



ANNUAL REPORT 2009

OUR VISION: ALL THE PEOPLE OF THIS WORLD LEADING THEIR LIVES AUTONOMOUSLY IN DIGNITY AND JUSTICE – FREE FROM HUNGER AND POVERTY.

Our organisation

Welthungerhilfe was founded in 1962 as part of the pioneering global „Freedom from Hunger Campaign“ under the umbrella of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO). Today our organisation is one of the largest non-governmental aid organisations in Germany, independent and with a broad basis in German society through our members' organisations, donors and supporters. We stand for courage, joie-de-vivre and humanity in fulfilling our mission.

Our goals

We campaign for food security for people everywhere, for rural development and the conservation of natural resources. We are convinced of the power of dreams, which motivate people and are powerful political instruments both for improving living conditions for the poor and malnourished, and for securing our joint future. This motivates us to link partners in Germany and our project countries in a dynamic global network, so development cooperation becomes a shared experience.

Our work

We enable people in developing countries to take control of their own lives now and in the future. Our years of international experience as a large German aid organisation have resulted in success stories in Africa, Asia and Latin America. We are also politically active in campaigning for changing the conditions which lead to hunger and poverty. We mobilise people in Germany for our vision.

Our approach

Our holistic concept is quality-focussed and outcome- and impact-oriented. Our activities range from rapid response to disasters through reconstruction to long-term development projects. We work as equal partners with the people affected; we are competent, reliable and transparent. We support partner organisations in our project countries, ensuring that structures are strengthened from the ground up and guaranteeing the long-term success of our projects.

Everything at a glance at www.welthungerhilfe.de

WELTHUNGERHILFE 2009: FACTS & FIGURES

By the end of 2009 Welthungerhilfe has supported with € 2.03 billion:

- 4.201 self-help projects
- 1.046 projects for children and young people
- 1.000 emergency aid programmes in 70 countries

In 2009, 314 projects were carried out in the following sectors:

- 140 projects for rural and regional development
- 58 projects to restore basic infrastructure (schools, roads etc.)
- 28 projects in the area of “social integration and education”
- 25 projects classified as “other measures”
- 19 emergency aid projects
- 18 projects to promote structures in civil society
- 15 domestic projects
- 6 pan-regional projects
- 5 health and HIV/AIDS projects

In Germany, public involvement on behalf of Welthungerhilfe included:

- 250,600 private donors
- 38,000 children and young people in 170 “run for life” events
- 18 Action Groups and 2 Circles of Friends in Germany are the pillars of our volunteer network

For funding its projects in 2009, Welthungerhilfe received:

- € 31.9 M in donations
- € 101.1 M in public grants

Administration expenses accounted for 1.8 % of total expenditure; costs of advertising and general public relations 5.4%.

The most important sources of public funds were:

- The World Food Programme with € 32.0 M
- The German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development with € 17.6 M
- The Federal Foreign Office with € 16.8 M
- The Commission of the European Union with € 14.6 M

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For many years, the
DZI (German Institute
for Social Issues) has
certified the efficient and
careful use of donations
entrusted to Welthunger-
hilfe with its seal of
approval.



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PREFACE

Dear Readers,

2009 was a year to be remembered by Welthungerhilfe, because for the first time, the number of malnourished people worldwide rose to over one billion. This dramatic development reflects the fact that the people in developing countries are those most severely affected by the effects of global climate change, which is having increasing impacts on the daily fight against hunger and poverty. Yet the large industrialised countries – those primarily responsible – failed to respond adequately at the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen in December 2009. Natural disasters such as long-term droughts or flooding continue to deprive the poorest of the little they have, while water shortages and the loss of fertile land is leading to conflicts over living space and resources.

Climate protection is a special focus of our projects. We support the population in our project countries in adapting to climate change with new cultivation methods or disaster prevention measures. At our head office in Bonn, we are also working to reduce our “ecological footprint”. We took part successfully in the nationwide “ÖKO-PROFIT” (ECOPROFIT) programme to reduce energy and resource consumption and to increase sustainability.



Dr. Wolfgang Jamann, Secretary General and Chief Executive Board and Bärbel Dieckmann, President of Welthungerhilfe



Welthungerhilfe employees in front of the head office in Bonn

The Global Hunger Index published by Welthungerhilfe and the International Food Policy Research Institute in October 2009 shows that hunger is at its worst where women are particularly disadvantaged. Strengthening the position of women is therefore at the core of our fight against hunger and poverty. We ensure that all our projects promote gender equality and educational opportunities for women and girls in particular. All the signs point to the fact that improving gender equality benefits the entire community.

Thanks to your support, € 31.9 million in donations were available for our work in fighting poverty. In addition, we received € 101.1 million in public grants, including from the German Government, the European Commission, the Federal Foreign Office and the World Food Programme, enabling us to support 299 projects in Africa, Asia and Latin America with a total of € 120.6 million in 2009. This support encourages us not to retreat in the battle against hunger, poverty and marginalisation.

In these times of financial crisis, we are particularly conscious of our obligation to be transparent in our reporting of how the money entrusted to us has been spent, demonstrating accountability to private donors, public sponsors and the people in our project countries. We are extremely proud that our efforts were rewarded with first place in the PricewaterhouseCoopers transparency award for charity organisations.

2009 also brought changes to Welthungerhilfe itself. After the new appointments to the Supervisory Board and the structural reforms in 2008, elections to the Executive Board took place in 2009. Dr. Wolfgang Jamann's election as new Secretary General followed Martina Dase taking over the position of Executive Director Marketing. The sudden death of Manfred Hochwald, Executive Director Programs, at the end of the year was a tragic loss; popular both as a very committed colleague and friend, he is very much missed. He has been succeeded by Mathias Mogge, who has worked for Welthungerhilfe for many years, most recently as head of the Knowledge - Innovation - Consultancy group.

We are most grateful to all of you, our supporters and would like to thank you for your trust. Your donations are an ongoing contribution to reducing need and suffering and giving people positive future prospects.

Our aim is to continue to work with you to support people in developing countries in fulfilling their wish to lead their lives autonomously, in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty.

B. Dieckmann

Bärbel Dieckmann
President

W. Jamann

Dr. Wolfgang Jamann
Secretary General
Chief Executive Board

AFRICA

Africa country information 2009

- Total number of project countries in Africa: 21
- Total number of projects in Africa: 121
- Total value of projects in Africa: € 81.0 million

In 2009, project funding in Africa was as follows:

- **9 emergency aid projects totalling € 34.0 M**
(2008: 16 projects, € 28.4 M)
- **25 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 21.9 M**
(2008: 24 projects, € 15.6 M)
- **56 rural and regional development projects totalling € 16.8 M** (2008: 45 projects, € 24.3 M)
- **13 social integration and education projects totalling € 5.6 M** (2008: 10 projects, € 2.8 M)
- **3 projects to promote structures in civil society totalling € 0.0* M** (2008: 2 projects, € 1.6 M)
- **5 health and HIV/AIDS projects totalling € 0.1 M**
(2008: 5 projects, € 1.2 M)
- **10 other projects totalling € 2.6 M**
(2008: 11 projects, € 2.1 M)

* Funds from previous years were available for these projects.

EMERGENCY AID PROJECT IN ZIMBABWE: THE FIGHT AGAINST CHOLERA



The country

The past decade has seen the collapse of basic public services and infrastructure in Zimbabwe, including hospitals, schools, water supply and waste water systems. At the start of the rainy season each year, the danger of a cholera outbreak increases. Serious deficiencies in water hygiene were behind a nationwide cholera epidemic in 55 of Zimbabwe's 63 districts in 2008 and 2009, tragically resulting in 98,531 cases and 4,282 deaths from cholera.

The challenges

Welthungerhilfe has been active in Zimbabwe since 1980. In recent years, it has focussed its work mainly on the water sector and agriculture. This meant that Welthungerhilfe was well prepared for the situation. By the summer 2008, experts were already aware of the threat of a cholera epidemic in the next rainy season, so an emergency water team was set up, financed by the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid – ECHO – of the European Union.



Disinfecting an initial treatment centre

The successes

Contaminated water was one of the biggest problems during the cholera epidemic. This was the starting point for Welthungerhilfe's activity and it was able to achieve a great deal. In consultation with local authorities, streets were cleared of rubbish and blocked sewers cleaned. Over 310,000 people were supplied with drinking water, soap, water purification pills and canisters for safe water transport. As well as providing clean water, it was also essential to explain how cholera is caused and what to do when someone falls ill. A theatre campaign was organised to reach as many people as possible and local volunteers were trained. They visited the families at home and provided the necessary information.

Equally important were the diagnosis and initial treatment centres set up by Welthungerhilfe at several locations, because the hospitals could not cope with the flood of patients. Patients at the centres were given an oral solution of glucose and salts. Severe cases were referred immediately to the nearest cholera centre. Altogether, Welthungerhilfe made a significant contribution to the recovery of many cholera patients in Zimbabwe and helped prevent the further spread of the epidemic.

The future

The successes in fighting the cholera epidemic must not blind us to the fact the many of the factors which caused it still exist: lack of clean drinking water, poor water supply and waste water systems and the unhygienic handling of water in households. Welthungerhilfe will therefore continue to provide drinking water in urban and rural areas and to offer hygiene training.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekt-simbabwe.html

INTERVIEW: “THINGS HAVE TAKEN A TURN FOR THE BETTER”



“Welthungerhilfe saved our lives, so we are very grateful” says Kerona Imbayago, 40, who lives with her three children in the small village Vheremu in Zimbabwe, where there was a cholera outbreak in 2009.

Ms. Imbayago, what happened in Vheremu last year?

Kerona Imbayago: There was an outbreak of cholera. Many people fell ill in Vheremu and the surrounding villages. Two neighbours even died of the disease.

What did Welthungerhilfe do?

Many things have happened. For example, Welthungerhilfe built a safe water supply point in the village, as well as four washing places, two toilets and a septic tank. We were also given water purification tablets during the epidemic, so we could purify the water before taking it home. Village volunteers trained by Welthungerhilfe came to visit us and explained how cholera spreads and what we can do to prevent it.

What changes have there been in the village?

We are very thankful for the support we’ve received. We used to use the same water source as our animals, but now we have built a fence around the well. The animals have their own waterhole. We sometimes used to have to fetch water from a gully and carry it home on our heads. That was very dangerous in the rainy season and accidents often happened. And it was much further away. Thanks to the purification tablets, there have been no more cases of cholera. The washing places and toilets are innovations which make life much more pleasant. “Zvinhu Zvatinakira veduwee” – things have now taken a turn for the better.

What are the next steps?

We have set up a committee to look after the drinking water point and make sure the well continues to function.

What do you think Welthungerhilfe should do in future?

I don’t think we need help any more, but they are always welcome to visit us (*Kerona Imbayago laughs*).

Emergency aid – ensuring survival in acute situations

Emergency aid is short-term immediate relief and survival aid for victims of natural disasters or violent conflicts. The cholera outbreak in Zimbabwe is an example of an emergency aid project. The focus is on **immediate relief of the victims’ suffering**. Emergency aid is offered on the basis of the principles of **impartiality, independence and neutrality**; it avoids one-sided favouring of a single group and makes no effort to reconcile conflicts or remove the causes, aiming to ensure that all sides of a conflict permit aid, as they are obliged to do under the Geneva Convention.

ASIA

Asia country information 2009

- Total number of project countries in Asia: 14
- Total number of projects in Asia: 123
- Total value of projects in Asia: € 25.2 million

In 2009, project funding in Asia was as follows:

- **9 emergency aid projects totalling € 2.5 M**
(2008: 22 projects, € 8.9 M)
- **31 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 7.2 M**
(2008: 20 projects € 5.1 M)
- **50 rural and regional development projects totalling € 10.9 M** (2008: 67 projects, € 17.9 M)
- **8 social integration and education projects totalling € 1.1 M** (2008: 7 projects, € 0.3 M)
- **14 projects to promote structures in civil society totalling € 0.3 M** (2008: 8 projects, € 1.1 M)
- **11 other projects totalling € 3.2 M**
(2008: 8 projects, € 2.1 M)



Training exercises prepare helpers for actual emergencies

DISASTER PREVENTION AND RECONSTRUCTION IN TAJIKISTAN: SO THE RAIN DOESN'T WASH AWAY ALL PROGRESS



The country

Tajikistan is the poorest of the Central Asian republics. More than 90 % of the land area is mountainous. After the demise of the Soviet Union, Tajikistan gained independence in 1991, followed by a civil war lasting five years in which over 50,000 people died. In the Soviet era, everything was highly organised and most farmers were employed on large collective farms; however, all this changed with independence and farmers had to start taking responsibility themselves. Land ownership disputes and wrong use of the land led to overgrazing and deforestation, further reducing the already small area of fertile land. Recurrent natural disasters, including torrential rainfall, extremely heavy snowfall or earthquakes make the situation even worse; they cause landslides or mudslides on the bare slopes, which bury everything in their path.

The challenges

Disaster prevention is one aspect of Welthungerhilfe's work in Tajikistan. Karategin and Zerfashan, two large mountain valleys, have suffered lasting damage in the storms and avalanches of recent years, especially to roads, drinking water supplies, irrigation systems and cultivated land. Welthungerhilfe carried out three disaster management projects in these areas last year. The reconstruction of damaged roads, houses and water pipes was the first priority, underpinned by measures to stabilise riverbanks and mountain slopes, so that the newly repaired infrastructure would not be destroyed again by the next mudslide. Welthungerhilfe also focussed on developing emergency plans to prevent and cope with natural disasters, informing the local population and setting up regional emergency services groups, which are trained for emergencies and equipped with communications devices and early warning systems.

The successes

Central Tajikistan suffered torrential rainfalls in May 2009, which caused massive mud and stone slides. Whole slopes collapsed, severely damaging the infrastructure. By the end of the year Welthungerhilfe, together with Tajik initiative groups, was able to construct new drinking water supply systems for around

15,000 people in eleven villages which had been particularly hard hit by the storms. Hygiene courses were also held, in collaboration with local health services.

In Karategin valley in central Tajikistan, groups in 18 villages were trained and equipped with rescue apparatuses last year. Risk analyses were carried out in the villages and appropriate protective measures constructed. Bridges were repaired to enable rescue groups to reach the villages safely and facilitate the evacuation of the population if necessary. Six weather stations and river level measurement stations were also repaired; these are part of the early warning system. Weather stations can monitor approaching storms, rainfall and snowfall, giving people adequate warning so they can prepare themselves.

The future

Welthungerhilfe has now set up several action groups in central Tajikistan. Welthungerhilfe members will carry out on-the-spot training in 2010 as in previous years, working closely with the national government, local authorities and other international organisations. The intention is to familiarise local people with the concepts and plans, so that they can carry them out autonomously in future. Rescue groups are to be trained and equipped in the north of the country as well, and protective measures such as walls and slope stabilising structures are to be built with local involvement.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/tadschikistan-katastrophenschutz.html

INTERVIEW: WATER IS LIFE



Dr. Saidmirso Stomurtazoev is a senior physician at the only hospital in Nurobod, central Tajikistan. Torrential rainfall caused severe damage throughout the whole region in May 2009. The hospital's water supply was destroyed, among other things. Dr. Saidmirso Stomurtazoev gives his account of Welthungerhilfe's work in Nurobod and the situation after the disaster

Dr. Saidmirso Stomurtazoev, what happened last year?

