



WELT
HUNGER
HILFE

For a world without hunger

ANNUAL REPORT 2025



2,953
staff

84
from
nations worked

37
in
countries and
territories in 2025,

327
and
partner organizations
collaborated with us on
the ground

With
EUR 347.2
million in total grants,
we supported

19.1
million people

to reach
1 goal:
Zero
Hunger.

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— Cover Story

How a Family in Gbandi is Navigating Change

In the village of Gbandi in Sierra Leone, Mary Bockarie, her husband Bockarie Kamara, and the community are determinedly shaping their future. Shared knowledge, solidarity, and joint decision-making lead to tangible change—for their children and the entire village. Read more about strength, partnership, and the power to overcome hunger on page 13.

COURAGE AND SOLIDARITY ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

Despite conflicts, the climate crisis, and growing uncertainty, the people we work with are shaping their future with courage and determination. In this interview, Chair Marlehn Thieme and Secretary General Mathias Mogge discuss how Welthungerhilfe supports them in this effort.

What do all the global political upheavals mean for the work of Welthungerhilfe?

Marlehn Thieme: The world is in turmoil because of the wars in Ukraine, Sudan, and now the Middle East. Liberal, democratic, and constitutional systems are under immense pressure, and international cooperation is being called into question. Conflicts, the climate crisis, and economic uncertainties are among the main causes of hunger worldwide. For people, especially in times like these, international solidarity and reliability are more important than ever for the poorest among us. For Welthungerhilfe, this means taking a stand and assuming responsibility. Especially now, we stand for humanitarian principles, human rights, and democracy.

“We are convinced that a more just world without hunger and poverty is possible.”

— Marlehn Thieme

Mathias Mogge: Our colleagues and our approximately 300 partner organizations know how to keep our work moving forward effectively, even under difficult conditions. Successfully supporting people under these conditions requires courage and, above all, the willingness and ability to listen. They take local concerns seriously and work with the communities to determine how to address the problems and what solutions to use. Our current strategy provides us with a solid roadmap for this.

How do we manage to create new prospects time and time again?

Mathias Mogge: On my travels, I constantly see people who are taking control of their own lives despite difficult conditions. They pour a great deal of energy and creativity into their communities—whether in regions affected by conflict or in places where the effects of climate change threaten their livelihoods. People want to feed their families, send their children to school, and strengthen their communities. We support them by providing access to resources, knowledge transfer, and strong local partnerships. This also applies to the emergency relief efforts we are carrying out in numerous countries.

Doesn't that require new approaches and more innovation?

Marlehn Thieme: Yes, in this annual report, we provide a transparent account of our activities and also demonstrate how Welthungerhilfe is breaking new ground and



Marlehn Thieme, Chair of Welthungerhilfe, speaks at the annual press conference in July 2025 about how ending hunger remains possible if there is political will and sufficient funding.

developing concrete, innovative solutions. In Uganda, we support a social enterprise that manufactures and sells water filters locally at an affordable price. This project creates jobs and provides clean water at fair prices. We are involved in establishing social enterprises that primarily offer products for small-scale farmers. In Kenya, for example, a strain of fungus was developed in collaboration with American researchers that successfully combats one of the worst plant pests in southern Africa, which attacks corn and millet. Whereas the fungus was initially put into the soil using a toothpick, a powder is now available that makes it very easy to coat the seeds.

Welthungerhilfe participates in international conferences to highlight ways to end hunger. Why is that important?

Mathias Mogge: Ending hunger is also a political challenge. Political decisions have a direct impact on the food situation and living conditions of millions of people. That is why Welthungerhilfe is increasingly bringing its long-standing expertise to bear in international discussions—with governments, in multilateral institutions, and at global conferences. Our staff and partner organizations on site have a high level of expertise and experience in many fields of knowledge. Only when practical expert knowledge and political intent come together can we develop effective solutions to combat hunger.



Mathias Mogge (center), Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe, speaks with project participants Rehan Ullah (left) and Jawan Ali Shah about growth and opportunities in their region during his visit to Nowshera in northwestern Pakistan in November 2025.

Despite the many crises, what gives you hope?

Mathias Mogge: Many positive developments are evident, particularly on the African continent. Last year, the African Union adopted an important declaration on promoting a sustainable and resilient food system. When such forward-looking political decisions align with people who demand and implement change, it creates a dynamic that inspires hope. Time and again, we see how people in local communities are working to shape their future, and we should continue to support them in this effort.

Marlehn Thieme: In addition to the drive and energy of the people involved in the projects—often women—I am particularly encouraged by the tremendous solidarity we continue to experience in Germany. Many people support our work as donors or get involved in other ways. We are very grateful for this trust and commitment—which serve as both an inspiration and a responsibility to us. Together, we are convinced that a more just world without hunger and poverty is possible.

2025 – HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR



Dad's Cooking Today

In Baidoa, Somalia, more than 740,000 people live in camps for displaced persons. The effects of the 2025 drought are still being felt—especially by children, who often suffer from malnutrition. Together with our partner GREDO (Gargaar Relief & Development Organization), we are implementing a unique approach here. We actively involve fathers in their children's nutrition and health. In workshops, they learn how to prepare nutritious meals using local ingredients and why preventive measures, such as vaccinations, save lives. When fathers take on responsibility, it changes the daily lives of families. Children are eating a more balanced diet, health services are being used more often—and traditional gender roles are beginning to change. In this way, children's health improves in a sustainable way, even under difficult conditions.



Outstanding Commitment

For decades, Hamburg-based entrepreneur Gudrun Bauer (right) has been committed to ending hunger and poverty. On her initiative, Bauer Charity gGmbH, in collaboration with Welthungerhilfe, launched the "Skill Up!" training program in 2015. In 15 countries, it provides young people with recognized vocational training—more than 25,000 young people have already participated and built a future for themselves. In recognition of her exceptional dedication, Gudrun Bauer was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany at Hamburg City Hall in late March 2025; the award was presented by Liv Assmann, State Councilor at the Hamburg Senate Chancellery.



No Empty Seats

98-year-old Anastasia Korobska never misses a single session. All the chairs are filled when psychologist Sasha Mykhailov visits the small Ukrainian town of Liubotyn once a week. He comes here to work with older people affected by the war. The program includes embroidery, painting, and memory exercises—as well as talking about their wartime experiences. The project is being carried out by JERU (Joint Emergency Response in Ukraine)—a partnership between Welthungerhilfe and its Alliance2015 partner "Concern Worldwide"—and the organization "We Are Brothers, We Are Ukrainians". These gatherings mean a lot to people. They help people cope with the daily realities of war and find new strength.



Among the Top 100

Welthungerhilfe was the first non-governmental organization to receive the "TOP 100 Innovation Award," making it one of the 100 most innovative small and medium-sized enterprises in Germany. The award is presented by compamedia GmbH, with a jury composed of prominent figures from the worlds of business, politics, and science. Innovation is firmly anchored in our strategy. Together with our partners, we develop new ideas, test creative solutions, and put them into practice—whether they're digital tools, such as an agriculture app in India, new farming methods, or sustainable supply chains (see also pp. 18–21). In June 2025, Bettina Iseli (right), Chief Program Officer at Welthungerhilfe, accepted the award in Mainz from Ranga Yogeshwar, a science journalist and mentor at TOP 100.



A Marketplace for Tomorrow

For four days in August 2025, in Magwi County, South Sudan, everything revolved around high-quality seeds—from beans to sesame, corn, and peanuts. Welthungerhilfe had organized a trade show together with its partners. More than 750 farmers were able to use vouchers to purchase locally adapted and climate-tolerant seeds from certified dealers, who later redeemed the vouchers for cash. Training sessions and informational events on sustainable farming methods rounded out the program. Thanks to the support she has received, farmer Achan Miriam Justine (second from left) expects a harvest of about 400 kilograms of beans—enough to use the proceeds to pay school tuition and further expand her farm.

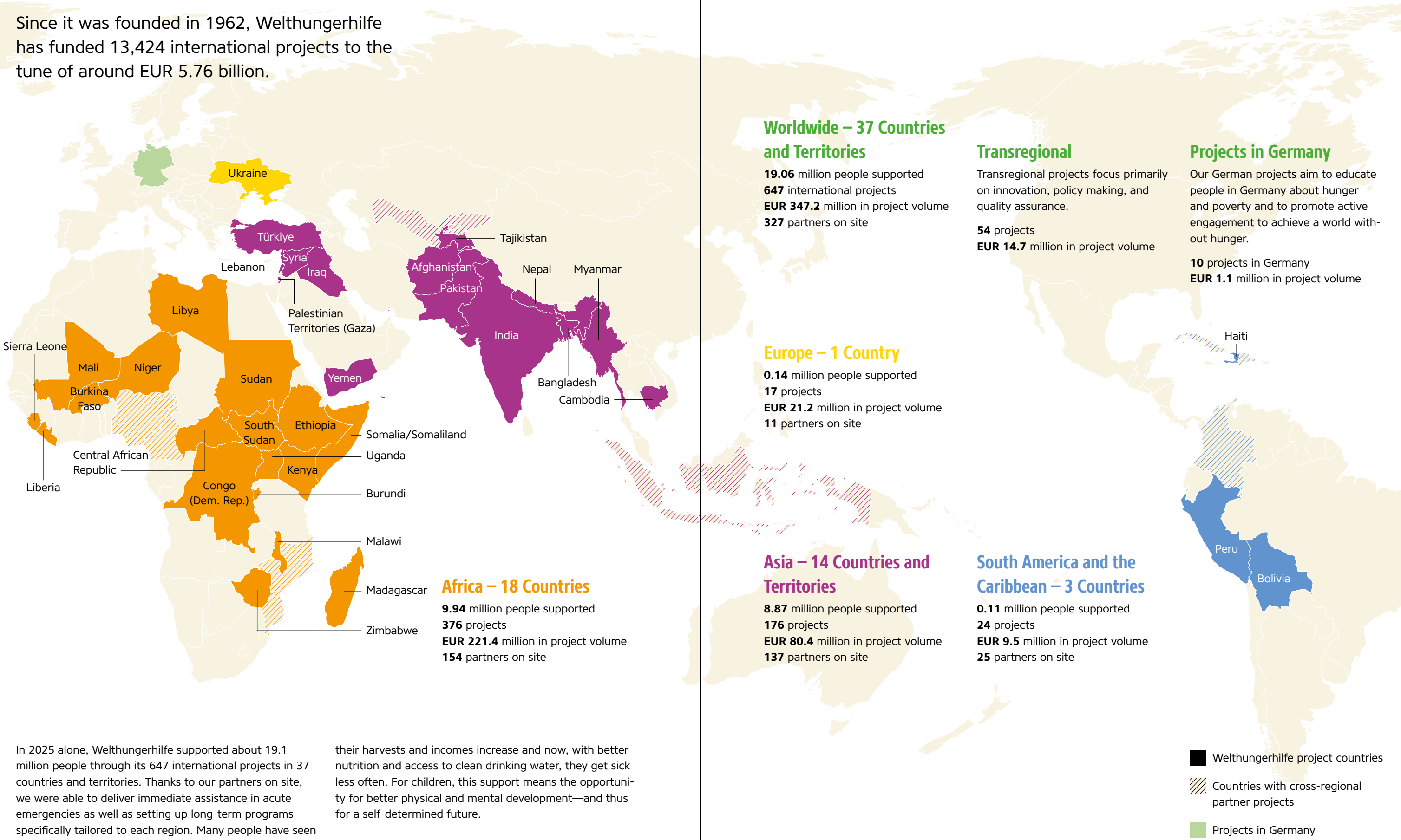


Digital Logistics That Save Time and Money

In 2025, Welthungerhilfe became the first German organization to receive a special award: the Lynn C. Fritz Medal for Excellence in Humanitarian Logistics. The award recognized our ESUPS (Emergency Supply Prepositioning Strategy) project. The project's centerpiece is the STOCKHOLM platform, which provides transparency regarding available aid supplies and uses data to enable more effective stockpiling. More than 227 organizations in 60 countries are already using the platform. It optimizes emergency preparedness and ensures that the right life-saving supplies are available in adequate quantities and at appropriate locations. This makes disaster relief more cost-effective and time-saving.

WHAT WE ACHIEVE

Since it was founded in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 13,424 international projects to the tune of around EUR 5.76 billion.



In 2025 alone, Welthungerhilfe supported about 19.1 million people through its 647 international projects in 37 countries and territories. Thanks to our partners on site, we were able to deliver immediate assistance in acute emergencies as well as setting 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

In Nyamlel, South Sudan, in the state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Achot Wol Wol now runs two market stalls. It all started with an opportunity: As part of a project run by Welthungerhilfe and its partner, the South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union, the young woman received training as a seamstress—and a sewing machine, which she used to set up her first small market stall. The early days were tough. But Achot Wol Wol saved every profit, invested in a second machine, trained two young men—including Lual Deng Atak (left)—and gave them permanent jobs. In a region with high unemployment and months-long food shortages during the dry season, she is generating income and offering new opportunities.

Her journey shows how these changes not only improve the lives of the direct project participants but also have an impact on an entire community. Through this project, 4,000 people in Northern Bahr el Ghazal are developing their entrepreneurial and agricultural skills. Our teams and partners on site support them—but the people themselves decide where the journey will take them. This is how we create solutions that work, increase incomes, transform systems, and eliminate hunger for good.



WORKING TOGETHER TO END HUNGER

In 2025, hunger was still a harsh reality for millions of people. At the same time, solutions are emerging around the world—driven by local communities, strong partnerships, and the conviction that together we can end hunger.

Hunger is the greatest solvable problem of our time. Nevertheless, wars, economic crises, and the effects of climate change are exacerbating the situation in many places. It is particularly severe in conflict-ridden regions such as the Gaza Strip and Sudan (see pp. 22–23). Much of what happens takes place outside the spotlight of international attention. Away from the headlines, millions of people struggle every day to feed themselves and their families.

This reality is overwhelming. And yet we also experience something else: Courage, solidarity, and people's determination to improve their lives. Hunger is man-made, and therefore can be overcome. That is exactly what we are working toward, persistently, together with partners around the world and with a clear goal in mind: a world without hunger.

Welthungerhilfe works for, but above all, with the people in the project regions. The women and men we work with understand the challenges and often know best which solutions will work. We support them in shaping their own future: with knowledge, networks, resources, and strong partnerships. When many forces work together, real change happens.

The examples on the following pages illustrate what this looks like in practice. We strengthen food systems, from farm to table. For example, the "Green Evolution" program helps smallholder farming families in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal to further develop their farming practices, market their products, and secure their income (pp. 14–15).

At the same time, we assist communities in adapting to the climate crisis. In the Caribbean, communities are using terracing and reforestation to stabilize their soil, protect their crops, and make their surroundings more resilient to storms and heavy rain (pp. 16–17).

And we support innovations that open up new avenues—from digital consulting services to biological solutions for preventing crop losses. For instance, a fungus is helping farmers in Kenya protect their crops by combating the destructive Striga weed (pp. 18–21).

We can only accomplish this work in collaboration with the people involved in the projects, with strong partner organizations, and with everyone who shares our vision. Donors, institutional contributors, and supporters allow us to persistently continue on this path. It is their trust and solidarity that make our work around the world possible.

"Hunger is the greatest solvable problem of our time. We cannot allow this issue to remain unresolved."

— Mathias Mogge, Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe



— Cover Story

GBANDI GOES ITS OWN WAY

One pillar of the transformation is the Village Savings and Loan Association, whose meetings Mary Bockarie (second from left) and her husband, Bockarie Kamara (left), attend regularly.

In Gbandi, Sierra Leone, Mary Bockarie, her husband Bockarie Kamara, and the entire village are driving the change themselves. A future without hunger grows through shared knowledge, solidarity, and collective decision-making.

When Mary Bockarie goes out into her garden in the morning, her day begins among the okra, squash, and sweet potatoes. Everything her family needs for a healthy diet grows here. "Before we joined the food program, we often didn't have enough to eat," she says. Her daughter Wuya was malnourished and often sick. Today, Mary Bockarie cooks a variety of dishes using fresh vegetables from her garden. A course on balanced nutrition for the whole family not only provided theoretical knowledge but also offered many practical tips. "Since the project began, I've learned so much—and our children are much healthier now."

What is created in Gbandi is no accident—and is not the result of a single person's efforts. It is the result of working together. Welthungerhilfe works on the ground with its partner organization, MoPADA (Movement Towards Peace and Development Agency), which knows the region well. Proven approaches are further developed in collaboration with the people and adapted to their specific priorities so that they truly work on the ground. In Gbandi, this means: kitchen gardens, cooking classes, mothers' groups, workshops on equitable division of tasks, and a Village Savings and Loan Association, elements that are all interconnected. Week after week, members save small amounts and give each other small loans for seeds, school fees, or medical expenses—finding security through their community. A lot has changed in Mary Bockarie's family,

too. The couple makes decisions together these days, and Bockarie Kamara, the children's father, also helps take care of them. "It gives Mary more time and has improved our family life," he says.

The Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program—Village Communities for Healthy Eating—combines knowledge about nutrition, agriculture, gender equality, and health promotion. This approach is being implemented in 50 village communities in Sierra Leone. It also has a global reach: In eight countries in Africa and Asia, Welthungerhilfe, together with its partners, has already reached 829 village communities. The key is for a village community to become a true community: People take responsibility, support one another, and create stability from within. "I don't want my children to ever have to go hungry again," says Mary Bockarie. The people of Gbandi are optimistic.

Want to learn more? Ask Mabinty!
<https://marysdorf.welthungerhilfe.de/marysdorf>
(in German)

Join Mary Bockarie and her family on a virtual tour of their village. Simply scan the QR code to learn more about her daily life and start a conversation with our AI chatbot, Mabinty. For this innovative approach to communication, Welthungerhilfe was awarded the German Prize for Online Communication.



FROM FARM TO TABLE

Overcoming hunger means more than just providing food. It means finding holistic solutions so that all people can feed themselves in a self-determined and sustainable way.

What determines whether people can eat a sufficient and healthy diet? At first glance, the answer seems simple: a good harvest and a sufficient income. But food security begins long before the seeds are sown, and doesn't end with the wallet. Between seed and meal lies a complex web of factors, including access to land, cultivation, processing, transportation, markets, and consumption. If even one part of this system fails, food supplies and incomes are quickly put at risk.

That is why food security is the responsibility of an entire system. Welthungerhilfe's projects are not just about working with local people to increase agricultural production. Rather, the focus is on the interplay of all the steps along the supply chain: from cultivation, processing, packaging, and storage, through transportation and sales, to food preparation.

Welthungerhilfe supports people in standing up for their rights to farm the land, protect their soil, use water efficiently, and grow crops that can withstand extreme weather. To this end, the organization collaborates with the relevant authorities, the private sector, and the scientific community, among others. At the same time, local and national markets are strengthened, storage and transportation capabilities are improved, and partnerships are established between producers, retailers, and communities.

This is about a fundamental human right: the right to food. Every person must have permanent and constant access to sufficient, adequate, and healthy food—and governments are obligated to create the necessary conditions to ensure this.

Welthungerhilfe is committed to ensuring that this right is realized through fair rules, social security systems, and the protection of natural resources. When these fundamentals come together, they create opportunities, stability, and the chance for people to shape their own futures free from hunger. Three examples from our projects show how we achieve this.

More Diversity and Strength in Rural Areas

In India, Bangladesh, and Nepal, Welthungerhilfe's cross-border "Green Evolution" program supports small-holder farming families in making their agricultural practices even more diverse and climate-resilient by building on existing traditional methods. Training sessions provide in-depth knowledge about fertile soils, hardy plants, and water conservation. At the same time, government agricultural advising services are being strengthened to ensure that farming families receive long-term support. Change doesn't stop in the field. The program also brings together policymakers, manufacturers, retailers, and consumers. Together, we are developing new ways to process, store, and market food locally. Women, in particular, can play a more active role and access better economic opportunities.

One of them is Rani Devi from the Indian state of Jharkhand. She farms millet, a plant that requires little water and is well adapted to the region's climate. Through training, she learned how to turn these ingredients into shelf-stable products, such as millet flour and small dishes, and to sell them at local markets. At the same time, she produces and sells compost and raises goats, which she also sells. Having multiple sources of income helps secure her livelihood.



Tenneh George (center) grows nutrient-rich sweet potatoes in Liberia, thereby boosting her family's income.



Through sustainable farming, Elphas Mukoya in Kenya is improving crop yields, soil quality, and livelihoods.

New Opportunities Through Resilient Plants

When Tenneh George from Liberia's Todee District joined a Welthungerhilfe project in 2024, she was often unable to provide her two children, Blessing (left) and Dixon, with enough to eat. Their income from making charcoal was barely enough to live on. A little over a year later, her daily life has changed. Today, her garden is home to vegetables and orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, which are particularly nutritious due to their high vitamin A content and thrive in the local climate. She sells part of her harvest at the village market.

Traditional and lesser-known crops that contribute to nutrition, income, and soil health are once again taking center stage in many countries and regions. Millet, sorghum, and sweet potatoes, for example, require less water, are more resilient to extreme weather conditions, and provide important nutrients. Welthungerhilfe supports small-scale farmers in expanding the cultivation of these crops, ensuring they use high-quality seeds, and applying and sharing knowledge about cultivation, processing, and marketing. This creates new income opportunities and helps ensure a stable livelihood.

Tenneh George has achieved her most important goal: Earning enough money to pay her children's school tuition.

In Jharkhand, India, Rani Devi combines traditional knowledge with new opportunities for a stable income.

Healthy Soil, Good Harvests

Fertile soil is the foundation of any good harvest. However, in many places, soils are being damaged by erosion, overuse, and the effects of climate change. When the soil is depleted or lacks water-storage capacity, crop yields decline—and families fall into hardship more quickly. That is why sustainable agriculture often begins beneath the surface, in the soil itself.

In western Kenya, Welthungerhilfe is supporting farmers like Elphas Mukoya in regenerating their soil. In the SUST-FARM+ (Sustainable Food Systems Project) program, they use methods such as composting, intercropping, green manuring with legumes, mulching, and agroforestry, in which trees are strategically planted among the crops. This leads to greater soil biodiversity, nutrient retention, and water storage. It improves soil structure, promotes humus formation, helps retain moisture longer, and makes fields more resilient to droughts and heavy rains. At the same time, dependence on expensive mineral fertilizers—which are already unaffordable for many smallholder farms—is decreasing. Crops become more stable and diverse, while the soil gradually regenerates. Healthier soils strengthen the resilience of agriculture and offer people better long-term prospects.

WITHSTANDING HEAVY RAIN, STORMS, AND DROUGHTS

Extreme weather is increasingly determining crop yields and incomes. Together with partners on site, we assist people in adapting to the consequences of the climate crisis and protect their livelihoods in the long term.

The climate crisis is changing the living conditions of millions of people. Droughts are lasting longer, storms are becoming more severe, and rainfall is becoming more irregular. For many smallholder families, that means crops fail, soil loses its fertility, and water becomes scarce. Climate change and extreme weather are exacerbating hunger and threatening human existence. People in the Global South, who have contributed the least to the climate crisis, are particularly hard hit.

Adapting to climate change is therefore essential. Together with local communities and partners, we develop solutions for climate-resilient agriculture, soil conservation, sustainable water management, renewable energy, and proactive disaster preparedness.

Examples from our projects illustrate what this adaptation looks like in practice: In the Caribbean, communities are stabilizing their soil through reforestation and terracing, thereby protecting their crops from heavy rains and erosion. In Pakistan, fishing families are adapting their ponds, fish species, and production methods to rising temperatures. And in Zimbabwe, communities are preparing for droughts by setting up early-warning systems and stockpiling feed for their livestock. They combine scientific data with local knowledge so that risks can be identified early and damage can be prevented before a crisis escalates.



Through sustainable farming, Doña Elvira is improving the soil, crop yields, and the resilience of her community in the Dominican Republic.

Caribbean: Climate Action Takes Root

In Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic, tropical storms, droughts, and floods caused by the climate crisis are increasingly causing massive damage. Rural communities are responding with an effective approach: Strengthening nature so that it can protect people better. The “Resilient Caribbean Communities” program, run by Welthungerhilfe and the tropical forest foundation OroVerde, relies on best practices in collaboration with partners on site.

Today, Doña Elvira grows her vegetables on terraces on steep slopes. Like her, many farmers use soil conservation techniques such as living barriers to prevent fertile soil from being washed away. At the same time, they plant trees among their crops. These trees provide shade, stabilize the soil with their roots, and help retain moisture in the soil for longer. Since 2020, more than 10,000 people have participated in training sessions on climate adaptation and sustainable agriculture. The impact is significant: More than two million trees, including fruit, coffee, cacao, and forest tree species, were planted, and 3,800 hectares of damaged land—more than 5,000 soccer fields—were restored to productive use. This is how climate adaptation becomes a reality; landscapes become more resilient, and so do the people who live there.



Fishing families in Pakistan’s Sindh province are securing their future through climate-resilient fish farming.

Pakistan: New Approaches to Fish Farming

In the province of Sindh in southern Pakistan, fishing families feel the effects of the climate crisis every day. Extreme heat, rising water temperatures, and unstable markets threaten their livelihoods. Together with its partner SAFW-CO (Sindh Agricultural and Forestry Workers Coordinating Organization), Welthungerhilfe is supporting local people in adapting to these changes. They receive high-quality, climate-adapted fish fry and participate in training sessions on feeding, water quality, and the construction of deeper ponds where the fish can survive even in extreme heat. At the same time, the participants organize themselves into “Farmer Enterprise Groups,” strengthen their bargaining position in the market, and are able to sell their fish independently of middlemen for the first time. In this way, the project combines climate adaptation with higher incomes and new opportunities for the communities.

More than 10,000

people participated in training sessions on climate adaptation and sustainable agriculture.



Farmers in Zimbabwe are strengthening their cattle with supplemental feed made from corn stalks enriched with urea, molasses, and salt.

Zimbabwe: Prevention Works

In northern Zimbabwe, droughts are becoming more frequent and lasting longer. For many farmers, that means pastures are withering, animals are growing weak, and as a result, concerns about food and income are growing. After all, livestock is a central part of life here. Cattle provide income for food, school fees, and seeds. When animals die or have to be sold off in an emergency, families often lose their source of income.

In July 2024, Welthungerhilfe, together with its partner, the Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe, implemented proactive measures in Mashonaland Central Province. Approximately 10,000 people received assistance, and about 14,000 head of cattle were protected from the effects of a predicted drought. The investment was EUR 2.53 per animal—for water lines, vaccination and deworming campaigns, and supplemental feed made from corn stalks enriched with urea, molasses, and salt (see photo). In neighboring municipalities that received no assistance, livestock losses were around 30 percent. Since a healthy cow is worth up to EUR 510—and emergency sales bring in about one-sixth of that per animal—that meant assets worth millions were secured. The success was evident in very concrete terms: In 2024 and during the subsequent drought in 2025, no animal losses were recorded in the project areas. In this context, climate adaptation means being prepared before the next drought strikes.

— Innovations

WHAT DOES A TOOTHPICK HAVE TO DO WITH HUNGER?

How fungi, apps, and social enterprises are offering new solutions in the fight against hunger.

What do an app, a toothpick, and a contest have in common? They are all innovations developed by Welthungerhilfe and its partners to combat hunger. New solutions are also emerging in the field, in villages, and through dialogue with people who live with the consequences of the climate crisis, conflicts, and economic inequality on a daily basis.

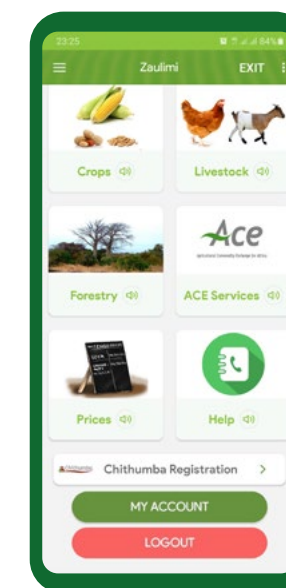
That is why innovation is firmly anchored in our strategy. It's all about solutions that create real added value—for the people we work with. Whether it's digital advisory services for farmers, new farming methods, sustainable supply chains, or social business models—together with

our partners, we develop promising approaches, test them, and roll them out where they will have the greatest impact.

In recent years, this has led to the development of agricultural apps and digital marketplaces for agricultural products, among other things. At the same time, we have been increasingly involved in social businesses since 2017. These are social enterprises in Africa that primarily offer products and services to smallholder farming families, thereby strengthening local communities. In 2025, we took it one step further. In addition to developing our own

approaches, we increasingly see ourselves as a facilitator, networker, and catalyst within the global network of new ways to end hunger. We are empowering our country offices to be part of regional innovation initiatives. We bring together social enterprises, research, and civil society to turn ideas into effective, applicable solutions. A clear example of this approach is the “Seeding the Future – Global Food System Challenge,” which we began coordinating in 2025. The international competition promotes innovative solutions for sustainable food systems worldwide. We'll introduce you to these and other initiatives on the following pages.

Anjella Anena, founder and Managing Director of Della Wills Enterprises Limited in northern Uganda, is a participant in the HERIZON program run by Welthungerhilfe and its partner SHONA. The company sells honey, peanut butter, cereal porridge, and millet flour.



Digital Solutions: Better Harvests with a Smartphone

Smartphones can also help ensure good harvests. Using agricultural advisory apps, Welthungerhilfe is developing digital solutions in several countries that bring agricultural knowledge and market access directly to smallholder farmers. These initiatives are accompanied by “Digital Literacy Circles,” where community members learn how to use the apps confidently and strengthen their digital skills. What matters most is the practical benefit in everyday life.

In Burundi, the agricultural app Menya Murimyi has been supporting farmers with practical farming recommendations since September 2025. We launched the state's first agriculture app in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, amid significant media attention. It shows when the best time to sow seeds is, which plants grow well together and are suited to the local climate, and how to care for the soil. It also uses artificial intelligence to provide personalized recommendations based on individual user data. Digital technology is helping in Malawi, too. The Zaulimi app provides information about current market prices and offers practical tips on plant and animal production. That allows farmers to see when and where it is worthwhile to sell their products and how they can improve their production. The app won the ICTAM Agri-Tech Award in 2025—selected from among 60 digital innovations.

The third phase of the program has been underway since October 2025; this phase concentrates on digital innovations in twelve countries. The focus is clear: Successful solutions should be scaled up, and sustainable business models should be established—including in countries particularly hard-hit by crises, such as Niger, Mali, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Haiti.



Through her business, Miriam Akoramazima is opening up new economic opportunities for smallholder women farmers in Uganda.

Strong Women Entrepreneurs: Women Are Changing Markets

Together with the social enterprise SHONA in Uganda, Welthungerhilfe supports women in growing their businesses and tapping into new markets. The focus is on sustainable business models, economic viability, and solutions that also have potential for other regions. In 2025, the HERIZON 41 program supported women-led businesses in Kenya and Uganda—in sectors such as climate-friendly agriculture, food, and digital services. SHONA contributes its expertise in business development and mentoring, while Welthungerhilfe establishes partnerships, expands networks, and further develops the initiative. Through intensive training programs, the female entrepreneurs and their teams work on business models, financial management, climate resilience, and investment readiness. This creates a growing network that shares experiences and opens up new economic opportunities. One of the entrepreneurs is Miriam Akoramazima (photo), founder and CEO of Glory Revolution Limited, pictured here at her store in Wakiso, near Uganda’s capital, Kampala. Through this collaboration, she has streamlined her financial management and now plans to expand her production—which includes high-quality breakfast cereals, among other products. Her example helps strengthen the local economy. “We currently work with 80 smallholder women farmers. We offer them a secure market for their grain, thereby helping them earn a stable income,” she says.



New Role: Capturing Ideas from Around the World

In addition to implementing its own projects with partners on site, Welthungerhilfe is increasingly taking on the role of facilitator, networker, and catalyst. One example of this is the “Seeding the Future – Global Food System Challenge.” Since 2025, Welthungerhilfe has organized this international competition in partnership with the Seeding the Future Foundation from the United States, which launched and funds the initiative. The competition is one of the world’s most important competitions for innovative solutions that can improve food systems. With a total project volume of one million U.S. dollars, the program recognizes bold and scalable approaches that have the potential to structurally eliminate hunger. Welthungerhilfe brings together stakeholders from the fields of science, business, and civil society. The large number and diversity of the submissions—we received more than 1,600 entries—demonstrate the tremendous innovative power around the world, particularly from countries in the Global South.

Technological Approaches: A Solid Concept with a Big Impact

Here, innovation begins with a fungus—and a toothpick. Welthungerhilfe has been supporting the Toothpick Project since 2016 and helped establish Toothpick Company Limited in Kenya as a social enterprise in 2018. Together with its partners, the company is working to promote a solution against Striga—one of the most destructive weed species in sub-Saharan Africa, which can cause massive damage to corn, millet, and sorghum crops and has the greatest impact on food security. The solution is called Kichawi Kill® and uses a naturally occurring, patented fungal strain that specifically targets the root parasite. Initially, toothpicks coated with the fungal strain were distributed to smallholder farms for further processing and treatment of their seed. Today, the product is applied to the seeds in powder form and protects the plants directly in the soil—an important step toward simple and user-friendly application. Unassuming at first glance, this technique has a tremendous impact. It leads to healthier plants, more stable harvests, and higher incomes. As a result, fields protected from Striga can yield more than 50 percent higher harvests. By 2025, Toothpick had reached approximately 20,000 farmers in Kenya and expanded its operations to Uganda. The approval process in Tanzania is underway, and the expansion into Ethiopia is beginning. Photo (from left): Dr. Yemisrach Abebew Melkie and Henry Sila Nzioki from Toothpick’s Pan-African Striga Science Team, a network of scientists from several African countries.



