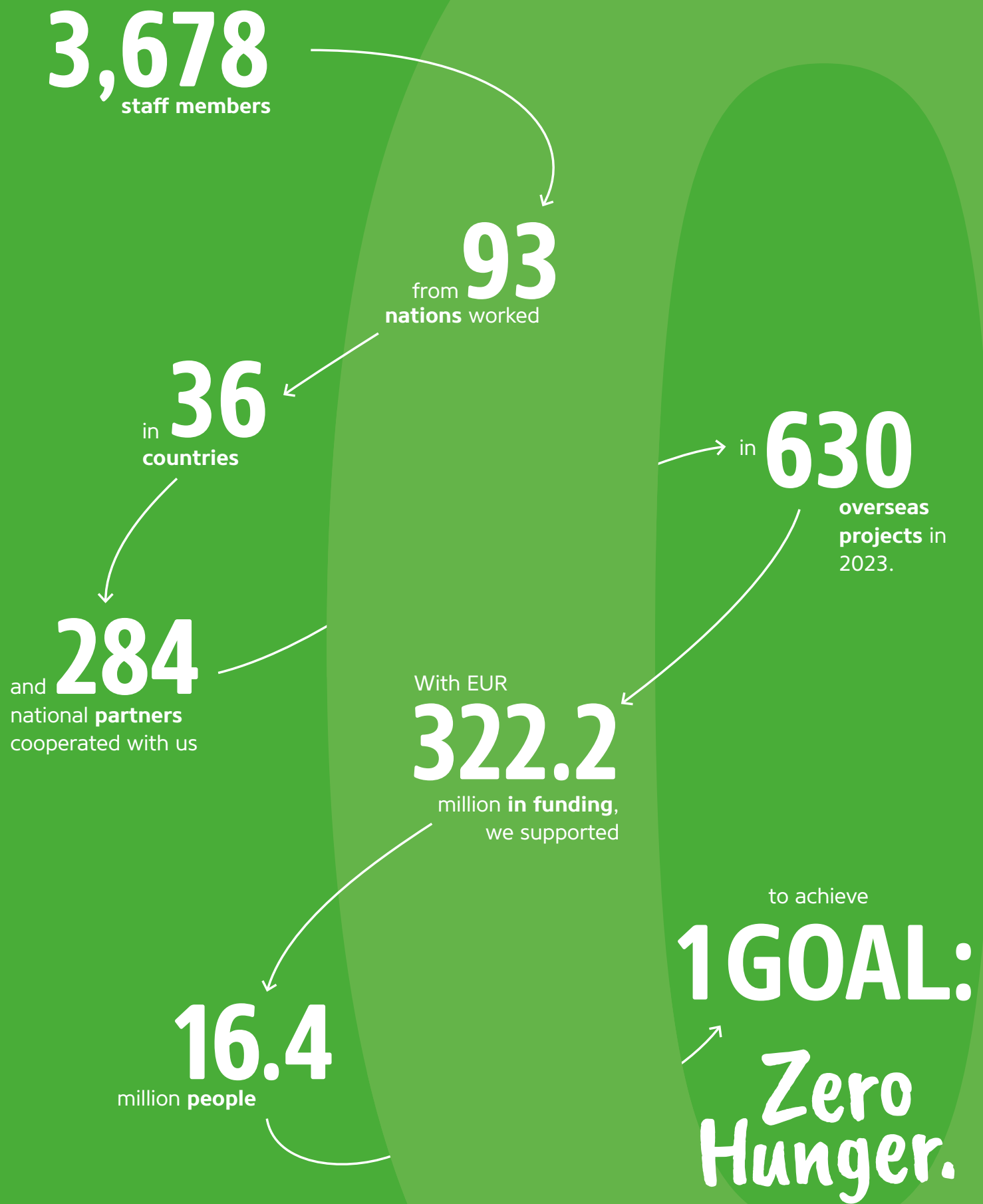




# ANNUAL REPORT 2023

For a world without hunger





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## — Cover Story

### Facing the Future With Courage and Confidence

There are now more than a billion young people under 25 years of age in the world. Evin Juno Badal is one of them. A disproportionately large number of these young people suffer from hunger and poverty, but they have immense potential to create sustainable change for themselves, their families, their communities, and their countries. Evin was living in a village in Iraq's Sinjar Mountains when the so-called Islamic State invaded the region in 2014, forcing her and her family to flee. Now she is back home, making a new start with Welthungerhilfe's support (see p. 13 for more).

— Interview

# CREATING FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES, EVEN IN DIFFICULT TIMES

Various crises, like armed conflicts and the effects of climate change, further exacerbated the level of hunger worldwide in 2023. What can be done, despite this, to improve the situation for the most severely affected people? Marlehn Thieme, the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe, and Mathias Mogge, its secretary general, discuss Welthungerhilfe's activities.

**The year 2023 was marked by many crises, disasters, and negative news on the world stage. Do you ever get discouraged by this?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** No, because the stories and examples in this report very clearly show that successes are possible and improvements can be made. Together with people in our project countries, we seized opportunities and laid the foundations for making practical and tangible improvements to nutrition. For instance, women in South Sudan came together in savings and loan groups, in places where assistance had thus far been limited to food aid; they are now making lasting improvements to their circumstances and no longer need to depend on emergency aid. That is only one example among many that offer encouragement, even in difficult times.

**Mathias Mogge:** During my travels, I meet people who do not give up, despite all the challenges they face, and who are determined to make things better for their families and communities. Together with them, and with our nearly 300 local partners, we come up with solutions. It is because of these people that we do not leave, even when wars and conflicts erupt. The majority of our activities take place in conflict-ridden contexts, and it is important to ensure that people can lead self-determined, dignified lives in spite of these circumstances.

**What are the recipes for success when it comes to overcoming these challenges?**

**Mathias Mogge:** Professionalism, trust, and reputation are key factors. More than 3,500 well-educated and motivated staff members work in challenging locations. Many have been doing so for years, building up trusting working relationships with people there and with local representatives from relevant authorities. Even in difficult circumstances, such as after the Taliban rose to power in Afghanistan or after the devastating earthquakes that struck Türkiye and Syria, we choose to stay. This gives us a reputation for reliability and ensures that our voice is taken seriously during political discussions. Our reputation is also enhanced by our willingness and courage to try out and refine innovative methods, approaches, and technologies such as apps that provide agricultural advice or that support a more cost-effective use of farming equipment.

More than 3,500

well-educated and motivated staff members work in challenging locations, and many have been doing so for years.



**Marlehn Thieme**, the chair of the board of Welthungerhilfe, in Mbiri-ma Elementary School in Dedza, Malawi, in discussion with Dr. Chris Salaniponi, the director of administration for the district council, and Blanka Roberts, Welthungerhilfe's country director for Malawi. With Welthungerhilfe's support, schools in the region are getting school gardens, health clubs, and sanitation facilities that improve nutrition and hygiene.



**Mathias Mogge**, the secretary general of Welthungerhilfe, in discussion with Noor, who fled with his mother and his siblings from Kunduz to Kabul following an air raid. The ten-year-old collects scrap metal to sell for a pittance at the market. Since the Taliban took power, his mother has not been allowed to work. His father is dead, leaving Noor as the only one to earn an income for his family. Their case is not unique in Afghanistan. During the winter, Welthungerhilfe supported families there with food, heating fuel, warm clothing, and hygiene supplies.

**How does climate change affect your work?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** A huge number of people in the Global South feel its direct effects on nutrition every day. This makes it all the more important to work with them to build resilience in all our program countries. Whether through our Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program or by practicing forecast-based humanitarian aid, taking proactive and preventative action is crucial. At the same time, we participate in political debates on issues including climate change, both in Germany and on the international stage, in order to advocate for the right to food.

**What role do alliances play?**

**Mathias Mogge:** We can achieve more by working together. For instance, in order to pool our resources, our support for Ukraine was designed collaboratively within our European alliance, Alliance2015, from the very beginning. With regard to forecast-based humanitarian aid, we are developing solutions together with four German organizations and a total of twelve local partners. When providing emergency aid in the Gaza Strip and border regions, we also have other strong partners reinforcing our efforts in order to render assistance as efficiently as possible.

**You refer to the motto "Hungry for Life" in your communications. What does that mean?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** In many of our project countries, young people under 25 make up the majority of the population. To shift the focus to their needs, desires, skills, and potential, we have developed specialized programs through which young people can learn a profession.

**Mathias Mogge:** Young girls and women, in particular, often do not have sufficient opportunities and rights to actively shape their own futures. At the same time, they bear responsibility for feeding their families and are disproportionately affected by hunger and poverty. Our projects offer them the chance to take control of their own lives.

**With so many crises looming, is the level of support for your work still adequate?**

**Marlehn Thieme:** This report clearly shows that our donors continue to support us in an exceptional way. We are very grateful for that. Institutional donors also continued to support important projects on a large scale over the past year. Despite increasing global challenges, our work will continue to make a key contribution toward ending hunger and poverty.



# 2023: REVIEW OF THE YEAR



## The Aftermath of the Earthquakes in Syria and Türkiye

On February 6, 2023, severe earthquakes struck Türkiye and northwestern Syria. More than 56,000 people died, and over two million people became homeless. We provided rapid emergency aid, working with our partners to construct emergency shelters and distribute drinking water, hygiene supplies, and heating fuel, reaching around 150,000 people. In a soup kitchen supported by Welthungerhilfe in the Turkish city of Gaziantep, for example, staff like Hatice Hanan supported people in need with hot meals for months. Now, our teams are supporting reconstruction in the region.



## An Unprecedented Level of Need in Sudan

For years, Sudan has been in the grips of a humanitarian crisis that is intensifying poverty, hunger, and displacement through extreme weather, political unrest, and rising food prices. The armed conflict that broke out in April 2023 between the government-aligned Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the paramilitary Rapid Support Forces (RSF) made the situation significantly worse, and the number of people needing humanitarian aid is higher than ever. Welthungerhilfe is supporting displaced people both within Sudan and outside the country, especially those who cannot survive without assistance, with food and access to drinking water.



## Reducing Losses in Pakistan Through Weather Forecasts

Due to climate change, Pakistan is regularly confronted with extreme weather like flooding, droughts, and heatwaves. With support from the German Federal Foreign Office, Welthungerhilfe launched a project that uses a forecast-based model to predict natural disasters and their implications and to take proactive measures even before any people have been harmed or suffered any losses. In connection with this project, we developed drought and flood models, improved forecasts in collaboration with the meteorological service of the Pakistani government, and organized a national dialog forum with the National Disaster Management Authority in Islamabad.



## Socially Sustainable Supply Chains

In August 2023, Welthungerhilfe and its partner Meo Carbon Solutions presented the first Food Security Standard (FSS) certificate to a palm oil producer in Colombia, who had been verified through the program run by International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC). The photo shows the palm fruits being harvested. This is a major milestone on the way to achieving hunger-free and socially sustainable agricultural supply chains. FSS enables businesses to demonstrate their human rights due diligence in the countries where their agricultural products originate. The private sector plays a key role when it comes to protecting human rights and ending global hunger.



## Publication of the Global Hunger Index

Published by Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide, the latest edition of the Global Hunger Index appeared in October 2023. It shows that the world has barely been making any progress toward reducing hunger since 2015 and that many countries will not achieve a low level of hunger by 2030. The role of young people is a focus of the report, which emphasizes that they will need political influence in order for progress toward ending hunger to be made. The report is also garnering widespread interest in our partner countries. On November 8, 2023, for instance, many representatives from civil society, government, academia, and the media attended its presentation in Nepal. The speaker representing the younger generation was the journalist Sadichha Shrestha.



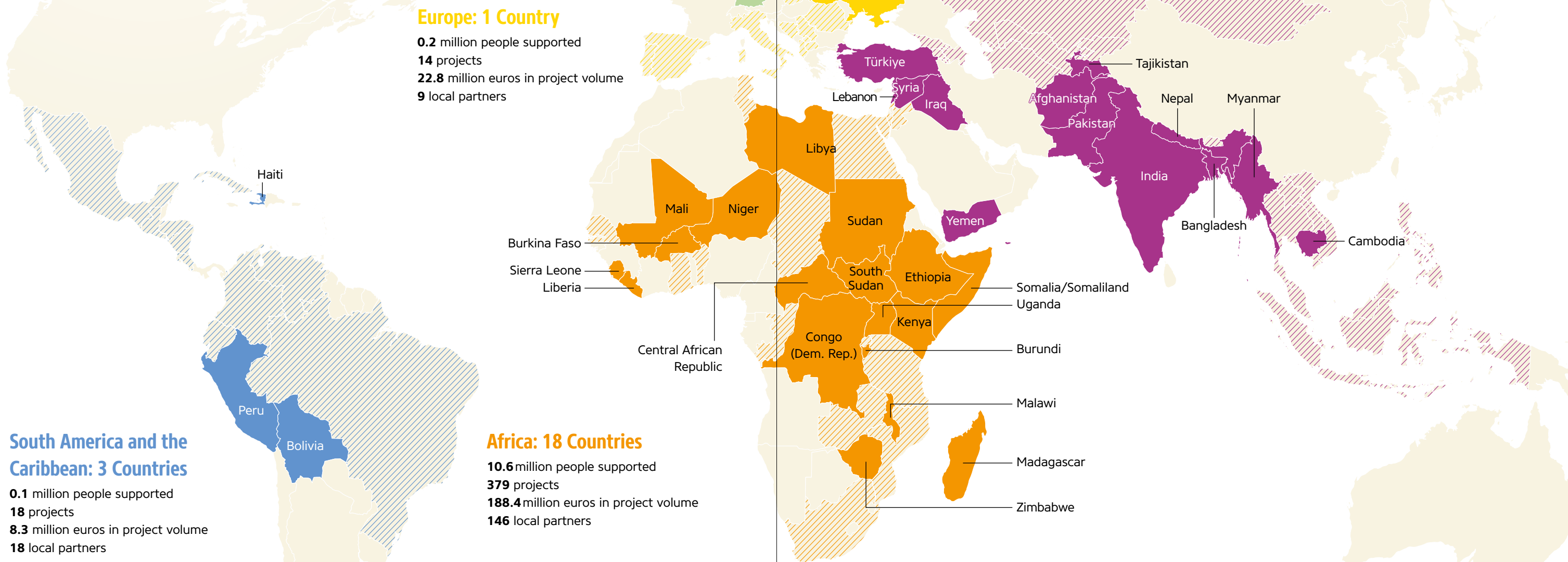
## Cash Supporting Refugee Families in Ukraine

According to the United Nations, over 6.4 million people have fled Ukraine. Some 3.7 million others have been displaced within the country, including Lesia (name changed) and her children. After they had to leave their home due to ongoing bombardment, and found refuge in a village 70 kilometers away, cash transfers enabled them to cover their daily needs themselves. Welthungerhilfe came together with Alliance2015 partner Concern Worldwide to form Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine (JERU); JERU makes providing such support possible.



# WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 12,128 international projects to the tune of around EUR 5.07 billion.



- Welthungerhilfe project countries
- ▨ Alliance2015 members' project countries in which Welthungerhilfe is not itself active
- Germany (domestic projects)

In 2023 alone, Welthungerhilfe supported about 16.4 million people through its 630 overseas projects in 36 countries. Thanks to our local 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. For children, this support means the opportunity for better physical and mental development—and thus for a self-determined future.



# CREATING OPPORTUNITIES

Young people need prospects for the future, especially when their living conditions are difficult. This is why supporting vocational education is a particularly high priority for us. Over the past ten years, nearly 100,000 young people have participated in our training projects. One of them is Francis Lokuyu, whose favorite woodworking project is the wooden airplane he built for his son and his nephews. Ever since he fled from the war in South Sudan, Francis Lokuyu has been living in Camp Bidi Bidi in Uganda, where the 25-year-old was able to train as a cabinetmaker (for more, see pp. 14–15). Having completed his education, he now operates a small woodworking shop. His favorite thing to build is children's toys, but his repertoire also includes furniture such as chairs, tables, and beds. Due to a high demand for cabinetmakers in Bidi Bidi, Francis has been passing on his skills to others, including his younger brother Noel and several neighbors. He shares his tools with everyone who asks. "I am hoping to expand my small business," says Francis.