Dr. Saidmirso Stomurtazoev: Welthungerhilfe has been working here in the Rasht valley in central Tajikistan for many years and has helped us in all sorts of ways. In May 2009, it rained very hard and there were terrible landslides. Welthungerhilfe helped repair the damaged drinking water pipes and rebuild bridges, for example. That was very important, particularly for the hospital.

How many beds does the hospital have?

We have five departments where we can treat a total of 100 patients.

What problems did you have after the drinking water supply was destroyed?

The hospital had no drinking water supply, which caused serious problems. It is a disaster for a hospital in particular when it does not have clean water. But the inhabitants of Nurobod were also badly affected.

How did you cope with the lack of water?

We received bottled drinking water as an emergency measure. We had to fetch water for washing from a well which is one and a half kilometres away.

How did people obtain drinking water?

After the pipelines had been destroyed, the people of Nurobod were forced to fetch water from nearby wells or rivers. Many women had to go several times a day, to supply their families' needs. And the water was contaminated, so there was a lot of

disease. We had a marked increase in infections and diarrhoea, especially among children.

How have things changed since the water pipes were repaired?

Now there is more water of much better quality and it's available to everybody. The water quality is tested regularly, so there is less illness in the area. That is a very good development.

Do you have to pay for the water?

Yes, the hospital pays an annual charge of about 400 Somoni (around € 68) to the city water authorities. The inhabitants also have to pay, but that is a much smaller amount, paid monthly. The money is used to maintain the pipes.

There have been training sessions on hygiene and water use.

Is the training useful?

Yes, very useful. I took part myself and I think there is a real need for it on the part of the population. It is very important to raise people's awareness on this subject. I know that a lot of the women would like to find out more. As well as hygiene, there is a need for information about other subjects such as family planning. But a lot has happened in Nurobod which we are very thankful for.

Reconstruction – a prerequisite for development

Reconstruction or rehabilitation means repairing the most urgent damage caused by natural disasters or violent conflicts. It is the next stage after emergency aid. The main focus is on restoring people's **own livelihoods**, so they can support themselves again. The reconstruction phase is intended to restore social and economic stability after crises and disasters. However, it is also important to prepare people for future disasters, so that they can protect themselves. That is why **disaster management** such as that carried out in Tajikistan is so important.



LATIN AMERICA

Latin America country information 2009

- **Total number of project countries in Latin America: 9**
- **Total number of projects in Latin America: 49**
- **Total value of projects in Latin America: € 13.4 million**

In 2009 project funding in Latin America was as follows:

- **1 emergency aid project totalling € 1.9 M**
(2008: 7 projects, € 1.9 M)
- **2 basic infrastructure projects totalling € 0.4 M**
(2008: 6 projects, € 0.9 M)
- **34 rural and regional development projects totalling € 8.9 M** (2008: 26 projects, € 4.1 M)
- **7 social integration and education projects totalling € 1.4 M** (2008: 1 project, € < 0.1 M)
- **1 project to promote structures in civil society totalling € 0.1 M** (2008: 3 projects, € 0.3 M)
- **4 other projects totalling € 0.7 M**
(2008: 4 projects, € 0.9 M)

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA: PROTECTING NATURE IS PROTECTING PEOPLE



The country

In Cuba, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic there are many nature conservation areas with a huge variety of animals and plants. Yet in the shadow of these conservation areas, thousands of people live in abject poverty. They are forced to live in difficult conditions with very little education, minimal health care and in most cases, inadequate supplies of clean water. Agriculture and animal husbandry are essential to their survival – yet these activities endanger the flora and fauna of the conservation areas. The natural environment is at risk from animal husbandry, illegal tree-felling, slash-and-burn agriculture and the resulting erosion and soil degradation. Agriculture and overpopulation endanger water quality and illegal hunting is jeopardising many species. These people's poverty and lack of knowledge makes it impossible for them to live in harmony with nature.

The challenges

Welthungerhilfe has been involved in the three countries since 2007 in a regional programme to protect biodiversity and to support 16,000 people living in the vicinity of the national parks and conservation areas. Welthungerhilfe is collaborating with five local partner organisations in 122 communities bordering on the national parks Alejandro de Humboldt (Cuba), José Armando Bermúdez (Dominican Republic) and the Mira-

flor-Moropotente conservation area (Nicaragua). The German tropical forest foundation Oro Verde is also providing funding. Intensive training in environmental protection for the local population forms the basis for the project. Topics covered range from improvements to living conditions and the introduction of gardens through adapted small animal husbandry, advice and materials for environmentally friendly cultivation methods and support for controlled forest grazing to erosion protection measures and reforestation programmes.

The successes

The foundations for long-term nature conservation have been laid. 200 local volunteers are informing people about the importance of environmental protection; they also monitor the national park. Many people have already developed more awareness for the environment and actively support the programme. 195 private gardens with a total area of 22,300 square metres improve the families' diets and 530 smallholder farmers produce far more vegetables, fruit and meat for the population than before. These families' incomes have increased considerably thanks to improved production methods. 350 farmers' cattle, pigs and chickens are now accommodated in stables and graze in controlled areas instead of grazing freely in the forest and causing damage as in the past. And 89,000 seedling trees are cultivated and planted each year.

The future

The extension of the programme for a further four years is currently being planned, to ensure that the achievements are sustained. Disaster prevention will be included in all three countries in the future. Reforestation will also play a bigger part and there will be even more support for the marketing of organic produce in the project's second phase.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html



Energy-efficient stoves use less wood and charcoal.

INTERVIEW: THE FUTURE IS GREEN



Foro Miraflores in northern Nicaragua is one of Welthungerhilfe's partner organizations. Its president, German Ramirez Gutierrez, gives his account of the large-scale joint project which, by protecting the unique ecosystem, helps to reduce poverty and provide food security for the people of Nicaragua.

What are the biggest problems faced by the people living in the project area?

German Ramirez Gutierrez: Poverty is the biggest problem. 50 percent of the population in Nicaragua is extremely poor. Their land is barren and they have no access to water. Many of them are forced to work as day labourers, in most cases without social security. Poverty causes many environmental problems such as illegal tree felling, slash-and-burn agriculture, settlements in protected areas or poaching.

What are the project's goals?

We aim to raise people's awareness and give them access to education. We are also helping them to increase their harvests. There are various measures to achieve this such as technical advice, fencing grazing areas, constructing stables, gardens and irrigation systems. We also provide livestock and seeds.

How have people's living conditions improved?

I have seen one major change: all the children in the 44 communities now go to school. Reforestation has increased markedly. And we have observed the return of many wild animals which we have only rarely seen in recent years. The available food is increasingly varied and the population's health has improved considerably. For example, new wells and pipelines have meant that there is much less diarrhoea.

How has people's attitude to nature changed in the nature conservation area Miraflores-Moropotente?

Agricultural production is much more environmentally friendly. We are moving away from resource-intensive cultivation methods towards eco-friendly controlled forest grazing. Deforestation and slash-and-burn agriculture are on the decline. People are beginning to understand that protecting nature also means protecting themselves.

Is there anything the people in the conservation area are particularly proud of?

People here live in a rural society and show an exceptional level of solidarity. In the era of globalisation, they have succeeded in preserving their own culture and strengthening social cohesion.

Development cooperation – achieving long-term changes

Development cooperation is the **cooperation between industrial and developing countries**, to improve the social, economic and ecological conditions in developing countries. Unlike emergency aid and reconstruction after wars and disasters, it is a **long-term approach** with the goal of fighting poverty. Welthungerhilfe's basic principle is **help towards self-help**. Success means that people are able to improve their situation in the long term and to solve future problems autonomously. The project described here shows how the people living in the vicinity of national parks are able to use their new knowledge and abilities to improve their lives. This is reflected in the considerable improvements to the food and income situations. At the same time, people take more care of natural resources and so protect their livelihoods.



MILLENNIUM VILLAGES: ON THE WAY TO THE FUTURE



The Millennium Development Goals

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

In September 2010, government representatives from around the world will come together at a UN high level meeting in New York to once again assess progress towards the Millennium Goals 2015. The achievements so far will not be greeted with enthusiasm; in the last two years, the number of people without enough to eat has been rising again as the negative effects of the global financial crisis are gradually revealed. The poor are particularly vulnerable in that they have no reserves to cushion the effects of the crisis.

Meeting at the turn of the millennium

Despite all the difficulties, the meeting of 189 state and government heads at the turn of the millennium was a positive step. The result was a joint Millennium Declaration and verifiable goals for the global fight against poverty. Essential points such as primary education, combating transmissible diseases such as HIV/AIDS and malaria, the reduction of child mortality or safeguarding environmental sustainability were uniformly defined by means of targets and indicators, so developments can be measured and compared.

Welthungerhilfe took up the challenge and decided in late 2005 to set up the Millennium Village initiative. On the basis of many years' of practical experience in the fight against poverty and hunger in rural areas, the organisation has been advising and supporting the inhabitants of the millennium villages in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the last five years. All the villages are located in remote regions, for example Mabote in Mozambique, Kanat Toch in Cambodia, Sarwan and Gandhiji Songha in India, Cañadón Peñas in Bolivia and Veshab in Tajikistan. The basic principle is to help the villagers to take the initiative and help themselves.

Everywhere, the lack of adequate food supplies, opportunities to earn money, educational and health facilities and access to clean drinking water was a big problem. Now the nutrition situation has improved in all the villages, but the solution is different in each case. For example, Bolivian smallholder

farmers in Cañadón Peñas now produce sufficient milk to be able to sell cheese at the market. In Veshab, Tajikistan, defective irrigation canals had to be repaired before fruit trees and improved potato seeds could be planted. The sale of dried apricots provides additional income in this region. And in Base Kiryango valley in Rwanda, rice, manioc, sorghum and even geraniums to make scented oil are being cultivated on 250 hectares of newly terraced land and 350 hectares of recently drained marshland.

When the committee meets

Once a year, the millennium village committee meets in each village: up to 20 representatives from all social groups are elected by the villagers. They are responsible for monitoring progress. When the project started, they decided jointly which Millennium Goals had priority for their village's development. Progress is discussed regularly and family surveys are also carried out. The committee representatives not only have to take regular stock of the progress of their village's development; they have also learnt that the Millennium Goals are being globally applied. They are a good instrument when demanding accountability from their government. Our Indian partner organisations Kalyan and Pravah are pioneers in this area. They collaborate with India's national millennium campaign Wada Na Todo to organise events with politicians, where the voices from millennium villages can be heard.

Further information on the Millennium Villages initiative can be found at: www.welthungerhilfe.de/millenniumsdoerfer.html

MILLENNIUM VILLAGE ANOSIKELY IN MADAGASCAR



The country

Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world. The lives of the inhabitants of millennium village Anosikely on the southeast coast were dominated by hunger and poverty for many years. People had very little

to eat because of the sandy, barren coastal soil, while fishing with simple nets and wooden boats did not bring in sufficient food. Contaminated water led to a rapid rise in diarrhoeal diseases, resulting in a horrifying child mortality rate. Children also had to help in the fields instead of going to school, so only about one tenth of the population could read and write.

The challenges

With support from Welthungerhilfe's Millennium Village initiative, the men and women of the village set out a plan of how they could improve their lives. The most important fields for them are nutrition, water, health and education. Training in improved cultivation techniques was carried out; now the local diet has been enriched with pulses and vegetables. Other important measures were the improvement of the drinking water supply, an irrigation system for 600 hectares of rice and the construction of a footbridge over a 30 metre-wide river to enable the children to get to school safely, without any more accidents. The primary school was extended and furnished. Adult literacy courses and the setting up of a small library were effective projects, as were midwife training and courses for the fishermen in net making and repair and the building of simple wooden boats.

The successes

Several hundred farmers have taken part in the training courses. They now harvest twice as much rice as before. To make sure that this success continues even when Welthungerhilfe is no longer on location, 20 interest groups have been set up. Well water is sold for a small sum, for example, so maintenance and repair works can be carried out in the future. The interest groups have the task of looking after the money. Almost all the village's 350 children now go to school. The parents were motivated to send their children by the distribution of free school materials, but also in particular by the hot meal provided daily in the school canteen. 17 new wells and ongoing hygiene training have brought considerable improvements to the villagers' health, as have further training for the traditional midwives and vaccination programmes. All mothers and babies have survived the home births during the last year, and over 85 % of the children in Anosikely have been vaccinated against meningitis – far more than the national average.

The future

Although much has already been achieved, the situation in Anosikely must be improved further. One target is to increase the income from fishing. The construction of three new boats is planned, and fishermen are receiving further training. To increase rice production further, the canals in the irrigation area below the new dam must be extended. And although the 13 village midwives have learnt a great deal, they still want to learn more. They would like additional training, for example on early recognition of infant diseases or mother and child nutrition.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/madagaskar-anosikely-millenniumsdorf.html



PROMOTING POLICIES WHICH SATISFY HUNGER

Land grabbing makes people homeless

Pictures of food riots in South American, African and Asian countries reached even the German media in 2008: all over the world, people took to the streets to protest against rising food prices. The demand for basic foods far exceeded the supply on the global market and providing affordable food for the home market became an important issue, not just in developing countries but also in emerging and even in industrialised countries.

But how can access to food be guaranteed at a time when natural resources are in increasingly short supply? The answer is through increasing investment in agriculture and rural areas, which until now have often been neglected, particularly in developing countries. However, it is essential that this investment should also contribute to poverty reduction. Welthungerhilfe published a paper in April 2009, drawing attention to a crucial issue which has become known as “land grabbing”: state actors and private investors from industrial and emerging countries secure large agricultural areas in developing countries by means of long-term rental or purchase agreements, intending to use the land to cultivate food or energy crops for export. This is often very popular with local elites, who are very interested in such lucrative deals; tackling poverty and hunger, however, are not a priority.

This development is a particular threat to smallholder farmers, who often have no documentation to prove ownership of the land they have been cultivating or using as grazing for generations. Because they lack influence, they have little chance of defending themselves against the loss of the supposedly “unused” land. Welthungerhilfe is supporting organisations in developing countries which defend the rights of smallholder farmers.

One billion hungry people

As the food price crisis seemed to be easing, the next drama hit the headlines: the economic downturn and financial crisis. Due to the global recession, suddenly a further 100 million people no longer had enough to eat. In 2009, for the first time in human history, the number of malnourished people passed



one billion. The massive scale of the hunger crisis brought the subject of food security to the world’s attention in a new way. In the L’Aquila statement, the leaders of the G8 nations pledged to provide US\$ 20 billion in the next three years to support agriculture and tackle hunger in developing countries. At the World Food Summit in October 2009, which Welthungerhilfe followed critically, the international community confirmed its commitment to tackling hunger and for nutrition as a human right.