Before and after The danger is purple: The Striga plant—also known as “witchweed”—threatens the food security of some 300 million people in sub-Saharan Africa. A cornfield in Kenya: top—untreated, with high crop losses; bottom—after treatment with Kichawi Kill®.

20,000

farmers reached by Toothpick in Kenya in 2025.



Innovation for protection against Striga: Dr. Yemisrach Abebew Melkie (left) and Henry Sila Nzioki ensure stable harvests.

HUMANITY FIRST

Wars, disasters, famine: In 2025, Welthungerhilfe continued to assist people in dire need—including in Gaza, Sudan, and following the earthquake in Myanmar.

The number and complexity of humanitarian crises are increasing dramatically worldwide. Wars and violence, climate-related disasters, economic shocks, and political instability exacerbate hunger, poverty, and inequality. Many people do not have enough to eat and lack access to clean water, safe shelter, and medical care. Children, women, and the elderly are particularly hard hit.

In such situations, Welthungerhilfe provides humanitarian action that ensures survival and supports people in acute need. We provide families with food, water, and medical assistance, and support them in difficult and uncertain situations. In addition, we are proactively developing systems to protect and warn people even before a disaster strikes—for example, using predictive models in the case of extreme weather. Wherever possible, we support those affected in rebuilding their livelihoods—step by step and in collaboration with partner organizations on site.

Humanitarian action is guided by the needs of people in crisis—not by political interests or questions of power. Welthungerhilfe operates in accordance with the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, and independence.

Just how urgently this support is needed was evident again in 2025: for example, in the ongoing war and hunger crisis in Sudan, the dire humanitarian situation in Gaza, and in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake in Myanmar. These crises are representative of the many places where our teams, together with partners on site, provide support to people in urgent need.



Al Lait, North Darfur, November 2025: Families affected by the war apply for cash assistance. This allows them to shop at local stores.

Sudan: “We’re Fighting for Survival”

In Sudan, the war has plunged countless people into a humanitarian disaster. The Sudanese Army and the “Rapid Support Forces” paramilitary group (RSF) have been fighting each other since 2023. Nearly ten million people are displaced within the country, and many have little access to food or clean water. The situation is particularly dire in North Darfur, where hunger and violence dominate daily life. “I, too, have become a displaced person in this war. I

Around 20 million

people in Sudan are suffering from hunger.

know what people are feeling,” says our colleague, whose name we are withholding for safety reasons. “What drives me is the feeling that I can help the people in my country—the women who have lost everything and the children who have never known peace.” Welthungerhilfe provides families with food and cash, treats malnourished children by providing special nutrition, and improves water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in camps for displaced people. “But the suffering is overwhelming,” says our colleague. “We’re all fighting for survival.”



Mobile health teams from Welthungerhilfe and its partner Juzoor treat up to 1,500 patients a day.

In 2025, a famine was officially declared in parts of the Gaza Strip after months of fighting. The destroyed infrastructure and severely restricted access to aid caused the collapse of the population’s food supply. The humanitarian situation remains dire. Nearly two million people still depend on aid. Food, clean water, medicine, and safe shelter are in short supply in many places. More than 90 percent of the population has been displaced, and many are still living in emergency shelters or tents. Together with our partners, we provide families with food, drinking water, hygiene products, and medical assistance.

Gaza: Help for Malnourished Children

At the Al-Nasr Clinic in the northern Gaza Strip, Alaa Mansour Basal (left), a nutrition specialist with our partner Juzoor, cares for mothers and their children. She screens children for malnutrition, distributes special therapeutic food, and counsels families. “Since the war began, we have been focusing our support on children and pregnant and breastfeeding women, because they are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition,” she says. “Many of them have recovered well thanks to the treatment.”

More than 90 percent

of the population of the Gaza Strip was displaced.

Myanmar: After the Severe Earthquake

“I remember March 28, 2025, very well. I was working in Pagan, about 150 kilometers southwest of Mandalay, when the ground suddenly shook violently. Everyone ran out of the buildings. Shortly afterward, we heard that the damage in Mandalay was even worse than here. Our team set out for there right away,” says Mi Mi Kyaw.

“Many houses had been destroyed, and people had lost their homes. Many continued to live on the side of the road or in makeshift shelters for a long time, suffering from a lack of water, food, and shelter. Together with partners on site, we distributed drinking water, food, hygiene kits, and tarps for emergency shelters. Cash assistance enabled families to buy basic necessities on their own.

The earthquake struck a country already plagued by conflict, hunger, and displacement. For more than twenty years, Welthungerhilfe has been working alongside the people of Myanmar—providing emergency aid and implementing projects that ensure food security and improve access to water and sanitation.”



Mi Mi Kyaw is a project manager on the Welthungerhilfe team in Myanmar.

CLEAR AGREEMENTS ON QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY

Governance



The full-time Executive Management 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 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 also pp. 34–35).

Control



The Control department's primary responsibility is to help the Board of Directors and Executive Management personnel use 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 in order to identify opportunities for improvement and to implement changes in those areas; it also requires a holistic assessment of which qualitative and quantitative indicators are critical to success.

Internal Auditing



Welthungerhilfe's Internal Audit department supports the organization in strengthening its transparency, integrity, and efficiency. In addition to conducting risk-based audits of processes and organizational structures both in Germany and abroad, it places a special emphasis on providing ongoing support for digitalization initiatives and improving process workflows. Through consultations conducted as part of its audit engagement, the department helps ensure that internal control mechanisms are integrated into new systems and processes at an early stage and that sustainable improvements are achieved. In doing so, the Internal Audit department maintains its professional independence and bases its actions on the international standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

Evaluations



Welthungerhilfe is constantly improving the quality of its work by undertaking evaluations. In collaboration with external evaluators, we measure the changes and impacts resulting from our projects and are constantly refining our impact measurement methods. Evaluations examine the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of the projects and provide well-founded recommendations for improvement. Project staff and partners on site reflect on the findings, implement them, and incorporate them into future planning. In this way, evaluations contribute to continuous learning and support accountability to donors and project participants. As a learning organization, Welthungerhilfe also relies on evaluations to assess the impact and scalability of new approaches.

How do we ensure that our work serves the interests of the people in our projects, our individual and institutional donors? Various mechanisms are in place to ensure quality and transparency—we'll introduce you to the most important ones.

Compliance



Compliance means ensuring that legislation, regulations, and ethical standards as well as internal guidelines are upheld. We conduct our work in unstable environments, where the biggest compliance risks are in the areas of fraud and corruption, violence (including sexualized violence), and, increasingly, around cybersecurity as well as the financing of terrorism. To address these challenges, in 2025 we further optimized our compliance management system, professionalized our whistleblower system, and, above all, expanded and deepened collaboration within our international team on compliance issues. We have therefore specifically strengthened our teams in Jordan, Mali, and Myanmar in line with the current country risk classification. Digital training programs and e-learning courses are available to all employees worldwide and support preventive compliance efforts.

Accountability



Welthungerhilfe follows the principles of the Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) - nine voluntary commitments for quality and accountability. We have a responsibility not only to donors and partners, but above all to the people we work with in our projects. Their rights, perspectives, and feedback guide our activities. We ensure that people are well-informed, can participate in decision-making, and have access to secure, accessible complaint and feedback mechanisms. Feedback is systematically incorporated into the planning, implementation, and further development of our projects. Through the "Welthungerhilfe Project Cycle Management Standard" we ensure that these principles are strictly adhered to in every project phase. The standard combines proven project management with participation, localization, and transparency, thereby strengthening trust, quality, and sustainable impact.

Sustainability



In 2025, Welthungerhilfe continued to consistently implement its sustainability strategy and made progress in this area. We were able to further reduce greenhouse gas emissions in our offices and continued to expand solar power systems across our operations. We also developed additional guidelines for sustainable supply chains to systematically integrate sustainability considerations into our procurement and management processes.

Local People Make the Decisions – Accountability in Practice

How can we ensure that our work meets people's needs? Welthungerhilfe uses the People First Impact Method (P-FIM), which begins with an open invitation to talk rather than with pre-formulated questions. "Tell us about the most important events in your lives." The project participants determine for themselves which challenges they identify and which solutions they have already found. In Bindura, Zimbabwe, partners on site are using this approach to develop early-warning and preventive measures that are even more deeply rooted in the local community. This type of exchange builds trust among those involved, improves the quality of our programs, and ensures that solutions truly come from the people themselves—rather than being imposed from the outside.

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

IMPACT IS NO COINCIDENCE

Projects can change lives—but not all initiatives are equally effective. To understand what makes the biggest difference in the long run, we measure and analyze the impact of our work. Our new impact report summarizes these findings.

Impact is measured not by how many projects we carry out, but by what changes they bring about in the long term. That is exactly what our new impact report examines. It analyzes results from 188 projects in 30 countries that were completed between 2022 and 2024. It shows which measures are effective, and what insights we can gain for future projects. 188 projects—that's a good third of all our projects during this period. The data therefore provides a representative sample. In total, we reached approximately 32 million people in 37 countries during the reporting period.

The following three figures illustrate what we have achieved together with our partners and the local community. In our projects, the proportion of women aged 15 to 49 with a sufficiently varied diet rose from 13 to 40 percent. The number of families with access to drinking water increased by nearly 130 percent. And 56 percent of families were able to increase their income during the project period. The goal of our new impact report is to highlight these results and learn from them.

Learning So We Can Take Better Action —

Why is a report on the impact of our work so important to us? Because we have a duty of accountability—to everyone we work with. But above all, because we want to know which measures bring about the most positive, lasting change. The report not only documents results but also provides insights to help improve decision-making, planning, and management for new projects. The goal is to use our resources in a way that brings about the greatest possible positive change.

Our impact assessment is based on eleven indicators. They track progress in the areas of food security, adequate and diverse nutrition, drinking water and sanitation, income, vocational training, and women's influence on decision-making processes. Compared to the first impact report in 2022, this time we are also taking into account dietary balance, sustainable agriculture, climate resilience, and participants' satisfaction with the support they received.

We supplement quantitative measurements with qualitative tools. What that means in practical terms: We analyze the data together with the people we work with. That way, we learn not only what has changed, but also how these changes come about and what role our actions play in them.

Progress Despite Global Crises —

The findings of our report should be viewed in light of the fact that, according to United Nations figures, while hunger has recently declined slightly, it has largely remained at a high level for years. The reasons include increasing conflicts, extreme weather events, and economic crises. In addition, political and financial support for the fight against hunger is dwindling. Despite these difficult conditions, our work is showing tangible progress. However, external shocks are reflected in the collected data: Even similar measures can lead to different results depending on the external framework conditions.

At the same time, the data provide clear indications of which projects are better able to cope with external shocks—not only in the short term but also beyond the project's duration. The key and verifiable finding confirms that to end hunger, we must change the systems that cause it, not just fight the symptoms.

Our impact report demonstrates that combined elements such as agricultural support, capacity building, water, sanitation, and hygiene services, as well as gender equality measures reinforce one another. One example of this is the Nutrition Smart CommUNITY program for healthy eating, which involves 829 village communities in eight countries in Asia and Africa. One of these village communities is Gbandi in Sierra Leone, where Mary Bockarie and her family live—read more on page 13.

In addition to the significant improvement in living conditions, the village itself underwent a systematic transformation—greater decision-making power for women, improved school enrollment rates, and a higher level of community responsibility.

Involving local authorities and organizations made it possible to provide additional services. In Southeast Asia, for example, a dynamic network of volunteers and social workers has emerged to share their knowledge. Among them are many who were once affected by malnutrition themselves. This leads to locally rooted solutions and lasting behavioral changes. The village communities implement the specific priorities that they themselves consider important in each case. Their resilience grows, enabling them to take action in the face of setbacks—even after the project ends.

Holistic Approaches for Sustainable Impact

The successes of the systems-oriented approach are incorporated into our strategy. We must prioritize projects that take a more holistic approach and are more transformative for the system, while focusing on longer time horizons. The goal is to systematically build local structures and networks that can withstand pressure.

The impact report shows that we have the experience and partnerships needed to bring about profound change, even in a difficult and unstable environment. Being able to demonstrate this is of great value for us as a learning organization and for our goal: Zero Hunger on a healthy planet. You can find many more results from the report on the following spread.



Learn more

→ www.welthungerhilfe.org/impactreport

The average number of months during which families have an adequate food supply within a year rose from

7.4 MONTHS



to

9.1 MONTHS

– a 23% improvement.

— What has changed in these areas of activity?

HOW OUR WORK MAKES A DIFFERENCE

NUTRITION AND HEALTH

The number of **months during which families have an adequate food supply within a year** rose on average from **7.4 months (62%)** to **9.1 months (76%)** —an improvement of **23%** compared to the baseline.¹

The proportion of **families with sufficient quantities and variety of food** increased from **19%** to **50%**, a relative increase of **162%**.

The proportion of **women aged 15 to 49 with at least a minimal dietary variety** rose from **13%** to **40%** — a relative increase of **217%**.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

The percentage of families with **access to basic drinking water** rose from **25%** to **58%**, representing an increase of **129%** compared to the baseline.

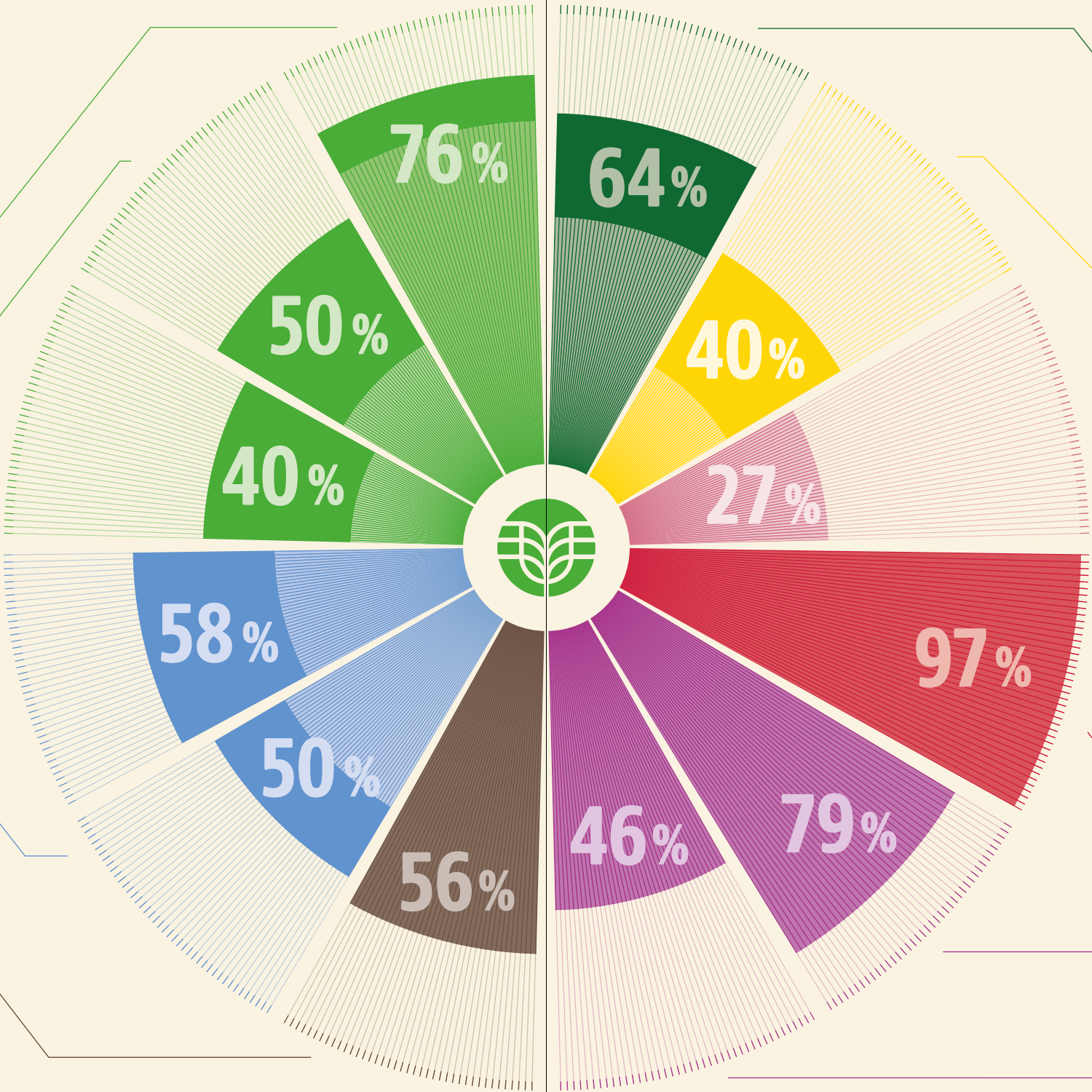
The proportion of families with **access to basic sanitation** improved from **31%** to **50%** —an increase of **60%** compared to the baseline.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

56% of families reported an **increase in income** over the course of the project.