## — Our Projects

# CHALLENGES AND SUCCESSES

In 2023, we saw immense crises, wars, and disasters that intensified hunger worldwide. We also saw an impressive display of hope and decisive action on the part of the people we work with, who were determined to take control of their own lives despite all the challenges they faced. Together with them, we were able to take several steps toward reducing hunger and poverty.

Many people were affected by severe natural disasters like earthquakes and flooding in 2023. The effects of climate change could be felt everywhere. Protracted conflicts also featured heavily during the year, further exacerbating hunger. In many of the countries we operate in, we addressed such crises in 2023 by delivering urgent emergency aid as well as by taking long-term measures and focusing on innovative strategies and tools. Together with our partners and the people we work with, we were able to accomplish many encouraging achievements. People's courage and strength to reshape their own lives also played a key role.

We further expanded our vocational training programs for especially disadvantaged youth (see pp. 14–15). We also reinforced the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY approach, in which individual initiative and team spirit turn the nutrition situation of entire village communities around (see pp. 16–17).

Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Mali, and South Sudan are among the many project countries suffering from overlapping crises, where poverty, hunger, and conflicts are interconnected and made worse by climate change. Nonetheless, we were able to implement effective measures for fighting hunger there as well (see pp. 18–21).

In response to climate change, we work directly with communities to develop climate-resilient approaches. To ensure that people can defend themselves against an approaching disaster before it strikes, we are also expanding our forecast-based humanitarian aid (see pp. 22–23).

The people with whom we work take every opportunity to improve their life chances, and we will continue to support them in this, alongside our partners, institutional donors, and supporters. Positive change is possible—step by step, hand in hand, day by day.

**“Hunger is the world's biggest solvable problem.”**

—Marlehn Thieme, Chair of the Board of Welthungerhilfe



## — Cover Story

# FACING THE FUTURE WITH COURAGE AND CONFIDENCE

The people we work with are pursuing a better future for their families, their communities, and their countries. This is also true of Evin Juno Badal, who was living in a village in Iraq's Sinjar Mountains when the so-called Islamic State (IS) invaded the region in August 2014. Evin and her family had to flee. Now, she has returned home and is courageously making a new start.

in ruins. However, we were very hopeful we could make a new start,” says Evin. Despite all the challenges they faced, they managed to rebuild their house and fig farm, although harvests were meager at first.

Farming was part of Evin's life from a young age. She recalls, “one of my first memories is planting tomatoes with my mother in our yard. Now, I grow them for my children.” Her son Fawaz is three years old, and her daughter Ella was born only a few months ago. “I want my children to have a healthy life. I will provide for their health and education.”

These were among the reasons why the young woman decided to participate in an agricultural project Welthungerhilfe conducted for returning families. Evin received agricultural cultivation equipment, seeds, and a small greenhouse. “I was happy to receive support. Now, there are herbs and vegetables growing here,” says Evin.

She likes working here, especially because she can now help provide for her family through what she grows. “Initiatives like this project help young people like us make our dreams come true,” she says. Next, Evin plans to expand her garden by planting strawberries, potatoes, and radishes.

Taking only some drinking water and a little food with them, Evin's family fled from their village in the Sinjar Mountains when IS attacked in August 2014. The family ultimately arrived at a camp near Dohuk in the autonomous region of Kurdistan. “We were so afraid, traveling through the mountains and going such a long way by foot,” says Evin. After a year in the camp, Evin married and, accompanied by her husband, returned to her village to live with her parents-in-law. They knew that returning would not be easy. “We came back to a house and farm



# OPPORTUNITIES FOR A SELF-DETERMINED LIFE

Millions of young people around the world face a lack of job prospects. Deviram Sunar, Beatrice Akugizibwe, and Francis Lokuyu were three of them. Poverty and food insecurity stalked their lives. Then, they took part in some Welthungerhilfe training projects. Now, they have their own incomes and are encouraging their families and communities to adopt sustainable practices.

## Skill Up!

Deviram Sunar from Nepal learned how to raise goats through Skill Up!, a training program that operates in several countries. At the initiative of Gudrun Bauer, Bauer Charity gGmbH worked with Welthungerhilfe to create Skill Up! in 2015. Together with local partners, Welthungerhilfe is now implementing the program in twelve countries. Its aim is to ensure that young people can earn an adequate income through employment or entrepreneurship and can improve their own quality of life as well as that of their families and communities. Of the nearly 25,000 young people who have completed their courses, 73 percent subsequently found employment in their new professions, for example as beekeepers in Tajikistan, solar power experts in Malawi, or seamsters in Nepal. The program is built around flexible teaching modules tailored to local circumstances and job markets. They are supplemented with training in business skills and personal development as well as guidance on healthy lifestyles or nature and climate protection.

## Green Colleges

Beatrice Akugizibwe completed her education as a solar installer at a Green College in western Uganda that is operated by Welthungerhilfe and its partner Joint Effort To Save The Environment (JESE). Originally developed in India, the Green College approach offers young people from difficult circumstances an opportunity to train in an environmentally friendly and resource-efficient profession such as vegetable farming, juice processing, beekeeping, fish farming, or the installation and maintenance of solar arrays. Over 1,500 young people have already received a practical education at 15 Green Colleges here, and the figure is

projected to reach 2,500 by 2026. As well as enhancing their own career prospects, graduates boost the local economy. This practice-based education takes six months, followed by a two-month work placement and, where applicable, start-up assistance to become independent.

## Education for Refugees and Locals

More than two million people have been forced to flee due to the ongoing civil war in South Sudan. Around half of them now live in neighboring Uganda, with over 200,000 in Bidi Bidi alone, the second-largest refugee camp in the world. The government welcomes the refugees and sees them as playing an important role in stimulating the economy. They receive health care and are guaranteed religious freedom and labor rights protections. At Welthungerhilfe's training center in Bidi Bidi, refugees like Francis join residents of nearby villages on six-month courses to learn a trade. They graduate with a certificate and are then offered a two-month internship at a company. Francis Lokuyu now operates a small cabinetmaker's workshop here.

## One in five

young people under 25 years of age has neither an academic nor vocational education, according to the International Labour Organization.



**"During my education, I learned a lot about properly caring for goats and what to do so they stay healthy. For example, I gained a basic understanding of veterinary medicine."**

—Deviram Sunar, 30, a goat keeper who participated in the Skill Up! program in Nepal



**"Since I graduated, everything has changed. I used to work at home, had low confidence, and had no prospects for the future. Now, I have a career. Who knows what else the future will bring."**

—Beatrice Akugizibwe, 20, a solar installer who graduated from a Green College in Uganda



**"I would be open to returning home someday, when there is peace. Cabinetmakers can work anywhere, that is the great thing about my profession—and I want to offer my son a good future."**

—Francis Lokuyu, 25, a cabinetmaker who fled from the civil war in South Sudan to Uganda, where he completed his education

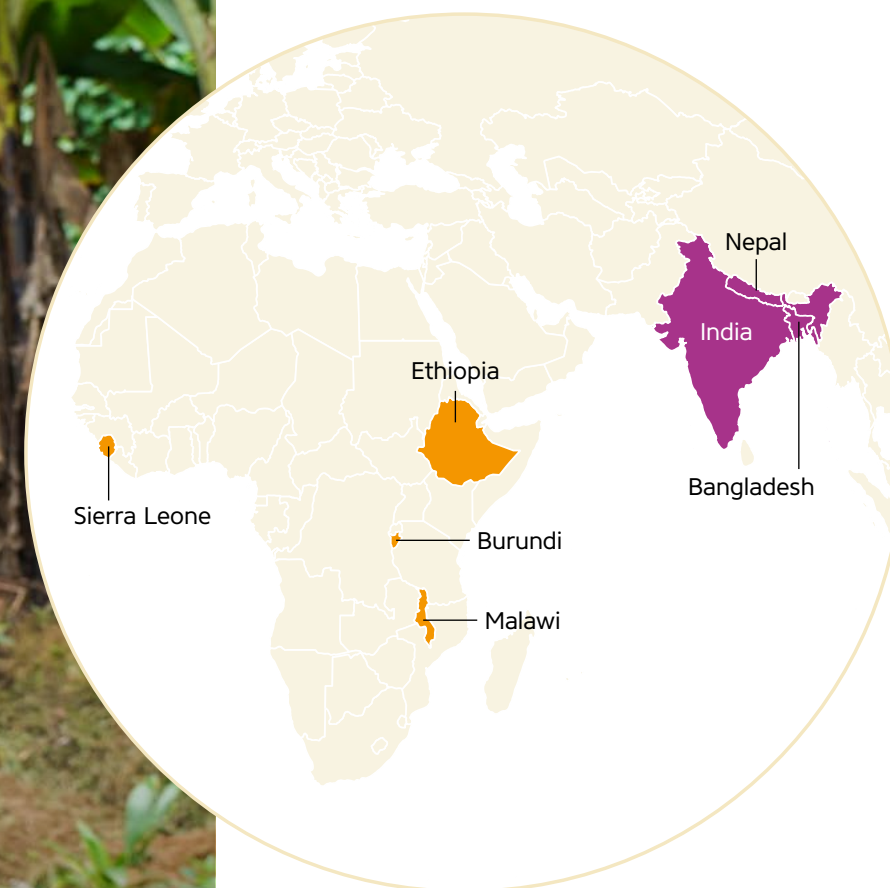




— Nutrition Smart CommUNITY

# STRONGER VILLAGES THROUGH TEAMWORK AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE

Six-month-old Aboubakar sleeps peacefully in his father's arms. The village he lives in with his parents, Zainab Sherriff and Mohamed Sillah, conducted its own analysis of what it needs to practice sustainable agriculture and bring in harvests all year round.



## Program countries

Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, India, Malawi, Nepal, Sierra Leone



## In Asia,

more than 670 villages are now nutrition smart.

A Welthungerhilfe program is supporting village communities affected by hunger in addressing the complex underlying causes of the problem. After launching this effective approach four years ago in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, we have now expanded it to four African countries.

### Initial Situation

Around 30 percent of children in Africa under the age of five are too small for their age (FAO, 2023). This is called stunting and is the result of chronic malnourishment in the early stages of life. The number of children suffering

from stunting is especially high in Ethiopia, at 36.8 percent, and in Malawi, at 35.2 percent (Global Hunger Index, 2023). In Sierra Leone, one in ten children dies before their fifth birthday. Particularly badly affected are small-scale farming families whose harvests are too meager or whose incomes are too small to meet their nutritional needs.

### What Welthungerhilfe Is Doing

In the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program, Welthungerhilfe draws upon its experience and employs methods derived from its nutrition projects worldwide that have proven to be particularly effective in reducing undernourishment among children under five years of age. Our goal is for village communities to be able to maintain a good level of nutrition for themselves. To reach this goal, we work with local partners and communities to analyze the causes of hunger in great detail. Everyone involved sees the value of both individual initiative and close collaboration. For instance, nutrition and health consultants, as well as volunteer assistants trained through the project,

**“Children in particular  
are much healthier now.”**

—Zainab Sherriff

show community members how to identify problems and opportunities in their villages and how to develop solutions. Together, we support village communities with suitable seeds and tools as well as courses on the interplay between agriculture, nutrition, hygiene, and natural resource management. In domestic gardens, families grow a variety of foods that contribute to better nutrition. Children and their parents receive special attention through a 15-day program, in which children are treated for malnutrition and parents gain ample knowledge about healthy diets and better hygiene. Our partners are closely connected with stakeholders and decisionmakers at local, regional, and national levels, covering areas related to

agriculture, nutrition, and health. At the same time, they share professional knowledge with people from various countries on a global digital platform.

### Where We Go From Here

In Burundi, Ethiopia, Malawi, and Sierra Leone, we are working on a program that will reach around 70,000 people in 215 villages by 2026, with support from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. We identify families with malnourished children and look for solutions to give them a good start in life. We support the development of seed banks and the establishment of crop gardens, in part by providing highly valuable seeds, seedlings, and tools. We advise institutions, self-help groups, committees, and panels to assist them in actively shaping how their villages develop.



— Countries in Crisis

# WORKING IN DIFFICULT LOCATIONS

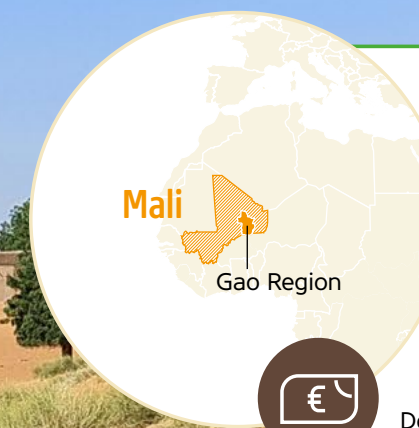
Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Mali, and South Sudan are among the many Welthungerhilfe project countries suffering from overlapping crises, where poverty, hunger, and conflicts are interconnected and made worse by climate change. How do we work in regions where the situation is so complex?

Many more people go hungry in crisis-stricken countries. Weak governments, poor infrastructure, and ongoing conflicts act as intensifiers or even causes of hunger while making our on-site activities more difficult. However, such activities are especially important in these places. Welthungerhilfe works primarily in fragile countries where social structures are weak or nonexistent. Infrastructure may be decaying, corruption flourishing, and trade stagnating. Conflicts are often violent and do not spare civilians. This makes it difficult to provide support, for example when famine looms due to drought or flooding. Even under difficult circumstances, people are always looking for ways to help themselves, and we try to assist them in this.

Every project in fragile contexts has us facing challenges: How can we quickly, efficiently, and safely support people at risk of hunger under these conditions? What spillovers would a project have? For instance, how would it affect local economic cycles? Would conflicts potentially be exacerbated through our work? Often, such situations initially only allow for short-term emergency aid. However, long-term, sustainable measures are necessary to overcome not only acute hunger but also its causes.

As difficult as it is to work under these conditions, non-governmental organizations are especially well-suited for these kinds of tasks. They are independent and neutral and often have a good reputation, a wealth of experience, and tried and tested networks. Welthungerhilfe

## Mali: A Road to Peace



In 2023, some 8.8 million people in Mali had to depend on humanitarian assistance, nearly twice as many as in 2017. The protracted conflict between the army and jihadist militias has destroyed public institutions, such as schools and health clinics, in many regions of the country. Despite these challenges, we continue to work with affected communities to improve their future prospects. Economic progress is hindered significantly by the lack of a well-developed road network leading to markets, which would enable producers to connect with consumers and sell their harvests and livestock. Welthungerhilfe is addressing this lack through a wide-ranging project. Together with government authorities and the local organization Tassaght, which can be translated from Tuareg to mean “the connection,” we are renewing important roads in the Gao Region in order to connect various communities with each other. The primary goal is to contribute to the region’s stability through economic development. Because the majority of the construction is being handled by local companies, temporary jobs and incomes are being created for the local population. This gives hope to many young people and enables them to play an active role in developing their own communities. In addition to roads, there are also markets, wells, and watering troughs being built, which buttress the resilience of local communities. Taking everything together, we are not only creating physical connections but also supporting people on a journey toward a sustainable and peaceful future.





As emergency aid directed toward dealing with an acute crisis, we distributed food during February and March 2023 in Kabul and in other provinces of **Afghanistan**. In the winter, we also supported people with heating fuel, warm clothing, and hygiene supplies.



