



welt
hunger
hilfe

For a world without hunger



Annual Report 2014

Who we are | Welthungerhilfe is one of the largest private aid organisations in Germany, with no political or religious affiliation. It was founded in 1962 under the umbrella of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). At that time, it was the German section of the ‘Freedom from Hunger Campaign’, one of the first global initiatives for the fight against hunger. **What we do |** We fight to eradicate hunger and poverty. Our aim is to make our own work redundant. We provide integrated aid: from rapid disaster relief to long-term development cooperation projects. With 385 international projects in 2014, we were able to support people in 41 countries. **How we work |** Our fundamental principle is help for self-help; together with local partner organisations, we strengthen structures from the bottom up and ensure success of the project work in the long-term. In addition, we inform the public and take an advisory role in politics – nationally and internationally. This is how we fight to change the conditions that lead to hunger and poverty.

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



What we do

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AN INTERVIEW WITH THE SUPERVISORY BOARD AND EXECUTIVE BOARD

We leave no-one behind

In 2014 Welthungerhilfe was confronted with some big challenges. The President, Bärbel Dieckmann and two Executive Board members, Michael Hofmann (Marketing) and Mathias Mogge (Programmes), explain how the organisation responded to the many disasters.

Why was 2014 so special?

Bärbel Dieckmann | The number of people dependent on humanitarian aid reached a sad record last year. Worldwide, there are more and more refugees who have to leave their homes and are losing their livelihoods. The war in Syria, the fighting in South Sudan and in the Central African Republic, we have provided survival aid in all of these countries.

Mathias Mogge | Then news reached us of the Ebola epidemic and, initially, we had to concentrate all of our efforts on prevention. Meanwhile, we can resume our long-term aid in the affected countries of Liberia and Sierra Leone and, above all, boost agriculture again. Ebola has shown us how important it is in crisis situations to have trusting cooperation with local authorities. Only by combining forces is it possible to reach the remotest regions.

Executive Director Programmes Mathias Mogge, Secretary General Dr. Till Wahnbaeck, President Bärbel Dieckmann and Executive Director Marketing Michael Hofmann (l-r) look forward to their cooperation.

The Ebola epidemic also stretched many aid workers to the limits of their capabilities. How did your staff deal with the challenge?

Mogge | Some of our colleagues carried on with their work despite enormous strains and the risk of infection. In doing so, they showed not only their local colleagues, but also the people in our projects: We will not abandon you, but will support you in this national challenge. New employees joined our staff. One member of the emergency response team went to Sierra Leone a number of times to help. He distributed food packages to houses under quarantine.

With so many global hotspots, are donors still keeping up?

Michael Hofmann | For many, the situation was certainly confusing but, overall, 2014 was characterised by an exceptional willingness to donate. Our donors have generously supported people finding themselves in need through no fault of their own. There were also some completely new campaigns, particularly on social networks, such as our international hashtag campaign for South Sudan or the #lemonfacechallenge.

Dieckmann | In the end, our donors also trusted us in our support for the victims of the war in Syria. Initially, it wasn't easy to get private donations for this region. Many people want to know whether their money can also achieve a long-term improvement in the situation. We are not able to give this assurance, we can only assist refugees but not offer the necessary political solution.

The war in Syria has now lasted for more than four years, many areas are inaccessible and completely destroyed. In such conditions, how do you reach those in need?

Dieckmann | A key pillar is our outstanding local staff, who organise the distributions, often at high



personal risk. We have been able to help around 1.1 million people in the region, that is, in Turkey and Northern Iraq. For our international personnel, some areas are no longer accessible, and they can only support their local colleagues from the office in Turkey.

Mogge | Good cooperation with the local authorities, as well as the Turkish Red Crescent, is enormously important for our work. They are helping us particularly in supporting those Syrian refugees who are not living in camps but in the cities, in difficult conditions.

What about the forgotten disasters, the ones that appear only briefly in the media or not at all?

Hofmann | Countries such as South Sudan or the Central African Republic require a lot of persuasive work with the public and conversations with our supporters. They appear only briefly in the media with reports about civil war and chaos. Our engagement there, however, is not only focused on emergency aid; we want to contribute long-term to improving the living situation and to the stabilisation of the region. Help for self-help means, above all, that people are able to develop their own skills and potential, to stand on their own two feet.



The civil war in Syria has displaced millions of people from their homes. Welthungerhilfe is supporting many thousands of refugees.

Three questions to Dr. Till Wahnbaeck

Dr. Till Wahnbaeck has been the new Secretary General of Welthungerhilfe since 1 May 2015. Before this assignment, he was Managing Director of the publishers Gräfe und Unzer, but has also been active in the non-profit sector.

What made you want to join Welthungerhilfe?