The recently elected German Federal Government also has obligations to fulfil. Welthungerhilfe held a parliamentary breakfast in November 2009, to inform newly elected members of parliament about the influence their political actions have on the nutrition situation of the people in the South. The motto of the breakfast was “policies which satisfy hunger” and politicians were challenged to review their policies. For example, trade policies which promote agricultural export subsidies undermine the sales of local products in developing markets in the South, thus infringing people’s right to nutrition. Climate protection measures must also be brought into line with the fight against hunger; excessive biofuel programmes can quickly turn into a threat to food security for millions. Welthungerhilfe intends to pay particular attention in the future to the lack of coordination between various political fields. Additional funding for development cooperation can only be effectively used when the political will to tackle hunger is present across all departments.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/themen.html

MARKETING – MORE THAN JUST DONATIONS



Luz Quinde from San Andrés (Ecuador) and Kathrin Müller-Hohenstein, Margaret Atieno from Gwass Hills (Kenya) and Charlotte Schwab and Sor Pong from Yul Chék (Cambodia) and Gabi Bauer know that, “you can’t cultivate autonomy, but you can certainly harvest it”.

To be a rock star – to have one warm meal a day – to have a good harvest – we all have our dreams which inspire and encourage us. This is just as true of our personal dreams as of the dream of a better world; for helpers and for those who need help. If we join together to harness the power of our dreams, we can do more and even achieve great things. And that is the key to the vision of a world without hunger or poverty – it is a task for humanity as a whole.

“Dreams unite” – this is Welthungerhilfe’s new mission statement, formulated in 2009. It hopes to mobilise the power of personal dreams to motivate even more people to unite in the fight against poverty in a globalised world. Supporters and those being supported will come closer together; there will be more dialogue between them. Development cooperation will gain a new dimension in which personal encounters, experiences, and shared creation will be at the core. Welthungerhilfe also relies more than ever on mobilising its ever-growing network rooted in all areas of German society.

In this way Welthungerhilfe is facing up to the current challenges which came sharply into focus in the crisis year 2009. The economic downturn and financial crisis; increasing pressure on public and private budgets; turning away from distant “neighbours”; questioning the legitimacy of development coop-

eration – all these issues arose at a moment when the people of the South needed our support more than ever before.

Women in particular require support; this was reflected in the motto for this year’s Welthungerhilfe Week: “It all depends on the women”. The Week was opened in the traditional way by Horst Köhler, then Federal President of Germany and patron of Welthungerhilfe, with a televised speech. Volunteers had organised a range of activities in many cities to support projects to benefit women – a key task in the fight against hunger. Our new advertising campaign, featuring German TV presenters Gabi Bauer and Katrin Müller-Hohenstein and Swiss actress Charlotte Schwab, draws fresh attention to this. The three well-known women are presented on equal terms with Liz Quinde, Sor Pong and Margaret Atieno Dulo, three women in our projects. They all know that “you can’t plant autonomy, but you can certainly harvest it”. For the poorest people in the world, most of them farmers of arid land, that is particularly true.

There was also one positive fact making 2009 a memorable year: unlike in previous years, there were fewer natural disasters in the countries where Welthungerhilfe is active – apart from the severe drought in Kenya. The main focus in 2009 was therefore to secure the flow of donations even in economically difficult times, in order to be able to continue the project work.

Many people reduced their expenditure last year and Welthungerhilfe was also affected, experiencing a slight reduction in donations of 2 %. Private supporters and especially companies were initially very cautious in view of the economic downturn. However, by the second half of the year the income was almost back up to the levels of the previous year and the income from long-term donors increased – figures which reflect the faithfulness of Welthungerhilfe donors.

Welthungerhilfe would like to thank all its supporters and invite them to get even more involved in the future – not just as donors, but as part of a new movement to fight against hunger and poverty. Let us combine our dreams with those of the poor, making an investment in the future. For as Victor Hugo said, “There’s nothing like a dream to create the future”.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/themen.html

OVERVIEW OF 2009

January

1 Berlin's Lord Mayor, **Klaus Wowereit (photo)**, set a fine example by cycling for a good cause at the **Green Week** agricultural and horticultural fair which was held on 16-25 January 2009. He jumped on the bike at the Federation of German Food and Drink Industries (BE) stand, followed by 1,600 other visitors who clocked up a total of 51,000 kilometres. BVE had pledged a donation for each kilometre to the Welthungerhilfe project at Manigri in Benin, West Africa; by the end of the week, € 21,000 had been raised in this way. The greater part of the sum was in fact raised by Berlin school pupils, who cycled several hundred kilometres for the project.



February

2 Welthungerhilfe opened its Millennium exhibition "**15 villages. 8 goals. 1 world**" in the style of a cookery programme at the Museum of Bread Culture, Ulm. **Ivo Gönner, Mayor of Ulm (left in photo)** and **Heinz Peters, Welthungerhilfe's Desk officer for India (right)**, prepared Indian dips while talking to **local TV presenter Annette Krause (centre)** about Welthungerhilfe's Millennium Village initiative and Ulm's involvement. During the opening event, the mayor as the city's representative pledged to set up a partnership with one of the Indian millennium villages. In future, Ulm will support Gandhiji Songha.



March

3 Over **100 young designers from ten German fashion schools** and **students of Peru's fashion institute CEAM** took part in the fashion competition "**World Robes 2009/2010**". Their designs were presented to an international jury at the Palais am Funkturm in Berlin at a gala on 27 March; they ranged from lavish party dresses to everyday leisure wear, using textiles from Welthungerhilfe project countries Mali, India and Peru. The World Robes initiative is not just intended to support the creativity of young designers. As Bärbel Dieckmann stated, the aim is to promote better understanding between cultures.



April

4 The name says everything: **Glanztat** (shining deed) is the name of a new fashion collection which, since April 2009, enables customers of the fashion mail order firm Otto to do a good deed. For each item sold from the **Glanztat** collection, Otto has pledged five euros for a project for street children in Cambodia. The young fashion collection features brightly printed T-shirts, jeans in striking designs and fashion accessories, presented on a double-page spread by rock singer and model Mimi Müller-Westerhagen, daughter of Marius Müller-Westerhagen, a well-know German rock singer. The funds raised by the collection support **houses for young people** in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh, giving street children the opportunity to start vocational training. The young women in the photo, for example, are learning to sew.

May

5 The Association of Rural German Youth (BDL) got involved in a Welthungerhilfe youth project. In a nationwide activity with the motto "**Wir fürs Land**" (we support the countryside), members collected donations for Rwanda between 15-17 May, thus cementing the existing partnership with young people in our Rwandan millennium village.

The North Rhine-Westphalia state capital Düsseldorf joined Welthungerhilfe at a gala in Düsseldorf's Maritime Hotel on 22 May to thank all those who had been active in supporting their partnership. **Lord Mayor Dirk Elbers** and **Martina Dase, member of Welthungerhilfe Executive Board (from left in photo)**, expressed gratitude for the many activities in support of the millennium village Kongoussi in Burkina Faso.



June

6 **Welthungerhilfe's outgoing Secretary General Dr Hans-Joachim Preuß (left in photo)**, experts from national and international organisations and representatives from business and society met under the title "**How to feed the world tomorrow**", to discuss an approach to future global nutrition. They focused on the core issue of how to increase agricultural production to enable the world to provide healthy food for over nine billion people in 2050, while also protecting the environment. At the symposium and the subsequent reception in the World Conference Center, Bonn, Dr Hans-Joachim Preuß took his leave after seven years as Welthungerhilfe's Secretary General, a position he held from 2003 until 2009.

July

7 About 300 cyclists accepted the challenge of cycling 760 kilometres in eight days, setting off on 26 June in Hachenburg on the **11th Tour d'Europe**. The first stage via Bonn to Cologne was accompanied by a **14-person Welthungerhilfe team**. The route passed through south-west Germany and into neighbouring countries; the destination of the charity tour was Trier. During the tour week, several Runs for Life also took place. The funds raised by all these activities are destined for the village school at Rwingwe in Base Kiryango valley, Rwanda. Five new classrooms are to be built and equipped; a cistern and latrines are also planned.



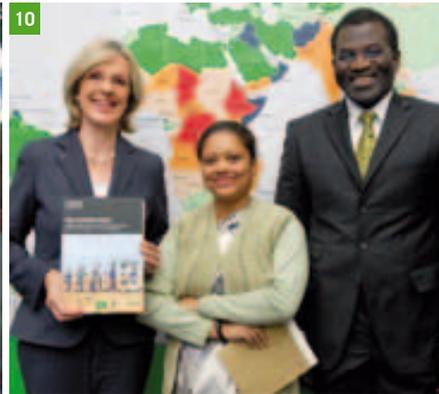
8 Welthungerhilfe was a partner in the 2009 World Championships in Athletics, held in Berlin, for two events: first, a Run for Life in the KulturStadion® at the Brandenburg Gate on 17 August, where 400 kilometres were run. The second event was the 10 km Champion's Run on 22 August, where about 8,000 runners took part. Two euros per starter were donated to Welthungerhilfe.

During the **Düsseldorf Olympic Adventures Camp** on 11 August, **Bärbel Dieckmann, Düsseldorf's Lord Mayor Dirk Elbers and former professional footballer Benny Adrion** (right in photo) fired the starter's gun for the Run for Life for the millennium village in Burkina Faso. Basketball player Matthias Goddeck and football player Marcel Gauss were also present.

August

September

9 The **German Countrywoman's Association** has been a strong partner for Welthungerhilfe for over 30 years under the motto "**Countrywomen for Countrywomen**". The members once more proved their commitment in 2009, fund-raising by selling fresh-pressed fruit juices during the annual Schorsenbummel street festival in Hanover. Maria Vogel, managing director of the Lower Saxony branch of the association, was enthusiastic about the excellent fruit harvest in 2009. The juice sales were highly successful and the money raised will go to a women's project in Rwanda, East Africa, which develops alternative economic projects for women farmers.



10 To empower women is to strengthen the whole community, as Horst Köhler, then Federal President and patron of Welthungerhilfe, stated in his TV opening speech for Welthungerhilfe Week 2009. The motto for the Week was "It all depends on women". The **Global Hunger Index 2009**, presented by **Welthungerhilfe** and the **International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)** on 16 October, claims that where women are disadvantaged, more people go hungry. Welthungerhilfe and its action groups nationwide drew attention to the situation of women in developing countries with a variety of colourful sporting and political events from 11 to 18 October: panel discussions, Runs for Life, fund-raising activities and concerts.

October

November

11 A large number of VIPs took part in the **television quiz Gut zu wissen (Good to Know)** on 18 November. **Dr Wolfgang Jamann, Welthungerhilfe Secretary General, President Bärbel Dieckmann** and presenter **Markus Lanz** (from the left in the photo) were delighted with the sum of € 1.5 million raised.

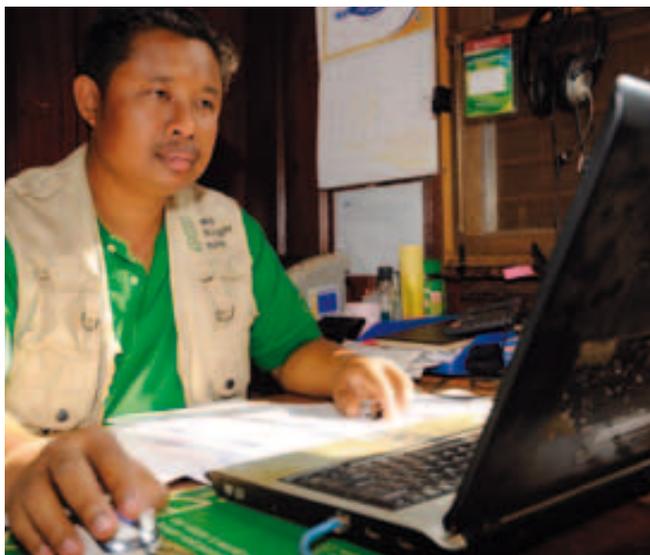
"Are companies better at development aid?" This was the question put to economic and development cooperation experts on 24 November during the Godesberg Talks series. Francois Traoré, President of the African Cotton Producers' Association and Torsten Stau, Head of the Strategic Buying Department Textiles at Rewe Group, were the guests.



12 Welthungerhilfe and the aid organisation Islamic Relief agree that more cooperation between Islamic and non-Islamic organisations could help overcome misunderstandings. This was the result of the two-day conference on "**Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid in the Context of Islam**" which took place on 7 and 8 December in Bonn. Dr Hany El-Banna, President of Islamic Relief Germany, emphasised that, "we are looking forward to direct cooperation on the spot, because we are convinced that humanitarian aid can be more successful if we work together." The conference agreed to closer cooperation between the two organisations, both in Germany and in the Islamic project countries.

www.welthungerhilfe.de/kalender.html

December



HOW WELTHUNGERHILFE ENSURES QUALITY AND TRANSPARENCY

For Welthungerhilfe, quality means that our projects are effective in the long term. We aim to give people the strength to shape their lives when Welthungerhilfe's support ends. For Welthungerhilfe, transparency means that the money given by donors, partners and public donors is well invested. We provide ongoing evidence of how the money is used; our supporters have the right to know

Bodies

Areas of responsibility are clearly set out: the Executive Board of Directors leads and is responsible for running the organisation; the Supervisory Board supervises and monitors their activities and ensures that strategic guidelines are complied with. Once a year, Welthungerhilfe's member organisations assemble to agree on the economic plan and approve the annual financial accounts.

Audit

The internal auditing department ensures that donations and public funding are used in accordance with the statutes and that all guidelines are complied with, for example the anti-corruption guideline. The internal auditing department monitors all areas and activities of the organisation. It has unlimited access to all departments and can demand information and documents.

Impact monitoring

Development aid - does it actually achieve anything? The answer is "Yes"! Independent experts have confirmed that Welthungerhilfe projects are effective. Intensive planning and training have ensured that we have sufficient data to give evidence of successes. Improved harvests, functioning management systems on the spot - these are the hallmarks of effective, long-term development aid.

Experts

The honorary Program Advisory Committee advises Welthungerhilfe on programmes abroad and on its political and public relations work in Germany. It consists of independent experts in various fields, providing expertise timely as projects are designed.

Evaluation

The evaluation unit regularly monitors the quality of our work in Germany and abroad, calling on recognised experts in various fields. An independent inspection by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development certified the evaluation unit's independence, quality and practical relevance. Their work makes an ongoing contribution to project improvement.

Controlling

As guardian of the figures, the controlling unit has all the important figures at its fingertips. It can supply data on donations and public grants received, income and expenditure, and other important information to the Executive Board, to enable them to run the organisation in line with the strategic goals.

Quality management

Welthungerhilfe has introduced a quality management system based on the model of the European Foundation for Quality Management, which has now issued a specific version for development cooperation, EFQM-EZ. Trained employees of the organisation will help to ensure optimum process management and the development of standards, so work is not unnecessarily delayed or duplicated.