## Afghanistan: Emergency Aid First, Then Back to Sustainable Development

According to data provided by the World Food Programme, up to 90 percent of people in Afghanistan were no longer able to provide a healthy diet for themselves in 2023. Two thirds of them, nearly 30 million people, were forced to depend on humanitarian aid. A series of devastating earthquakes in October 2023 exacerbated the situation. Before the Taliban took power in August 2021, Welthungerhilfe was conducting mainly long-term activities in the fields of agriculture, food security, resource conservation, and professional education. After the fall of Kabul, we shifted nearly all of our work to humanitarian aid, as a result of the political and economic changes and due to people being debilitated by a severe drought. In February and March 2023, we were able to reach more than 35,000 families in various parts of the country with food and cash transfers. In addition, around 3,000 households received feed for their animals. Since April 2023, we have launched new projects to boost people's resilience. We provide access to seeds, fertilizer, chickens, animal feed, and agricultural equipment. Through cash-for-work programs, people earn money by repairing local infrastructure, such as irrigation systems. All activities are aimed at ensuring that families can once again produce food for local markets themselves.



## South Sudan: Savings and Loan Groups Create Opportunities

Only two years after South Sudan gained independence in 2011, a civil war between rival ethnic groups broke out. It lasted until 2018, costing thousands of people their lives, destroying livelihoods, and preventing the country from developing. Even today, the peace is still fragile, and recurring droughts and floods are aggravating the problems. Of the twelve million people originally in South Sudan, more than four million have fled to other parts of the country or to neighboring countries. In 2023, due to the war in Sudan, over half a million people fled from there to South Sudan. According to the United Nations, 60 percent of the population does not have enough to eat, and hunger and malnutrition are widespread. Conditions are especially tense in Rubkona County in the northern part of the country. Due to displacements caused by fighting, our work gives priority to delivering emergency aid, but we still aim to make lasting improvements in food security wherever possible. As in many other countries, Welthungerhilfe supports small-scale farming families with projects for local food production and self-sufficiency. It also promotes collaboration between women as well as the founding of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs). These savings and loan groups enable people to help themselves. 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 granted a loan, members invest it in their small businesses. Once they have repaid the loan, they continue to deposit savings. In addition to generating economic benefits for women in impoverished or crisis-stricken communities, the savings and loan groups also promote social change and strengthen women's roles. Since 2014, Welthungerhilfe has supported the founding of nearly 200 groups in South Sudan, with at least 50 percent of its members being women. An additional 100 savings and loan groups will be established as part of current projects.



"At our weekly meetings, we decide on **savings amounts and loan disbursements**, but we also address conflicts within our community. My task as group leader is to solve problems and keep us together," says Nyalena Wang of a local savings and loan group in northern South Sudan.

## Central African Republic: A Vision for the Future

Despite its wealth of resources, the Central African Republic counts as one of the world's poorest countries. Since late 2012, large swaths of the country have been ravaged by armed conflicts, which have further weakened governmental structures, amplified poverty, undermined socioeconomic development, and led to massive refugee movements, internal displacements, and the destruction of the social fabric. More than half of the country's nearly six million people are forced to depend on humanitarian aid. In the Global Hunger Index for 2023, the country ranks near the bottom, with a nutrition situation categorized as "alarming."

For 2023 to 2025, Welthungerhilfe has developed a new strategy for its work in the Central African Republic. Our vision is a country in which people have access to sustainable, inclusive, and effective food systems that are resilient against conflicts and the effects of climate change. The focus is on integrating our mandate for humanitarian action with sustainable development cooperation and taking responsibility for fostering peace and promoting social cohesion at the community level. The core issues are: How do we influence these dynamics, and how do we harness them to achieve sustainable development? We want everything we do there to enable people to build up their own capacities to promote sustainability and to



**Women** in the village of Ndita, just outside the city of Birao in the north of the **Central African Republic**, have also come together to form a savings and loan group.



shape their own lives. As is the case in all our work, it is essential that we remain in close contact with the people here so that we can accompany them down whichever paths they choose to go. We continue our work focusing on the following priorities: We contribute to the development of inclusive and sustainable food systems. We boost the employment prospects of women and young people through market-oriented training in agricultural and non-agricultural professions. We strengthen social cohesion and resilience to conflicts. We aim to achieve well-functioning collaboration with local partners, authorities, governmental bodies, and civil society. We see a lot of potential for the development of an inclusive food system based on reinforcing both the seed sector and the civil society sector, which Welthungerhilfe has been involved with for the past ten years.



# TAKING ACTION BEFORE DISASTER STRIKES

Due to the effects of climate change, the need for humanitarian assistance is growing worldwide. However, our knowledge about extreme weather and our ability to predict its impact are also growing, and we know that forecast-based action can save lives. We therefore aim to expedite this paradigm shift in how humanitarian aid is delivered.

**Initial Situation**

How can we better prepare for disasters? How can we use weather and climate models to reduce harm to people and their livelihoods by taking forward-looking action? Even today, the overwhelming majority of humanitarian aid is rendered only after extreme weather events like flooding, droughts, and storms have already caused significant damage. However, such events can be predicted with increasing reliability, meaning that aid measures can be implemented earlier and resources can be made available in preparation for meeting likely future needs. With this kind of support, communities can act to reduce harm and save lives.

**What Welthungerhilfe Is Doing**

Wherever possible, we provide humanitarian aid proactively rather than reactively, through delivery mechanisms designed together with the people they affect. Even before a disaster strikes, we take action on the basis of forecasts, thereby reducing the acute impact of events like flooding.

These measures are designed to address the interests of the people affected and are thereby adapted to local circumstances.

The pilot phase of our forecast-based humanitarian aid program extended from 2017 to 2023. In northern Madagascar, we worked closely with the National Office for Risk and Disaster Management and national meteorological services to take preparatory measures for reducing the impact of a predicted drought on the nutrition of small-scale farmers. Over a period of six months, nearly 10,000 people benefited from monthly cash transfers. The money helped families to avoid having to reduce portions or skip meals due to harvest failures. It also prevented families from having to sell livestock, like chickens or cows, that their livelihoods depend on.

One current example is in Zimbabwe, where we are working with local partners, communities, and government bodies, like the civil protection authority and

meteorological services, to develop action plans for looming severe droughts. These plans establish who is responsible for which task, and at what time, once an early warning is issued. As soon as the early-warning system sounds the alarm, predetermined cash sums are released, for instance to enable the timely distribution of livestock feed.


**Where We Go From Here**

With support from the Federal Foreign Office, Welthungerhilfe launched a program for forecast-based humanitarian aid in May 2023. We call on our many years of experience to conduct joint risk analyses, establish early-warning systems, and create disaster response plans. In addition, we manage budgets and access to funds for the planning and implementation of activities. So far, four German aid organizations and their local partners have been cooperating in seven African countries. We are conducting similar projects in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Pakistan and will expand this approach to other countries as well.

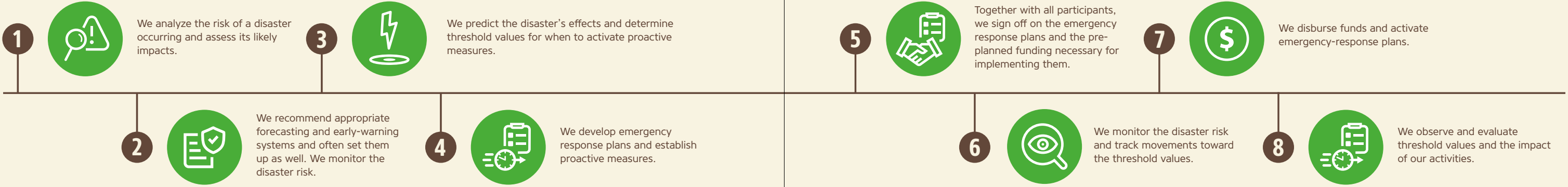
“We assess households’ vulnerability to the effects of a drought and identify the groups that would be hit the hardest, such as small-scale farming families whose harvests could be endangered by a drought.”

—Florence Bvumbura is an agricultural consultant in the district of Chimanimani in eastern Zimbabwe.



-  **Countries With Forecast-Based Humanitarian Aid Projects**  
Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Sudan, Zimbabwe
-  **Partners**  
Four international and twelve national partners

**The Implementation Mechanism: Eight Steps From Evaluation to Activation**  
Using Tropical Cyclones as an Example





# ACHIEVING QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY THROUGH CLEAR AGREEMENTS

## 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 elect the board of directors, ratify the business plan, appoint auditors, and approve the annual accounts. The advisory committee counsels Welthungerhilfe on its development policy and overall direction (see pp. 34–35).

## Control



The Control department's primary responsibility is to help the 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 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). Welthungerhilfe's internal auditing system meets international standards for proportionality and effectiveness.

## Evaluations



Welthungerhilfe is constantly improving the quality of its work by undertaking evaluations. External evaluators assess factors such as the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability of projects in order to deliver evidence-based recommendations for improving them. Local project participants and partners 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.

Both individual and institutional donors as well as people participating in our projects rightfully inquire about the successes and potential side effects of our work. The committees, monitoring bodies, and cross-cutting processes outlined below help us ensure quality and transparency in this regard.

## Compliance



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 light of these circumstances, we further increased the effectiveness of our risk management structures and systematically trained our staff members in 2023. We continued to digitalize our training programs to make them easier for our staff members to access worldwide. In 2023, we also introduced a global, anonymized submission portal for whistleblowers.

## Accountability



Welthungerhilfe's work is guided by the internationally recognized Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS), which sets out nine commitments for quality and accountability. Our aim is to put the needs and input of the people we work with at the center of our actions at each project phase, from planning through to evaluation, and to include them when making decisions as much as possible. By maintaining constant communication with project participants, we aim to provide effective and respectful support in line with our CHS commitments. This builds trust in our work and leads to sustainable change through transparency, learning, and adaptation.

## Sustainability



In 2023, Welthungerhilfe further refined its strategy for making the organization more sustainable and made progress on developing a comprehensive implementation plan incorporating many concrete measures. In addition, we expanded the measurement of our CO<sub>2</sub> footprint to include all program countries, with a total of 65 locations. Based on the results, we set specific targets for upcoming years with the aim of reducing the footprint generated across various areas including travel, energy consumption, and vehicle fleets in over 30 program countries. The strategy also addresses waste reduction and sustainable procurement.

## Digital Transformation



Welthungerhilfe is investing in activities related to data and advanced analytics in order to support informed decision-making and increase the effectiveness of its work. This includes the use of artificial intelligence (AI), which can help us simplify working processes, deliver evidence-based insights, and thereby optimize our processes. Strong IT infrastructure and digital skills are essential for ensuring that issues such as data ethics, data protection, and data security are properly taken into consideration. In 2023, we developed guidelines on AI to ensure its responsible use and to mitigate associated risks. By further strengthening its technologies, tools, and digital skills, Welthungerhilfe will secure its long-term ability to foster innovation and operate sustainably in the digital sphere.

Learn more

→ [www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality](https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/transparency-and-quality)



## — Food System Framework

# A ROADMAP FOR SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Healthy nutrition is a human right. However, a fundamental transformation of global food systems will be necessary before everyone can enjoy a healthy diet. The approach we and our partners take to this in our projects is described in Welthungerhilfe's Food System Framework, published in 2023.

### What are food systems?

Food systems consist of people, places, and activities that contribute to the production, processing, sale, preparation, and consumption of food. The goal of a food system is to secure the right to healthy food in sufficient quantities for everyone and at all times, both now and in the future. Food systems operate at both local and global levels.

The climate crisis, the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, and the resulting famines show that food systems must become more sustainable and resilient. In our projects, we therefore work with our local partners to fully transform food systems, using our food system framework as a roadmap.

### How do we support the transformation of food systems through our programs?

Our focus is on people for whom hunger and poverty are a daily reality: pregnant and nursing women, children under five years of age, small-scale farmers, young people

in rural areas, internally displaced persons, refugees, and former refugees returning home.

Our projects are based on local partnerships and connections, building bridges between consumers, producers, traders, businesses, and governments in order to make sufficient, healthy food affordable and accessible for everyone. We bring these stakeholders together to analyze local circumstances, asking what works, what does not, and whether gaps are actually growing wider in some locations. This process takes a lot of time but is very valuable. It enables us and our partners to make it easier for small-scale farmers to grow what they need to provide a healthy diet for their families and simultaneously earn an income through the market. They also gain experience in representing their interests in negotiations with wholesalers or government representatives. It is important to remember that making food systems more sustainable and resilient is only possible through combined efforts and having a shared vision. Based on our experiences,

we and our partners fulfill a variety of roles, acting as intermediaries, contributors, or consultants as needed. In our projects, we implement measures that have proven effective and, together with the people affected, monitor how things change. Systemic changes are locally initiated, implemented, and progressively reviewed through a six-step process.

This process can be seen at work in Kenya, where local authorities hardly ever included local people in planning processes, and priorities were largely set at the national level. Together with our partner Rural Outreach Africa, we established a network of civil society organizations in 2021 to offer people the opportunity to influence local decisions. By late 2022, the network had succeeded in ensuring that representatives from each village would be involved in creating development plans going forward. These plans now reflect their priorities as well, addressing a range of issues from food security and climate change adaptation to the expansion of social security systems.



Small-scale farmers sell their produce at a market in Gokwe, Zimbabwe.



**Stella Kimani is a nutrition expert in Welthungerhilfe's team in Kenya.**

"In Kenya, we support civil-society networks in making sweeping, positive changes to the food system. The Right to Food Coalition is working with government bodies to implement an action plan. At the same time, we are strengthening a political network that advocates for citizens' needs and experiences to be incorporated into the policies of 14 participating district governments in the Lake Victoria region. Implementing the right to food is essential for making a lasting transformation of the food system so that it works for everyone. We can already see progress in this direction."

### Learn More

→ [www.welthungerhilfe.de/food-system-framework](https://www.welthungerhilfe.de/food-system-framework)



# MEASURING OUTCOMES AND APPLYING LESSONS LEARNT

By measuring the impact of our projects, we can critically evaluate our successes and failures—and use the results to do better. As an agile and continually learning organization, we further developed our global guidelines on measuring success in 2023.

In many places, Welthungerhilfe conducts highly complex projects under difficult circumstances. We adjust how we implement them so they contribute to achieving lasting improvements in the lives of project participants. To understand to what extent we are actually making a difference, we systematically measure the impact of our activities.

Our methodological approach to measuring success is defined in our written guidelines, which were developed with broad participation from staff members throughout the world. We collect quantitative and qualitative data using a variety of methods and approaches, continually refining the guidelines in order to gain the most accurate picture of the impact our work has made in a shifting


environment and in the face of new challenges. For instance, we expanded them in 2023 to complement existing success indicators with four new ones addressing food security, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and humanitarian aid. In addition, we fundamentally overhauled the existing success indicator for skills development. The quantitative indicators, now eleven in total, cover everything we do. They enable us to systematically analyze our projects and to join the people we work with to reflect on how their situation has changed as a result of our projects. The analysis is based on posing three key questions: Whom do we reach through our work? To what extent are the people we work with better off, and why? Will these achievements last?

We also use qualitative tools to provide essential context for interpreting the quantitative data. This is achieved by

actively incorporating the knowledge and experiences of the people we work with, which is important because it enables previously collected quantitative data to be categorized more accurately. These qualitative tools include focus group discussions, in which participants illuminate and evaluate project results from a variety of perspectives. Since we have found these discussions to be especially useful for gaining insights into quantitative results and for revealing why particular changes occurred, we will make even greater use of them in the future.


We utilize the resulting insights for reporting purposes and for organization-wide learning at the project, program, and global levels. The first set of impact data for the four new success indicators will be published in the impact report for 2025.

## Our Success Indicators




**Adequate Food**

We ask how many months per year families participating in our food security projects have an adequate supply of food.




**Level of Nutrition** NEW!

We ask how many families have access to sufficiently diverse, nutritious food in adequate quantities.




**Minimal Dietary Diversity**

We ask what percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years enjoy at least the minimum acceptable level of dietary diversity.




**Safe Drinking Water**

We ask how many families have a reliable supply of safe drinking water.




