ASSETS	2022-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Tangible assets	5,053,314.33	5,201,286.58
II. Financial assets	64,411,818.41	62,403,371.03
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Other assets	117,630.77	143,683.56
II. Liquid assets	2,382,128.62	3,234,080.74
	71,964,892.13	70,982,421.91
Assets of dependent foundations	8,255,051.52	8,179,970.70
LIABILITIES	2022-12-31 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. EQUITY CAPITAL		
I. Foundation capital	53,421,307.39	51,742,147.32
II. Revenue reserves		
1. Capital maintenance reserve	6,476,000.00	6,259,000.00
2. Maintenance reserve	628,153.45	378,469.55
3. Restructuring reserve	2,127,117.28	2,127,117.28
D. PROVISIONS	25,952.00	14,050.00
C. LIABILITIES	9,286,362.01	10,461,637.76
	71,964,892.13	70,982,421.91
Equity of dependent foundations	8,255,051.52	8,179,970.70

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 Wiedera, Chair of the Finance Committee; Carl-Albrecht Bartmer; Amadou Diallo; Dr. Annette Niederfranke; and Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter.

PERSONNEL

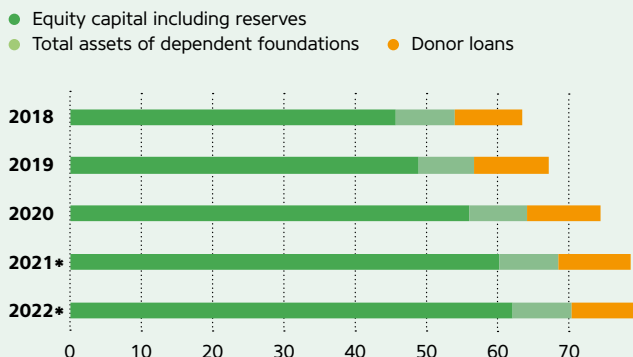
The Welthungerhilfe Foundation employed on average five employees and one trainee. The system for remuneration corresponds to that of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.

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: 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

	2022 EUR	Previous year EUR
Total income	1,081,398.67	1,771,699.02
Total expenditure	-614,714.77	-645,515.30
Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers	466,683.90	1,126,183.72
Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes	0.00	-220,350.87
Revenue before changes to reserves	466,683.90	905,832.85
Changes to reserves	-466,683.90	-905,832.85
Net income for the year	0.00	0.00

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

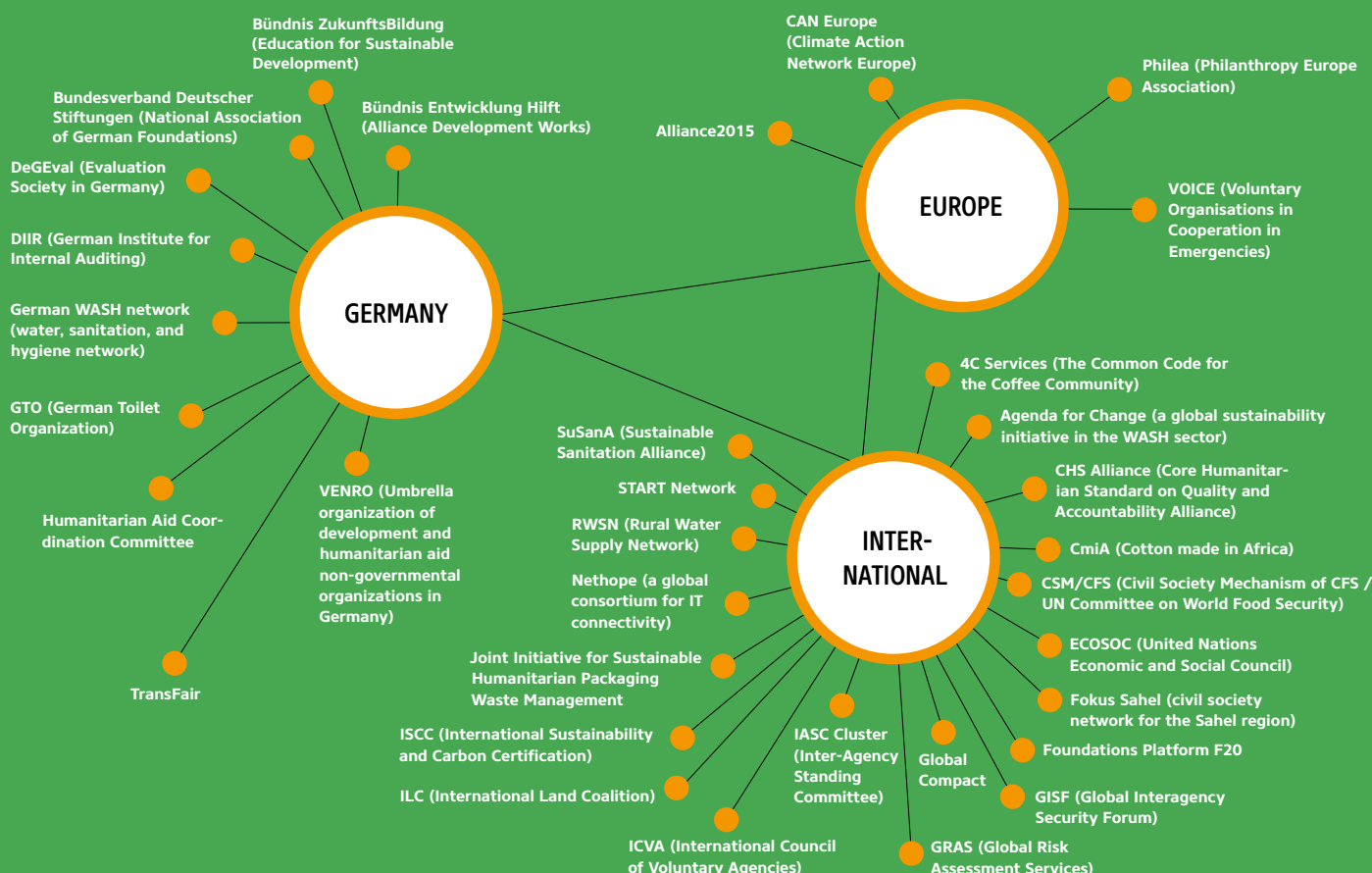
In crisis situations, it is essential to take efficient and needs-based action. This requires us to quickly identify what kinds of aid supplies are needed and to keep in contact with other partners in order to coordinate our aid efforts. To achieve this, Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is involved in humanitarian 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 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.”**