OUR PROJECTS

All completed projects (2022–2024)	Projects included in the analysis
37 countries	30 countries
32.1 million people reached	8.0 million people reached
553 projects	188 projects
EUR 953.1 million project budget	EUR 414.4 million project budget



AGRICULTURE, CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The proportion of families that used **sustainable agricultural practices or other climate-related measures** (to mitigate, adapt to, or prepare for the effects of climate change) rose from **37%** to **64%**, representing a relative increase of **73%** compared to the baseline.

GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

The percentage of **women who can influence decision-making processes in their communities** rose from **15%** to **40%**—an increase of **165%** compared to the baseline.

STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

In 2024, **27%** of Welthungerhilfe's projects adopted a **human rights-based approach**², and **67%** of **civil society partners advocated for policy changes** that benefited project participants at the local, national, and/or international levels.

HUMANITARIAN ACTION

In crisis contexts, **97%** of the project participants **expressed satisfaction about the support they received**, underscoring the relevance and quality of Welthungerhilfe's humanitarian efforts.

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

79% of the participants in Welthungerhilfe's training programs **successfully completed their courses**.

46% of the graduates of Welthungerhilfe's Skill Up! program have, within one year, **found employment or improved their employment situation** in their field of training.

¹ The percentages have been rounded for easier reading. The calculated increase is based on the exact values and may therefore differ slightly from the figures shown.

² A project is considered human-rights-based if it empowers disadvantaged people, improves their access to basic public services, and helps them understand and assert their rights. The indicator covers only those projects in which this approach is central—even though human rights principles shape the work of Welthungerhilfe as a whole.

“WE’RE GETTING INVOLVED”

Hunger is also the result of political decisions—which are usually made without consulting the people affected. Welthungerhilfe aims to change this by influencing political processes and bringing people’s perspectives to the table. In an interview, Bettina Iseli, the Executive Director of programming, explains how this works.



Ms. Iseli, to what extent is it important for Welthungerhilfe to get involved?

We want to influence the political framework in such a way that hunger can be permanently eradicated. After all, hunger is the result of decisions—about land rights, budgets, trade, climate finance, or whose voices are heard. If we want to achieve Zero Hunger, that’s where we need to start. The point is that decisions should be made in a way that brings tangible improvements for the poorest people, who are starving.

Where have you seen that happen?

For example, we have worked with partners on site in Liberia, Kenya, and Nepal to help draft laws on land rights, water, and food security, and we have supported their implementation. These are often processes that require patience, but they’re worth it.

Why is this so important right now?

We live in a time when crises are piling up—climate change, conflicts, geopolitical tensions, and dwindling public funds. At the same time, international cooperation is increasingly being called into question. In this situation, the most vulnerable are often overlooked. If we don’t take a clear stand now, we risk further setbacks. Yet there is such a thing as the right to food. It is a fundamental human right stating that every person must have permanent access to sufficient and healthy food, and that countries are obligated to create the necessary conditions to ensure this. We must consistently demand this right—in Germany, in Europe, and around the world.

How do you work with the local people?

They are at the heart of everything we do. Change can only happen when people have the space and a voice to determine their own development. Together with our partners, we support them in bringing these very visions of their future to life. Our mission is to bring their perspectives into the political process. We support associations of small-scale farmers, women’s networks, and youth initiatives in the countries we work in and create spaces where they can speak directly with decision-makers. We see ourselves as a bridge between local realities and global politics.

How is the role of Welthungerhilfe changing?

In addition to our project work, we are also increasingly active as facilitators, networkers, and catalysts. For example, we bring small-scale farmers together with the scientific community, the private sector, and policymakers, and we actively shape the debate. Our practical knowledge gained from the various countries is directly incorporated into local, national, and global policy-making processes.

Can you give some examples from the year 2025?

Together with AKADEMIYA2063, a leading pan-African nonprofit think tank, we founded AgriBridge. The African-German network brings together experts and policymakers from Germany and Africa to help shape agricultural and development policy and to develop solution-oriented, practical recommendations—based on the realities, needs, and opportunities of its members.

Here’s another example: At the Africa Food Systems Forum in Dakar, we demonstrated that young people are driving innovation in agriculture—when they have access to financing and markets. Training and skills development programs for young people, including those in the agricultural sector, are having an impact, but they need to be expanded and require greater investment.

What do you find particularly moving about this work?

I am impressed by my encounters with the local people and their determination to shape their own future despite the most adverse conditions. That strength compels us to do everything we can, including at the political level, to ensure that their voices are heard.

What are your goals for the future?

Our strong global voice is based on credibility. We combine practical experience with a commitment to bringing about political change that benefits the people we work with. We build alliances and take responsibility—so that hunger, the greatest solvable problem of our time, does not remain unresolved.



On the Road in South Sudan

In January 2025, Program Director Bettina Iseli (pictured left) visited projects in Rubkona, South Sudan, in Unity State. Amid one of the world’s largest humanitarian crises, this initiative demonstrates how growing vegetables, grains, and fruits in community gardens helps ensure food security and creates opportunities. Welthungerhilfe combines emergency aid, such as food distribution campaigns, with approaches aimed at self-sufficiency. The goal is to empower people so that they can become independent from humanitarian aid.

Thinking About Tomorrow

In September 2025, we presented the “Future of Aid 2040” report in Berlin, in collaboration with the Federal Foreign Office and the Inter-Agency Research and Analysis Network. The report was developed in collaboration with many partners and presents four scenarios for humanitarian action through 2040—not forecasts, but foundations for pathways to change. Matthias Amling, Deputy Director of Humanitarian Action at Welthungerhilfe (photo below), provided strategic guidance for developing the report as a member of the steering committee. This is how we’re paving the way for fair, locally rooted aid in the future.



Words and Deeds

The UN Food Systems Summit+4, held in Addis Ababa in July 2025, focused on making the world’s food systems more equitable, sustainable, and resilient—and on reviewing the progress made since 2021. Now, it’s time to turn words into action. We call for genuine participation by all stakeholders, reliable funding, and policies that integrate climate, biodiversity, and human rights. Photo on the left (from left): Sarah Worku, Deputy Country Director of Welthungerhilfe in Ethiopia; Dr. Lawrence Haddad, Executive Director of GAIN (Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition); and Mathias Mogge, Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe.



Basketball Gets You Moving

Welthungerhilfe has been a charity partner of the German Basketball Federation (DBB) since May 2025. Together, we're taking a stand against hunger both on and off the court. With achievements such as the 2023 World Championship title and the 2025 European Championship title, basketball captivates an audience of millions. Players like Dennis Schröder and Franz Wagner (front row, from left), pictured here at SAP Arena in Mannheim, embody fairness, respect, and dedication through their sport. Through international games, social media campaigns, and arena events, the DBB raises awareness about hunger and poverty and supports the projects of Welthungerhilfe.



— Campaigns and Partnerships

EDUCATION, BEATS, AND BASKETBALL

In 2025, numerous people publicly supported Welthungerhilfe's cause—from schools and celebrity ambassadors to volunteers, companies, and foundations, as well as advocates from the worlds of art, sports, and music.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to all our supporters who took action with us in 2025 to achieve a world without hunger. The following examples illustrate the wide range of initiatives that have impressed us once again deeply.

For example, in schools: In collaboration with the Onilo learning platform, a learning environment was created in which the fictional children Malick, Adissa, and Wickie explain topics such as climate change, nutrition, and water in a child-friendly way. Nearly 11,000 teachers used the materials in their classes. More than 270,000 students supported the work of Welthungerhilfe at school. Numerous fundraising campaigns—such as the “Pfand macht Bildung” initiative at Elly-Heuss-Knapp-Gymnasium in Heilbronn and the “LebensLauf” event organized by Georg-Büchner-Gymnasium in Rheinfelden—raised a total of over EUR 100,000.

Welthungerhilfe's work also received support from the cultural sector. More than 30 artists took the stage at the Artists for Congo benefit concert, including Peter Fox, Gentleman, and Patrice. At the sold-out Live Music Hall in Cologne, which hosted 1,500 guests, over EUR 25,000 were raised for a project in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At five music festivals—the Millerntor Gallery, c/o pop, Ab geht die Lutzi, Green Juice, and Highfield—more than 80,000 mostly young visitors had the opportunity to learn about the work of Welthungerhilfe. Do-it-yourself booths encouraged visitors to engage in conversation; at

On Tour for Burundi

The Bekond Action Group actively supported Welthungerhilfe through various events, including the Zitronenkrämerlauf and a bike tour through Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Germany, and France. The conclusion of the 25th regional Fair Play Tour in Föhren in July 2025 was organized not only by Kaspar Portz (left) and Klaus Klaeren (right) but also by Welthungerhilfe Secretary General Mathias Mogge (in the green T-shirt) and numerous supporters from the worlds of sports, politics, and business. In total, all of the fundraising activities in Bekond raised approximately EUR 8,600 for Welthungerhilfe projects in Burundi and the crisis area in Gaza.



the Millerntor Gallery, our colleague Archana Yadav from Nepal spoke about water and sanitation projects. Social media formats and community-led initiatives, such as benefit concerts to support emergency aid in Gaza, complemented these activities.

Well-known figures also support our work. Michaela May visited projects in the Marsabit region in northern Kenya with the RTL telethon team. Her efforts generated significant media attention and support for people in the drought-stricken region. Several celebrities also used social media posts to show their solidarity with the people of Sudan. Finally, at the end of the year, BAP frontman Wolfgang Niedecken announced that he would serve as an ambassador for our project work with young people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

About 60,000 people attended the Baltic Lights dog-sled race on Usedom where celebrities competed. A total of EUR 90,000 was raised for Welthungerhilfe. Our volunteers, too, make an important contribution to Welthungerhilfe's success through their tremendous dedication. Through local fundraising drives, cultural events, and benefit concerts, they raise awareness about global hunger crises and provide financial support for the work of Welthungerhilfe.

Supporting Children for the Long Term

The Klaus and Gertrud Conrad Foundation has been supporting the work of Welthungerhilfe for many years, with a particular focus on improving the living conditions of children in crisis-stricken regions. Together, we are committed to combating malnutrition and strengthening families in a sustainable way—including in Sudan, the Sahel region, Somalia, and Ethiopia. In addition to providing therapeutic food, the focus is on establishing health care infrastructure in remote regions and ensuring long-term food security. Mathias Mogge (right), Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe, thanks Klaus Conrad for his many years of service.



Strong in Uganda

In the spring of 2025, Gesine Cukrowski (2nd from the right) traveled once again to Karamoja in Uganda and, together with Welthungerhilfe staff member Deborah Itebu (left), met young women such as Iriama Paska (2nd from the left) and Angolere Betty Keren at Moroto High School. She spoke with them about education, health, and menstruation. Welthungerhilfe's projects in the region promote education, self-determination, and economic opportunities for more than 20,000 women and girls. In March 2025, Gesine Cukrowski was awarded the Federal Cross of Merit for her involvement in Germany and Uganda.

WELTHUNGERHILFE'S STRUCTURE

As of: Monday, June 15, 2026



Patron

Frank-Walter Steinmeier,
Federal President

The Board of Directors

The General Assembly elects the Board of Directors for a four-year term. The latter appoints, advises, and supervises the Executive Management, and determines Welthungerhilfe's principles and strategies for development assistance 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 of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.



Marlehn Thieme has been Chair of Welthungerhilfe since 2018. Trained as a lawyer, she worked in management positions in banks and advised the German government for 15 years as a member and Chair of the German Council for Sustainable Development.



Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been Vice Chair of Welthungerhilfe since 2012. The agricultural economist is an (emeritus) professor of economic and technological change at the Center for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn and is President of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences.



Dr. Bernd Widera has been a member of the Board of Directors and Chair of the Finance Committee since 2019. He holds a doctorate in law and has held executive management and supervisory board positions in leading companies in the German energy industry for many years, most recently as a member of the executive management board of RWE Deutschland AG.



Prof. Dr. Kaosar Afsana has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2024. She is a professor at the BRAC James P Grant School of Public Health (JPGSPH) in Dhaka, Bangladesh, and

leads research in the areas of nutrition, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), and early childhood development.



Carl-Albrecht Bartmer has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2020. As a farmer and entrepreneur, he manages an arable farm and is active on various supervisory boards of companies in the agricultural sector; he is also a member of the Finance and Personnel Committee of the German Agricultural Society (DLG).



Dr. Annette Niederfranke, former State Secretary, has been a member of the Executive Board since 2020. Until 2014, she held leadership positions in the German government; until 2024, she headed the representative office in Germany as Director of the International Labor Organization (ILO).



Dr. Dorothy Okello has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2024. She is Dean of the School of Engineering at Makerere University in Uganda and a pioneer in digital development.



Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2016. He is Professor of Peace and Conflict Studies at the University of Bonn and Director of the Bonn International Center for Conflict Studies (BICC).



Klaus Straub has been a member of the Board of Directors since 2024. As a supervisory board member, managing director, and executive advisor, he also has many years of management experience as Chief Information Officer and Head of IT in DAX-listed companies.

Executive Management

The Executive Management 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. It regularly reports to the Board of Directors.



Mathias Mogge has been Secretary General and Chief Executive Officer of Welthungerhilfe and Managing Director of the Welthungerhilfe

Foundation since 2018. The agricultural engineer and environmental scientist has worked for Welthungerhilfe since 1998 and was a full-time Chief Program Officer from 2010 to 2018.



Susanne Fotiadis has been Welthungerhilfe's Chief Marketing & Communications Officer since November 2019. Prior to this, the

business graduate was a member of the management team at UNICEF Germany for 13 years where she had been Chief Marketing and Fundraising Officer since 2012.



Bettina Iseli has been the Chief Program Officer at Welthungerhilfe since January 2024. Her appointment to this position followed a 19-year

career in the field of humanitarian action and development cooperation, including eleven years with Welthungerhilfe. From 2019 to 2023, she served as Director of Programs for the extended Executive Management of Welthungerhilfe.



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 accounts on the basis of the auditor's report. Members of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. include the President of the German Bundestag and the chairpersons of the parliamentary groups in the Bundestag as well as churches, associations, and organizations. They send representatives to the General Assembly, which meets once a year.

Members of the association (permanent representatives in parentheses): **German Bundestag**, President Julia Klöckner, Member of the Bundestag (Dr. Silke Albin) | **CDU/CSU parliamentary group**, Chair Jens Spahn, Member of the Bundestag (Nicolas Zippelius, Member of the Bundestag) | **SPD parliamentary group**, Chair Matthias Miersch, Member of the Bundestag (Serdar Yüksel, Member of the Bundestag) | **Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parliamentary group**, Chairs Katharina Dröge, Member of the Bundestag, and Britta Haßelmann, Member of the Bundestag (Schahina Gambir, Member of the Bundestag) | **Die Linke parliamentary group**, Chairpersons Heidi Reichinnek, Member of the Bundestag, and Sören Pellmann, Member of the Bundestag (Charlotte Neuhäuser, Member of the Bundestag) | **Commission of the German Bishops' Conference/Catholic Office Berlin**, Director Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Dr. Kerstin Dusch-Wehr) | **Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany**, Representative Prelate Dr. Anne Gidion (Prelate Dr. Anne Gidion) | **Federation of German Rural Youth e. V. (BDL)**, Federal Chairpersons Theresa Schmidt and Lars Ruschmeyer (Anne-Kathrin Meister) | **Federal Working Group of Independent Welfare Organizations e. V.**, President Achim Meyer auf der Heyde (Rudi Frick) | **Federation of German Industries e. V.**, President Peter Leibinger (Vanessa Wannicke) | **Federal Association of Digital Publishers and Newspaper Publishers e. V.**, Chief Executive Officer Dr. Jörg Eggers (Dr. Jörg Eggers) | **Federal Association of Wholesale, Foreign Trade, and Services e. V.**, President Dr. Dirk Jandura (Sebastian Werren) | **Confederation of German Employers' Associations**, President Dr. Rainer Dulger (Cornelia Rosenberg) | **German Nutrition Society e. V.**, President Prof. Dr. Bernhard Watzl (Dr. Kiran Virmani) | **German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) GmbH**, Spokesperson for the Executive Board Thorsten Schäfer-Gümbel (Philipp Reder) | **German Farmers' Association e. V.**, President Joachim Rukwied (Dr. Andreas Quiring) | **German Trade Union Confederation**, Chairwoman Yasmin Fahimi (Miriam-Lena Horn) | **German Journalists' Association e. V.**, Chairman Mika Beuster (Katrin Kroemer) | **German Rural Women's Association (dlv)**, President Petra Bentkämper (Heidrun Diekmann) | **German Association of Cities**, Executive Director Helmut Dedy (Sabine Drees) | **German Red Cross e. V.**, President Gerda Hasselfeldt (Christof Johnen) | **DGRV – German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Association e. V.**, Executive Director Jan Holthaus (Andreas Kappes) | **DLG e. V.**, President Hubertus Paetow (Dr. Lothar Hövelmann) | **Förderkreis des Deutschen Welthungerhilfe e. V.**, Kaspar Portz (Kaspar Portz) | **German Insurance Association e. V.**, President Dr. Norbert Rollinger (Thomas Kräutler) | **IG Bauen-Agrar-Umwelt**, Federal Chairman Robert Feiger (Hendrik Wolters) | **Central Association of German Crafts e. V.**, 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 assist 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 the Board of Trustees, Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and former Federal Minister | **Benjamin Adrion**, Executive Director of the Viva con Agua Foundation, founder of the international Viva con Agua network | **Dr. Maria do Rosario Almeida Ritter**, Member of the Supervisory Board of GLS Bank in Bochum, Trustee of the Mahle Foundation | **Prof. Dr. Regina Birner**, Head of "Social and Institutional Change in Agricultural Development" Chair at the University of Hohenheim | **Dr. Markus Conrad**, member of the supervisory boards of several family-owned companies | **Gesine Cukrowski**, actress | **Sabine Dall'Omo**, Managing Director at Siemens Sub-Saharan Africa | **Amadou Diallo**, CEO of Deutsche Post DHL Global Forwarding Middle East & Africa | **Dr. Daniela Eberspächer-Roth**, Managing Partner of the PROFILMETALL Group | **Dr. Birte Gall**, Managing Partner of asgaro GmbH and Founder of erblotse.de | **Dr. Norbert Himmler**, Director General of ZDF | **Prof. Dr. Hartmut Ihne**, former president of Bonn-Rhein-Sieg University of Applied Sciences | **Christine Jacobi**, Executive Director of the Dieter von Holtzbrinck Foundation | **Prof. Dr. Michael Köhler**, Grand Bargain Ambassador and professor at the College of Europe in Bruges | **Nia Künzer**, DFB Director of Women's Soccer | **Dr. Sabine Mauderer**, Vice President of the Deutsche Bundesbank | **Carl Ferdinand Oetker**, Managing Partner, FO Holding GmbH | **Dr. Albert Otten**, family business owner, FAMOS Group | **Dr. Sascha Raabe**, Advisor to the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization | **Stefan Raue**, Director General of Deutschlandradio | **Anke Schäferkordt**, Member of the Supervisory Board of BMW AG, Member of the Board of Directors of Wayfair | **Prof. Dr. Christian Schlereth**, Professor of Digital Marketing, WHU – Otto Beisheim School of Management | **Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck**, CFO and Member of the Executive Board of Limbach Gruppe SE | **Dr. Katrin Vernau**, Director General of WDR | **Bruno Wenn**, Chair of the Board of Trustees of the German Africa Foundation, former Chair of the European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI)