Clear rules and inspections

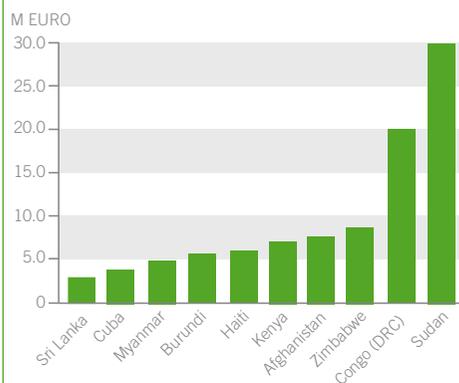
Welthungerhilfe has clear rules for responsibilities and signing authorities. Rules for awarding contracts have been in place for many years now, which set out, among other things, the procedures for awarding contracts and the second-set-of-eyes principle. Public donors of Welthungerhilfe, such as the German Federal Government, the European Union and the World Bank, which monitor the proper use of their funds both in the project countries and at our head office, have certified Welthungerhilfe's high standards.

Signed and sealed

Welthungerhilfe achieved first place in the PricewaterhouseCoopers transparency award for 2009. Göttingen University's team of analysts stated that Welthungerhilfe's information policy towards its donors is exemplary. The prize is confirmation of Welthungerhilfe's aim of reporting as fully as possible on its activities and how money is used. The German Institute for Social Issues (DZI) seal certifies that Welthungerhilfe's public relations and administration costs are in the "low" category. Welthungerhilfe, together with Kindernothilfe, is one of the initiators of the Association of German Development Non-Governmental Organisations (VENRO)'s Code of Behaviour on "Transparency, Organisational Management and Control".

HOW WE HELP WORLDWIDE

In 2009 Welthungerhilfe carried out 299 overseas projects in 44 countries.



The main focus of our project funding was once more, as expected, in Africa, where 5 of the 10 countries receiving the highest levels of support are located. As in the past few years, Sudan is the country with the biggest project value. Hundreds of thousands of people there are still suffering the effects of civil war. As the overview shows, Welthungerhilfe was already very active in Haiti well before the earthquake struck.

Voices from the millennium villages

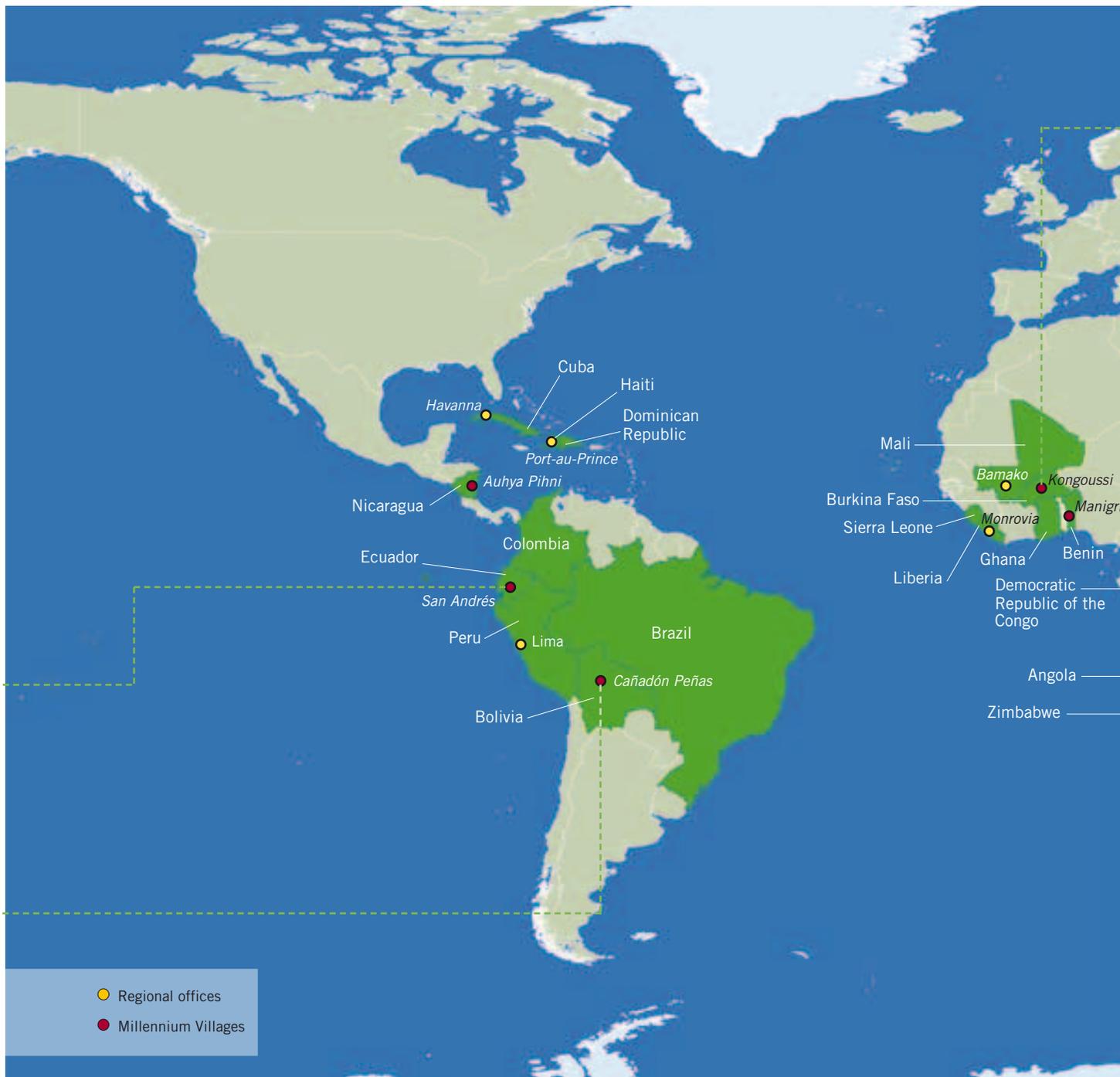
María Toapanta (35), millennium village San Andrés/Ecuador →



“Three years ago there was just grass growing on the land where I now grow my raspberries. In the training course on organic cultivation, I learnt how to make the fertilizer for my fields myself. Work in the fields is hard, but our lives have improved now that we have land. In the past, we often didn’t have enough food for ourselves and our four children. Luckily that has changed now.”

Abigail Colque Quispe (28), millennium village Cañadón Peñas/Bolivia →

“Now that we’ve learnt to make cheese in larger quantities and sell it on the market, we young people are no longer forced to move to the cities. I am so glad that I can bring up my son here in Peñas valley, thanks to the new economic opportunities. Life is much more pleasant and healthier here than in Oruro city.”





→ Girma Biru (50), millennium village Sodo/Ethiopia:

"My life has improved in lots of ways. Instead of just growing one kind of pulses, I now cultivate different types of crops, such as wheat, teff and chickpeas. The new strains are much better than the old ones, too. For example, the chickpeas are sweeter and more aromatic - they taste almost like biscuits. Thanks to the improved cultivation methods we've learnt, we get bigger harvests. My family and I don't go hungry anymore and there's even some left over to sell at the market."



→ Oscar Sawadogo (61), president of the development organisation Zood Nooma, millennium village Kongoussi/Burkina Faso:



"Welthungerhilfe has built and equipped schools so that more children in Kongoussi can go to school. Access to education gives the people of Kongoussi the chance of equality, because education gives both men and women the opportunity to develop their abilities and to make a useful contribution to society, regardless of their origins and social status. For us, education is an essential instrument for development."

→ Birma Devi, millennium village Sarwan/India:

"There have been many changes in our village and the other villages. My life and that of my family have changed too. Our wheat harvest was very good last year. Now I can send both my children, my son and my daughter, to school. I'm pleased about that, because it means that my children may have the chance to study later. I want them to be able to achieve something in life."



→ Sal Hayek (51), millennium village Kanat Toch/Cambodia



"Everyone's lives have improved since Welthungerhilfe built the well in our village. Now we can water our vegetable gardens, so we have vitamins to eat in the dry season too. The training has taught us a lot about correct nutrition. The well makes our lives much easier. The women used to make the half-hour walk to the river three times a day, trudging back with a load of 20 litres. Now we don't have to do that anymore."

LIST OF PROJECTS

	Projects in implementation	Project funding in €	Funding organisations	Content of projects – key words	Number of partner organisations
Abroad					
Latin America/Caribbean					
Bolivia	10	944,504.66	AA, EC, BMZ, Alliance2015	Millennium Village, agriculture, environmental management, land rights, local business promotion, children's rights	8
Brazil	1	84,250.00	BMZ	children's rights	1
Colombia	2	955,000.00	BMZ	children's rights, food security for displaced families	1
Cuba	8	3,741,908.71	EK, Alliance2015, other	sustainable agriculture and forestry, poverty reduction in areas bordering on nature conservation areas, post-hurricane reconstruction, support for civil society structures	4
Dominican Republic	1	10,000.00	BMZ	poverty reduction in areas bordering on nature conservation areas	1
Ecuador	4	510,045.90	BMZ, Alliance2015	Millennium Village, drinking water supply, protection of mangrove forests, local business promotion	5
Haiti	10	5,721,613.83	AA, BMZ, EC, WFP, other	agricultural irrigation, drinking water supply, emergency aid for flood victims, disaster prevention	2
Nicaragua	6	214,704.66	BMZ, EC, Alliance2015	Millennium Village, disaster prevention, poverty reduction in areas bordering on nature conservation areas, post-hurricane reconstruction, rural development, protection of natural resources	2
Peru	5	1,273,431.92	BMZ, Alliance2015, EC, other	coffee cultivation and marketing, environmental protection, disaster prevention, forest management, marketing support for small-scale farmers, children's rights, emergency aid for flood victims	14
Regional	2	-9,491,64*	BMZ	Local business promotion in rural Andean regions, children's rights	
Latin America / Caribbean total	49	13,445,968.04			38
Africa					
Angola	2	6,577.15	BMZ, EC, other	Millennium Village, food security, fight against Newcastle disease	0
Benin	2	0.12	EC	Millennium Village, sustainable use of natural resources	4
Burkina Faso	6	390,831.54	AA, EC, other	Millennium Village, training for street children, protection of natural resources, rural development	6
Burundi	4	5,230,394.64	BMZ, EC, FAO, WFP, GTZ, other	food security, primary school feeding, water and health measures	0
Congo	13	19,870,866.05	AA, BMZ, EC, KfW, WFP, USAID	food security, emergency aid for war victims, reconstruction of social infrastructure, reconstruction of Goma airport, poverty reduction, promotion of peace	0
Ethiopia	14	1,765,633.71	BMZ, EC, USAID, OCHA, other	Millennium Village, food security, water and hygiene measures, drought prevention, basic health	9
Ghana	1	104,000.02		education for street children	1
Kenya	10	6,759,077.21	AA, BMZ, EC, UNICEF, USAID, other	protection of natural resources, drinking water supply, food security, drought prevention	3
Lesotho	1	9,641.88		support for children with HIV/AIDS	1
Liberia	4	2,317,498.10	BMZ, EC, KfW, other	rural development, road renovation, food security, water supply, urban agriculture	0
Madagascar	5	262,264.41	EC, FAO, WFP, other	Millennium Village, nutrition counselling, agriculture	0
Mali	5	656,339.08	EC, UNICEF, WFP, other	rural development, schooling for nomadic children	1
Mozambique	15	2,121,612.57	AA, BMZ, EC, WFP, other	Millennium Village, emergency aid, disaster prevention	1
Rwanda	5	834,996.33	BMZ, other	Millennium Village, building of primary schools, support for orphans and children in need, infrastructure improvement	1
Sierra Leone	4	449,699.87	EC	food security, rural development, resource management, support for cocoa and coffee production	2
Somalia/Somaliland	2	500,837.23	BMZ, EC, other	agriculture and resource management, promoting environmental awareness	0
South Africa	2	37,283.54		support of a facility for the care of people with HIV/AIDS	1
Sudan	8	29,904,132.03	BMZ, EC, FAO, WFP, USAID, other	food security, flood protection, food supplements for children in refugee camps, protection of natural resources, support of social infrastructure, restoration of schools for victims of civil war	0
Tanzania	1	76,930.00		returning street children to their families	1
Uganda	5	1,939,879.29	BMZ, Alliance2015	food security, conflict prevention	0
Zimbabwe	12	7,761,515.73	BMZ, EC, World Bank, other	irrigation, rainwater harvesting, support for health facilities, crisis prevention	3
Africa total	121	81,000,010.50			34

	Projects in implementation	Project funding in €	Funding organisations	Content of projects – key words	Number of partner organisations
Asia					
Afghanistan	13	7,248,331.84	AA, BMZ, EC, GTZ, Alliance2015, World Bank, other	community development, protection of water catchment areas, drinking water, emergency aid for drought victims, rose oil production	0
Bangladesh			BMZ	support for self-help structures	1
Cambodia	9	1,618,791.89	BMZ, EC, Alliance2015, other	Millennium Village, food security, agricultural advice, support for the victims of human rights violations, support for training centres	4
India	39	2,622,617.97	BMZ, EC, Alliance2015, other	2 Millennium Villages, strengthening of self-help groups, abolition of child labour, rural and agricultural development, emergency aid, disaster prevention, construction of schools, support for orphans, support for handicapped people	37
Indonesia	8	988,863.49	BMZ, Alliance2015, other	reconstruction of social infrastructure following the tsunami disaster (schools, houses, wells etc.)	0
Kyrgyzstan	1	13,217.36	TACIS, Alliance2015, other	the fight against poverty, support for sustainable agriculture	0
Laos	6	1,839,171.77	EC, BMZ, WFP, other	rural development, agricultural extension	0
Myanmar	16	4,911,540.83	AA, BMZ, DFID, EC, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, USAID, Alliance2015, other	food security, drinking water and hygiene measures, construction of schools, emergency aid for victims of natural disasters	4
Nepal	1	605,595.29	BMZ	food security, reconstruction aid	1
North Korea	6	768,500.00	BMZ, EC, other	drinking water and hygiene measures, seed processing, improvements in fruit growing, funding for greenhouses	1
Pakistan	1	271,888.12	AA, Alliance2015	reconstruction following the earthquake, trauma management programme, agricultural extension, disaster prevention, drinking water supply	0
Sri Lanka	9	2,889,101.22	BMZ, AA, EC, Alliance2015	peace-keeping, supporting social structures, food security, emergency aid for internally displaced persons, construction of schools	1
Tajikistan	12	1,483,929.17	BMZ, EC, GTZ, TACIS, Weltbank, other	Millennium Village, support for eco-tourism, rural development, support for self-help groups, disaster prevention, emergency aid, food security	2
Vietnam	1	-4,536.28*	other	agricultural development	1
Regional	1	-52,391.96*			0
Asia total	123	25,204,620.71			52
Pan-regional projects					
	6	920,072.42	GTZ	Project management by head office, comprehensive quality control of project work both as regards content and financial management	0
Pan-regional total	6	920,072.42			0
Total Abroad	299	120,570,671.67			124
Domestic					
Germany	15	954,406.38	BMZ, BMELV, EC, Alliance2015, other	information services, lobbying, public relations	
Total domestic	15	954,406.38			
Total	314	121,525,078.05			

Countries with regional offices are shown in bold

Abbreviations used: **AA** – Federal Foreign Office; **Alliance2015** – Alliance2015 partner organisations; **BMZ** – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; **BMELV** – Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection; **DFID** – (UK) Department For International Development; **EC** – European Commission; **FAO** – Food and Agriculture Organization (UN); **GTZ** – Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit [German Society for Technical Cooperation]; **OCHA** – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN); **KfW** – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; **TACIS** – an EU technical assistance programme to support countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia; **UNHCR** – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; **USAID** – United States Agency for International Development; **World Bank** – World Bank; **WFP** – World Food Programme (UN)

* The list shows those projects which were underway as at 31.12.2009. Countries in which projects were carried out and completed before 31.12.2009 are also listed. Savings in other projects are to be understood as “return flows” of funds which had been provided but were not required.