**Safe Sanitation**

We ask how many families use safe sanitation facilities.




**Higher Incomes**

We ask how many families succeed in increasing their incomes by participating in economic-development projects.




**Relevant Occupation** UPDATED

We ask how many graduates of our training programs subsequently find employment in the field they trained in.




**Sustainable Agriculture** NEW!

We ask how many families practice sustainable agriculture, in order to find out to what extent they apply the farming practices they trained in during the project in the long term.




**Climate Resilience** NEW!

We ask how many families are effectively applying measures for slowing climate change, are adapting to climate change, or preparing for the effects of climate change.



**Impact on Decision-Making Processes**

We ask how many women can influence decisions made at the local level.



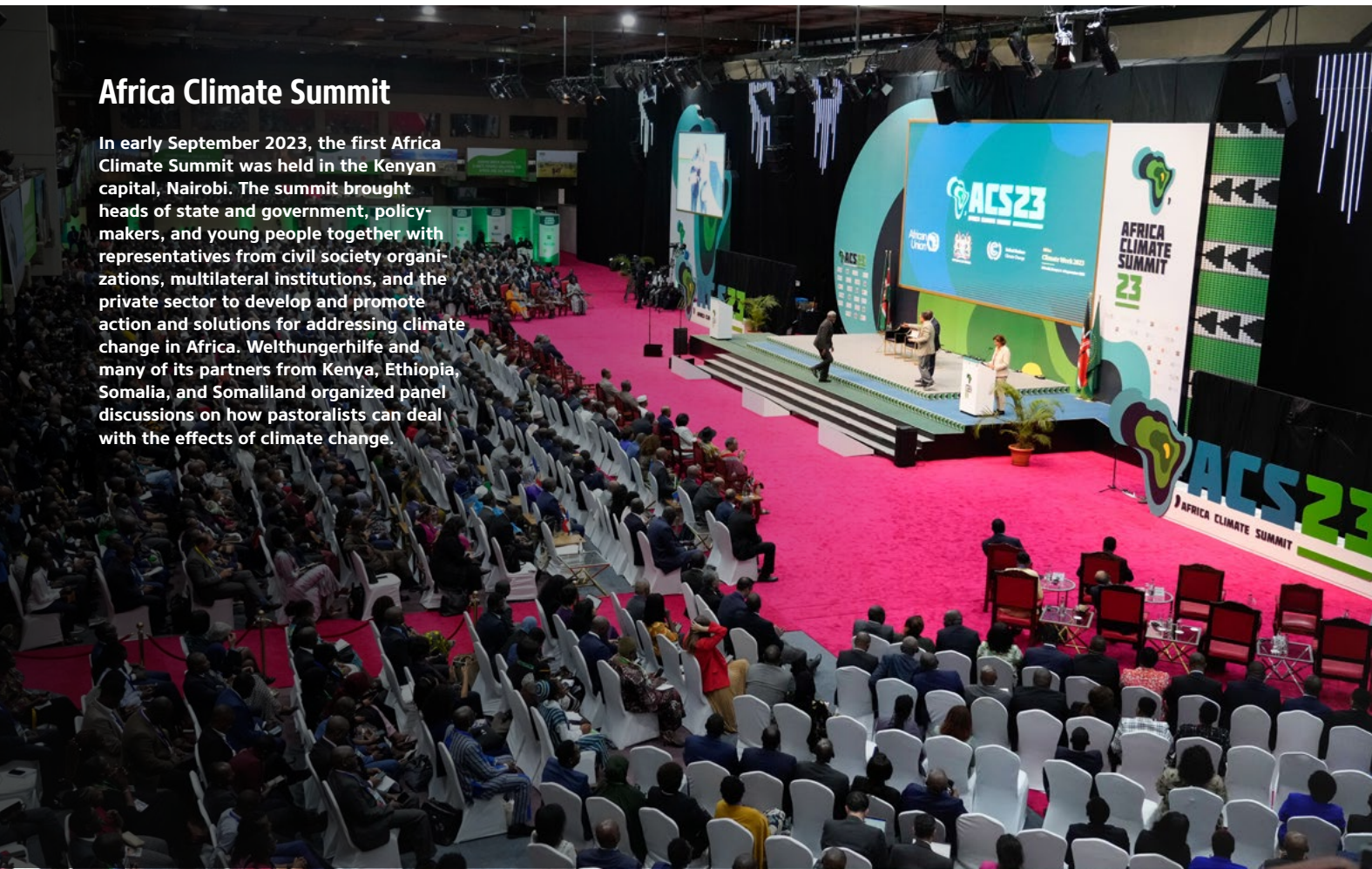
**Satisfaction** NEW!

We ask how many project participants are satisfied with our services, training, and aid supplies in order to assess their quality and better meet participants' needs in the future.



## Africa Climate Summit

In early September 2023, the first Africa Climate Summit was held in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The summit brought heads of state and government, policy-makers, and young people together with representatives from civil society organizations, multilateral institutions, and the private sector to develop and promote action and solutions for addressing climate change in Africa. Welthungerhilfe and many of its partners from Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and Somaliland organized panel discussions on how pastoralists can deal with the effects of climate change.



### — Political Activities

## POLITICAL CHANGE

In 2023, Welthungerhilfe both put forward policy recommendations to support the work of the German federal government and also maintained an international presence. Welthungerhilfe's political activities always prioritize the reduction of hunger and poverty as well as the implementation of the human right to food.

Welthungerhilfe bases its political recommendations on the real-life experiences of its international teams and of its partners. As a result, we continued to be a key consultant for German federal ministries and the federal parliament in 2023. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) sought advice from the civil society sector when developing its strategy for Africa, published in January 2023. This strategy outlines the ministry's priorities for cooperation and action in Africa for the coming years. During the accompanying consultations, Welthungerhilfe advocated for food security to play a major role in the strategy.

In January 2023, we worked with our partners to organize two professional events at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA), one of the leading conferences on the future of global policies for food and agriculture. The main focus was on integrating both indigenous and academic knowledge and on opportunities for political participation by marginalized groups in order to make food systems—meaning the way in which we produce, trade, and consume food—fairer and more sustainable.

Our political demands in 2023 focused on two of the United Nations' sustainable development goals (SDGs): SDG 2 and SDG 6, which refer to "Zero Hunger" and "Water and Sanitation for All" respectively. Our demands also addressed issues related to climate change, agricultural supply chains, land rights, humanitarian aid, the



## At the Halfway Point for the Sustainable Development Goals

In 2015, the United Nations published Agenda 2030 and its 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs), laying out its vision for a better and more just world. Progress toward the SDGs was made in subsequent years, but at the September 2023 summit marking the SDGs' halfway point, a more sobering reality was brought home, especially for SDG 2, Zero Hunger by 2030. How to implement the summit's political action plan for this goal, as defined in the resulting memorandum of understanding, was a question discussed by representatives from the worlds of politics, academia, and civil society at an event hosted by Welthungerhilfe (from left to right: Omer Bangash, Prof. Lena Partzsch, Christine Mhundwa, Miriam Onadia, Dr. Susanne Schlaack).

transformation of food systems, and the German federal budget. The corresponding publications provide guidance for our political work both in Germany and globally. Welthungerhilfe's Global Food Journal (Welternährung) has been contributing to this discourse for some time already. Now published in both German and English, this online professional journal, whose content focuses on overarching issues in global food security and rural development, now reaches a wider international audience. This enables us to reach additional readers through a forum that features diverse opinions, substantiated information, and a greater number of authors from the Global South.

Young people in the Global South have a key role to play in transforming food systems. However, in order to push changes through, they need realistic prospects of attaining secure livelihoods, which would require investments in young people's education, health, and nutrition. Their strength and capacity for innovation have the potential to make a long-term difference in the fight against hunger, as shown in this year's Global Hunger Index (GHI), an annual publication whose latest edition we launched in October 2023, garnering considerable national and international attention.

In December, we were represented at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Dubai (COP28), where 159 countries signed their first joint statement on the significance of sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, and climate protection. This gives us hope that the clear connection between hunger and climate change is being recognized.



## Compass 2023

In June 2023, Mathias Mogge (left), the chief executive officer of Welthungerhilfe, and Joshua Hofert, executive director communications of terre des hommes, presented Compass 2023. This was the 30th edition of the joint report. It analyzes current data on public expenditure for development cooperation, showing where investment is lacking and calling for specific action from the German federal government. Key issues addressed in Compass 2023 included social security systems and climate resilience, fair supply chains, and feminist development policies.



## World Food Forum

In a world confronting challenges like climate change, food insecurity, and an urgent need for sustainable solutions, the World Food Forum, which took place in Rome in October 2023, offered a timely platform for intergenerational collaboration. Welthungerhilfe's Marilena Bachmeier gave a presentation on how young people worldwide can help shape the transformation of food systems.

[Learn More](#)

→ [www.welthungerhilfe.org/global-food-journal](https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/global-food-journal)



## — Activities and Cooperation

# PURSuing ZERO HUNGER

High-profile collaborations and campaigns by our supporters in Germany in 2023 once again demonstrated that the movement to achieve a world without hunger is diverse and full of ideas—and that every single action counts.



## Student Support

More than 72,000 students coming from all kinds of schools and other educational institutions held a total of 190 fundraising drives to support Welthungerhilfe projects in 2023. In the course of these activities, they learned about international issues, such as how the climate crisis or war affect global hunger. In one great example, a group of students from Moorriem Elementary School in Elsfleth, Lower Saxony, organized a flea market, which raised EUR 304.83 for Welthungerhilfe.

We can only make progress toward our goal of zero hunger if we have many people working side by side. That is why we wish to express our sincere thanks to all our supporters who took action in 2023 to achieve a world without hunger. These included schools, associations, action groups, celebrities, friend groups, and dedicated individuals as well as businesses, foundations, influencers, and media organizations.

One journalist, Marc Goergen, reported on a project reaching its halfway point in the Kenyan village of Kinakoni, where Welthungerhilfe and the German magazine “stern” are working with village residents and people from Nairobi’s start-up scene. This three-year project is developing innovative solutions such as different cultivation methods and new saleable products, like honey, with the ultimate aim of achieving a future free of hunger.

Athletic events played a big role as well. For instance, Düsseldorf’s first #ZeroHungerRun took place on June 21, 2023, with more than 1,000 runners and walkers transforming the Oberbilkler Volksgarten city park into a sports arena, raising over EUR 17,000 in total. This was followed by the tenth iteration of the Golf & Galopp Charity Cup on July 2, 2023. At this anniversary event, jointly organized by Freundeskreis Düsseldorf under the chairmanship of Jens Vogel and by the event agency Golf & Galopp, a respectable EUR 23,000 was raised for small-scale farming families in northern Sierra Leone. On September 10, 2023, nearly 2,400 runners set out on Bonn’s sixth #ZeroHungerRun in the Rheinaue Leisure Park, raising EUR 33,000 in donations through this unforgettable event.

The importance of ensuring that young people can have a sustainable future was underlined by the federal president of Germany and the honorary patron of Welthungerhilfe,



Frank-Walter Steinmeier, in his televised opening address for Welthungerhilfe Week on October 15, 2023. To successfully transform our food systems, it will be crucial to include young people from all over the world. A step in this direction was made during Welthungerhilfe Week, when many influencers took to TikTok and Instagram to raise awareness of Welthungerhilfe and of the week’s motto, “Hungry for Life.”

Young people in Germany want to live sustainably too. A study published in 2023 by Welthungerhilfe and the strategy consultancy “different” uses recent market research results to show that Generation Z is demanding a paradigm shift from the corporate world. This young target demographic is looking for the incorporation of responsibility and transparency not only in products but also in the actions of companies as a whole. This is a good reason for companies to enter into more partnerships with aid organizations. The study shows that Generation Z’s trust in brands’ statements on social justice rises by 50 percent if the brand in question collaborates with aid organizations.

A special media partnership rounded out the year. For over 30 years, the newspaper Passauer Neue Presse has been supporting people in need worldwide through a fundraising campaign called “A Light at Advent” (“Ein Licht im Advent”). In 2023, this major Bavarian regional newspaper collaborated on this campaign with Welthungerhilfe, reporting on its work in December, with the actor Iris Berben serving as the campaign’s patron. An impressive sum of EUR 462,000 was donated by readers to fund the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program in Sierra Leone.

## Riding Against Hunger

Welthungerhilfe was featured at a dressage competition, Bettenröder Dressurtag, from July 6 to 9, 2023. The entry fees for the renowned horse show, donations from a social media campaign, and an auction held in benefit of the Riding Against Hunger initiative brought in a significant sum, with a check for EUR 50,000 ultimately being presented by Gudrun Bauer (Bauer Media Group), who launched the successful charity campaign in 2012, and by Philipp Hess, the general manager of Hof Bettenrode, where the event took place.

## Charity Concerts in Lohr am Main

On June 24 and 25, 2023, the Urspringen group of singers performed to a full house in the Alte Turnhalle venue in Lohr am Main. The multi-generational choir performed beloved musical hits—and for a good cause, as the concert had been organized by the Lohr action group, which has supported Welthungerhilfe for nearly 40 years. The proceeds from the charity concerts went to Welthungerhilfe’s emergency assistance fund.

## Welthungerhilfe Week

Actors Michaela May, Gaby Dohm, and Tanja Lanäus joined host Karolin Kandler (from left to right) and professional boxer Alem Begic (not pictured) in giving their active support to Welthungerhilfe Week in October 2023. “In the Global South, a young generation is aspiring to build a self-determined life. Participating in Welthungerhilfe’s professional education programs is a key step for them to actively shape their own future. Their communities as a whole also benefit, since sustainable progress can only be made through education,” stated Michaela May at the press conference for Welthungerhilfe Week, which was held under the motto of “Hungry for Life.”





# WELTHUNGERHILFE'S STRUCTURE

Dated: May 10, 2024



## 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 both the advisory committee and the ambassador council and represent Welthungerhilfe 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 since 2018. Trained as a lawyer, 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, in leadership positions within Deutsche Bank, and as a member of the supervisory boards of ZDF, KD-Bank, and various foundations. She is also the chair of Welthungerhilfe's marketing committee.



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



**Dr. Bernd Widera** has been a member of Welthungerhilfe's board of directors since 2019 and the chair of its finance committee since 2016. A lawyer by training, he sat on the board of the

energy company RWE Deutschland AG for many years. He is also a member of the AMOS Business Club (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 chair of the supervisory board of the utility company AVU Aktiengesellschaft.



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



**Amadou Diallo** was appointed to the board of directors in 2016. He is the CEO of the freight forwarding company DHL Global Forwarding Middle East & Africa and the founder of the 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 undersecretary 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.



**Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter** has been on the board of directors since 2016. He is a professor of peace and conflict research at the University of Bonn and the director of research at the Bonn International Centre 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 in accordance with its bylaws and in line with decisions made by the general assembly and the board of directors, to which it regularly reports.



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



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



**Bettina Iseli** has been the chief program officer of Welthungerhilfe since January 2024. Her appointment to this position followed a 19-year career in humanitarian aid and development cooperation, including eleven years with Welthungerhilfe. She joined Welthungerhilfe's extended executive management in 2019, serving as its director of programs.