Advisory Committee

The Advisory Committee currently consists of 22 volunteer members. It advises the Executive Management and the Board of Directors of Welthungerhilfe on matters of program policy and on the funding merits of eligible programs and projects both in Germany and abroad, and on specific questions regarding public relations strategies related to programs, political issues, and development assistance. 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**, Chair of the Advisory Committee, retired Director, Country and Regional Engagement, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), Ibadan, Nigeria | **Dr. Getachew Abate Kassa**, Agricultural Production and Resource Economics, Technical University of Munich | **Dr. Heike Baumüller**, Crop Trust, Bonn, Germany | **Anna Brazier**, Muthengo Development Solutions, Zimbabwe | **Dr. Julius Ecuru**, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology, Policy & Enabling Environment (ICIPE), Nairobi, Kenya | **Prof. Dr. Bettina Engels**, Otto Suhr Institute of Political Science, Freie Universität Berlin | **Dr. Colleta Gandizanza**, Department of Agriculture Economics, Extension & Rural Development, University of Pretoria, South Africa | **Nimo Hassan**, Director of the Somali NGO Consortium, Somalia | **Prof. Dr. Christoph Kohlmeyer**, retired, previously Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) | **Harold Lockwood**, Director and founder of Aguaconsult, Colchester, United Kingdom | **PD Dr. Alisher Mirzabaev**, International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Los Banos, Philippines | **Dr. Charles Yaw Okyere**, Department of Agricultural Economics & Agribusiness, University of Ghana, Legon-Accra | **Dr. Bimala Rai Paudyal**, Development Studies at Agriculture & Forestry University, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal | **Dr. Susanne Pecher**, self-employed Management Consultant, Hamburg, Germany | **Dr. Marlene Roefs**, Planning Monitoring Evaluation Wageningen University & Research, The Netherlands | **Prof. Dr. Lisa Schipper**, Institute of Geosciences, Development Geography, University Bonn, Germany | **Prof. Dr. Sabine Schlöter**, Institute for Technology and Resources Management in the Tropics and Subtropics (ITT), University of Applied Sciences Cologne, Germany | **Dr. Paul-Theodor Schütz**, former Senior Advisor on Agriculture, GIZ, Germany | **Kara Siahaan**, Independent Consultant and Strategy Advisor for the SEADRIF Initiative (Southern Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility) | **Sepideh Soltaninia**, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), Sweden | **Dr. Leigh Ann Winowiecki**, ICRAF Soil & Land Health Global Research, Nairobi, Kenya | **Dr. Mainassara Zaman-Allah**, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Harare, Zimbabwe

We would like to extend our sincere thanks to **Dr. Katrin Radtke** for her volunteer work on the Advisory Committee through March 2026. She has served as a reviewer since 2017, and in April 2022, she also assumed the role of co-chair.

FACTS AND FIGURES

Welthungerhilfe was able to keep its income at a high level in 2025, thus continuing to provide extensive funds for its program work. The following pages provide information about the figures and results for 2025.

In Issafaye, in northern Mali, Diahara Alidji is a member of the community-based early warning and emergency response system that local residents have set up in collaboration with Welthungerhilfe. Recent years have shown that droughts are becoming more frequent, soil fertility is declining, and rainfall is unpredictable. Every week, Diahara Alidji collects data from farming, herding, and fishing families. She tracks market prices, measures precipitation and temperatures, and transmits all the information to a central system via cell phone. The data helps her and the community identify risks posed by extreme weather in a timely manner, issue warnings, and plan humanitarian action before a situation worsens.



1. With EUR 141.8 million, German donors once again accounted for the largest share of institutional grants. Of particular note were the Federal Foreign Office (AA), with EUR 68.2 million, and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with EUR 60.6 million. In addition, the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (BMUKN) supported our work through the International Climate Initiative (IKI) with EUR 2.7 million.

2. The largest single institutional donor in 2025 was once again the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), with a total of EUR 75.0 million, followed by the AA and the BMZ.

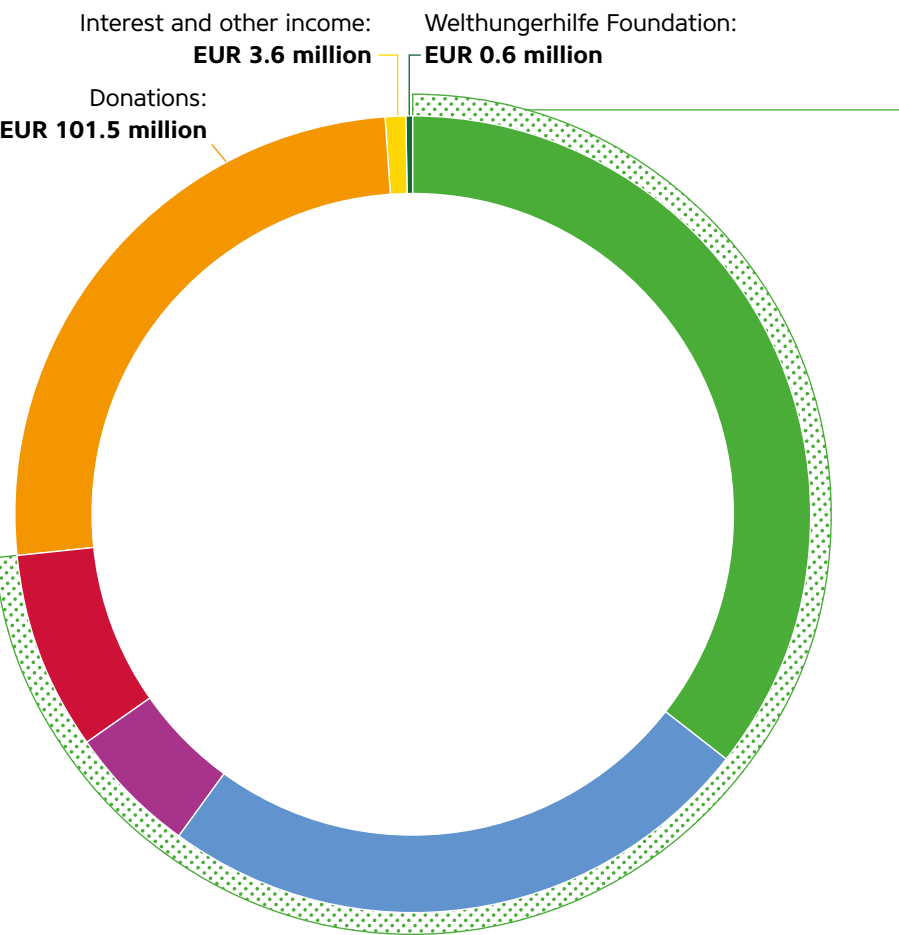
3. Cooperation with the United Nations (UN) remained at a high level in 2025, and with EUR 98.0 million, it was the second-largest donor group (EUR 86.0 million in the previous year). In addition to the WFP, other UN organizations contributed a total of EUR 23.0 million (EUR 14.6 million the previous year) to the revenue, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) with EUR 9.6 million, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) with EUR 5.5 million, and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) with EUR 2.6 million.

4. Donor diversification at the international level continued to be an important strategic goal for Welthungerhilfe. In the “Other” donor category, which totaled EUR 32.6 million, the U.S. government (EUR 7.6 million) and private foundations such as charity: water (EUR 5.5 million) were key partners for us. Multilateral development banks also made significant contributions, totaling EUR 5.5 million through the World Bank, the Caribbean Development Bank, and the African Development Bank, as well as EUR 2.3 million from Alliance2015 partners. In addition, there are other bilateral donors, such as the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), which contributed EUR 1.3 million, and the Belgian Agency for Development Cooperation (ENABEL), which contributed EUR 0.3 million.

5. Revenue from private donations, testamentary dispositions, and allocated fines amounted to EUR 101.5 million in 2025. This 17.4 percent increase compared to the previous year (EUR 86.5 million) is also attributable to a particularly large single bequest.

WELTHUNGERHILFE BY THE NUMBERS

Revenue for 2025: EUR 398.8 million



Institutional grants: EUR 293.1 million

German donors: EUR 141.8 million

- AA – Federal Foreign Office: EUR 68.2 million
- BMZ – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development: EUR 60.6 million
- GIZ – German Society for International Cooperation: EUR 6.1 million
- KfW – German promotional and development bank: EUR 3.9 million
- BMUKN (IKI) – Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (International Climate Initiative): EUR 2.7 million
- BMEL – Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture: EUR 0.3 million

United Nations: EUR 98.0 million

- WFP – United Nations World Food Programme (in kind contribution: food): EUR 62.8 million
- WFP (cash): EUR 12.2 million
- UN – United Nations (other): EUR 23.0 million

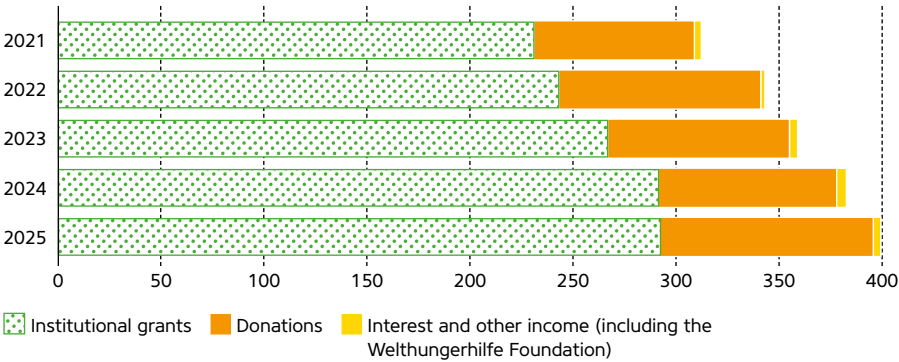
European Commission: EUR 20.7 million

- INTPA – European Commission (Directorate-General for International Partnerships): EUR 14.6 million
- ECHO – European Commission (Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection): EUR 6.1 million

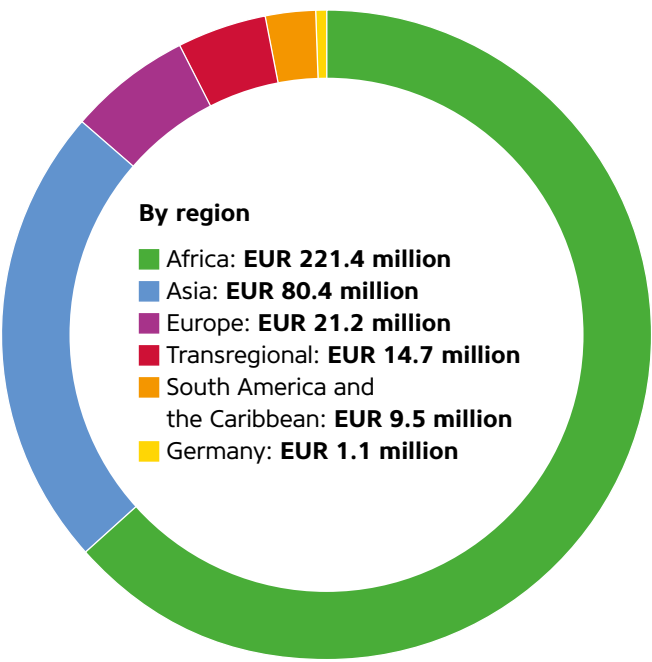
Others: EUR 32.6 million

- US government: EUR 7.6 million
- charity: water: EUR 5.5 million
- Multilateral and international development banks: EUR 5.5 million
- Alliance2015 – partner organizations of Alliance2015: EUR 2.3 million
- Norad – Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation: EUR 1.3 million
- PATRIP Foundation: EUR 1.0 million
- FCDO – Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom: EUR 0.9 million
- ENABEL – Belgium’s Agency for Development Cooperation: EUR 0.3 million
- Other: EUR 8.2 million

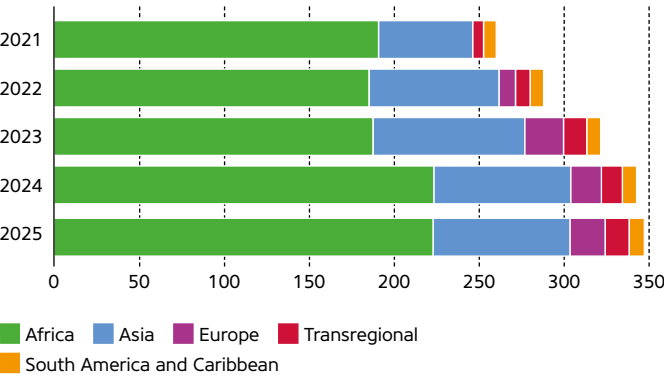
Revenue Performance (in EUR millions)



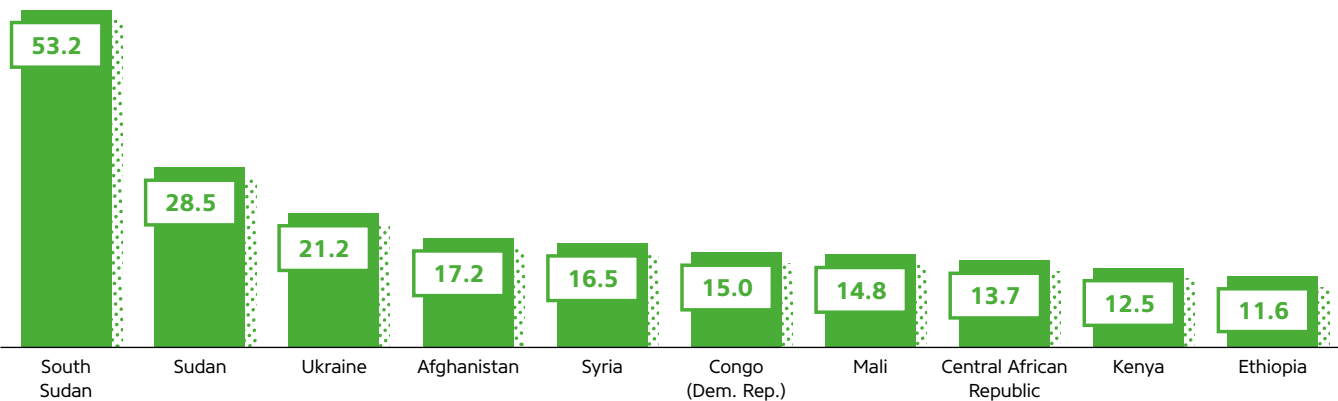
Total Project Funding for 2025: EUR 348.3 million