FINANCES

GENERAL INFORMATION

The annual financial statements of Welthungerhilfe are prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB), with voluntary application of supplementary rules for large corporate entities as set out in sections 264 ff., HGB.

Value-added tax (VAT) is included in the costs of fixed assets and in expenses except where the organisation is able to deduct VAT.

Accounting policies

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less any depreciation, which is charged in accordance with German tax law, and less any impairment charges recognised under section 2, page 3 of section 253 (2) HGB. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis except where a shorter estimated useful life is considered appropriate in the context of a specific project.

For assets with a cost price of between € 150 and € 1,000, a compound item was created which is depreciated over 5 years. Securities forming part of the financial assets are valued in accordance with the moderate lower-of-cost-or-market principle. Hidden reserves are included for an amount of € 791,000.

Accounts receivable and other assets as well as cash are stated at face value. Identifiable risks are appropriately taken into account by means of value adjustments.

Foreign-currency accounts receivable are translated at the buying rate, using the lower of the rate at the inception date of the receivable or the balance sheet date. Reserves are built up, used and dissolved in accordance with the statutory requirements and the Welthungerhilfe statutes.

Welthungerhilfe funds designated for co-financed projects, for improvements to Welthungerhilfe's external structures and for non-co-financed projects not subject to contractual agreement are accounted for in the project funding special reserve. The organisation's own funds account for 74.3 percent of total project funds for co-financed domestic projects and 18 percent for co-financed foreign projects. Provisions are built up for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks. The amount built up is the estimated amount required to settle the obligation.

Accounts payable are stated at their settlement amount. Foreign-currency accounts payable are translated at the selling rate, using the higher of the rate at the inception date of the payable or the balance sheet date.

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

Assets	31.12.2009	Previous year
	EUR	EUR
A. Fixed Assets		
I. Intangible assets		
1. Software	654,431.80	694,619.11
2. Deposits paid	26,055.00	41,547.96
II. Tangible assets		
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	738,125.25	653,936.67
III. Financial assets		
1. Participating interests	256,054.97	256,054.97
2. Securities and loan notes	19,005,992.27	24,584,131.92
	20,680,659.29	26,230,290.63
B. Current assets		
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	123,061,196.43	124,597,652.90
2. Assets from gifts and legacies	90,652.52	93,270.85
3. Other assets	1,883,916.19	1,112,617.01
II. Liquid resources	31,035,887.06	35,985,772.12
	156,071,652.20	161,789,312.88
C. Accrued income	56,301.22	48,745.76
	176,808,612.71	188,068,349.27

Liabilities	31.12.2009	Previous year
	EUR	EUR
A. Reserves		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	13,300,000.00	13,300,000.00
II. Project funds reserve	1,921,000.00	3,597,000.00
III. Non-designated funds reserve	11,300,000.00	10,853,000.00
	26,521,000.00	27,750,000.00
B. Project funding special reserve	26,228,568.66	30,247,324.70
C. Provisions		
Other provisions	2,858,600.00	3,891,800.00
D. Payables		
I. Earmarked grants received from co-funders but unspent		
1. Domestic	473,302.56	767,253.24
2. Foreign	96,998,550.74	92,696,163.56
II. Project accounts payable	21,697,894.08	30,463,558.11
III. Trade accounts payable	1,537,689.19	1,590,203.83
IV. Other accounts payable		
1. Donor loans	61,196.93	69,696.93
2. Obligations assumed in connection with gifts and legacies accounts payable	139,298.72	0.00
3. Sundry other accounts payable	291,694.02	591,871.09
	121,199,626.24	126,178,746.76
E. Accrued expenses	817.81	477.81
	176,808,612.71	188,068,349.27

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

The previous year's figures are given in brackets.

Assets

A. Fixed assets

I. Intangible assets

These consist of purchased and depreciated software or software for which a deposit has been paid in the amount of € 680,000 (€ 736,000).

II. Tangible assets

These consist of € 428,000 (€ 339,000) in depreciated IT hardware, € 210,000 (€ 222,000) in office fixtures, fittings and equipment and € 100,000 (€ 93,000) in other assets. Project-funded tangible fixed assets abroad are accounted in the projects.

III. Financial assets

1. Participating interests

The organisation holds approximately 10 percent of the ordinary share capital of Dritte-Welt Shop Gesellschaft für Entwicklungsförderung GmbH (DW-Shop).

2. Securities

In accordance with data from the organisation's computerised medium-term budgeting system, € 18.0 million (€ 23.6 million) in securities and € 1.0 million (€ 1.0 million) in loan notes are shown under fixed assets. Such instruments are normally held to maturity. Fixed-interest securities and investment funds are invested in with the aim of obtaining a market rate of return despite low exposure to risk.

B. Current assets

I. Accounts receivable and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

Most of the € 123.1 million (€ 124.6 million) in grants receivable at the balance sheet date relates to co-financed projects as follows: European Union € 42.4 million (€ 44.6 million), United Nations € 36.5 million (€ 31.7 million), the Federal Foreign Office € 10.6 million (€ 0.0 million), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development € 10.0 million (€ 17.6 million), USAID € 8.8 million (€ 5.3 million), and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW) € 5.4 million (€ 10.4 million).

Non-cash grants are stated at market prices.

2. Assets from gifts and legacies

These primarily relate to two apartments originating from a gift, recognised as assets at appraised market value plus transaction costs and depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with section 7 (4) of the German Income Tax Act (EStG). The remaining assets in this item relate to legacies recognised as assets at a nominal amount. Any gain on disposal of such assets is recognised in the corresponding year as income from donations and bequests.

3. Other assets

The € 1,884,000 (€ 1,113,000) figure for other assets mainly consists of € 802,000 (€ 214,000) amounts receivable from the tax authorities, € 555,000 (€ 249,000) amounts receivable from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation and € 123,000 (€ 232,000) in interest accruals for securities, time deposits and current accounts. The amounts receivable from the tax authorities mainly consist of recovery claims for export turnover tax in relation to a large-scale project in Congo.

II. Liquid resources

Welthungerhilfe funds assigned to current projects but not yet needed are invested as time deposits to obtain a market rate of return with low exposure to risk. Such funds are paid out to meet current needs as budgeted. Foreign-currency holdings are stated at weighted average transfer exchange rates and advance payments are calculated at the same rates.

The decrease in cash to € 31.0 million (€ 36.0 million) is due to the decrease in donations in 2009. The cash total includes € 18.0 million (€ 10.4 million) in domestic time deposits, € 9.7 million (€ 12.7 million) in foreign project accounts and € 3.3 million (€ 12.9 million) in special accounts for public donors.

Liabilities

A. Reserves

I. Bequeathed funds reserve

The bequeathed funds reserve consists of funds available to the organisation on a long-term basis.

II. Project funds reserve

This reserve was created for projects started in 2010.

III. Non-designated funds reserve

€ 447,000 was credited to the non-designated funds reserve to safeguard Welthungerhilfe's institutional operating capacity.

B. Project funding special reserve

The special reserve amounting to € 26.2 million (€ 30.3 million) is made up as follows: € 21.3 million (€ 21.1 million) Welthungerhilfe own funds for projects co-financed by public donors; € 1.6 million (€ 1.5 million) Welthungerhilfe own funds for improvements to external structures; and € 3.3 million (€ 7.7 million) for domestic and foreign projects carried out autonomously without outside grants.

C. Provisions

Other Provisions

The provisions amounting to € 2,859 million (€ 3,892 million) are mainly formed for project risks € 1.278 million (€ 1.278 million) (to offset possible exchange rate losses); € 756,000 (€ 891,000) redundancy payments legally required abroad for staff that leaves the organisation; and various amounts payable to staff € 739,000 (€ 774,000).

D. Accounts payable

I. Earmarked grants received from co-funders but unspent

These relate to public funds used for projects carried out autonomously by Welthungerhilfe. Non-cash grants are stated at market prices.

II. Project accounts payable

These relate to obligations for projects carried out by Welthungerhilfe or under contract with other project holders. Non-cash grants are stated at market prices.

III. Trade accounts payable

These mainly consist of accounts payable for supplies to foreign projects, settled within their due dates in the new year. The amount varies according to the size and nature of projects currently in progress.

IV. Other accounts payable

Donor loans can be withdrawn at one week's notice.

The sundry other accounts payable mainly relate to travel expenses and fees still to be settled and VAT.

Analysis of accounts payable (€ thousand)	31.12.2009	< 1 year	> 1 year	> 5 years
I. Earmarked grants received from co-funders but unspent	97,472	75,560	21,912	0
II. Project accounts payable	21,698	12,203	9,495	0
III. Trade accounts payable	1,538	1,538	0	0
IV. Sundry other accounts payable				
1. Donor loans	61	61	0	0
2. Obligations assumed in connection with legacies and gifts; accounts payable	139	139		
3. Sundry other accounts payable	292	292	0	0
	121,200	89,793	31,407	0

For earmarked grants received from co-funders but unspent there exist sureties for the value of € 777,800.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR TO 31 DECEMBER 2009

		2009	previous year
	EUR	EUR	EUR
1. Donations and grants			
a) Donations, bequests and allocated fines	31,914,529.73		37,055,177.90
b) Net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation	578,401.99		257,658.50
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	101,068,629.80		101,852,727.40
Foundations and private charities	3,521,779.97		3,105,824.54
d) Grants from cooperation partners	0.00		111,326.42
		137,083,341.49	142,382,714.76
2. Other income		1,186,725.46	805,679.74
3. Project funding			
- Foreign	-109,382,951.12		-108,655,123.26
- Domestic	-804,582.85		-2,411,222.74
		-110,187,533.97	-111,066,346.00
4. Staff costs			
a) Wages and salaries			
Domestic staff	-8,509,964.05		-8,275,495.13
Foreign staff	-10,850,262.00		-10,451,782.37
b) Social security, pensions and other employee benefits			
Domestic staff	-1,991,159.14		-1,907,870.61
Foreign staff	-1,562,585.53		-1,434,521.90
		-22,913,970.72	-22,069,670.01
5. Depreciation, amortisation and impairments			
a) On non-current intangible assets and tangible assets	-573,160.10		-511,553.33
b) Assets from gifts and legacies	-2,618.33		-2,618.33
		-575,778.43	-514,171.66
6. Other expenditure		-7,418,791.55	-8,844,820.45
7. Income from participating interests and sponsoring		720,238.00	804,383.00
8. Other interest and similar income		961,804.29	1,232,673.08
9. Write-downs on securities		-84,061.00	-833,340.39
10. Interest and similar expenditure		-973.57	-102.07
11. Net income before changes to reserves		-1,229,000.00	1,897,000.00
12. Transfer to non-designated funds reserve		-447,000.00	-500,000.00
13. Transfer to project funds reserve		-1,921,000.00	-3,597,000.00
14. Transfer from project funds reserve		3,597,000.00	2,200,000.00
15. Net income for the year		0.00	0.00

NOTES TO THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

Income**Donations and grants**

Project activities are funded entirely from donations, net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation, public and private institutional grants and grants from cooperation partners.

Donations decreased by € 5.2 million to € 31.9 million (€ 37.1 million); however, last year the donations for the flood disaster in Myanmar contributed to the higher level of donations. The total is made up of € 30.4 million (€ 35.6 million) in cash donations; € 1.1 million (€ 1.1 million) in income from bequests and € 0.4 million (€ 0.3 million) in fines. € 43,600 from the collection of „Bündnis – Entwicklung hilft“ is included in the cash donations. Public grants have decreased slightly by € 0.8 million to € 101.1 million (€ 101.9 million). Project grants from foundations and private charities have increased by € 0.4 million to € 3.5 million (€ 3.1 million).

Other income

The other income of € 1,187,000 (€ 806,000) mostly consists of € 379,000 (€ 355,000) in exchange rate gains on foreign grants and projects, € 365,000 (€ 110,000) from the dissolving of provisions and payables, € 204,000 (€ 124,000) in income from disposals of securities and € 157,000 (€ 118,000), sponsoring and licensing income.

Income from participating interests and sponsorship

The income from participating interests results from the sponsorship fees and the organisation's share of net income from the DW shop for the 2008/2009 financial year

Other interest and similar income

Other interest and similar income mainly consists of € 841,000 (€ 1,135,000) in interest on securities and € 106,000 (€ 139,000) in interest on time deposits, less accrued interest of € 0.00 (€ 73,000). The reduction in interest on securities is due to the reduction in securities investment and lower levels of interest.

Expenditure**Project funding**

This item relates to commitments in the form of contractual and non-contractual obligations entered into for approved projects in developing countries, and for domestic projects in accordance with the Welthungerhilfe statutes. Funding for foreign projects increased by € 0.7 million to € 109.4 million (€ 108.7 million).

Domestic project funding decreased by approx. € 1.6 million because certain formats of domestic work are currently undergoing evaluation and are not being funded at present.