**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.

## General Assembly

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

**Members of Welthungerhilfe e. V.** (permanent representatives in brackets): **German Parliament**, President Bärbel Bas, Member of Parliament (Dr. Silke Albin) | **CDU/CSU parliamentary group**, Chairperson Friedrich Merz, Member of Parliament (Volkmar Klein, Member of Parliament) | **SPD parliamentary group**, Chairperson Dr. Rolf Mützenich, Member of Parliament (Manuel Gava, Member of Parliament) | **FDP parliamentary group**, Chairperson Christian Dürr, Member of Parliament (Dr. Christoph Hoffmann, Member of Parliament) | **Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group**, Chairperson Katharina Dröge, Member of Parliament, and Britta Haßelmann, Member of Parliament (Ottmar von Holtz, Member of Parliament) | **German Bishops' Commissary Office, Catholic Office, Berlin**, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Kerstin Dusch-Wehr) | **Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany**, Representative Prelate Dr. Anne Gidion (Prelate Dr. 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 (Vanessa Wannicke) | **Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers**, CEO Sigrun Albert (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 (Dr. Kiran Virmani) | **German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ)**, Chairperson Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel (Rania Kourieh-Ranarivelo) | **German Farmers' Association**, President Joachim Rukwied (Dr. Andreas Quiring) | **Confederation of German Trade Unions**, Chairperson Yasmin Fahimi (TBA) | **German Journalists' Association**, Chairperson Mika Beuster (Katrin Kroemer) | **German Countrywomen's Association (dlv)**, President Petra Bentkämper (Heidrun Diekmann) | **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**, Simon Hofmann (Kaspar Portz) | **German Insurance Association (GDV)**, President Dr. Norbert Rollinger (Thomas Kräutler) | **Labor Union for Construction, Agriculture and Environment**, Chairperson Robert Feiger (Robert Feiger) | **National Federation of Skilled Crafts and Trades**, President Jörg Dittrich (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 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; 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 in Agricultural Development, University of Hohenheim | **Dr. Markus Conrad**, Supervisory Board Member at several family-owned businesses | **Gesine Cukrowski**, Actor | **Sabine Dall'Omo**, CEO, Siemens Sub-Saharan Africa | **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 | **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 | **Prof. Dr. Michael Köhler**, Grand Bargain Ambassador; Professor, College of Europe | **Nia Künzer**, Sporting Director for Women's Football, DFB | **Dr. Gerd Leipold**, Director, Climate Transparency | **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) | **Anke Schäferkordt**, Supervisory Board Member, BMW AG; 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) | **Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke**, Managing Partner, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, Frankfurt office

We would particularly like to thank **Anna von Griesheim**, **Hajo Riesenbeck**, and **Dr. Karola Wille** for their volunteer service as members of the ambassador council until 2023.

## Advisory Committee

The advisory committee is currently made up of 19 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe's executive management team and board of directors 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, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria | **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 | **Carolyn Callenius**, European Commission - Joint Research Centre (JRC), Unit Food Security, Ispra Italy | **Dr. Manfred Denich**, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Dept. Ecology and Natural Resources Management, University of Bonn | **Prof. Carla Eddé**, 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, previously Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | **PD Dr. Alisher Mirzaev**, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines | **Klaus von Mitzlaff**, formerly German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ) in Southern and East Africa | **Dr. Elizabeth Mkandawire**, Food Systems Research Network for Africa (FSNet-Africa), University of Pretoria, South Africa | **Dr. Susanne Pecher**, self-employed Management Consultant, Hamburg | **Sepideh Soltaninia**, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Sweden | **Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlüter**, Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), University of Applied Sciences Cologne | **Dr. Paul Theodor Schütz**, formerly German Association for International Cooperation (GIZ), Bonn/Eschborn | **Prof. em. Dr. Barbara Thomaß**, Institute for Media Studies at the Ruhr University Bochum; Institute for Comparative Media and Communication Studies, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna | **Prof. Dr. Meike Wollni**, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, University Göttingen | **Dr. Mainassara Zaman-Allah**, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Harare, Zimbabwe

We would particularly like to thank **Prof. Dr. Michael B. Krawinkel** for serving as a volunteer member of the advisory committee until March 2024.



# FACTS AND FIGURES

Sheku Amie and her husband, Lamsana Yomga, live in the village of Baoma in eastern Sierra Leone with their children. In addition to growing rice and beans for their own use, they earn their livelihood largely from cocoa. In this region, most of the responsibility for harvesting and processing the cocoa falls to the women. In Baoma, Welthungerhilfe constructed buildings in which freshly harvested cocoa beans are sorted, fermented, and dried and where finished cocoa can be stored. The certified beans are then sold to Lizard Earth, a social enterprise that pays farms a fair price based on the world market price. This approach ensures that the value created from harvest to sale stays with the people living there.



Welthungerhilfe's revenue continued to grow in 2023, resulting in funds for program activity increasing again as well. A few highlights from the results of the past year are given below.

**1.** In 2023, we further deepened our already close relationships with German institutional donors. At EUR 139.8 million, more than half (52.5 percent) of all grants from institutional donors came from German federal funds, primarily from the Federal Foreign Office (AA), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Association for International Cooperation, GIZ), and KfW Development Bank (KfW).

**2.** The single largest institutional grant provider in 2023 was AA at EUR 59.2 million, followed by BMZ at EUR 58.8 million and the World Food Programme (WFP) at EUR 55.7 million.

**3.** Collaborative work undertaken with the United Nations (UN), which makes up the second-largest donor group after Germany, at EUR 70.5 million, rose by 14.4 percent from 2022 to 2023. The three largest UN donors after WFP, categorized as "other UN", are the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) at EUR 5.3 million, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at EUR 2.9 million, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) at EUR 2.3 million.

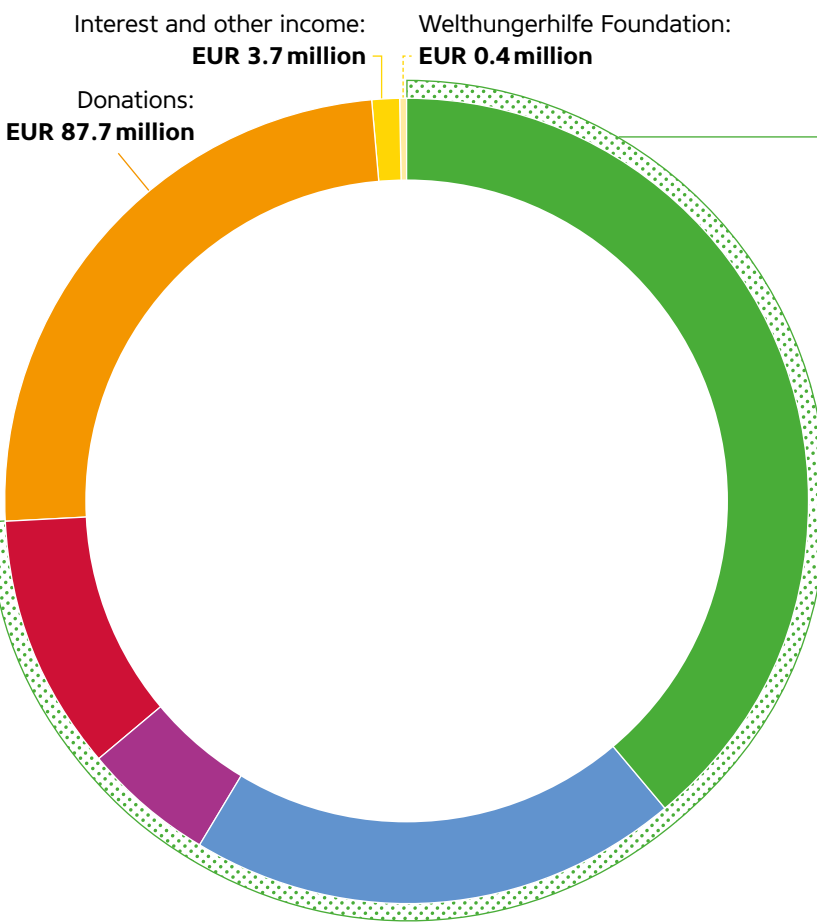
**4.** In the wake of efforts toward international donor diversification, the donor category of "Other" grew to a total of EUR 37.2 million, from EUR 21.7 million in the previous year. A combined EUR 4.8 million was contributed by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM); major contributions from foundations included EUR 7.3 million from charity; water and EUR 1.2 million from the PATRIP Foundation; and collaborations totaled EUR 6.2 million with the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and EUR 6.7 million with Alliance2015 partners in 2023. Further contributions came from additional bilateral donors, such as the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) at EUR 2.2 million, and the "Other" donors, who contributed a total of EUR 8.8 million, including EUR 0.9 million from each of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel).

**5.** Revenue from private donations, bequests, and allocated fines amounted to EUR 87.7 million in 2023.



# WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

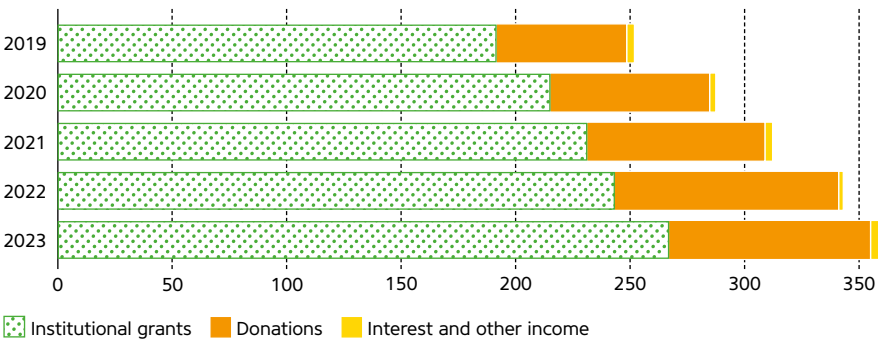
## Revenue for 2023: EUR 358.3 million



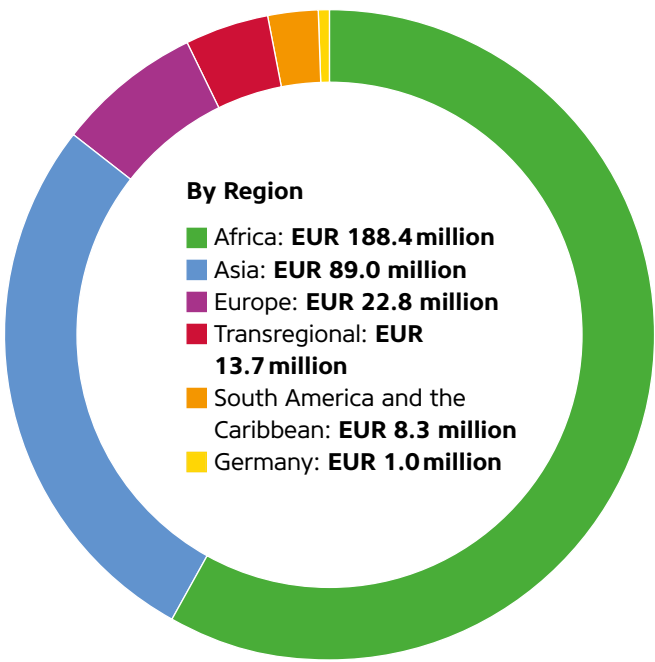
### Institutional grants: EUR 266.5 million

- German institutions: EUR 139.8 million**
  - AA—Federal Foreign Office: EUR 59.2 million
  - BMZ—Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: EUR 58.8 million
  - GIZ—Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit: EUR 10.5 million
  - KfW—KfW Development Bank: EUR 8.8 million
  - BMUV (IKI)—Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (International Climate Initiative): EUR 2.2 million
  - BMEL—Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture: EUR 0.3 million
- United Nations: EUR 70.5 million**
  - WFP—United Nations World Food Programme (goods and vouchers): EUR 50.5 million
  - WFP (cash): EUR 5.2 million
  - UN—United Nations (other): EUR 14.8 million
- European Commission: EUR 19.0 million**
  - INTPA—Directorate-General for International Partnerships: EUR 9.6 million
  - ECHO—Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations: EUR 9.4 million
- Others: EUR 37.2 million**
  - charity: water: EUR 7.3 million
  - Alliance2015—partner organizations in Alliance2015: EUR 6.7 million
  - FCDO—United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office: EUR 6.2 million
  - United States government: EUR 4.8 million
  - Norad—Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation: EUR 2.2 million
  - PATRIIP Foundation: EUR 1.2 million
  - Others: EUR 8.8 million

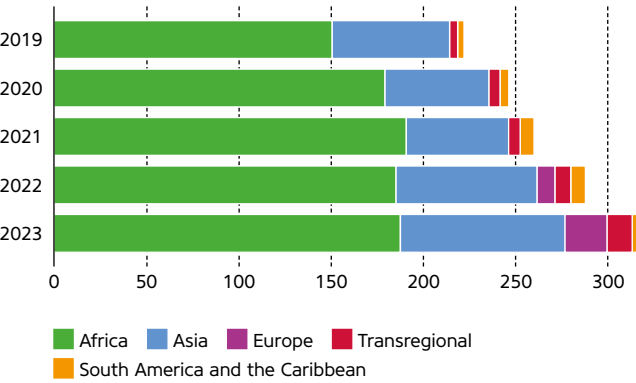
## Revenue Performance (in EUR millions)



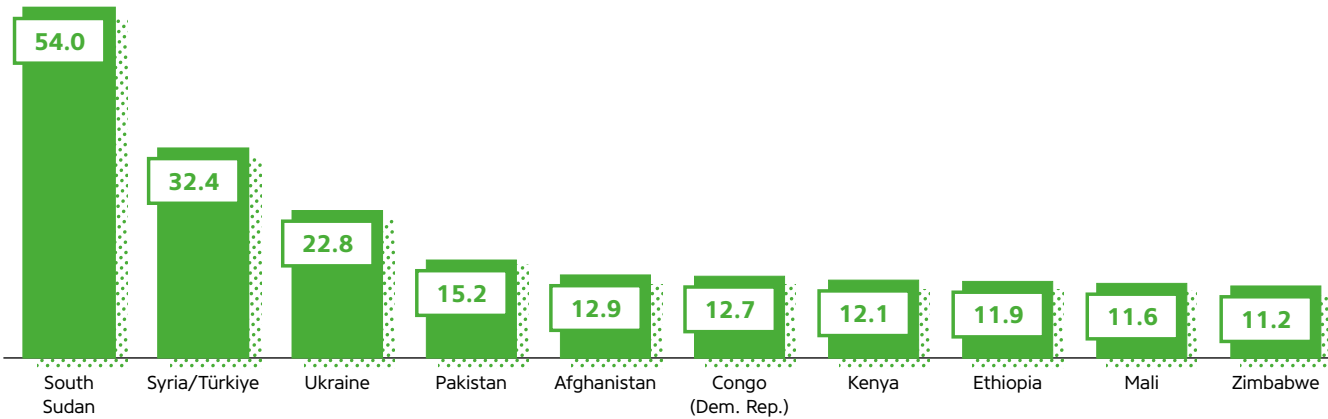
## Total Project Funding for 2023: EUR 323.2 million



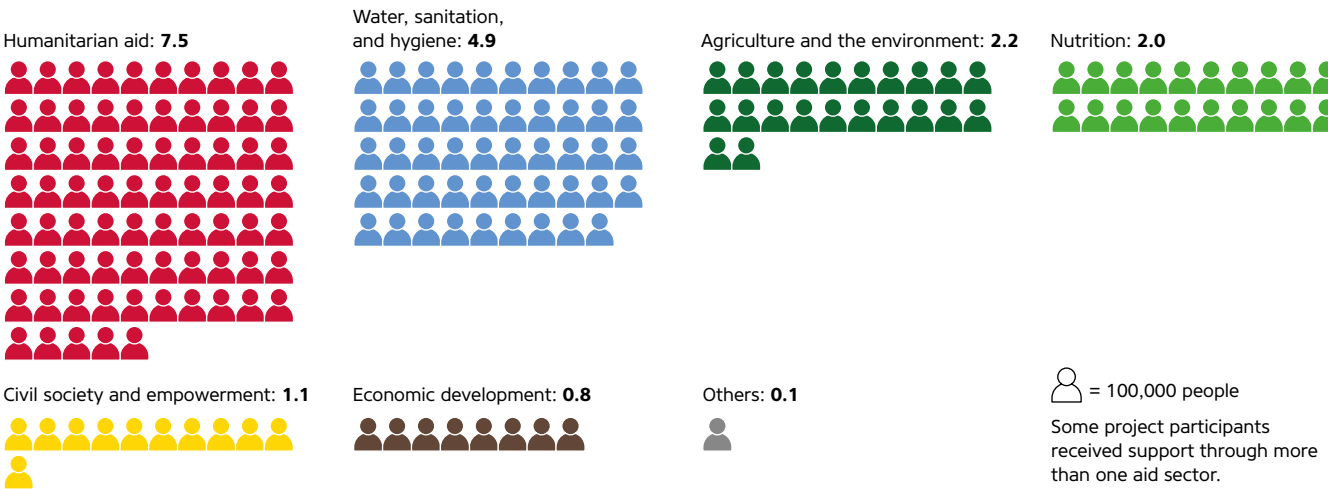
## Regional Project Funding (in EUR millions)