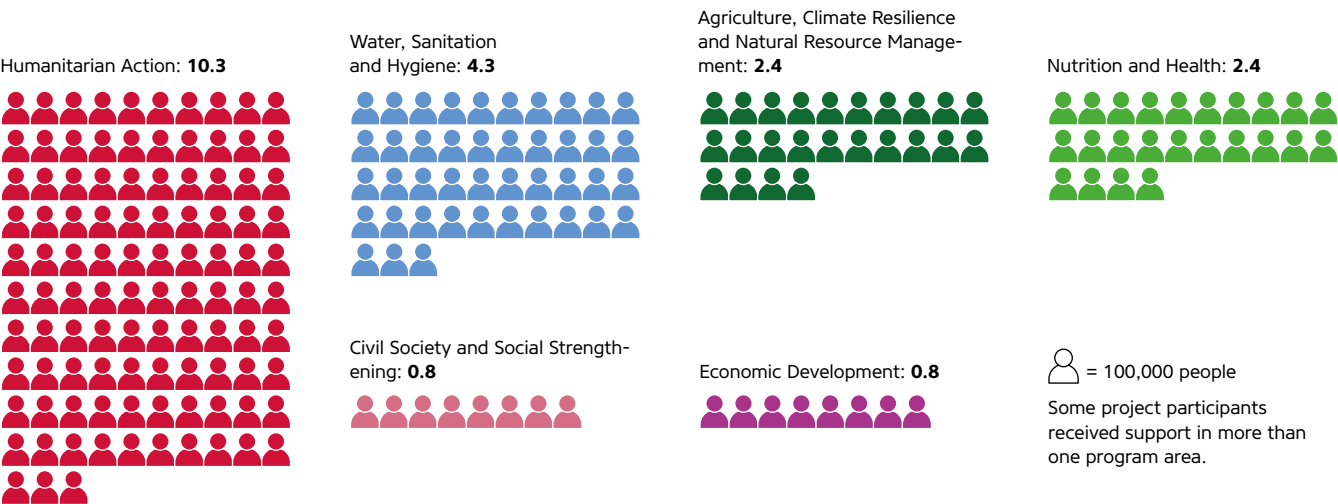
Regional Project Funding (in EUR millions)



Countries Receiving the Most Project Funding (in EUR millions)



People Supported per Sector (in millions)



ALL PROJECTS IN 2025

Africa	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Burkina Faso	15	8.6	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), Other	  	138,000
Burundi	18	10.4	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN, USAID, WFP	   	757,000
Central African Republic	20	13.7	AA, AfDB, BMZ, EC (INTPA), Start Network, USAID, World Bank	  	204,000
Congo (Dem. Rep.)	18	15.0	AA, BMZ, KfW, USAID	   	405,000
Ethiopia	30	11.6	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), UN, Other	  	1,778,000
Kenya	37	12.5	AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, UN, USAID, Other	   	439,000
Liberia	12	4.5	BMUKN (IKI), BMZ, FCDO, KfW, WFP, Other	   	315,000
Libya	3	1.2			45,000
Madagascar	24	10.8	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, Start Network, UN, USAID, WFP, Other	   	368,000
Malawi	23	4.6	AA, BMZ, charity: water, UN, Other	  	700,000
Mali	21	14.8	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), GIZ, KfW, PATRIP Foundation, UN, WFP	   	441,000
Niger	11	5.2	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), Start Network, UN	  	357,000
Sierra Leone	24	5.0	Alliance2015, BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), FCDO, Other	   	77,000
Somalia/Somaliland	15	6.8	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (INTPA), WFP	  	355,000
South Sudan	19	53.2	AA, BMZ, GIZ, UN, WFP, Other	  	544,000
Sudan	28	28.5	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), GIZ, UN, WFP, Other	   	1,889,000
Uganda	38	9.0	AA, BMZ, charity: water, GIZ, Other	  	460,000
Zimbabwe	20	6.0	AA, BMZ, charity: water, EC (INTPA), Start Network, UN	  	665,000
Total for Africa	376	221.4			9,937,000

Program areas


Humanitarian Action


Agriculture, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management


Nutrition and Health


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene


Economic Development


Civil Society and Social Strengthening

The table shows the three program priorities with the most people supported per country.

Evaluations: In 2025, 67 project evaluations were conducted, including 45 in Africa, 18 in Asia, and four in South America and the Caribbean. In addition, two cross-project evaluations of thematically related projects were conducted, and seven transnational programs were evaluated.

Abbreviations: AA - Federal Foreign Office; AfDB - African Development Bank; Alliance2015 - Alliance2015 partner organizations; BMEL - Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture; BMUKN (IKI) - Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Safety and Consumer Protection (International Climate Initiative); BMZ - Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; CDB - Caribbean Development Bank; EC (ECHO) - European Commission (Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection); EC (INTPA) - European Commission (Directorate-General for International Partnerships); FCDO - Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office of the United Kingdom; GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; KfW - Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; Norad - Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation; PRM - United States Population, Refugee and Migration Agency; UN - United Nations; USAID - United States Agency for International Development; WFP - United Nations World Food Programme

Asia	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Afghanistan	15	17.2	AA, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ, UN	  	350,000
Bangladesh	11	3.5	AA, BMZ, Other	  	206,000
Cambodia	5	0.7	BMZ	  	17,000
India	27	4.4	BMEL, BMZ, EC (INTPA), GIZ	  	2,282,000
Iraq	12	6.7	BMZ, GIZ, UN, Other	   	52,000
Lebanon	6	4.5	AA, BMZ	  	36,000
Myanmar	17	4.0	Alliance2015, BMZ, UN, Other	  	108,000
Nepal	19	3.7	AA, BMZ, GIZ	  	121,000
Pakistan	23	8.2	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (ECHO, INTPA), FCDO, Norad	   	4,719,000
Palestinian territories (Gaza) ¹	6	5.0	AA, Other	 	180,000
Syria	12	16.5	AA, BMZ, EC (ECHO), UN, Other	  	721,000
Tajikistan	16	2.9	Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ, PATRIP Foundation, WFP, Other	   	65,000
Türkiye	6	3.0	BMZ, EC (ECHO), PRM	   	18,000
Yemen ²	1	0.1		  	-
Total for Asia	176	80.4			8,875,000

South America/Caribbean	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Bolivia, Peru	8	1.3	BMZ	  	19,000
Haiti	16	8.2	BMUKN (IKI), BMZ, CDB, EC (INTPA), WFP, Other	   	93,000
Total for South America/Caribbean	24	9.5			112,000

Europe	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	People supported
Ukraine	17	21.2	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, UN, Other	  	138,000
Total for Europe	17	21.2			138,000

	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Cofinancing	Program areas	
Transregional projects	54	14.7	AA, BMEL, BMZ, EC (ECHO), USAID, Other	Policy work, advocacy, innovation, comprehensive quality assurance of projects' substantive delivery and financial management (with project monitoring undertaken by the head office)	
International project funding	647	347.2			19,062,000

	Ongoing projects	Funding (in EUR millions)	Program areas	
Projects in Germany	10	1.1	Our projects in Germany reach people throughout the country to inform them about hunger and poverty and to encourage active engagement in achieving a world without hunger.	
Total project funding: in Germany and internationally	657	348.3		19,062,000

¹ Welthungerhilfe managed its emergency aid projects in the Gaza Strip in 2025 via the office set up for this purpose in Jordan's capital of Amman.

² In Yemen, we supported partners and organizations on site improve coordination between humanitarian assistance and long-term development. Above all, this served to strengthen structures. There was no direct registration of participants.

Balance Sheet

as of December 31, 2025

ASSETS

	12/31/2025 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
A. Fixed assets		
I. Intangible assets		
1. IT program procurement	679,193.05	681,999.66
2. Advance payments	251,539.73	6,199.90
II. Tangible assets		
1. Operating and office equipment	227,027.18	279,405.09
III. Financial assets		
1. Investments	2.00	2.00
2. Securities	47,756,635.49	43,986,567.12
3. Term deposits	11,000,000.00	6,000,000.00
	59,914,397.45	50,954,173.77
B. Current assets		
I. Receivables and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	33,776,171.25	20,297,007.79
2. Receivables from partner organizations	20,104,660.74	16,035,027.32
3. Assets from gifts and legacies	128,268.33	131,903.40
4. Other assets	1,767,267.99	1,639,407.80
II. Liquid assets	129,434,356.03	141,837,901.42
	185,210,724.34	179,941,247.73
C. Accrued income	193,645.85	306,405.40
D. Active difference from asset offsetting	153,609.99	33,075.00
	245,472,377.63	231,234,901.90

LIABILITIES

	12/31/2025 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
A. Long-term reserves		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	30,000,000.00	24,098,000.00
II. Free reserves	25,000,000.00	22,000,000.00
	55,000,000.00	46,098,000.00
B. Project funds reserve	77,907,000.00	74,009,000.00
C. Provisions		
Other reserves	15,189,000.00	16,361,600.00
D. Liabilities		
I. Liabilities from projects		
1. Grants received but not yet spent	71,523,913.45	84,411,999.48
2. Liabilities to partner organizations	20,104,660.74	7,577,926.71
II. Trade account payables	5,003,684.19	2,089,221.70
III. Other liabilities		
1. Donor loans	35,564.59	35,564.59
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	12,327.75	12,327.75
3. Remaining liabilities	696,226.91	639,261.67
	97,376,377.63	94,766,301.90
E. Deferred credits to income	0.00	0.00
	245,472,377.63	231,234,901.90

General Information

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn ("Welt-hungerhilfe" for short), (District Court of Bonn, VR 3810), have been prepared in accordance with the general provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) with a voluntary application of the supple-mentary regulations for large corporations laid down in Sections 264 et seqq. HGB. The annual accounts assume the continued existence of the association and have been adapted to its specific circumstances in accordance with Section 265 (5) and (6) HGB. The income and expen-diture 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 parentheses.

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 Section 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 office equipment, it was between three and ten years. A compound item amortized/depreciated over a period of five years was formed to account for assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 250.00 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 medium-term projections.

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

Liabilities are stated at the settlement amount. Liabilities in foreign currencies are entered at the spot exchange rate. In the income and expenditure accounts, donations are recorded 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 0.7 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 totaling 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 tan-gible assets in other countries are recorded directly in the income and expenditure accounts as project expenses.

III. Financial assets

2. Securities

Based on medium-term financial planning and data generated from it, securities amounting to EUR 47.8 million (EUR 44.0 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 5.6 million (EUR 4.3 million).

3. Term deposits

The reported fixed-term deposit of EUR 11.0 million (EUR 6.0 million) is invested with various banks.

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 33.8 million (EUR 20.3 million) have a term of less than one year and, as of the reporting date, pertain to completed project activities for which payments have not yet been received from institutional donors. Valuation allowances of EUR 0.0 million (EUR 1.4 million) were recognized on receivables that are not expected to be recoverable.

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; the receivable is due within one year.

3. Assets from gifts and legacies

One condominium was received as a gift, and one was received as a legacy from an estate. These real-estate properties were capitalized at the appraised market value upon acquisition, plus related incidental expenses incurred by Welthungerhilfe e. V., and are depreciated on a straight-line basis. The remaining assets refer to legacies recognized as assets at the memo value. Any additional gains realized on disposal are recorded as income from donations and testamentary decrees in the relevant year.

4. Other Assets

Other assets, amounting to EUR 1.8 million (EUR 1.6 million), con-sist primarily of receivables from the following: Welthungerhilfe Foundation: EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.4 million), payment service providers: EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.4 million), personnel: EUR 0.2 mil-lion (EUR 0.3 million), suppliers: EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.0 million), licensees and sponsorship partners: EUR 0.2 million (EUR 0.2 million), tax authority: EUR 0.01 million (EUR 0.1 million); the receivable is due within one year.

II. Liquid assets

These include primarily institutional grants that have been received but not yet spent. They are invested in low-risk fixed-term deposits to collect market rates of interest. Disbursements are made according to specific needs and based on the latest expenditure projections. Liquid assets are primarily held in German accounts with a combined balance of EUR 64.8 million (EUR 96.8 million), which includes special accounts for funding agencies at EUR 28.8 million (EUR 69.0 million), term deposit accounts of EUR 44.6 million (EUR 32.1 million), and additional credit in international project accounts including cash holdings of EUR 20.1 million (EUR 12.9 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 1.0 million in liabilities by EUR 0.2 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 77.9 million (EUR 74.0 million) in unused donations scheduled for use in assistance projects from 2026 to 2028.

C. Provisions

Other reserves

Provisions in the amount of EUR 15.2 million (EUR 16.4 million) were held, predominantly to offset project risks to a sum of EUR 9.1 million (EUR 10.3 million), legally required payments to departing staff abroad to a sum of EUR 4.7 million (EUR 4.4 million), and other amounts payable to staff to a sum of EUR 0.9 million (EUR 0.9 million). Provisions for semi-retirement obligations with a settlement amount of EUR 0.8 million were set off against the cost of acquiring insurance coverage for this purpose totaling EUR 1.0 million.

D. Liabilities

The following liabilities are due within one year.

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. Liabilities 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 international 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 social security liabilities of EUR 0.4 million (EUR 0.2 million) and tax liabilities of EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.4 million). In the reporting year, liabilities totaled EUR 97.4 million (EUR 94.8 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 increased by EUR +15.0 million to EUR 101.5 million (EUR 86.5 million). These include cash donations at EUR 71.2 million (EUR 62.8 million), revenue from estate administration at EUR 21.7 million (EUR 9.0 million), and allocated fines at EUR 0.3 million (EUR 0.3 million). They also include sums of EUR 6.8 million (EUR 8.5 million) in donations from philanthropic foundations, EUR 0.9 million (EUR 5.0 million) collected by “Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft” (Alliance Development Works), and EUR 0.6 million (EUR 0.8 million) collected by “Viva con Agua de St. Pauli.”

Institutional grants increased by EUR 1.2 million to EUR 293.1 million (EUR 291.9 million); this figure includes project grants from foundations and private aid organizations totaling EUR 14.0 million (EUR 12.1 million). The institutional grants came primarily from the United Nations at EUR 98.0 million (of which WFP provided EUR 75.0 million), the Federal Foreign Office with EUR 68.1 million, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development at EUR 60.6 million, the European Commission at EUR 20.7 million, and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit at EUR 6.1 million.

Other income

Other income totaling EUR 2.0 million (EUR 2.2 million) consists primarily of income from foreign exchange differences of EUR 1.0 million (EUR 1.4 million), licensing and sponsorship revenue of EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.5 million), and a reversal of a provision in the amount of EUR 0.4 million.

Project funding

This item pertains to expenditure on projects in Welthungerhilfe program countries and on activities undertaken in Germany to further Welthungerhilfe’s statutory objectives. Funding for international projects rose by EUR 0.5 million to EUR 322.5 million (EUR 322.0 million). Project funding within Germany (EUR 0.7 million) remains at the previous year’s level.

Personnel costs

Personnel costs encompass German projects, marketing, and administration as well as expatriate staff directly employed by the head office. These increased by EUR 1.9 million to EUR 46.8 million (EUR 44.9 million). This includes social security contributions of EUR 4.3 million (EUR 4.0 million) and pension expenses of EUR 1.0 million (EUR 0.9 million).

Personnel costs for the 2,415 national staff members in Welthungerhilfe’s program countries fall under the category of project expenditure.

Other expenditures

Other expenditures primarily include public relations costs at EUR 7.4 million (EUR 6.7 million), IT costs at EUR 3.5 million (EUR 2.0 million), and rental and occupancy costs at EUR 1.1 million (EUR 1.1 million). The increase in IT costs is attributable to unplanned expenses resulting from the cyberattack in May 2025.

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 0.5 million (EUR 0.6 million).

Income and Expenditure Account

from January 1 to December 31, 2025

	2025 (in EUR)	2025 (in EUR)	2024 (in EUR)
1. Donations and grants			
a) Donations, testamentary dispositions, and allocated fines	101,545,862.62		86,463,577.26
b) Profit transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation	621,865.39		400,000.00
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	279,011,941.29		279,846,323.00
Foundations and private charities	14,046,174.37		12,069,869.62
		395,225,843.67	378,779,769.88
2. Other income		2,029,083.56	2,172,242.58
3. Project funding			
a) International	-322,483,692.73		-322,031,801.06
b) Germany	-739,138.11		-762,653.66
		-323,222,830.84	-322,794,454.72
4. Personnel costs			
a) Salaries and wages			
Staff based in Germany	-17,758,326.62		-16,447,233.16
Expatriate staff	-23,659,022.94		-23,446,326.98
b) Social insurance contributions and expenditures for pensions and other employee benefits			
Staff based in Germany	-4,326,599.82		-3,988,275.05
Expatriate staff	-1,011,491.07		-1,002,397.71
		-46,755,440.45	-44,884,232.90
5. Amortization and depreciation			
a) of intangible and tangible assets	-1,471,560.54		-1,353,737.23
b) of assets from gifts and legacies	-6,522.57		-6,522.57
		-1,478,083.11	-1,360,259.80
6. Other expenditures		-14,580,157.97	-12,323,626.20
7. Other interest and similar income		1,081,280.22	1,897,759.63
8. Income from fixed-asset securities		500,304.92	629,601.53
9. Interest and similar expenditure		0.00	-18,800.00
10. Revenue before changes to reserves		12,800,000.00	2,098,000.00
11. Allocation to the project fund reserve		-3,898,000.00	0.00
12. Annual profit or loss before change in reserves		8,902,000.00	0.00
13. Allocation to free reserves		-3,000,000.00	0.00
14. Allocation to the bequeathed funds reserve		-5,902,000.00	-2,098,000.00
15. Net profit or loss 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 amount-
ed to EUR 226.2 million (EUR 337.1 million).