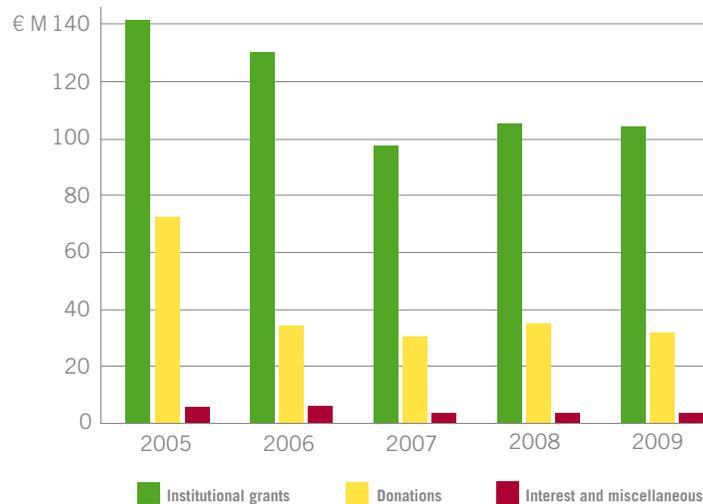
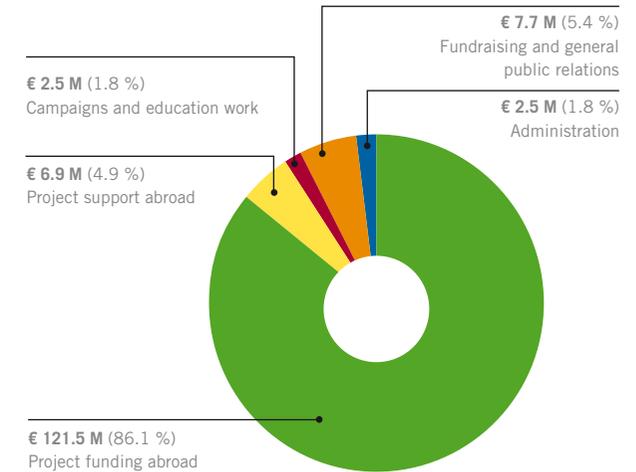
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT BY TYPE OF EXPENDITURE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DZI (GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL ISSUES) DEFINITION

	2009 Total	Project funding abroad	Project support abroad	Campaigns and educational work	Fund-raising and general PR	Administration
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Project funding a) Foreign	109,382,951.12	108,963,323.61	419,627.51			
b) Domestic	804,582.85			586,336.38	218,246.47	
Staff costs	22,913,970.72	12,273,996.08	5,199,976.47	1,344,651.89	2,240,779.93	1,854,566.35
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	575,778.43	39,420.29	238,082.08	73,727.50	122,862.36	101,686.20
Other expenditure	7,418,791.55					
Fund-raising and general PR					4,561,201.50	
Material costs (rent, IT costs etc.)		176,309.33	1,073,411.46	484,797.31	552,262.49	570,809.46
Interest and similar expenditure	973.57					973.57
Total 2009	141,097,048.24	121,453,049.31	6,931,097.52	2,489,513.08	7,695,352.75	2,528,035.58
in %	100.0%	86.1%	4.9%	1.8%	5.4%	1.8%
Previous year total	142,495,110.19	119,290,681.95	7,676,666.41	4,471,313.18	7,550,376.17	3,506,072.48
in %	100.0%	83.7%	5.5%	3.1%	5.3%	2.4%

The calculation of fund-raising and administrative expenditure is based on an agreement with the German Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin. In accordance with this agreement, € 84,061 in write-downs on securities were not included, because the asset management activities generated an overall surplus.

EXPENDITURE 2009

€ 141.1 M



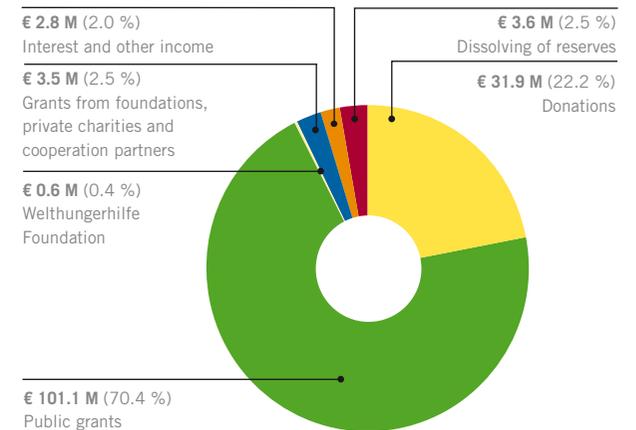
INCOME 2005 TO 2009

In 2009 donations amounted to € 31.9 million, showing a significant decrease compared to the previous year. Donations for emergency aid decreased by € 3.9 million to € 2.2 million compared to the previous year.

Institutional grants in 2009 amounted to € 104.6 million (previous year € 105.0 million). The leap in income for the years 2005 and 2006 was a result of special factors, in particular the tsunami and the situation in Sudan.

INCOME AND CHANGES IN RESERVES 2009

€ 143.5 M



WELTHUNGERHILFE IN FIGURES

To alleviate hunger and poverty on a sustainable basis, Welthungerhilfe concentrates its project funding on a limited number of countries. Project funding is also restricted to measures for which Welthungerhilfe and its partner organisations demonstrably possess a high level of expertise. This approach ensures that donations and public grants are used efficiently and projects are carried out successfully.

Each year, Welthungerhilfe acquires institutional grants from various public donors, including the European Commission, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Foreign Office. The size of these grants is extremely significant for

Welthungerhilfe's project funding and we are delighted that the high level of 2008 could be maintained in 2009.

However, private grants and donations are the essential basis for Welthungerhilfe's project funding. They are vital for the organisation's independence and are the basis for the acquisition of public grants. Project work can only be carried out on the current scale due to a combination of donations and public grants.

When the tsunami devastated the coastal regions of many Southeast Asian countries in December 2004, the scale of international aid was enormous. This was reflected in the particularly high levels of public grants to Welthungerhilfe in 2005 and 2006. Another factor behind this development was the beginning of the Darfur conflict. The level

Institutional grants (in € M)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
AA	2.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	16.8
ADA	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
ADB	0.0	5.9	0.5	0.8	0.0
Alliance2015	1.1	2.4	3.1	2.5	3.1
BMZ	22.9	13.0	16.6	23.2	17.6
- GTZ	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.5
- KfW	19.3	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
DFID	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.0
EC	24.8	19.7	22.4	15.0	14.6
- ECHO	14.2	12.2	8.5	12.0	8.4
- Tacis	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.5
Netherlands Government	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0
USAID	3.5	1.7	3.5	2.7	5.2
World Bank	1.5	3.4	1.1	0.4	0.2
WFP	46.8	64.4	25.0	32.4	32.0
Other	3.0	4.2	4.2	2.9	4.8
Grants – total	140.9	130.2	97.3	105.0	104.6

Abbreviations used: AA – Federal Foreign Office; ADA – Austrian Development Cooperation; ADB – Asian Development Bank; Alliance2015 – Alliance 2015 partner organisations; BMZ – Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development; DFID – (UK) Department For International Development; ECHO – Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission; EC – EU Commission; GTZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (German Society for Technical Cooperation); KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; Niederländische Regierung – Netherlands Government; Tacis – EU programme to support the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; World Bank – World Bank; WFP – World Food Programme

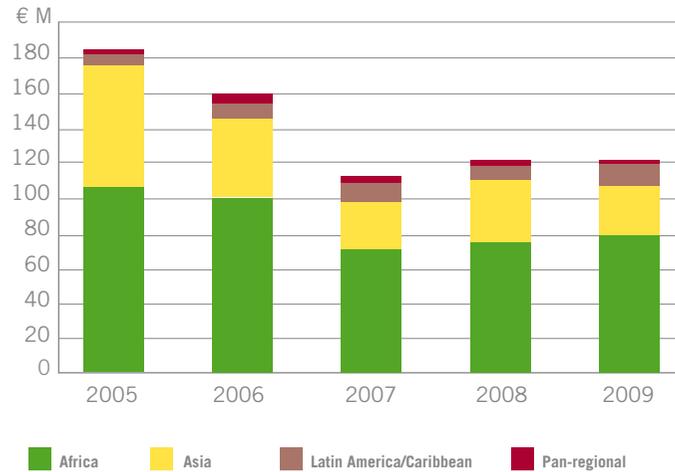


of grants decreased in 2007 after the tsunami relief effort, but since then a steady increase has again been achieved. The level has stabilised at a high point of over € 100 m in the last two years.

Looking more closely at the grants from various donors, it is clear that reductions by one donor were compensated by increases from another. The particularly large grant from the Federal Foreign Office in 2009 was due to a large-scale project in the town of Goma, Democratic Republic of Congo.

As an organisation, we do not rest on our laurels; both our partners and Welthungerhilfe regularly analyse the efficiency and effectiveness of their work. Welthungerhilfe sees it as an obligation to maintain the high quality of its project work, ensuring it is sustainable in the long term, and where possible to improve it. The organisation owes this to the people in the project countries as well as to both donors and institutional funding providers. The careful checking and additional external controls by auditors and evaluators guarantees that funds are used correctly and that Welthungerhilfe's work can be continuously improved.

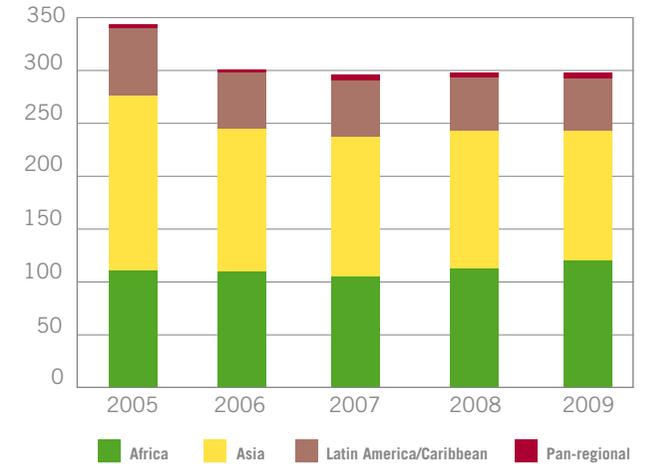
REGIONAL PROJECT SUPPORT OVER TIME (IN € M)



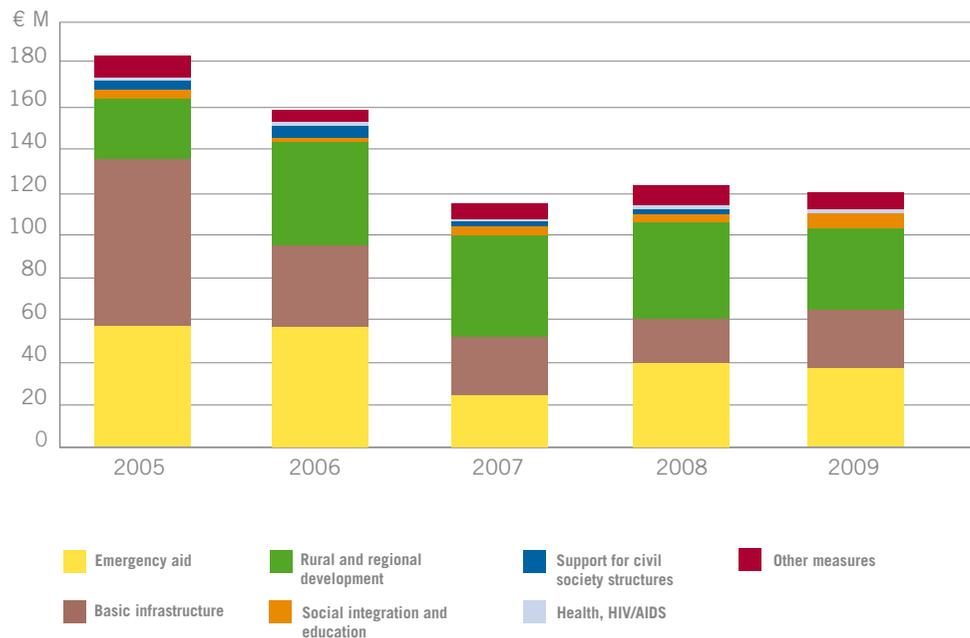
The Southeast Asian tsunami in late 2004 resulted in a considerable increase in both the value and numbers of projects in 2005 and 2006. However, apart from these two exceptional years, project development has been steady in recent years, in terms of both the total number of projects and their distribution over the continents.

Welthungerhilfe has traditionally focussed on Africa, where the project value is greatest. It is active in 21 African countries, followed by Asia with 14 countries and Latin America/Caribbean with 9. Regional funding distribution corresponds to Welthungerhilfe's funding strategy: 50 % of the donations available for project funding are used in Africa, 30 % in Asia and 20 % in Latin America/Caribbean.

NUMBER OF PROJECTS BEING CARRIED OUT OVER TIME



SECTORAL PROJECT FUNDING OVER TIME (IN € M)



Over one billion people worldwide are malnourished, most of them in rural areas. To counteract this situation, Welthungerhilfe has been focussing for years on “rural and regional development” (for example improved rice cultivation) and “basic infrastructure” (for example building wells). These are Welthungerhilfe's core competences. Projects of this kind support farmers and enable them to provide for themselves again.

There were many crises and disasters in 2009 too, which often did not reach the headlines. For example, Kenya suffered one of the worst droughts in years and a devastating cholera epidemic hit Zimbabwe (see pages 4/5). In Sudan, too, hundreds of thousands of people are still suffering the effects of the civil war. These people often need emergency aid just to survive. This is why emergency aid is the biggest item in Welthungerhilfe's budget in 2009. However, this is not the case every year. Crises and disasters cannot be predicted, so project funding in this area varies greatly from year to year.

In addition to these main areas, but on a much smaller scale, projects are carried out in the fields of “health, HIV/AIDS” (for example, providing information about HIV and Aids), “support for civil society structures” (for example, setting up self-help groups) and “social integration and education” (for example, reintegrating former soldiers in the community). Projects classified as “other measures” serve to guarantee the quality of programme work.

Detailed information about individual project work can be found on pages 20/21 of this report and at www.welthungerhilfe.de/hilfsprojekte.html

FOUNDATION: LONG-TERM SUPPORT

The Welthungerhilfe Foundation was founded in 1998 and aims to provide long-term, continuous support for Welthungerhilfe's projects. Its supporters can choose to get involved in a variety of ways ranging from loans to individual trusteeship foundations. All these forms of support have the same goal: to maintain the amassed capital and to use the yields to support Welthungerhilfe's project work. Supporters can continue to contribute even after their death, in the form of bequests for a good cause.

Growth for people in need

Thanks to its many supporters, the foundation continued to grow last year. The foundation's capital including reserves reached a total of € 24.9 million by the end of 2009, an increase of € 1.6 million compared to the previous year. Five new earmarked foundation funds were set up, making 21 in total. Two supporters set up trusteeship foundations under the Welthungerhilfe foundation umbrella, so that it now currently administers 19 such funds. Loans to the foundation also make a significant contribution to its work. Over ninety lenders let their money "work" for people in developing countries, making a total of € 3.3 million. The results are impressive: the loans yielded € 0.6 million for Welthungerhilfe projects.

On the spot –Foundation Day in Cologne

The second Foundation Day in Cologne provided a large number of visitors, interested supporters and representatives of existing foundations with an opportunity to come in person and find out about the foundation's work and Welthungerhilfe's projects. The foundation is looking forward to continuing the dialogue with all those interested in our work at the Foundation Days in Bonn and Düsseldorf in 2010.

EcoHuman – a model for future involvement

The EcoHuman foundation fund proves that humanitarian aid and environmental protection can go hand in hand. The foundation fund was initiated in 2007 by a private supporter and

grew in 2009 to over € 700,000. Over 250 people have now contributed to this great success. The first project supported was the reforestation of mangrove forest in the Indian Gulf of Mannar; an additional project is to be supported in 2010, the emphasis again being on providing focussed aid for the local population at the same time as saving the world's important ecosystems.