## Countries Receiving the Most Project Funding (in EUR millions)


















































## People Supported per Sector (in millions)











# ALL PROJECTS IN 2023

Africa	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Burkina Faso	18	7.9	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, other	 	 217,000
Burundi	16	5.9	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), USAID, WFP	  	628,000
Central African Republic	17	7.7	AA, AfDB, BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN, USAID, WFP, World Bank, other	  	166,000
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	19	12.7	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, KfW, USAID	  	418,000
Ethiopia	32	11.9	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, UN, other	  	1,421,000
Kenya	46	12.1	AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, Start Network, UN, other	  	567,000
Liberia	13	5.9	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, KfW, WFP	  	124,000
Libya*	3	0.1			
Madagascar	18	5.2	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, Start Network, WFP	  	379,000
Malawi	24	6.1	AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, Start Network, UN	  	683,000
Mali	20	11.6	AA, BMZ, GIZ, KfW, PATRIP Foundation, WFP, other	  	366,000
Niger	11	5.7	AA, BMZ, Start Network, UN, other	  	290,000
Sierra Leone	19	4.9	BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), GIZ, other	  	107,000
Somalia/ Somaliland	23	7.3	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), WFP, other	  	427,000
South Sudan	20	54.0	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP	  	810,000
Sudan	23	7.8	AA, BMZ, UN, WFP, other	  	2,193,000
Uganda	27	10.4	AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), GIZ, other	  	371,000
Zimbabwe	30	11.2	AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA, ECHO), GIZ, Start Network, UN, USAID, WFP	  	1,402,000
Total for Africa	379	188.4			10,569,000

Program areas







































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







\* In northeastern Libya, devastating floods in September 2023 cost more than 4,700 people their lives. Because delivery of the emergency aid projects through our local partners started in the last quarter of 2023, participant numbers will only become available in the course of 2024. The projects have been expanded to also support reconstruction, so we will reach more people than originally projected.



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 2023. Once these circumstances change, we will assess the feasibility of resuming our programs.

**Evaluations.** In 2023, 68 project evaluations were conducted: 52 in Africa, 15 in Asia, and one in the region of South America and the Caribbean. In addition, a meta evaluation of 41 Welthungerhilfe project evaluations was completed, investigating our existing evaluation system and the quality of our evaluation products. The meta evaluation concluded that the quality of the project evaluations was good and delivered recommendations for further improvement.

**Abbreviations.** AA – Auswärtiges Amt [Federal Foreign Office]; AfDB – African Development Bank Group; 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]; EC (ECHO) – European Commission (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations); EC (INTPA) – Directorate-General for International Partnerships; FCDO – United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office; GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [German Association for International Cooperation]; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau [KfW Development Bank]; PRM – Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration of the United States Department of State; UN - United Nations; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WFP – United Nations World Food Programme

Asia	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Afghanistan	15	12.9	AA, BMZ, GIZ, EC (INTPA), UN, WFP	  	762,000
Bangladesh	11	3.3	AA, BMZ	  	135,000
Cambodia	7	0.7	BMZ	  	14,000
India	33	3.6	BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ	  	1,698,000
Iraq	14	5.8	BMZ, GIZ, UN	  	91,000
Lebanon	5	3.0	BMZ, GIZ	 	51,000
Myanmar	12	4.1	AA, BMZ, UN	  	80,000
Nepal	17	3.3	AA, BMZ, GIZ	  	411,000
Pakistan	19	15.2	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), FCDO, other	  	876,000
Syria	7	23.3	AA, EC (ECHO), UN, other	  	1,001,000
Tajikistan	15	3.9	Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, PATRIP Foundation, WFP, other	  	78,000
Türkiye	13	9.1	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, PRM	  	154,000
Yemen	3	0.8		  	198,000
Total for Asia	171	89.0			5,549,000

South America / Caribbean	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Bolivia, Peru	6	0.5	BMZ	  	15,000
Haiti	12	7.8	AA, BMUV (IKI), BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, USAID, other	  	63,000
Total for South America / Caribbean	18	8.3			78,000

Europe	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Ukraine	14	22.8	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, UN, other	 	169,000
Total for Europe	14	22.8			169,000

	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas
Transregional Projects	48	13.7	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	630	322.2		16,365,000

	Projects underway	Funding (in EUR millions)	Program areas
Domestic Projects (Germany)	13	1.0	Our domestic projects reach people throughout Germany to inform them about hunger and poverty and to encourage active engagement in achieving a world without hunger.
Total project funding in Germany and overseas	643	323.2	16,365,000



Balance Sheet

as of December 31, 2023

ASSETS

	2023-12-31 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
<b>A. Fixed assets</b>		
<b>I. Intangible assets</b>		
1. IT program procurement	750,216.56	868,555.68
2. Advance payments	137,364.79	129,789.90
<b>II. Tangible assets</b>		
1. Fixtures, fittings, and equipment	268,721.86	280,372.88
<b>III. Financial assets</b>		
1. Investments	2.00	2.00
2. Securities	43,991,749.53	49,340,451.52
3. Term deposits	6,000,000.00	0.00
	<b>51,148,054.74</b>	<b>50,619,171.98</b>
<b>B. Current assets</b>		
<b>I. Receivables and other assets</b>		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	19,311,417.92	24,349,445.71
2. Receivables from partner organizations	20,907,298.36	17,992,375.47
3. Assets from gifts and legacies	270,288.47	276,438.47
4. Other assets	1,686,488.72	638,916.43
<b>II. Liquid assets</b>	145,650,175.54	129,774,790.59
	<b>187,825,669.01</b>	<b>173,031,966.67</b>
<b>C. Accrued income</b>	49,405.29	67,452.14
<b>D. Active difference from asset offsetting</b>	105,948.05	104,431.05
	<b>239,129,077.09</b>	<b>223,823,021.84</b>

LIABILITIES

	2023-12-31 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
<b>A. Long-term reserves</b>		
<b>I. Bequeathed funds reserve</b>	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
<b>II. Free reserves</b>	22,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
	<b>44,000,000.00</b>	<b>44,000,000.00</b>
<b>B. Project funds reserve</b>	74,009,000.00	71,049,000.00
<b>C. Provisions</b>		
Other reserves	15,023,700.00	12,980,200.00
	<b>15,023,700.00</b>	<b>12,980,200.00</b>
<b>D. Liabilities</b>		
<b>I. Liabilities from projects</b>		
1. Grants received but not yet spent	92,040,775.76	87,244,285.14
2. Obligations to partner organizations	11,599,276.81	6,907,303.74
<b>II. Trade account payables</b>	1,821,990.46	1,362,925.87
<b>III. Other liabilities</b>		
1. Donor loans	35,564.59	48,196.93
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	12,896.77	17,001.83
3. Remaining liabilities	585,772.70	214,008.33
	<b>106,096,277.09</b>	<b>95,793,721.84</b>
<b>E. Deferred income</b>	100.00	100.00
	<b>239,129,077.09</b>	<b>223,823,021.84</b>

General Information

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn (“Welt-hungerhilfe” for short; District Court of Bonn, VR 3810) have been pre-pared in accordance with the general provisions of the German Com-mercial 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 Welthun-gerhilfe 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 equip-ment, it was between three and ten years. A compound item amor-tized/depreciated over a period of five years was formed to account for assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 250.00 and EUR 1,000.00.

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 primar-ily 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 curren-cies 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 medi-um-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 at the time of receipt. 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 0.9 million (EUR 1.0 million), relates to pur-chases 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 total-ing EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million) and IT hardware and other assets totaling EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million). Project-financed tangible assets overseas are recorded directly in the income and expenditure accounts as project expenses.

III. Financial assets

2. Securities

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities amounting to EUR 44.0 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 2.3 million (EUR 0.2 million) and hidden liabilities at EUR 0.0 million (EUR 0.9 million).

3. Term deposits

A deposit of EUR 6.0 million (EUR 0.0 million) will mature on August 1, 2025.

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 19.3 million (EUR 24.3 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 organiza-tions 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 inciden-tal 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, amounting to EUR 1.7 million (EUR 0.6 million), consist primarily of receivables from the following: Welthungerhilfe Founda-tion at EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0,0Mio.€), payment service providers at EUR 0.2 million€ (EUR 0.2 million), licensees and sponsoring partners at EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.1 million), personnel at EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.0million), project organizations at EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.0 million), and the German tax authority at 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 based on the latest expenditure pro-jections. Liquid assets are primarily held in domestic accounts with a combined balance of EUR 82.5 million (EUR 55.3 million), which includes special accounts for funding agencies at EUR 73.0 million (EUR 48.4 million), term deposit accounts at EUR 47.0 million (EUR 63.0 million), and additional credit in international project accounts at EUR 15.5 million (EUR 10.8 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 0.5 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 74.0 million (EUR 71.0 million) in unused donations scheduled for use in aid projects from 2024 through 2027.

C. Provisions

Other reserves

Provisions in the amount of EUR 15.0 million (EUR 13.0 million) were held, predominantly to offset project risks to a sum of EUR 9.6 million (EUR 8.0 million). They also offset payments legally required for departing staff overseas to a sum of EUR 3.0 million (EUR 1.6 million) and other amounts payable to staff to a sum of EUR 2.0 million (EUR 2.8 million). Provisions for semi-retirement obligations with a settlement amount of EUR 0.5 million were set off against the cost of acquiring insurance coverage for this purpose totaling EUR 0.6 million.

D. Liabilities

I. Liabilities from projects

1. Grants received but not yet spent

These are institutional grants that have been received but not spent by the reporting date. For liabilities to grant providers arising from grants that have been received but not yet spent, there were no sureties as of the balance sheet date, the same as in the previous year.

2. Obligations to partner organizations

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

II. Trade account payables

This item primarily refers to liabilities from 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 0.6 million (EUR 0.2 million). During the reporting year, liabilities were incurred in the amount of EUR 106.1 million (EUR 95.8 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 fell by EUR 9.9 million to EUR 87.7 million (EUR 97.6 million). These include cash donations at EUR 68.0 million (EUR 77.3 million), income from bequests at EUR 3.8 million (EUR 5.9 million), and allocated fines at EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.5 million). They also include sums of EUR 7.4 million (EUR 5.3 million) in donations from philanthropic foundations, EUR 6.1 million (EUR 6.5 million) collected by Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Alliance Development Works), and EUR 1.8 million (EUR 2.0 million) collected by Viva con Agua de St. Pauli. Institutional grants increased by EUR 25.0 million to EUR 266.5 million (EUR 241.5 million); this includes project grants from foundations and private aid organizations, which rose by EUR 4.5 million to EUR 17.9 million (EUR 13.4 million).

Institutional grants came primarily from the United Nations at EUR 70.5 million (of which WFP provided EUR 55.7 million), the Federal Foreign Office (AA) at EUR 59.2 million, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) at EUR 58.8 million, the European Commission at EUR 19.0 million, GIZ (German Association for International Cooperation) at EUR 10.5 million, and KfW Development Bank at EUR 8.8 million.

Other Income

Other income amounting to EUR 2.3 million (EUR 2.0 million) arose mainly from exchange rate differences at EUR 1.1 million (EUR 0.1 million) and from licensing and sponsorship revenue at EUR 0.7 million (EUR 1.2 million).

Project Funding

This item pertains to expenditure on projects in Welthungerhilfe program countries and on activities undertaken domestically to further Welthungerhilfe’s statutory objectives. Funding for overseas projects rose by EUR 33.1 million to EUR 300.2 million (EUR 267.1 million). Domestic project funding, at EUR 0.8 million, rose by EUR 0.3 million in comparison with the previous year’s figure (EUR 0.5 million).

Personnel Costs

Personnel costs encompass domestic projects, marketing, and administration as well as expatriate staff directly employed by the head office. These costs rose by EUR 2.4 million to EUR 40.7 million (EUR 38.3 million). This includes social insurance contributions of EUR 3.8 million (EUR 3.7 million) and pension contributions of EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.8 million).

Personnel costs for the 3,142 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 7.7 million (EUR 7.0 million), IT costs at EUR 1.6 million (EUR 1.3 million), and rental and occupancy costs at EUR 1.0 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 0.2 million (EUR 0.1 million).

Income and Expenditure Account

from January 1 to December 31, 2023

	2023 (in EUR)	2023 (in EUR)	2022 (in EUR)
1. Donations and grants			
a) Donations, bequests, and allocated fines	87,713,462.94		97,578,800.05
b) Net income transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation	370,000.00		0.00
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	248,663,221.25		228,041,125.84
Foundations and private charities	17,880,684.95		13,419,778.89
		354,627,369.14	339,039,704.78
2. Other income		2,295,488.20	2,006,357.58
3. Project funding			
a) Overseas	-300,198,839.56		-267,102,817.41
b) Domestic	-782,202.57		-480,610.37
		-300,981,042.13	-267,583,427.78
4. Personnel costs			
a) Salaries and wages			
Domestic employees	-14,983,288.22		-14,500,462.22
Expatriate staff	-20,996,821.22		-19,212,316.06
b) Contributions toward social insurance, pensions, and other employee benefits			
Domestic employees	-3,647,897.59		-3,478,557.11
Expatriate staff	-1,028,643.92		-1,069,801.63
		-40,656,650.95	-38,261,137.02
5. Amortization and depreciation			
a) of intangible and tangible assets	-1,164,551.41		-1,129,352.57
b) of assets from gifts and legacies	-6,150.00		-6,150.00
		-1,170,701.41	-1,135,502.57
6. Other expenditure		-12,539,884.33	-11,721,046.93
7. Other interest and similar income		1,228,765.19	77,113.62
8. Income from fixed-asset securities		156,656.29	79,959.89
9. Interest and similar expenditure		0.00	-21.57
10. Revenue before changes to reserves		2,960,000.00	22,502,000.00
11. Allocation to free reserves		-	-3,500,000.00
12. Allocation to the bequeathed funds reserve		-	-3,500,000.00
13. Changes to the project funds reserve		-2,960,000.00	-15,502,000.00
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 300.8 million, compared with EUR 280.3 million in 2022.

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 1.8 million (EUR 1.4 million), including EUR 1.1 million (EUR 0.8 million) in support and maintenance agreements for IT programs and EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.5 million) in payables to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Other financial liabilities arising from contracts for the next five years amount to a total sum of EUR 4.9 million.

Audit Fee

The audit fee for preparing the accounts for 2023 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, 2023, personnel figures were as follows:

	2023	2022
Domestic employees		
Open-ended contracts	212	186
Limited-term contracts	89	83
	301	269
Expatriate staff	235	227
	536	496

Of the 536 employees, 53 percent were female and 47 percent male. Gender distribution within the executive management team 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 192,314  
Heads of unit: from EUR 62,551 to EUR 89,253  
Desk officers: from EUR 47,643 to EUR 73,805  
Specialists and assistants: from EUR 34,898 to EUR 56,349

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

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

Total remuneration of executive management in the reporting year amounted to EUR 620 thousand (EUR 608 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
- Bettina Iseli, Chief Program Officer (as of 1 January 2024)

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

At many points in the past, events have unleashed uncertainty in the capital markets with potentially detrimental effects on Welthungerhilfe's investments. At some point in the future, capital markets may thus reflect risks related to the many ongoing regional crises. To reduce such risks, Welthungerhilfe is pursuing a risk-averse investment strategy while also building long-term reserves that can be used to offset fluctuations in the value of financial investments through withdrawals.