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

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

* Overseas personnel expenses are included within the item Project funding overseas.

THANK YOU!

Sylvester Mdanema is part of the Welthungerhilfe (WHH) team in Sierra Leone, where he works as a driver.

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

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation,
Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

KFW



Civil Protection and
Humanitarian Aid



European Union


USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE


UKaid
from the British people



UN agencies

 **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.

➤ **Learn more**
www.welthungerhilfe.de/dienstleister-lizenzpartner (in German)
www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs_DZI/DZI-SpS-Leitlinien_2019.pdf (in German)
www.venro.org/english/who-we-are/

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

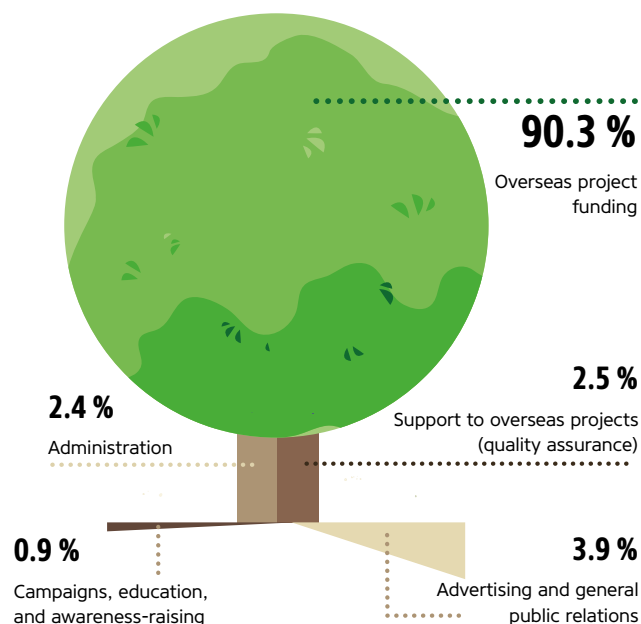
We boost your donations...

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.*



* 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.

289,441

PRIVATE DONORS

who, in 2022, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty

6,230

PRIVATE SPONSORS

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

79

CHARITABLE FOUNDATIONS

that helped us implement joint projects

1,159

ACTIVE SUPPORTERS

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

247,150

PEOPLE who supported us through EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

170

BUSINESSES

that gave us particularly generous support

71

BENEFACTORS

who included Welthungerhilfe (WHH) in their wills or left a bequest

31

INSTITUTIONAL DONORS

that supported our work, often through large grants

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

> **Interested in learning more?**
 There is more to read about the topics that we have presented in this annual report. You can read more (in German) at: www.welthungerhilfe.de/weitere-infos



> **Don't want to wait until the next annual report?**
 To receive up-to-date information (in German) about our work and our projects all over the world throughout the year, join the mailing list at: www.welthungerhilfe.de/updates (in German)



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



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



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



Visit us on LinkedIn:
www.linkedin.com/company/welthungerhilfe



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

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

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 1, 53173 Bonn, Germany, Tel. +49 (0)228 2288-0, Fax +49 (0)228 2288-333, www.welthungerhilfe.org