Good reasons for writing a will

Twelve events were held throughout Germany to provide information about important aspects to consider when writing a will. These events attracted over 1,100 supporters. The same number of events will be held in 2010, with independent lawyers offering free advice. Information about dates and locations will be made available in Welthungerhilfe's publications.

Partner for your social involvement

We are in the process of concentrating, extending and thus improving our offers for our supporters, in order to respond even more flexibly to their personal wishes. Private supporters, initiators of private foundations and cooperating foundations will be even better looked after in the future. Our aim is to provide exactly the support our donors need in getting involved in attaining their goal of a world without hunger.

If you would like to know more about the different ways of supporting the foundation, please get in touch with us at:

Stiftung Deutsche Welthungerhilfe
Dr. Albert Otten, Tel. +49 (0)228 2288-600
info@stiftung-welthungerhilfe.de
www.stiftung-welthungerhilfe.de



Albert Otten, Welthungerhilfe foundation manager, visits a tree nursery in Ethiopia

Development of capital since 2007 (in € M)



Explanation of the diagram

The foundation has grown continuously in recent years. Its own capital including reserves increased from € 22,661,076.03 in 2007 to € 24,922,419.28 by the end of 2009. This figure includes all donations to the foundation from living donors and bequests. Numbers of trusteeship foundations under the Welthungerhilfe Foundation umbrella have increased continually between 2007 and 2009. The capital in the dependent foundations increased from € 831,029.31 to € 1,838,016.02 as new foundations were set up and existing ones topped up.

The opportunity for private individuals to lend money to the Foundation on the principle of "doing good with a money-back guarantee" continued to be very popular. The volume increased over the last two years from € 2,608,696.67 to € 3,320,196.67. Claims for recovery from cancelled loans or loans with a time limit have already been taken into account.

WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION: BALANCE SHEET AT 31 DECEMBER 2009

Assets	31.12.2009	Previous year
EUR	EUR	
A. Fixed assets		
I. Intangible assets	0.00	239.73
II. Tangible assets	7,004,490.33	6,855,544.14
III. Financial assets	20,403,246.85	17,540,976.94
B. Current assets		
I. Other assets	200,181.86	188,061.08
II. Cash balance, bank credit balances	1,213,361.36	2.405.768,95
C. Accrued income	30,552.34	14,801.53
	28,851,832.74	27,005,392.37
Dependent foundations	1,838,016.02	1,157,230.59

Liabilities	31.12.2009	Previous year
	EUR	EUR
A. Own capital		
I. Foundation capital	23,101,799.28	21,853,024.79
II. Yield reserves	1,820,620.00	1,448,600.00
B. Provisions	13,132.00	10,640.00
C. Payables	3,916,281.46	3,693,127.58
	28,851,832.74	27,005,392.37
Dependent foundations	1,838,016.02	1,157,230.59

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT WELTHUNGERHILFE FOUNDATION 2009

General information

The annual financial statement of the foundation is prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB). Value added tax (VAT) is included in the cost of fixed assets and in expenses except where the foundation is able to deduct input VAT.

Accounting policies

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less any depreciation, which is charged in accordance with German tax law, and less any impairment charges recognised under the third sentence of section 253 (2) HGB. Real estate and landed property from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at appraised market value with 30 % deduction on the buildings share plus transaction costs. Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis. Securities forming part of the financial assets were valued in accordance with the moderate lower of cost or market principle, as last year. Hidden reserves are included for an amount of € 776,000. Long-term debts are depreciated with accruals and deferrals over term. Write-ups have not been made from 2008 onwards. Accounts receivable, other assets and cash are stated at face value. Identifiable risks are taken into account by means of value adjustments. Provisions are built up for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks. The amount built up is the estimated amount required to settle the obligation. Accounts payable are stated at their settlement amount.

Notes to the balance sheet

Assets

Tangible assets

The additions to the tangible assets refer to the capitalisation of the new wood pellet heating system and the alterations to the building at Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 3 and 5 (formerly Koblenzer Str. 93).

Financial assets

The financial assets include funds to the amount of €10,330,000, fixed interest securities to the amount of € 6,473,000, a loan note to the amount of € 2,600,000 and a savings certificate to the amount of € 1,000,000. No adjustments for depreciation for financial investments were necessary in 2009.

Other assets

The other assets consist mainly of deferred interest for securities and time deposits. The remaining term of the accounts receivable is less than one year.

Cash

Bank credit balances are shown.

Accrued income

The income and accrued income includes invoices paid in advance and debts from 5 securities. The depreciation of the debts amounted to €11,000 and are shown under the item Interest and similar expenditure.

Liabilities

Foundation capital

The increase of the foundation capital by € 1,249,000 comprises donations.

Yield reserves

A reserve was built up in accordance with section 58 no. 7 AO (German Fiscal Code).

Payables

The payables are made up of € 3,320,000 for 95 foundation loans, € 552,000 payables to Welthungerhilfe and € 44,000 other payables. Of the other payables, € 20,464 have a remaining term of more than one year. All other payables have a remaining term of up to one year.

Liability

To secure the foundation loans, there are surety credit lines at the Commerzbank AG Bonn to the amount of € 3,000,000 and at the Sparkasse KölnBonn to the amount of € 700,000.

Other information

Management of the foundation assets

The foundation's assets are managed by Welthungerhilfe in accordance with the Assets Management contract agreed on 10 February 2009.

Dependent foundations

19 trusteeship foundations altogether are managed.

Board of Directors

The following are members of the Foundation's Board of Directors:

Bärbel Dieckmann, Chairperson
Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer, vice-chairperson
Norbert Geisler, Treasurer
Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen
Dr. Stephan Reimers
Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke
Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

Staff

The Foundation employed one honorary manager and four employees on the balance sheet date.

Management

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß (until 31 July 2009), Dr. Wolfgang Jamann (from 01 August 2009) and Dr. Albert Otten were appointed managers in 2009

Key data from the Foundation Welthungerhilfe income and expenditure account (€)

	2009	Previous year
Total income	1,435,475.03	1,381,512.63
Total expenditure	485,053.04	452,885.52
Income from ordinary business activity	950,421.99	928,627.11
Depreciation of financial investments	0.00	-1,096,968.61
Net income before payment	950,421.99	-168,341.50
Expenditure from payment for activities in accordance with the statutes	-578,401.99	-257,658.50
Net income before changes in reserves	372,020.00	-426,000.00
Changes in reserves	-372,020.00	426,000.00
Net income for the year	0.00	0.00

Due to the crisis in the financial markets, the Foundation Welthungerhilfe had to undertake total value adjustments in the annual accounts 2008 at the amount of € 1,096,968.61. However, the overall financial results were positive. A project reserve built up in previous years was dissolved, so that the Foundation could again transfer the sum of € 257,658.50 to Welthungerhilfe. In 2009, the Foundation's very positive development with a total income of € 1,435,475.03 enabled it to support Welthungerhilfe's work with the amount of € 578,401.99.

OUTLOOK FOR 2010

Strengthening our partners, delegating responsibility to the project countries, cushioning the effects of climate change, raising our voice critically in the debate on development policy and inspiring more and more people with a vision of a world without hunger and poverty: Welthungerhilfe is continuing to tackle great challenges in 2010.

Strengthening our partners

Welthungerhilfe is convinced that only the people in developing countries themselves can shape their future. Successful project work means ensuring that Welthungerhilfe is no longer needed. This is why Welthungerhilfe has always worked with partner organisations, such as Zood Noma in Burkina Faso. Zood Noma's charismatic leader Oscar Sawadogo and his colleagues know exactly what people in the drought-plagued Sahel region need. So structures are strengthened from the grassroots up and real development can take place.

The challenge of climate change

Climate change is a huge challenge, particularly for the people in developing countries and our partner organisations. Welthungerhilfe can contribute its comprehensive experience in sustainable agriculture to support small farmers in adapting to difficult climatic conditions. We also have years of experience in disaster protection and prevention in rural areas. Welthungerhilfe will develop effective solutions for new challenges in the work abroad, in fields such as rainwater harvesting, management of conservation areas or buffer zones, solar energy, coastal protection, dykes and erosion protection.

Election time in many African countries

Central Africa: Elections are due in the Democratic Republic of Congo in the autumn of 2010. They will last into 2011. Welthungerhilfe's work in DRC is focussed on extending roads in rural areas to serve as "arteries" in one of Africa's most fertile regions. Where roads are built, refugees start to settle, new fields are made and markets flourish.

Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda will also be going to the polls soon. Welthungerhilfe is involved in rural development in the region – but also supports democratisation processes in Burundi, for example. Elections will also take place in Ethiopia, Sudan and Zimbabwe; Welthungerhilfe is preparing for possible unrest in these countries. A food crisis is looming in the Sahel region, where Welthungerhilfe is planning with other relief organisations to intervene at an early stage and support the population to prevent famine.

Climatic changes in southern and eastern Africa are causing repeated droughts and flooding. Rainwater reservoirs and disaster prevention measures help the affected population to cope better with the effects. We are also continuing the focus on the crisis region Darfur in Western Sudan, where food is distributed.

Successes in central and southeast Asia

Central Asia: Welthungerhilfe has closed down its work in Taloqan, north-east Afghanistan, due to the security situation. However, successful projects will continue in the east and north of the country, including rose oil production as an alternative to opium growing, drinking water supplies and support for rural areas. Innovative projects such as eco-tourism have been initiated in Tajikistan.

Our work in India emphasises the collaboration with partner organisations, which we support in bringing their influence to bear on national and provincial governments. In Sri Lanka, peace was officially declared in May 2009 – but 300,000 people fled the final offensives. Welthungerhilfe is supporting their return and the reconstruction in the north of the island, in collaboration with our long-term partner Sewalanka Foundation. The work in Cambodia and Laos focuses on natural resource protection and food security. For example, improved wetland rice cultivation results in better harvests and prevents slash-and-burn agriculture.

A hurricane devastated Myanmar in 2008. We are now starting to restore agricultural production in the Irrawady delta so that the population can feed itself again. Conditions in North Korea

have improved so much that people can again grow enough to eat, thanks to new seed varieties and agricultural extension.

The focus in Latin America

After the devastating earthquake in Haiti, Welthungerhilfe initiated a five-year-plan combining emergency aid and long-term development projects. We will focus on the earthquake-hit area in the south as well as the existing project areas in the north, where hundreds of thousands of refugees from Port-au-Prince have moved.

Innovative approaches characterise the work in the countries of the Andes. The large rainforest conservation areas in low-lying regions could help reduce greenhouse gases, so our aim is to encourage people to maintain the forest and manage it in an environmentally friendly way, instead of felling tropical trees and selling them for a short-term profit (see pages 8/9).

A competent partner in discussions

Welthungerhilfe is continuing to expand its expertise as a competent partner in discussions on global issues and makes well-founded, discerning statements on current issues of development policy. These include climate change, genetic engineering for agriculture and the right to food. It also focuses on ways of adequately approaching the particular challenges of working in states in crisis.

Decentralisation

Welthungerhilfe is in the midst of an ongoing decentralisation process; that is, giving our staff abroad more responsibility and decision-making authority to plan and carry out projects. This also strengthens local competence, because over 2,000 local experts work alongside nearly 200 Welthungerhilfe staff in the project countries. At the Bonn head office expertise accessed by staff abroad is systematised and pooled. Modern networking technology has made these processes much easier: many of our offices abroad are able to access the Welthungerhilfe intranet directly, and thanks to internet telephony, they can call the head office free of charge.

A strong brand

Welthungerhilfe combines tradition and years of experience with innovation and openness to the future. Participation is not just an empty word: people in our projects work with Welthungerhilfe's support to fulfil their dreams, large and small. Our partners in Germany are part of this global movement for a world without hunger and poverty, which has been Welthungerhilfe's aim since it was founded in 1962. Before our anniversary in 2012, we aim to mobilise even more people for this vision.



Outlook economic planning (in € M)			
	2009	2010	2011
Donations and grants, bequests, fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation	35.6	36.0	37.8
Foundations and private charities	2.6	2.0	2.1
Public grants	87.1	88.0	92.4
Interest and similar income	2.5	2.0	2.1
Total income	127.8	128.0	134.4
Project funding abroad	104.2	108.9	109.6
Domestic project funding	2.4	2.2	2.3
Staff costs	10.8	11.2	11.6
Depreciation	0.6	0.6	0.6
Material expenditure	3.1	3.1	3.3
Marketing expenses	5.9	5.9	6.2
Total expenditure	127.0	131.9	133.6
Net income before changes to reserves	0.8	-3.9	0.8
Transfer to / from reserve	-0.8	3.9	-0.8
Net income after changes to reserves	0.0	0.0	0.0

Outlook

Because of the reduced income from donations in 2009, the Welthungerhilfe General Assembly agreed to the transfer of up to € 3.9 m from the reserves in line with the economic plan for 2010. This sum is to be used for projects in order to maintain project funding at the level of previous years.

The organisation's development in the early part of 2010 has been dominated by the earthquake disaster in Haiti, which resulted in donations of around € 19.0 M in the first three months alone. Currently planning is being completed for Welthungerhilfe's involvement in Haiti over the next few years to deal with the aftermath. This also entails an estimate of how donations will be used and fundraising for public grants. As soon as these figures are available, the current economic plan for 2010 and 2011 will be adjusted.