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 2.5 million (EUR 1.9 million), including EUR 1.7 mil-
lion (EUR 1.2 million) in support and maintenance agreements for
IT programs and EUR 0.8 million (EUR 0.7 million) in payables to
the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Other financial liabilities arising
from contracts for the next three years amount to a total sum of
EUR 7.6 million.

Audit Fee

The audit fee for preparing the accounts for 2025 amounted to
EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 million). Fees of EUR 0.1 million (EUR 0.1 mil-
lion) were incurred in the reporting year for other consulting services
provided by the auditor.

Personnel

As of December 31, 2025, the number of staff was as follows:

	2025	2024
Staff based in Germany		
Open-ended contracts	235	223
Limited-term contracts	91	104
	326	327
Expatriate staff	212	229
	538	556

The options “non-binary” or “not specified” are generally available. As
of the reporting date of December 31, 2025, however, only the gender
categories “female” and “male” were recorded.

Of the 538 staff members, 55 percent were female and 45 percent
male. The Executive Management has equal representation.

Remuneration Structure for Full-Time Staff

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

Board members and executives: up to EUR 192,720

Heads of unit: from EUR 70,797 to EUR 99,812

Desk officers: from EUR 54,596 to EUR 83,026

Administrative staff, assistants: From EUR 40,991 to EUR 64,057

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 in Bad Godesberg), to which it pays monthly insurance
contributions for the pensions of insured staff with at least two years
of job tenure.

Total remuneration of Executive Management in the reporting year
amounted to EUR 815 thousand (EUR 809 thousand). For purposes
of data protection, 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. Unlike for staff, the 5.5 percent pay
increase from 2024 and the 3.0 percent increase from 2025 will not be
retroactively applied to the Executive Board until 2026.

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
- Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Vice Chair
- Dr. Bernd Widera, President of the Finance Committee
- Prof. Dr. Kaosar Afsana
- Carl-Albrecht Bartmer
- Dr. Annette Niederfranke
- Dr. Dorothy Okello
- Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter
- Klaus Straub

The Executive Management Team

- Mathias Mogge, Secretary General/Chief Executive Officer
- Christian Monning, Chief Financial Officer
- Susanne Fotiadis, Chief Marketing & Communications Officer
- Bettina Iseli, Head of Programs

General Management

Welthungerhilfe e. V.’s business operations are managed by the
Executive Management.

Operating Results

After the allocation of reserves, the annual profit or loss results are
balanced.

Significant Post-Reporting Developments

At many points in the past, there have been events that have
unleashed uncertainty in the capital markets with potentially detri-
mental effects on WHH’s investments. At some point in the future,
capital markets may thus reflect risks related to the many ongoing
regional crises and the potential trade conflict with the USA as well as
between the USA and the People’s Republic of China. To reduce such
risks, Welthungerhilfe is pursuing a risk-averse investment strategy
while also building long-term reserves that can be used to offset fluc-
tuations in the value of financial investments through withdrawals.

Bonn, May 29, 2026

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

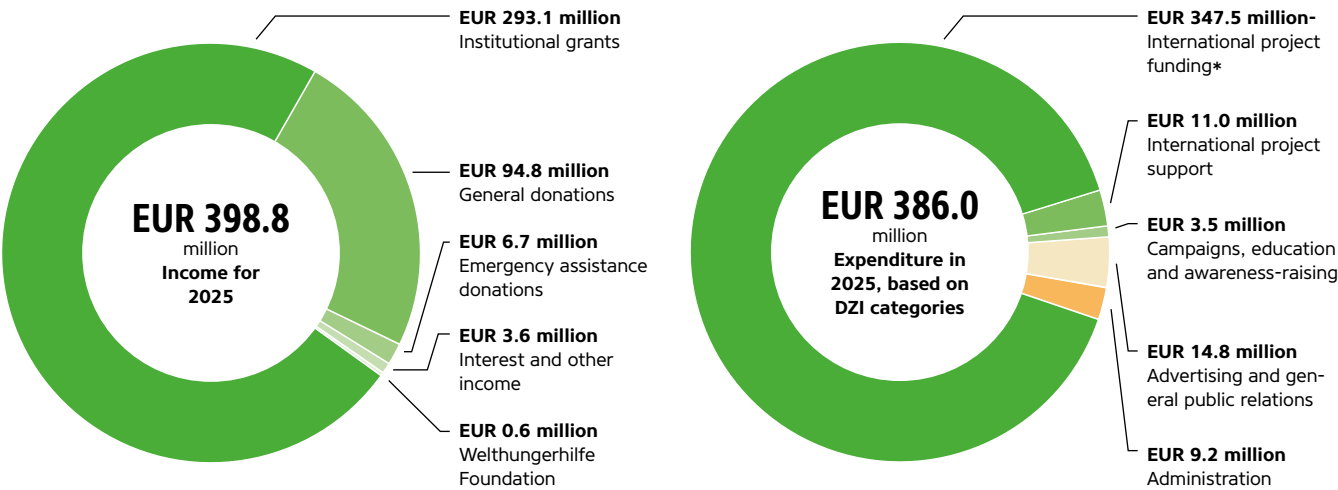
Chief Program Officer

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH (PwC), an independent audit firm, issued an unqualified auditor’s opinion for the annual accounts and
management report of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. The complete auditor’s opinion and the management report can be found online at
www.welthungerhilfe.org/annual-report (in English). We would also be glad to send you both documents by mail or email (+49 (0) 0228 2288-
215 or info@welthungerhilfe.de).

Income and Expenditure Account

based on expense categories defined by DZI, in EUR

	2025 actual total	International project funding*	International project support	Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising	Advertising and general public relations	Administration
Project funding						
a) International	322,483,692.73	322,483,692.73	-	-	-	-
b) In Germany	739,138.11	-	-	739,138.11	-	-
Personnel costs	46,755,440.45	24,953,824.46	8,069,248.01	1,993,463.17	5,595,961.84	6,142,942.97
Amortization and depreciation	1,478,083.11	18,961.19	540,052.48	133,416.98	374,522.26	411,130.20
Other expenditures						
a) Advertising and general public relations	7,386,870.33	-	-	134,617.63	7,252,252.70	-
b) Operating expenses (rent, IT costs, etc.)	7,193,287.64	67,828.81	2,374,010.87	523,856.78	1,529,487.82	2,698,103.36
Total 2025	386,036,512.37	347,524,307.19	10,983,311.36	3,524,492.67	14,752,224.62	9,252,176.53
in percent	100.0	90.0	2.9	0.9	3.8	2.4
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0	93.8		6.2		
Total 2024	381,362,573.62	346,782,370.93	9,501,310.35	3,122,281.11	13,145,076.19	8,811,535.04
in percent	100.0	90.9	2.5	0.8	3.5	2.3
Statutory proportion (in percent)	100.0	94.2		5.8		
2023 in percent	100.0	94.0		6.0		
2022 in percent	100.0	93.7		6.3		
2021 in percent	100.0	93.2		6.8		



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

- *The level of international project funding for 2025 reported here is EUR 0.3 million higher than the international project funding stated on page 39, because the DZI definitions applied here include additional expenses beyond the funds directly allotted to projects.
- Expenditure is calculated in accordance with an agreement made with the Berlin-based DZI in line with its policy on advertising and administrative costs. Expenses were allocated in accordance with the agreement concluded with DZI dated March 23, 2020.
- Welthungerhilfe receives pro bono services of various kinds. In 2025, these included, in particular, consulting services from Latham & Watkins and viadee as well as advertising coverage from Ad Alliance.

EXPRESSING OUR HEARTFELT THANKS

In 2025, many dedicated supporters included us in their wills. They have decided to take on responsibility beyond their own lifetimes. Toward our shared goal: a world without hunger.

THEIR COMMITMENT REMAINS

Adolf Manfred K. — Anette H. — Anna K. — Anna Margarete M. — Anneliese S. Barbara R. — Bärbel Erna L. — Bernd F. — Bernd S. — Brigitte E. — Brunhilde R. Christa H. — Christa H. — Christa O. — Christel N. — Dieter K. — Dieter K. Dieter R. — Dietlinde H. — Doris S. — Doris Bärbel L. — Edeltraut E. — Edgar F. Eleonore A. — Elfriede S. — Elisabeth C. — Elisabeth V. — Elke S. — Else B. Emma Karoline H. — Erwin S. — Erwin Artur N. — Eva H. — Eva M. Franz Friedrich E. — Georg K. — Gisela B. — Gisela D. — Gisela S. — Günter B. Günter Andreas K. — Hanna K. — Hans M. — Hans Gerhard H. — Heidi B. Heidi Ursula D. — Hermann K. — Herta Josefa G. — Horst M. — Ilse L. — Ilse N. Ingeborg W. — Ingeborg Anna-Maria M. — Ingrid E. — Jens-Jörg K. — Johann L. Johanna G. — Johanna K. — Josef W. — Julia S. — Karl Heinz E. — Käte R. Konstanze K. — Liselotte D. — Margarete M. — Maria K. — Maria R. — Martha W. Martin M. — Mechthilde K. — Michael R. — Monika S. — Ortwin F. — Peter R. Peter W. — Ralf Heinz G. — Rene M. — Rosemarie W. — Roswitha D. — Sofie E. Susanne Carola J. — Sylvester J. — Ursula J. — Volker J. — Wilfried B. — Wilfried W.

Wills and Legacies: Shaping the Future

A will allows you to plan your estate in advance and pass it on to specific recipients—whether family, friends, or a nonprofit organization. Welthungerhilfe can help you find a personalized solution.

Feel free to order our new free guide to writing a will. It provides clear and practical answers to the most important questions about wills and estate planning. The brochure helps you answer your initial questions and think through

the next steps at your own pace. If you have any further questions, we would be happy to discuss them with you—confidentially and with no obligation. Upon request, we can also arrange for an initial independent legal consultation with experts in estate law.

[Learn more and order the guide on bequests→](#)
www.welthungerhilfe.de/bequest (in German)

“A PIECE OF YOUR LIFE STORY”

Charitable bequests and foundations play a key role in bringing about sustainable change. In this interview, Susanne Fotiadis, Chief Marketing and Communications Officer at Welthungerhilfe, discusses what people can achieve with it.



Project visit in May 2025: Susanne Fotiadis (left) talking with Richard Hindolo Abu, Project Manager at Welthungerhilfe’s partner MoPADA in Sierra Leone.

Ms. Fotiadis, why is the topic of inheritance and bequests becoming increasingly important these days?
We are currently experiencing a period in which large assets are being passed down from one generation to the next. Many people want to pass on not only their possessions but also their values through their estate. That sends a strong social message and aligns with what we do. After all, our work is also values-based. Anyone who includes Welthungerhilfe in their will shares our conviction that we can overcome hunger and that global justice is possible. For us, bequests are the foundation for lasting change.

What exactly do bequests make possible?
Hunger is not a short-term problem. If you want to bring about lasting change, you need to be committed for the long term. Bequests make it possible to establish programs, promote innovation, and support regions over the long term, regardless of media attention. It is precisely this independence that is crucial if we are to overcome the structural causes of hunger.

What does it mean to you personally when people include Welthungerhilfe in their wills?
To me, it’s a profound sign of trust. A bequest is always a piece of one’s life story. People make very deliberate decisions about whom to entrust their inheritance to and how it should be used. Our goal is to ensure that this decision has a lasting impact—in a transparent and responsible manner, and in the best interests of the people who have included us in their wills.

In addition to bequests, foundations are becoming increasingly important. Why?
Unlike a donation that flows directly into a project, the foundation first builds up assets, from which the income supports Welthungerhilfe’s work in the long term. That creates a stable funding cycle that supports our programs, such as those focused on sustainable agriculture, access to water, and empowering women. This form of sustainability is particularly valuable when it comes to combating hunger, which requires long-term solutions.

What opportunities does the Welthungerhilfe Foundation offer?
We provide personalized advice—from endowment contributions and trust foundations to establishing your own foundation under our umbrella. The key is for the model to align with people’s personal values, life circumstances, and goals. We see ourselves as partners on equal footing.

What advice would you give to people who are thinking about making a donation or leaving a bequest?
Reflecting on your own lasting commitment is an act of self-determination. It is the opportunity to consciously decide what you want to stand for. Those who support Welthungerhilfe are investing in a world without hunger, more equitable access to food, greater resilience to the effects of climate change, and opportunities for future generations. This commitment spreads hope and helps ensure that fewer people go hungry. Perhaps that is actually the most valuable legacy we can leave behind.

OUR FOUNDATION

More and more people want to create something lasting that will do good beyond their own lifetimes. Our foundation supports this effort, because the income from our foundation capital allows us to plan for the long term.

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation is an independent foundation operating under the umbrella of the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. association. It was established in response to the desire of many supporters to ensure the long-term effectiveness of their contributions. The purpose of our foundation is to preserve assets over the long term and to use the income generated to support Welthungerhilfe’s project work. This collaboration between the association and the foundation creates significant added value for everyone involved. Various foundation models offer tailored opportunities to get involved in ending hunger around the world. In 2025, the foundation’s endowment exceeded EUR 60 million for the first time. 60 percent of the capital gains came from bequests.

Would you like to know more? Then order our foundation brochure. Or feel free to contact us. We’d be happy to advise you.

Learn more → www.welthungerhilfe.org/about-us/whh-foundation

Welthungerhilfe Foundation

- **Founded in:** 1998
- **Endowment contributions in 2025:** EUR 5.2 million, of which EUR 3.1 million came from estates
- **Foundation capital:** EUR 62.6 million
- **Endowment contributors since founding:** over 400 people

“Why did I choose this foundation? I liked the idea that my contribution would help support Welthungerhilfe’s work for an ‘infinite’ amount of time.”

— Volkmar Junge supports the Welthungerhilfe Foundation



Balance Sheet for the Welthungerhilfe Foundation

as of December 31, 2025

ASSETS	12/31/2025 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
A. Fixed assets		
I. Tangible assets	5,699,874.20	4,991,598.33
II. Financial assets	69,953,627.27	66,905,028.59
B. Current assets		
I. Other assets	413,391.07	417,380.06
II. Liquid assets	5,941,689.64	4,133,040.10
C. Accrued income	0.00	533.15
Balance sheet total	82,008,582.18	76,447,580.23
Assets of dependent foundations	8,733,617.10	8,770,177.49

LIABILITIES	12/31/2025 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
A. Equity capital		
I. Foundation capital	62,693,228.69	57,489,501.97
II. Revenue reserves		
1. Capital maintenance reserve	7,721,000.00	7,240,000.00
2. Maintenance reserve	1,105,000.00	1,105,000.00
3. Restructuring reserve	2,269,298.20	2,207,069.50
B. Provisions	34,800.00	28,580.00
C. Liabilities	8,185,255.29	8,377,428.76
	82,008,582.18	76,447,580.23
Equity of dependent foundations	8,733,617.10	8,770,177.49

2025 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 adapted to the particular circumstances of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation in accordance with Sec. 265 (5–6) HGB. The previous year’s figures are shown in parentheses.

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 Sec. 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, into which the results 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 69,253 thousand (EUR 66,205 thousand) and credit balances at cooperatives in the amount of EUR 700 thousand (EUR 700 thousand). On the balance sheet date of December 31, 2025, hidden reserves amounted to EUR 6,590 thousand (EUR 4,982 thousand) and hidden liabilities to EUR 45 thousand (EUR 91 thousand). Attributions of EUR 62 thousand (EUR 0 thousand) were made due to the fair value of individual securities exceeding the carrying amount as at the balance sheet date up to a maximum of their value at acquisition or production; amortization amounted to EUR 0 thousand (EUR 36 thousand).

Other Assets

Other assets include receivables due within one year from trust foundations arising from profit transfers in the amount of EUR 90 thousand (EUR 121 thousand), lease receivables in the amount of EUR 68 thousand (EUR 63 thousand) and amounts related to bequests of EUR 0 thousand (EUR 220 thousand).

Liquid Assets

Bank balances and cash in hand are reported.

LIABILITIES

Foundation Capital

The increase in the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital by EUR 5,204 thousand (EUR 2,103 thousand) stems from endowment contributions. Assets pertaining to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital comprise tangible fixed assets of EUR 4,612 thousand (EUR 4,759 thousand) and the majority of its fixed-asset securities at EUR 69,253 thousand (EUR 66,205 thousand).

Revenue Reserves

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

Liabilities to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. for Statutory Purposes

Liabilities from statutory purposes amount to EUR 622 thousand (EUR 400 thousand).

Donor Loans

This includes 131 (137) donor loans.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities include tax liabilities of EUR 4 thousand (EUR 3 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 the asset management agreement concluded on February 10, 2009.