Bonn, May 8, 2024

*Mathias Mogge*

**Mathias Mogge**  
Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer

*Christian Monning*

**Christian Monning**  
Chief Financial Officer

*Susanne Fotiadis*

**Susanne Fotiadis**  
Chief Marketing & Communications Officer

*Bettina Iseli*

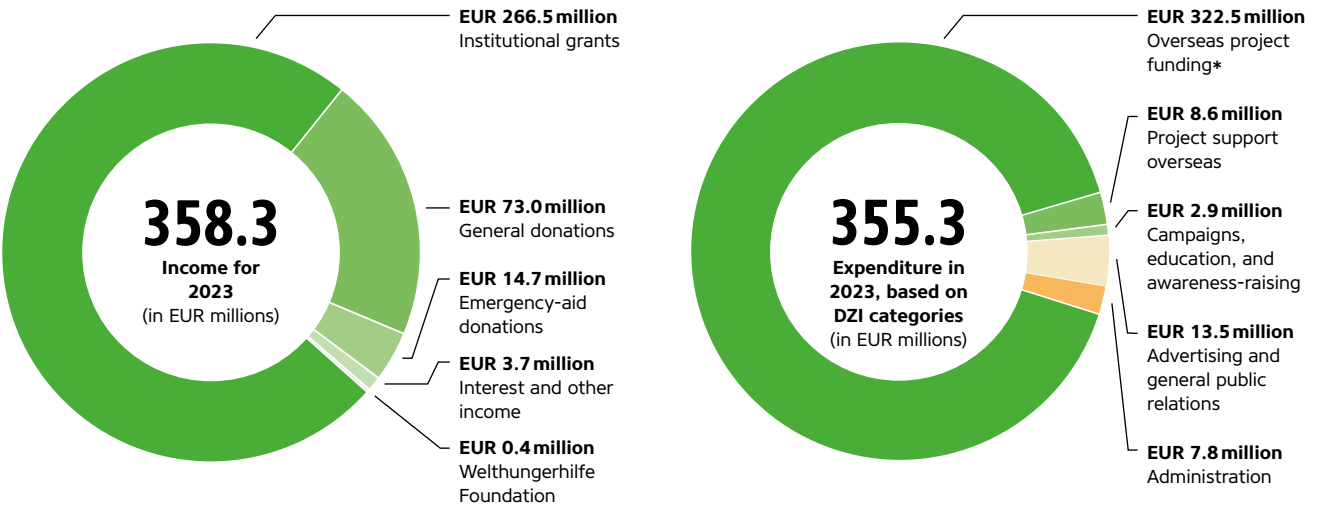
**Bettina Iseli**  
Chief Program Officer

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.org/about-us/annual-report](http://www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/annual-report). We would also be glad to send you both documents by mail or email (+49 (0)228 2288-215 or [info@welthungerhilfe.de](mailto:info@welthungerhilfe.de)).

Income and Expenditure Account

based on expense categories defined by DZI, in EUR

	2023 actual total	Overseas project funding*	Project support overseas	Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising	Advertising and general public relations	Administration
Project funding						
a) Overseas	300,198,839.56	300,198,839.56	-	-	-	-
b) Domestic	782,202.57	-	-	782,202.57	-	-
Personnel costs	40,656,650.95	22,235,636.05	6,617,653.57	1,576,479.79	4,764,901.23	5,461,980.31
Amortization and depreciation	1,170,701.41	14,290.58	413,476.31	112,423.69	283,279.47	347,231.36
Other expenditure						
a) Advertising and general public relations	7,705,186.77	-	-	108,106.50	7,597,080.27	-
b) Operating expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.)	4,834,697.56	35,802.91	1,561,852.18	338,152.65	896,620.90	2,002,268.92
Total 2023	355,348,278.82	322,484,569.10	8,592,982.06	2,917,365.20	13,541,881.87	7,811,480.59
in percent	100.0	90.8	2.4	0.8	3.8	2.2
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0	94.0		6.0		
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	100.0	90.3	2.5	0.9	3.9	2.4
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0	93.7		6.3		
2021 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		



Find the detailed management report (in German) at → [www.welthungerhilfe.de/lagebericht](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/lagebericht)

- \* The level of overseas project funding for 2023 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the overseas project funding stated on page 39 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 accordance with an agreement made with the Berlin-based DZI in line with its policy on advertising and administrative costs, effective from 2019-01-01. Expenses were allocated in accordance with the agreement concluded with DZI on 2020-03-23.
- Welthungerhilfe receives pro bono services of various kinds. In 2023, these included consulting services from Clifford Chance, Latham & Watkins, Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer, and viadee as well as advertising coverage from Ad Alliance.





In the village of Giehun, Sierra Leone, Massah Turay tosses rice grains on a sieve, having first husked the rice by grinding it together with fine sand using a mortar and pestle. After sifting, only the rice kernels remain.

— Welthungerhilfe Foundation

# CHANGING THE WORLD WITH A BEQUEST

In challenging times, it is important to create lasting change in order to leave a livable world behind for future generations. Our vision is for all people to be able to determine their own lives and to be free from hunger and poverty. Remi Jastram is responsible for endowments and bequests at the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, and Lydia Schulze Althoff heads Welthungerhilfe’s legal and compliance division. Together, they look back on 2023 and discuss future initiatives related to charitable bequests.

**What did your team focus on in 2023?**

**Remi Jastram:** In the past year, we mostly addressed the issue of how to better serve people interested in bequests, for instance asking ourselves, “What information and assistance do they need, and at which stages, when they are creating their wills?” We are aware that writing one’s will can be a highly sensitive topic that requires a lot of empathy on our part. We therefore place particular emphasis on offering engaging, empathetic communication and individual, personalized assistance to our supporters and their relatives. We are by their side from the first consultation through to the final settlement of their estate. In the future, we want to shift our focus even more to people looking to take a first step toward dealing with their estate and testament in general.

**For people who have not yet decided how to structure their estate, you offer presentations on inheritance law. What does this involve?**

**Remi Jastram:** We primarily want to give people food for thought regarding estate planning. The presentations are led by licensed estate lawyers. Attendees learn, for example, about the inheritance laws that would come into force if they refrain from creating a will. Since 2020, we have been offering our presentations via digital events as well, enabling people to participate from their homes, in comfort and without any pressure. We are happy to have received a great deal of positive feedback about this format, as it shows us that we are addressing and meeting a widespread need among our supporters.

**When creating their wills, people interested in including Welthungerhilfe should receive a service that meets their specific needs. What kinds of services do you provide?**

**Remi Jastram:** In the future, we plan to further expand our digital offerings so that introductory information is easy to access and is always available. As part of this effort, we will create checklists and manuals to help people get a handle on preliminary considerations regarding estate planning. For instance, one focus for our informational materials will be making provisions. In addition, we will offer potential benefactors independent legal advice on specific legal questions without requiring any commitment. It is very important to us that people can formulate their personal last will and testament in a precise and legally valid way.

## Five Million Euros

In 2023, nearly EUR 5 million in bequests were left to Welthungerhilfe e. V. and the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

**What kind of support does Welthungerhilfe’s Legal department provide for charitable bequests?**

**Lydia Schulze Althoff:** The Legal division works closely with the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, both in general and specifically when creating informational and service materials. We spring into action the moment a will, in which Welthungerhilfe is either named as the (sole) beneficiary or is the recipient of a bequest, becomes effective. We ensure that the wishes expressed in the will are fulfilled. If Welthungerhilfe is named as the sole beneficiary, we also fulfill other functions, including arranging long-term care of the grave and liquidating the estate as sustainably as possible. When disposing of inherited assets, we try to get the highest possible returns to put toward our projects. This can sometimes become complicated, for instance if Welthungerhilfe inherits an overseas vacation home.

**How much money was left for Welthungerhilfe’s activities in wills in 2023?**

**Lydia Schulze Althoff:** The number of bequests left to Welthungerhilfe has significantly increased in recent years. In 2023, Welthungerhilfe e. V. and the Welthungerhilfe Foundation received nearly EUR 5 million through wills.

**Remi Jastram:** We are very grateful for the trust in the work we do. It is impressive that so many people support our projects in such a personal way, through their life’s work and beyond. This gives us both a task to fulfil and an incentive to do more.



# THIS IS THE WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation was founded in 1998 with the aim of offering people opportunities to make a lasting difference. In addition to establishing how the projects of Welthungerhilfe e. V. are funded, the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s statutes lay down rules for maintaining its capital stock. This maintenance of capital is achieved by pursuing a sustainable and responsible investment strategy set by its finance committee.

Welthungerhilfe Foundation

- Founded in: 1998
- Endowment contributions in 2023: EUR 2.0 million
- Foundation capital: EUR 55.4 million
- Number of supporters since inception: Over 400 people
- Good combination of options for endowments and bequests

We are very grateful for the trust in the work we do.

— Remi Jastram

## Balance Sheet for the Welthungerhilfe Foundation

as of December 31, 2023

ASSETS	2023-12-31 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)	LIABILITIES	2023-12-31 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
<strong>A. Fixed assets</strong>			<strong>A. Equity capital</strong>		
I. Tangible assets	4,946,584.97	5,053,314.33	I. Foundation capital	55,386,133.24	53,421,307.39
II. Financial assets	63,940,826.03	64,411,818.41	II. Revenue reserves		
			1. Capital maintenance reserve	6,700,000.00	6,476,000.00
<strong>B. Current assets</strong>			2. Maintenance reserve	748,639.59	628,153.45
I. Other assets	142,781.15	117,630.77	3. Restructuring reserve	2,207,069.50	2,127,117.28
II. Liquid assets	4,786,741.54	2,382,128.62			
			<strong>B. Provisions</strong>	<strong>22,080.00</strong>	<strong>25,952.00</strong>
<strong>C. Accrued income</strong>	<strong>3,776.20</strong>	-	<strong>C. Liabilities</strong>	<strong>8,756,787.56</strong>	<strong>9,286,362.01</strong>
	<strong>73,820,709.89</strong>	<strong>71,964,892.13</strong>		<strong>73,820,709.89</strong>	<strong>71,964,892.13</strong>
Assets of dependent foundations	8,478,799.15	8,255,051.52	Equity of dependent foundations	8,478,799.15	8,255,051.52

## 2023 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 acquisition cost and adjusted, if subject to wear and tear, by subtracting scheduled depreciation over their customary useful life or at the lower value in accordance with § 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 63,241 thousand (EUR 63,712 thousand) and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 700 thousand (EUR 700 thousand). On the balance sheet date of December 31, 2023, hidden reserves amounted to EUR 2,399 thousand (EUR 62 thousand) and hidden liabilities to EUR 59 thousand (EUR 1,043 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 80 thousand (EUR 0 thousand); there were no instances of amortization.

##### Other Assets

Other assets consist of EUR 74 thousand (EUR 78 thousand) in receivables from tenants and EUR 69 thousand (EUR 40 thousand) in receivables from charitable trusts due to transfers of surpluses.

##### Liquid Assets

Balances at credit institutions and cash holdings are reported here.

#### LIABILITIES

##### Foundation Capital

The increase in the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital by EUR 1,965 thousand (EUR 1,679 thousand) stems from endowment contributions. Assets pertaining to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital comprise tangible fixed assets of EUR 4,906 thousand (EUR 5,053 thousand) and the majority of its fixed-asset securities at EUR 63,241 thousand (EUR 63,712 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. for Statutory Purposes

Liabilities for statutory purposes amount to EUR 370 thousand (EUR 0 thousand).

##### Donor Loans

This includes 146 (164) donor loans.

##### Other liabilities

Other liabilities primarily comprise estate-related liabilities of EUR 3 thousand (EUR 54 thousand), social security liabilities of EUR 3 thousand (EUR 2 thousand), and tax liabilities of EUR 1 thousand (EUR 2 thousand). As in the previous year, all liabilities have residual terms of up to one year.

### Other Information

#### Management of Foundation Assets

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

#### Dependent Foundations

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

#### Executive Management

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

#### Personnel

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

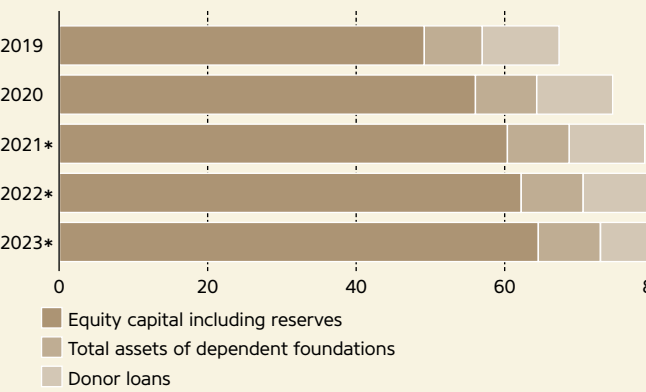
#### General Management

In 2023, the managing directors were Mathias Mogge and Christian Monning.

### Key Data from the Income and Expenditure Account of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation

	2023 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
Total income	1,456,380.86	1,081,398.67
Total expenditure	-661,942.50	-614,714.77
<strong>Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers</strong>	<strong>794,438.36</strong>	<strong>466,683.90</strong>
Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes	-370,000.00	0.00
<strong>Revenue before changes to reserves</strong>	<strong>424,438.36</strong>	<strong>466,683.90</strong>
Changes to reserves	-424,438.36	-466,683.90
<strong>Net income for the year</strong>	<strong>0.00</strong>	<strong>0.00</strong>

### Changes in Equity Since 2016 (in EUR millions)



\* Equity capital including reserves: There was no maintenance reserve from 2021 to 2023.

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital, not including the maintenance reserve, amounted to EUR 64.3 million by the end of 2023 (EUR 62.0 million in 2022). Charitable trusts remained stable over the same period (at EUR 8.3 million in 2022 and EUR 8.5 million in 2023), while loans from donors fell slightly (from EUR 9.2 million in 2022 to EUR 8.4 million in 2023).



# GLOBALLY CONNECTED

Welthungerhilfe is active in important national and international networks in Germany and the program countries. Increasingly complex global challenges require well-coordinated collaboration with other civil society actors and partners from government, science, and 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 relevant partners in order to coordinate our aid efforts. To achieve this, Welthungerhilfe is involved in humanitarian coordination committees at both the national and international levels. One example of this can be found in UN clusters, which serve to coordinate disaster response efforts in many countries with relevant national governments, UN bodies, and non-governmental organizations. Welthungerhilfe is part of the UN clusters for logistics and nutrition. We are a member of the Humanitarian Logistics Cooperative (HULO), the first humanitarian cooperative to connect stakeholders and pool resources in order to optimize logistics and supply chains. We are also a member of the Core Humanitarian Standard Alliance for quality and accountability and of DIIR (German Institute for Internal Auditing). Our aim is to use donated and public funds as efficiently as possible for the people we work with.