THE ORGANISATION

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD



Dr. Wolfgang Jamann became Welthungerhilfe's **Secretary General** and Chief Executive Board as well as manager of the Foundation Welthungerhilfe in **August 2009**. Dr. Jamann is a development sociologist with over 20 years of experience in development cooperation and humanitarian aid. His previous position was managing director of **CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg** and he is also chairperson of the charity **Gemeinsam für Afrika (Together for Africa) e.V.**

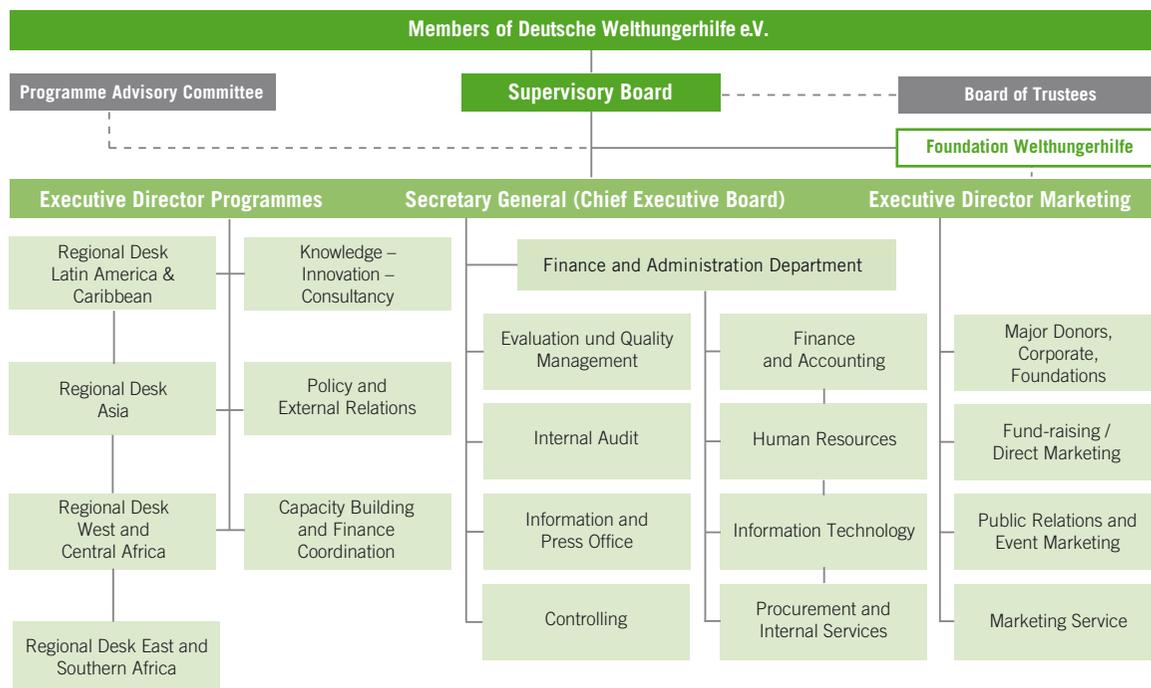


Martina Dase became Welthungerhilfe's **Executive Director Marketing** in **April 2009**. She had previously implemented **Greenpeace International's** new global marketing strategy. A journalist and film-maker, she was responsible for reorganising **Greenpeace Germany's communication department**; as project head, she managed the climate protection campaign "Rettet unsere Erde" (Save our Earth).



Mathias Mogge has been **Executive Director Programmes** since March 2010. He is an agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc) and has been working for Welthungerhilfe for 12 years. Previously he was acting head of the Programmes and Projects department. Mogge has worked for Welthungerhilfe as programme manager for **Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia**, regional coordinator for **West Africa** and head of the Knowledge – Innovation – Consultancy group.

WELTHUNGERHILFE ORGANISATION CHART



THE SUPERVISORY BOARD

- Bärbel Dieckmann** was elected Welthungerhilfe's president in 2008. She was **mayor of Bonn** from 1994 to 2009. She is a member of the **SPD** and was on the party's executive committee until 2009. She was chairperson of the World Mayors' Council on Climate Change and president of the German Section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions until 2009. Since 2009 she has been a member of the Development and Peace Foundation Board of Trustees.
- Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer** has been **Vice President of Welthungerhilfe** since 2008. He was Executive Director of the UN Environmental Programme from 1998 to 2006. As a **CDU** politician, he was **Federal Minister** for the Environment, Nature Conservancy and Reactor Safety, and subsequently Federal Minister for Town and Country Planning, Construction and Urbanisation between 1987 and 1994. On the Supervisory Board he is **chairperson of the programmes committee**.
- Norbert Geisler** has been Welthungerhilfe's **treasurer** since 2004. He is a former managing director of a waste disposal company who now works as a professional consultant. He is an academically qualified **economist** who has previously worked as an auditor. He is chairperson of the **finance committee** within the Supervisory Board which was elected in 2008.
- Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen** was the appointed General Director of the United Nations World Food Organisation (**FAO**) in Rome from 1990 to 2005. He was previously professor of agrarian economics at **Göttingen University**. Although retired, he continues to work at the Department for Agrarian Economics and Rural Development. He has been a member of the Supervisory Board since 2008.
- Prelate Dr. Stephan Reimers** founded the "Hinz und Kuntz" newspaper for the homeless in Hamburg and helped set up the **Hamburg "Tafel"**, a centre providing food for the homeless. He was appointed to Welthungerhilfe's Supervisory Board in 2008. Since 1999 he has been the authorised representative of the **council of the German Evangelical Church (EKD)** for the Federal Republic of Germany and the European Union.
- Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke** has been a member of Welthungerhilfe's board of directors since 2007. She is a **political scientist** and was appointed to the new Supervisory Board in 2008. She is the Managing Director of the **German Countrywomen's Association (dlv)** in Berlin.
- Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck** previously served on Welthungerhilfe's former board of directors in an honorary capacity. He has a post-graduate degree in **commercial studies and business administration** and was appointed to the new Supervisory Board in 2009. He is spokesman for the management of the **Handelsblatt** publishing group based in **Düsseldorf**.



DIE WELTHUNGERHILFE

Patron of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. and President of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Horst Köhler



Honorary Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board which operates on an honorary basis is elected by the general assembly for a period of four years. It consists of the president, vice-president, chairperson of the finance committee and up to four other members. The Supervisory Board represents Welthungerhilfe externally, it convenes the board of directors and the members of the Program Advisory Committee, and supervises and advises the board of directors. In addition, in accordance with the guidelines provided by the general assembly, the Supervisory Board determines the organisation's fundamental positions and its strategies in the area of development politics as well as its principles for project support.

Bärbel Dieckmann
President

Prof. Dr. Klaus Töpfer
Vice-president
Chairperson of the Programmes Committee

Norbert Geisler
Chairperson of the Finance Committee

Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen
Dr. Stephan Reimers
Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke
Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

Executive Board

The Executive Board comprises of the Secretary General as Chief of the Executive Board, the Executive Director Programmes and the Executive Director Marketing. It runs Welthungerhilfe's affairs in compliance with its statutes and the decisions of the General Assembly and the Supervisory Board. It reports to the Supervisory Board on a regular basis.

Dr. Wolfgang Jamann
Chief Executive Board,
Secretary General

Mathias Mogge
Executive Director Programs

Martina Dase
Executive Director Marketing

Members of Welthungerhilfe

The General Assembly decides on the guidelines for the activities of Welthungerhilfe. It is responsible for electing the Supervisory Board, passing the financial plan and approving the annual accounts on the basis of the auditors' report. The members of Welthungerhilfe include the President of the German Parliament, the leaders of the parties represented in the lower house and also churches, associations and other organisations. They send delegates to the General Assembly which is convened once a year.

The members

(permanent representative in brackets)

- President of the German Parliament Dr. Norbert Lammert, Member of Parliament (*Dr. Ulrich Schöler*)
- CDU/CSU, Chairperson Volker Kauder, Member of Parliament (*Sibylle Pfeiffer, Member of Parliament*)
- SPD, Chairperson Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Member of Parliament (*Dr. Sascha Raabe, Member of Parliament*)
- FDP, Chairperson Birgit Homburger, Member of Parliament (*Sibylle Laurischk, Member of Parliament*)
- Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Chairperson Renate Künast, Member of Parliament and Chairperson Fritz Kuhn, Member of Parliament (*Thilo Hoppe, Member of Parliament*)
- German Bishops' Commissary Office, Catholic Office, Berlin, Head Prelate Dr. Karl Jüstet (*Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon*)
- Council of the Evangelical Church in German, Representative Prelate Dr. Bernhard Felmbert (*Dr. h.c. Volker Faigle, superior member of church council*)
- Federation of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade, Präsident Anton F. Börner (*Katharina Andrés*)
- Confederation of German Trade Unions, President Michael Sommer (*Dr. Bianca Küh*)
- Federation of German Industries (BDI), President Prof. Dr. Hans-Peter Keitel (*Oliver Wieck*)
- German Farmers' Association, President Gerd Sonnleitner (*Hinnerk Winterberg*)
- German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Association, President Manfred Nüssel (*Dr. Andreas Wieg*)
- Federal Association of Non-Statutory Welfare Associations, President Donata Freifrau Schenck zu Schweinsberg (*Rudi Frick*)
- German Red Cross, President Dr. h.c. Rudolf Seiters (*Joachim Müller*)
- German Agricultural Society, President Carl-Albrecht Bartmer (*Karl-Martin Lüth*)
- German Nutrition Society, Prof. Dr. Peter Stehle (*Prof. Dr. Michael Krawinkel*)
- Trade Union for Construction, Agriculture and Environment, Chairperson Klaus Wiesehügel (*Klaus Wiesehügel*)
- German Journalists Association, Chairperson Michael Konken (*Frauke Ancker*)
- German Countrywomen's Association, President Brigitte Scherb (*Dr. Evelyn Schmidtke*)
- InWEnt, Capacity Building International Germany, CEO Dr. Sebastian Paust (*Dr. Beate Wilhelm*)
- Welthungerhilfe Promotion Society, Jürgen Dorsch (*Jürgen Dorsch*)
- National Federation of Skilled Crafts and Trades, President Otto Kentzler (*Prof. Dr. Friedrich H. Esser*)
- Confederation of German Employers' Associations, President Dr. Dieter Hundt (*Ulrich Hüttenbach*)
- German Association of Cities and Towns, Member of Managing Committee Dr. Stephan Articus (*Sabine Drees*)
- Federal Association of German Newspaper Publishers, President Helmut Heinen (*Dietmar Wolff*)
- German Insurance Association, General Manager Dr. Jörg Freiherr Frank von Fürstenwerth (*Thomas Krätter*)

Board of Trustees

The honorary Board of Trustees advises the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board on questions relating to public relations work, publicity and policy/positioning. It supports Welthungerhilfe's networks such as circles of friends or business partners and establishes new contacts to individuals, companies, institutions and networks which promote Welthungerhilfe's concerns by profiling it in society at large or through financial contributions and access to public and private funds. The committee consists of important figures in public life. It comprises a maximum of 25 members.

Members of the Board of Trustees

- Ernst Elitz, Director, Deutschlandradio
- Professor Dr. Dieter Feddersen, lawyer
- Dieter Thomas Heck, show host and producer
- Peter Hesse, Chairperson of the Peter Hesse Foundation
- Dieter von Holtzbrinck, Holtzbrinck Publishing Group
- Dr. Volkert Klauke, entrepreneur
- Wolfgang Kroh, former board member of KfW Bank
- Frithjof Leufen, Treasurer of Welthungerhilfe (retd.)
- Fritz Raff, Director of Saarland Radio and Deputy Chairman of ARD
- Hajo Riesenbeck, Riesenbeck-JC GmbH
- Professor Dr. Markus Schächter, Director of ZDF
- Dr. Theo Sommer, editor-at-large, DIE ZEIT
- Professor Dr. h.c. Dieter Stolte, journalist, publisher and Chairperson of the Board of Trustees
- Hans Hermann Thiesse, former Member of the Board of Directors of Hertie Waren- und Kaufhaus GmbH
- Katharina Trebitsch, film and television producer
- Dr. Ludolf-Georg von Wartenberg, member of Presidential Board of the Federation of German Industries (BDI)

Programme Advisory Committee

Welthungerhilfe's Programme Advisory Committee consists of 19 honorary members. It advises Welthungerhilfe's Executive Board on issues of programme policy and the funding merits of programmes and projects abroad and in Germany which are in accordance with the statutes. By this means, independent external expertise from science and practical technology contributes to safeguarding the quality of our work. In addition, in their role as central points of contact for regions, sectors and policy areas or for development policy public relations work, the advisors comment on individual projects in the form of immediate briefings.

Members of the Programme Advisory Committee

(specialist field in brackets)

- Dr. Guido Ashoff, Department Head, Bilateral and Multilateral Development Policy at the German Development Institute (*Latin America, politics*)
- Dr. Günter Bonnet, formerly Department Head, Planning and Principles in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*Africa, Politics*), Acting Deputy Chairperson
- Dr. Karin Fiege, Seminar for Rural Development, Humboldt University, Berlin (*Africa*)
- Prof. Dr. Hartmut Gaese, Institute for Tropical Technology, Cologne University of Applied Sciences (*Latin America*)
- Prof. Dr. Friedrich Golter, former Managing Director of the Baden-Württemberg Regional Farmers Association (*Asia*)
- Prof. Dr. Rolf Hofmeier, former Director of the Institute for African Affairs, Hamburg (*Africa*)
- Dr. Harald Jähner, Department Head Feuilleton of the Berliner Zeitung (*Public relations*)
- Jochen Kenneweg, former Head of Division for India, Nepal, Sri Lanka in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*Asia*)
- Lilli Löbsack, former Manager of the Programme Department, and Deputy Managing Director of the German Development Service (*Asia, politics*)
- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Uwe Jens Nagel, Vice President of Studies and International Affairs, Humboldt University, Berlin (*Politics*)
- Prof. Dr. Theo Rauch, Geographical Institute of the Free University, Berlin (*Africa*)
- Herbert Sahlmann, former Development Officer in the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*politics, Asia*)
- Dr. Günter Schmidt, former Managing Director of GFA-Consulting Group, Hamburg (*Latin America, public relations*), Deputy Chairman
- Stephanie Schmidt, Independent Consultant, author of specialist books, mediator (*public relations, Latin America*)
- Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Walter Schug, former Professor of Agrarian Politics, Market Research and Social Economics, University of Bonn (*Latin America, politics*)
- Prof. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Professor at the Institute for Media Sciences at the University of the Ruhr, Bochum (*public relations*)
- Thomas Voigt, Director of Economic Politics and Communication, Otto Group, Hamburg (*public relations*)
- Prof. em. Dr. Winfried von Urff, former Professor of Agrarian Politics, Technical University, Munich (*Asia, politics*)
- Prof. Dr. Manfred Zeller, Manager of Development Theory and Development Politics for Rural Areas Special Group at Hohenheim University, Stuttgart (*Africa*)

Status as at: 15 April 2010

Cut along this line



Cut along this line



Yes! I would like to learn more about Welthungerhilfe's work.

- Please send me, without obligation, further information about Welthungerhilfe's work
- Please correct my address (see below)

I am principally interested in the following subjects:

Sender:

Name, first name

Street, house number

Post code, town

Email

Please complete in block letters.



Yes! I make regular donations.

I am helping to ensure that everyone can live free from hunger and poverty. My regular donation supports people in acute emergencies and opens up long-term prospects by helping them to help themselves.

If the account does not contain sufficient funds, the bank is under no obligation to honour the mandate. I can end my regular support at any time.

I want to help with: _____ Euro

I authorise Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., D-53173 Bonn, Germany

- monthly quarterly half-yearly yearly once only

to withdraw the named sum starting on _____ (month/year) from my account.

Account

Sort code

Bank

Date, Signature

Sender:

Name, first name

Street, house number

Post code, Town

Email

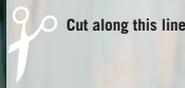
Please complete in block letters. Send your donor card in a stamped envelope to:

Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Helene Mutschler, Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1, D-53173 Bonn

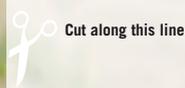
Please use adequate postage



Mama Zemzem Shita (40) and the other women in Logo settlement (Ethiopia) are delighted with the new well.



Mukeshimana Clarisse (22) from Ruhango (Rwanda) harvests geraniums for oil production.



Welthungerhilfe was awarded 1st place in 2009 for its transparent reporting and excellent information presentation.

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