Dependent Foundations

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

Foundation Board

The Foundation Board consists of the respective 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, Treasurer; Prof. Dr. Kaosar Afsana; Carl-Albrecht Bartmer; Dr. Annette Niederfranke; Dr. Dorothy Okello; Prof. Dr. habil. Conrad Justus Schetter; and Klaus Straub.

Personnel

The Foundation employed an average of eight staff members and two trainees. The system for remuneration corresponds to that of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.

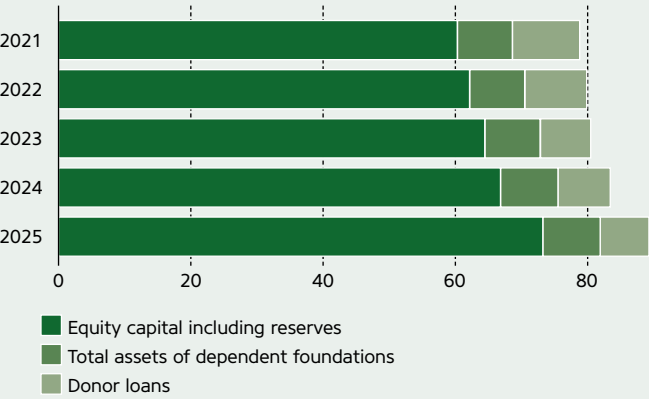
General Management

The following Managing Directors were appointed in 2025: Mathias Mogge and Christian Monning.

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

	2025 (in EUR)	Previous year (in EUR)
Total income	2,107,192.37	2,044,074.75
Total expenditure	-942,098.28	-747,714.34
Revenue before surplus and deficit transfers	1,165,094.09	1,296,360.41
Expenses from surplus and deficit transfers made for statutory purposes	-621,865.39	-400,000.00
Revenue before changes to reserves	543,228.70	896,360.41
Change in reserves	-543,228.70	-896,360.41
Net profit or loss for the year	0.00	0.00

Changes in Equity Since 2021 (in EUR millions)



Equity capital including reserves, not including the maintenance reserve

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation’s capital, not including the maintenance reserve, amounted to EUR 72.7 million at the end of 2025 (EUR 66.9 million in the previous year). Charitable trusts remained stable over the same period (at EUR 8.7 million; EUR 8.8 million in the previous year), while loans from foundation supporters fell slightly (EUR 7.5 million; EUR 7.9 million in the previous year).

GLOBALLY CONNECTED

Overcoming hunger requires well-coordinated collaboration with other civil society actors and partners from government, science, and the private sector. That is why we are active in key networks around the world.

Efficient Emergency Response

In crisis situations, it is essential to take efficient and needs-based action. This requires us to network quickly with our partners in order to coordinate our assistance efforts. To achieve this, Welthungerhilfe is involved in humanitarian coordination committees at both the national and international levels. In many countries, UN clusters are used to coordinate operations with the government as well as UN organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the event of a disaster and to identify the supplies needed. Welthungerhilfe is represented, among other areas, in the UN clusters for logistics, food security, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene). We are a member of the Humanitarian Logistics Cooperative (HULO). HULO is the first humanitarian cooperative that connects stakeholders and pools resources to optimize logistics and supply chains. Our goal is to use donations and public funds as efficiently as possible (see also pp. 24–25).

Committed in Many Ways

With its experience and expertise, Welthungerhilfe is a highly sought-after member of committees and networks. 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 for humanitarian NGOs (VOICE).

We are a member of ICVA, a global network of humanitarian NGOs. As a member, we help ensure that the perspectives of national and international NGOs are taken into account in UN decisions and that key reforms in the

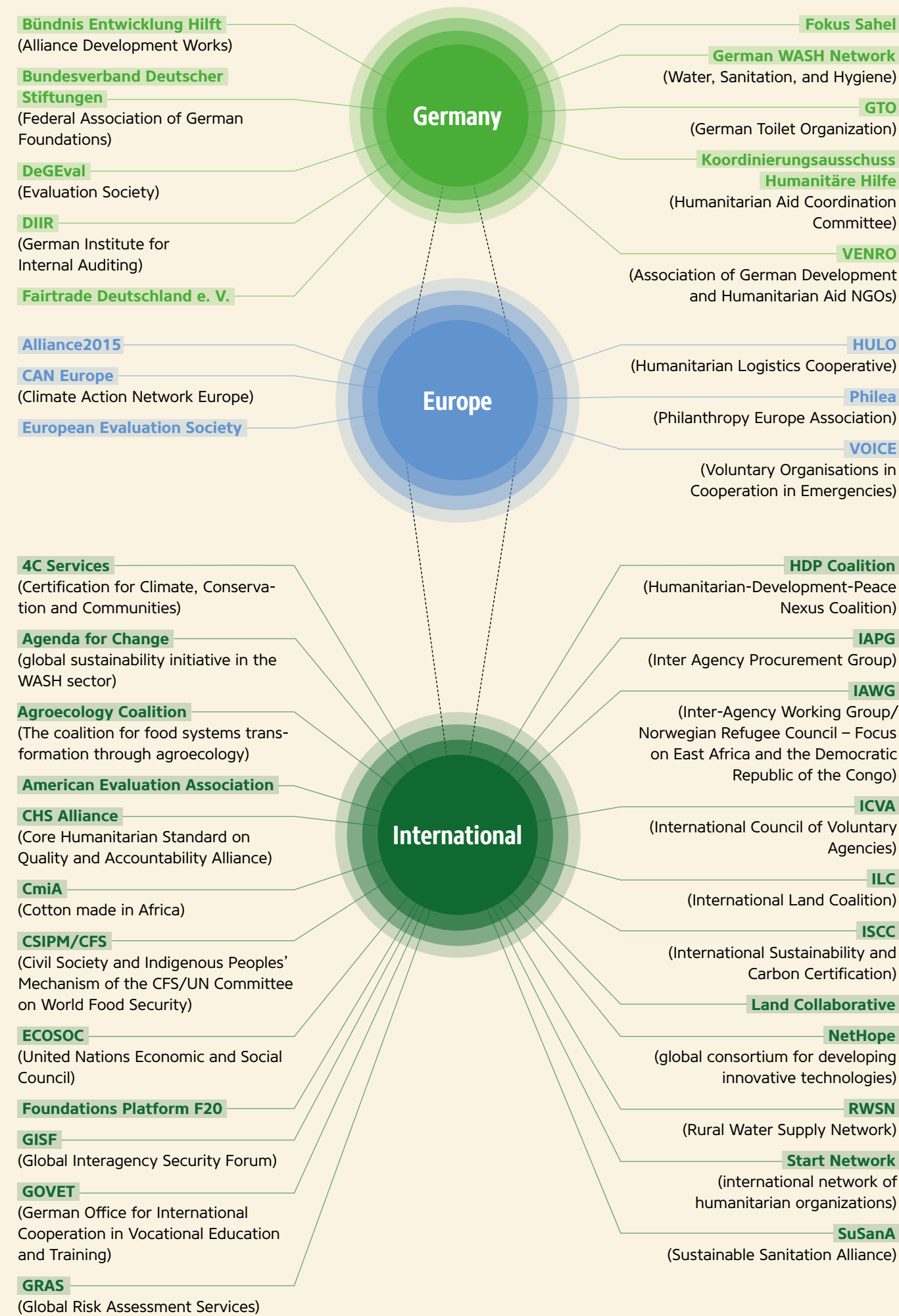
humanitarian sector—such as greater localization and the involvement of those affected—are implemented.

Within Germany, we are active in the Humanitarian Aid Coordination Committee of the Federal Foreign Office and in many working groups and on the board of the umbrella organization of development and humanitarian NGOs in Germany (VENRO).

Often, large networks are themselves part of even larger and more influential alliances. This allows our voice to be heard within these structures as well—such as the CONCORD network, the European confederation of NGOs for development and global policy, which represents some 2,600 non-governmental organizations.

Reliable and Long-Term Partnerships

Welthungerhilfe works together with other non-governmental organizations to achieve development policy goals and to collect donations. We are a member of the German consortium Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, which publishes the 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; Welthungerhilfe Secretary General Mathias Mogge assumed the presidency of Alliance2015 in January 2026. 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 stakeholders.



WE'RE LOOKING AHEAD

The year 2026 is marked by intensifying crises: Conflicts, climate change, and rising prices continue to fuel hunger. For us, this means acting with determination and focus to remain effective under difficult conditions.

The war in Iran, which began in February 2026, and its consequences highlight the vulnerability of the current global food system. Restrictions on key trade routes can have far-reaching consequences. Energy prices are rising, fertilizer costs are increasing, and supply chains are stalling. Given the already tense food security situation, there is a danger that conditions in many regions will worsen further and that the risk of regional food crises will increase. We fear that the energy and fertilizer shortages triggered by the war in Iran will lead to rising food prices and crop failures in the coming months. Using less fertilizer today means smaller harvests tomorrow—with corresponding consequences for food availability and prices.

Providing Aid in Humanitarian Crises

One crisis that will continue to challenge us in 2026 is the situation of the people in Sudan. Three years after the start of the civil war, the world's largest humanitarian crisis continues to unfold there: About 34 million people are in need of aid, and more than 19 million are suffering from acute hunger. The war in Iran is also dramatically exacerbating the situation here. Prices for staple foods have risen by 30 to 50 percent, making food unaffordable for many families.

In 2026, our teams and partners in Sudan will continue to provide vital aid under difficult conditions and at great personal risk. They provide people with drinking water, food, and hygiene supplies, and support them with cash so they can shop for themselves at local markets.

We are constantly adapting our support in Sudan and other crisis-stricken areas to the local situation. We are

strengthening safety measures for our employees, analyzing risks on a daily basis, and working closely with our partners. That allows us to remain effective and reach people where the need is greatest.

But for aid organizations, too, the costs of procurement and transportation are rising due to the war in Iran—with the result that, despite growing hardship, we reach fewer people.

Fewer Resources – Noticeable Effects

Reliable funding remains crucial, but financial resources are dwindling. Around the world, budgets for development cooperation and humanitarian action are being cut, with immediate consequences for millions of people.

According to the OECD, spending has fallen significantly by 2025. Countries such as the United States, France, Japan, and the United Kingdom have reduced their contributions. Germany, too, has significantly cut its funding and, at 0.56 percent, continues to fall short of the internationally agreed goal of allocating 0.7 percent of gross national income to international aid.

The concrete impact of these cuts is evident in our daily work. In a project in South Sudan, for example, refugees are now receiving food rations that are only half as large as they were last year.

The fight to end hunger must not be used as a bargaining chip. It must remain a political priority. The reform plan for German development policy, which was presented in early 2026, places a strong emphasis on hunger, poverty, and



During a workshop in the Turkana region in northwestern Kenya in November 2025, participants develop early-warning plans to enable timely action in the event of droughts.



April 2026: Nutritionist Khadija Mohammed Saleh Abubakar (left) examines children for malnutrition in eastern Sudan.

inequality. The key factor will be whether the goals that have been set are backed by sufficient funding and bold structural reforms.

Taking Targeted Action: Proactive, Local, and with Strong Partners

We cannot prevent global crises, but we can take targeted action. Our strategy, “Zero Hunger on a Healthy Planet,” serves as our compass for the targeted development of our work.

In 2026, for example, we will continue to expand our proactive humanitarian action efforts. We are consciously pursuing a paradigm shift: away from merely responding to extreme weather events, and toward taking early action before the devastating consequences of disasters such as droughts or floods fully take hold. Together with local communities, we develop emergency plans tailored to their specific circumstances—for example, by procuring food in advance, vaccinating livestock, or identifying safe shelters. This proactive approach saves lives, strengthens people's resilience, and is significantly more efficient in the long run.

At the same time, we are continuing to advance the localization of our work. For example, together with Caritas International, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Malteser International, and more than 40 partners in eight countries, we are working to strengthen the role of local actors in a targeted manner. This program is a prime example of our approach. Partners on site are not just implementers, but decision-makers. They gain access to funding, participate

in national and international coordinating bodies, and independently design projects—to ensure more effective, faster, fairer, and more sustainable aid.

In light of dwindling resources, we are exploring new approaches to safeguard our work and further increase its impact. We are strengthening existing partnerships, establishing new collaborations—including with development banks and other stakeholders—and tapping into additional sources of funding. At the same time, we are actively sharing our experience to help shape political processes, to place a greater emphasis on ending hunger.

Amid all this, it remains crucial that our supporters continue to stand by us.

A detailed management report on our website provides you with insights into, among other things, forecasts, opportunities, and risks related to our work, as well as our medium-term business plan.

Learn more

→ www.welthungerhilfe.de/lagebericht (in German)



Sarwan Baloch works on the Welthungerhilfe team in Pakistan. Together with partners on site, he helps fishing and smallholder farming families improve their production, adapt to the effects of the climate crisis, and gain better market opportunities.

Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your support in 2025. Our work would not have been possible without your personal commitment, your investment of time and money, your creativity and your loyalty.

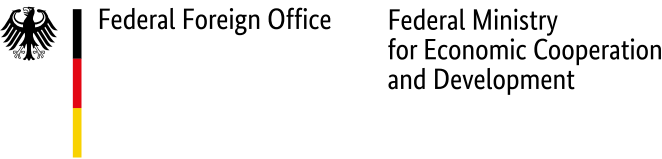
Special thanks go to all our partners, private donors, active supporters, cooperating foundations, initiatives, and companies who have actively supported us.

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

We would also like to thank all the institutions, both in Germany and internationally, that made our work possible. The large grants and major 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:



— 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 events, talks, publications, newsletters, our website, social media, letters to donors, flyers as package inserts, online marketing, influencer marketing, out-of-home advertising, radio advertising, and advertisements in print and on TV. We also make phone calls to thank our donors personally and gather feedback.

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 (in German)
- www.dzi.de/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/DZI-SpS-Guidelines.pdf (in German)
- venro.org/english/who-we-are/ (in English)

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 2025:*

90.0%

International project funding

2.4%

Administration

0.9%

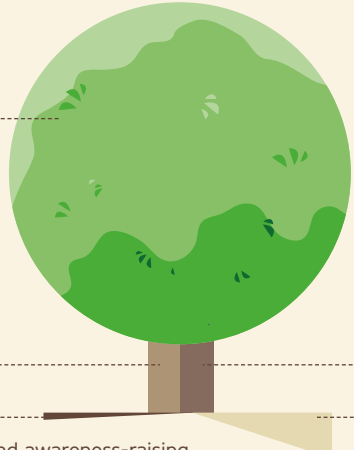
Campaigns, education, and awareness-raising

2.9%

Support to international projects (quality assurance)

3.8%

Advertising and general public relations



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

Learn more → www.welthungerhilfe.org/what-happens-with-your-donation (in English)

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 partners on site, we provide assistance from a single source. With 647 international projects, we were able to support 19.1 million people in 37 countries and territories in 2025.

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Cover, p. 3: Misper Apawu, p. 5, left: Beata Sisak, right: Saiyna Bashir, p. 6, left, right: Welthungerhilfe, middle: Hamburg Senate Chancellery, p. 7, all: Welthungerhilfe, pp. 10–11: Welthungerhilfe, p. 13: Misper Apawu, p. 14: Welthungerhilfe, p. 15, left: Misper Apawu, right: Welthungerhilfe, p. 16: OroVerde – The Tropical Forest Foundation, Kosen, p. 17, left: Saiyna Bashir, right: Tendai Marima, pp. 18–19: SHONA, p. 20: Esther Mbabazi, p. 21, top, middle: Toothpick Company Ltd., bottom: Claire Sands Baker, p. 22: Welthungerhilfe, p. 23, top: Muhammed Kuhil, bottom: Welthungerhilfe, pp. 30–32, all: Welthungerhilfe, p. 33, top: Kaspar Portz, middle: Welthungerhilfe, bottom: Mirjam Knickriem, p. 34, top: Federal Government/Steffen Kugler, all other photos: Christoph Papsch, pp. 36–37: Welthungerhilfe, p. 49: Misper Apawui, p. 50: private source, p. 55, left: Welthungerhilfe, right: Faiz Abubakr, p. 56: Saiyna Bashir

We comply with the DNK Sustainability Code.



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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 Secs. 51 et seqq. of the Fiscal Code (AO). The most recent annex to the corporate tax assessment notice was dated December 05, 2025 (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 partners on site to strengthen structures, 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 government and the European Union. In 2025, revenue from private donors came to EUR 101.5 million, and grants from public donors totaled EUR 293.1 million.



236,898

private donors who, in 2025, committed themselves to a world without hunger and poverty.



60

charitable foundations that helped us implement joint projects.



11,390

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



40

institutional donors who supported our work, often through large grants.



407,888

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



2,126

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



98

businesses that gave us particularly generous support.



86

supporters who included Welthungerhilfe in their wills or left a bequest (see p. 48 for more).

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

Download the annual report at

→ www.welthungerhilfe.org/annual-report

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, join the mailing list at
→ www.welthungerhilfe.de/updates
(This QR code only contains information in German)

Find us on social media:



Welthungerhilfe

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BIC COLSDE33



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

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