## A Strong Voice

With its experience and expertise, Welthungerhilfe is a highly sought-after member of committees and networks. Our efforts to end hunger also benefit from collaboration with other partners that are involved in humanitarian aid and development cooperation as well as in political advocacy work. For example, we work on international food policies as part of the UN Committee on World Food Security in Rome, observe the United Nations' Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and cooperate with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. We are represented on the board of the European umbrella organization VOICE (Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies), in the German Federal Foreign Office's

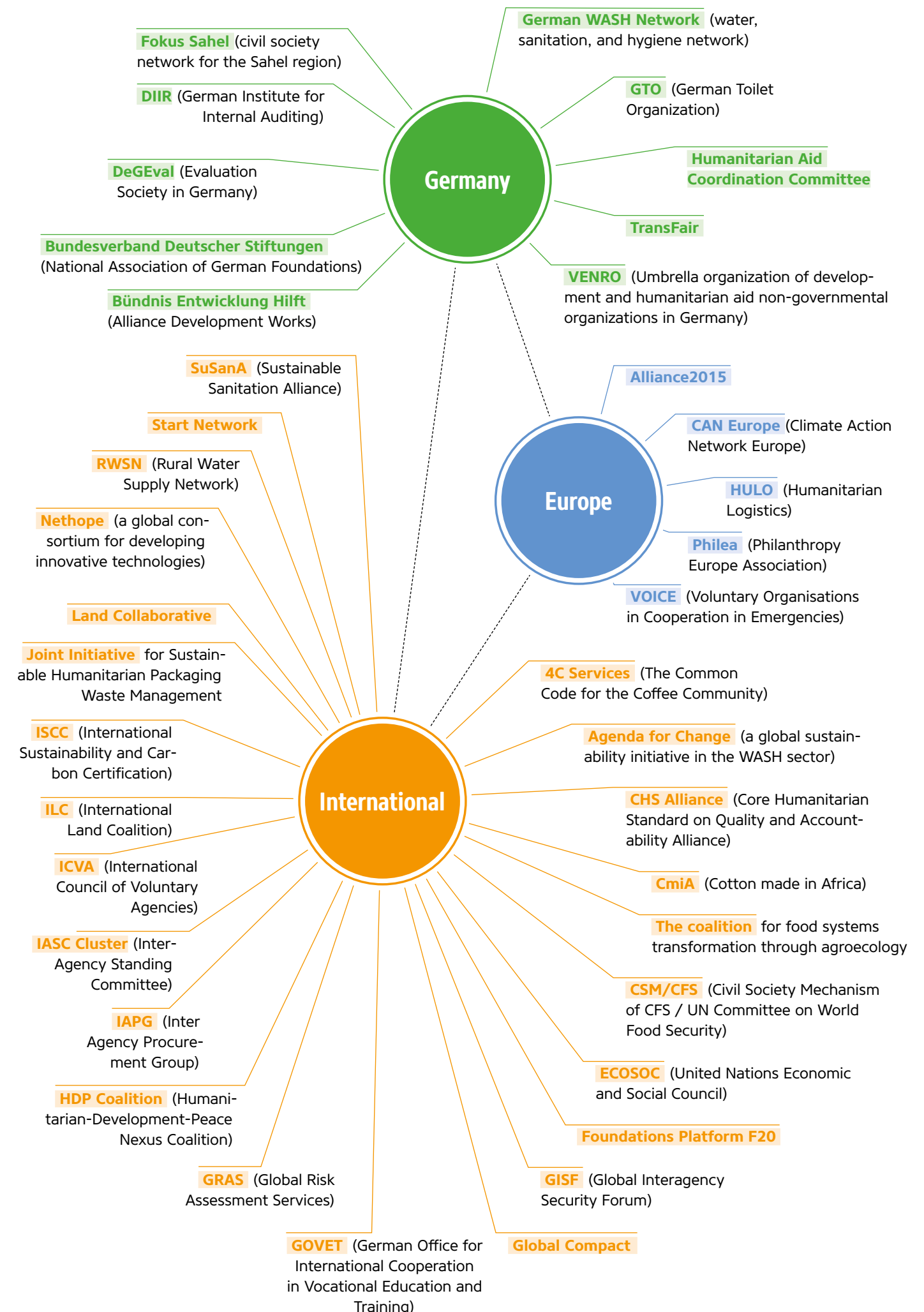
Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee, in many working groups of VENRO (the umbrella organization of development and humanitarian aid non-governmental organizations in Germany), and in ICVA, a global network of non-governmental organizations for principled and effective humanitarian action.

## Reliable Partners

Welthungerhilfe works together with other non-governmental organizations to achieve development aid objectives and to collect donations. We are 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, we are a member of Alliance2015 along with six other organizations. Alliance2015 works at the EU level to fight poverty and to promote food security. Its members also cooperate on issues of emergency preparedness and response in program countries. Welthungerhilfe is the only 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.

## Partners in the Program Countries

Welthungerhilfe is also active in the program countries, at national and regional levels, through a variety of networks and other groups. These connections play a key role in helping us adapt our approach to precisely match the social and political circumstances in the program countries. For instance, in the Market Linkage Association (MLA) in Zimbabwe, we discuss opportunities for improved market access for small-scale farmers and the political measures necessary to achieve this. Knowledge exchange is also a central aspect of these kinds of networks.





# WORKING TOGETHER TO END HUNGER

Wars, crises, and the effects of climate change predominate in many places. Nonetheless, the people we work with take every opportunity to build a better future for themselves and their families. In 2024, we will continue doing everything in our power to stand by their side and to work with our partners to end hunger and poverty.

Our Program Activities

Together with the people we work with, members of the private and public sectors, and our partner organizations, our main focus in 2024 will continue to be on making food systems so resilient that everyone can count on having enough healthy food to eat at all times, even in the face of conflicts and the climate crisis.

To address the diverse causes of hunger, we will continue to concentrate on cross-sectoral approaches to nutrition, agriculture, strengthening civil society, economic development, education, climate resilience, and water and sanitation.

We will also continue to tie humanitarian aid together with sustainable development and approaches to fostering peace. We will continue to fulfill our voluntary commitment to pursuing gender justice. Building on the successes of recent years, and working directly with the people affected, we will intensify our efforts to ensure that women and young people gain better access to resources and greater freedom to make decisions.

In 2024, we will especially support marginalized and food-insecure people in developing, strengthening, and transforming local structures, particularly in fragile contexts.

We are always striving to improve the quality and the impact of our work. In order to do so, we will continue to use our evaluations, learning systems, and data analysis systems and to learn from the latest scientific and practical insights. In 2024, we will strengthen collaboration with international partners to work on how we measure and improve the impact of our activities using a holistic approach. Such an approach takes into account the diversity of interrelated factors that affect nutrition, in a context where a wide variety of crises are intensifying the challenges we face and making potential solutions more complex.

Our Political Activities

Adequate food is a human right that remains denied to many people. Ending global hunger is largely a question of building political will and expanding the scope for action to actually implement necessary measures, both in our program countries and in Germany. Achieving this will continue to be a goal of our work in 2024.

Under international law, countries are obligated to ensure that everyone has access to healthy food in adequate por-

“Behind every statistic, there is a life; behind every challenge, there is an opportunity; and behind every struggle, there is resilience. Together, we are making a difference, and together, we can and will end hunger.”

—Christian Schniepper, Welthungerhilfe Country Director for Kenya

tions at all times. This can be achieved if people can produce the food themselves or make enough money to purchase it; in emergencies, they can also receive aid through services like social security programs. The guidelines for this process have existed for 20 years, ever since the Voluntary Guidelines to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Food were adopted by the members of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2004. These guidelines lay out a path to fulfilling the right to food for all people. To commemorate the 20th anniversary of their adoption, we are drawing attention to the guidelines and using specific projects as examples to show how we contribute to implementing the guidelines and fulfilling the right to food.

We continue to remind politicians of their responsibility to meet global sustainability goals, both in the Global

North and the Global South. Achieving zero hunger, which is the second of the UN’s sustainable development goals, requires sufficient resources. However, with climate change and the increase in conflicts worldwide creating greater challenges to food security, funding for humanitarian aid and development cooperation cannot be allowed to fall.

Both political commitment and the deployment of sufficient funds are necessary, in equal measure. In 2024, we will spread this message through our activities surrounding the G20 summit in Brazil and the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Azerbaijan (COP29) as well as in the Compass, an annual report on the inside story of German development policy, which we publish together with terre des hommes.

In the Global Hunger Index, published together with Concern Worldwide and the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV) at Ruhr University Bochum, we highlight where the greatest need for action to reduce hunger exists worldwide; we also discuss the results we see in the countries where we work.

Risks and Opportunities

**Private donations.** People’s willingness to donate may be negatively affected by persistently low levels of consumer confidence and by investments that private households will need to make in the medium term, for instance in climate-neutral housing and transportation.

**Public grants.** Consultations for the 2025 German federal budget indicate that funding for humanitarian aid and international development could be cut even further.

**Operational challenges.** In addition to representing a danger for our staff members, violent conflicts in our program countries are increasingly inhibiting the functioning of national financial institutions, making money transfers to some program countries more difficult.

**Compliance.** The situation in several of our program countries is defined by a cycle of economic hardship and poverty, social tensions, and violent conflicts. Such an environment harbors its own risks, for instance due to false accusations or greater vulnerability to bribery and corruption.

**Staff safety.** In 2023, Welthungerhilfe was affected by 19 safety incidents, such as vehicular accidents, compared with 37 incidents the year before. Our employees prepare for difficult situations by participating in relevant security training. In the interest of active risk reduction and prevention, we also make sure to schedule regular downtime.

**Digitalization.** The issue of artificial intelligence (AI) is highly relevant and will become more important for Welthungerhilfe in the future. With the support of our values-based guidelines on the use of AI, staff members are encouraged to test new applications in their own fields of work.

**IT security.** In the course of 2023, the global implementation of a zero-trust approach has made progress. This approach complements the critical security controls (CIS), introduced in 2022. The priorities were to segregate networks and to ensure that data storage devices and backups are securely encrypted.

## Medium-Term Business Plan

(in EUR millions)

	2023 (actual)	2024 (planned)	2025 (planned)	2026 (planned)
Donations, bequests, allocated fines	87.7	80.5	80.5	82.7
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Institutional grants	266.5	270.0	260.0	250.0
Interest and other income	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Total income</b>	<b>358.3</b>	<b>352.8</b>	<b>342.8</b>	<b>335.0</b>
Overseas project funding	322.2	327.0	315.0	303.0
Project funding in Germany	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Personnel expenses in Germany*	18.4	20.8	22.7	23.5
Amortization and depreciation	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2
Operating expenses	4.8	5.5	5.7	5.9
Marketing expenses	7.7	8.1	8.6	9.1
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>355.3</b>	<b>362.8</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>343.3</b>
<b>Revenue before changes to reserves</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-10.0</b>	<b>-10.8</b>	<b>-8.3</b>

\* Overseas personnel expenses are included within the item of Overseas project funding.





# THANK YOU!

In the village of Giehun, Sierra Leone, Welthungerhilfe's Hannah Massah Jaward tells a group of young people about the Skill Up! program. Since 2015, Skill Up! has been offering young people between the ages of 15 and 35 the chance to obtain professional qualifications and earn their own income. Established by Gudrun Bauer and funded by Bauer Charity gGmbH and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), it is now operating in twelve countries.

Thank you for your support in 2023. 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.

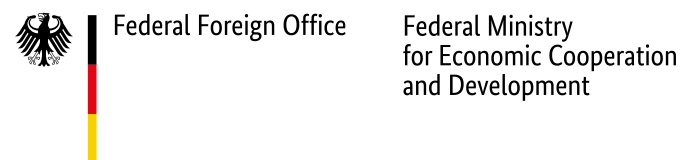
We also honor the people who left us a bequest or inheritance.

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 over 60 years, we have been doing everything in our power to achieve a world without hunger or poverty. It is your support that makes this possible. Please stay by our side.

These are our main institutional partners:



European Union  
Civil Protection and  
Humanitarian Aid



UN agencies



## — Visibility and Involvement

# EVERY DONATION COUNTS

Welthungerhilfe 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.

### Raising Awareness

The wide range 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.

### Generating Publicity

Our publicity work includes campaigns, events, presentations, publications, newsletters, our website, our social media presence, letters to donors, online marketing, influencer marketing, out-of-home advertising, 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.

### Using Funds With Care and Integrity

Integrity and cost efficiency are priorities in everything we do. 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 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. Corporate collaborations are subjected to an intensive review.

### Transparency

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.

### Learn More

- [www.welthungerhilfe.de/dienstleister-lizenzpartner](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/dienstleister-lizenzpartner) (in German)
- [www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs\\_DZI/DZI-SpS-Leitlinien\\_2019.pdf](http://www.dzi.de/wp-content/pdfs_DZI/DZI-SpS-Leitlinien_2019.pdf) (in German)
- <https://venro.org/english/who-we-are>

### 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.



### ... and use them responsibly.

This is how we used them in 2023\*:

**90.8 %**  
Overseas project  
funding

**2.2 %**  
Administration

**0.8 %**  
Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising

Learn more → [www.welthungerhilfe.org/what-happens-with-your-donation](http://www.welthungerhilfe.org/what-happens-with-your-donation)



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

**2.4 %**  
Support to overseas projects  
(quality assurance)

**3.8 %**  
Advertising and general  
public relations



## Our Vision

A world in which all people can exercise their right to a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty.

## Who We Are

Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organizations in Germany and has no political or religious affiliations. It was one of the first global initiatives 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 and local partners, we provide help from a single source. With 630 international projects, we were able to support 16.4 million people in 36 countries in 2023.

## Publication Details

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Cover, p. 3: Welthungerhilfe; p. 5 left: Daniel Pilar, right: Parwiz Sabawoon; p. 6 left: Stefanie Glinski, middle Welthungerhilfe, right: GRC; p. 7 left: FSS, middle, right: Welthungerhilfe; pp. 10–11: Stefanie Glinski; p. 13: Welthungerhilfe; p. 15 top: Welthungerhilfe, middle, bottom: Stefanie Glinski; pp. 16–17: Philipp Hedemann; pp. 18–19: Welthungerhilfe; p. 20: Parwiz Sabawoon; p. 21 both: Welthungerhilfe; p. 23: Welthungerhilfe; p. 27: David Brazier; p. 30: picture alliance/Khalil Senosi; p. 31 all: Welthungerhilfe; p. 32: Grundschule Moorriem; p. 33 top: Aktionsgruppe Lohr, middle: Schneider-Press/Frank Rollitz, bottom: Welthungerhilfe; pp. 34–35, left column from top to bottom: German Federal Government/Steffen Kugler, Christoph Papsch, Welthungerhilfe, private source, center column from top to bottom: private source, private source, Annette Koroll Fotos, bicc, right column all: Christoph Papsch; pp. 36–37, p. 48, p. 56: Thomas Ix



We comply with the DNK  
Sustainability Code.

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 the 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 December 19, 2023 (tax number 206/5887/1045). The association is registered with the district court of Bonn (VR 3810).

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.

## How We Work

We follow the principle of supporting people in realizing their rights and sustainably improving their living conditions. We work with local partners 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 goal with many others active in development cooperation: to enable local populations to become fully self-reliant so that, one day, development cooperation will no longer be necessary.

## How We Are Financed

Private donors are essential to our work. Their donations allow Welthungerhilfe to receive additional funds from public donors such as the German federal government or the European Union. In 2023, revenue from private donors came to EUR 87.7 million, and grants from public donors totaled EUR 266.5 million.



# 259,607

**private donors** who, in 2023, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty.



# 61

**charitable foundations** that helped us implement joint projects.



# 1,230

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



# 37

**institutional donors** that supported our work, often through large grants.



# 193,887

**compassionate people** who supported us through online and in-person events and activities.



# 4,490

**private sponsors** who thought of others and collected donations for us at birthdays, weddings, anniversaries, and funerals.



# 156

**businesses** that gave us particularly generous support.



# 97

**benefactors** who included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest (see pp. 48–49 for more).



## ANNUAL REPORT 2023

Download the annual report at

→ [www.welthungerhilfe.org/annual-report](http://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.

A good place to start (in German) is at

→ [www.welthungerhilfe.de/weitere-infos](http://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](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/updates)

Find us on social media at



→ [www.x.com/Welthungerhilfe](https://www.x.com/Welthungerhilfe)



→ [www.facebook.com/Welthungerhilfe](https://www.facebook.com/Welthungerhilfe)



→ [www.instagram.com/welthungerhilfe](https://www.instagram.com/welthungerhilfe)



→ [www.linkedin.com/company/welthungerhilfe](https://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**

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