Dr. Till Wahnbaeck | My professional life in the past always consisted of two strands: on the one side, the business strand in consumer goods and the publishing sector. On the other side, the social strand, where I tried to apply what I had learned in business to a worthy purpose. I wanted to finally combine these two areas, and with Welthungerhilfe that works. I believe that, through means of reason, people can make the world a better place. And Welthungerhilfe's core theme – "For a world without hunger" – is very close to my heart.

What goals have you set yourself?

Wahnbaeck | I am very new to the organisation and – with the exception of a short time in the field with a small development project in Tanzania – new to the area of development cooperation. In such a situation, to start out with concrete goals would be, I believe,

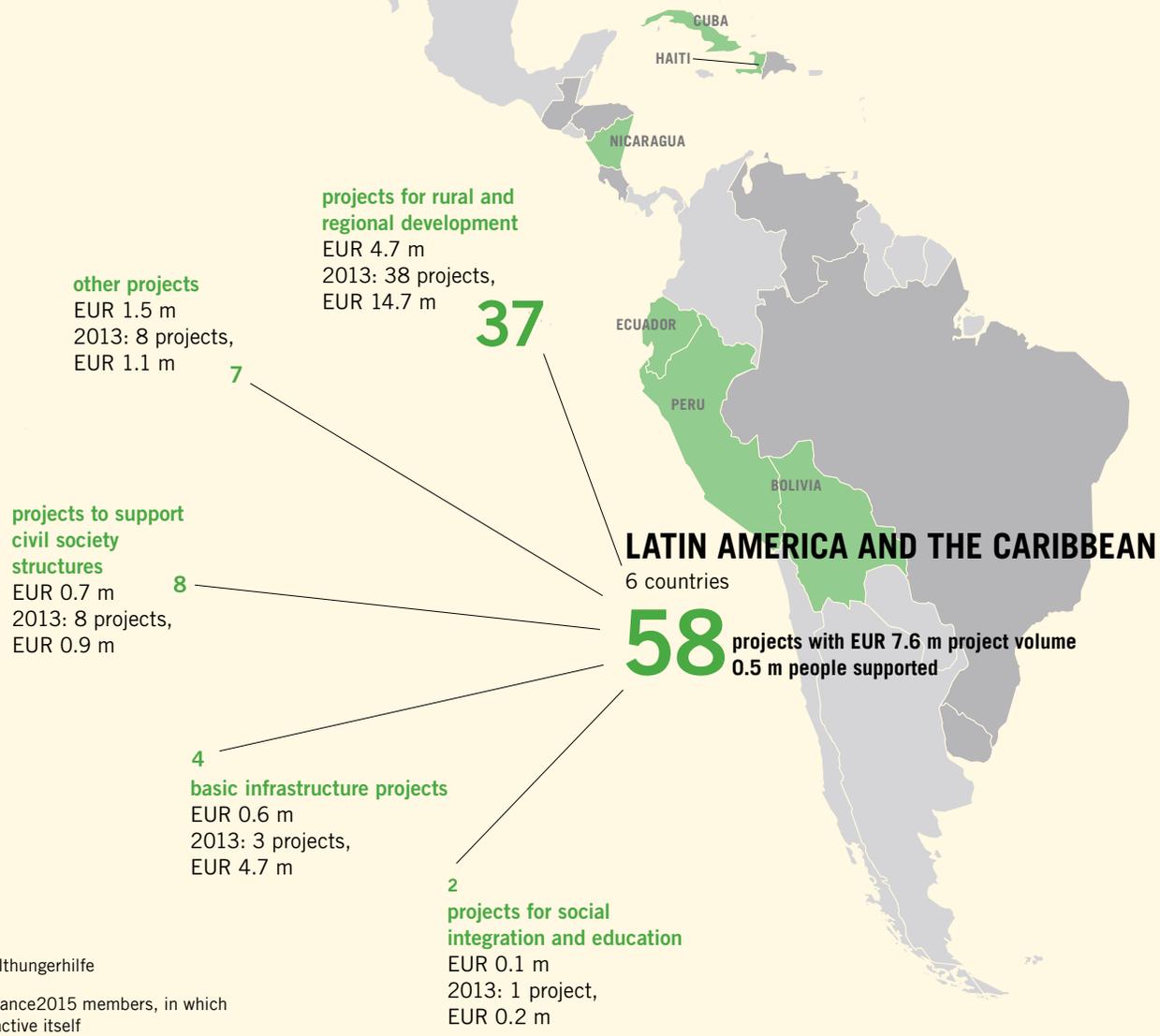
foolhardy. My most important concern is to learn how the work functions, from colleagues both in Germany and in the local projects. I want to understand how we can achieve the greatest impact and how we define the success of our work. Out of this understanding, concrete goals will then follow.

What are the challenges facing the world?

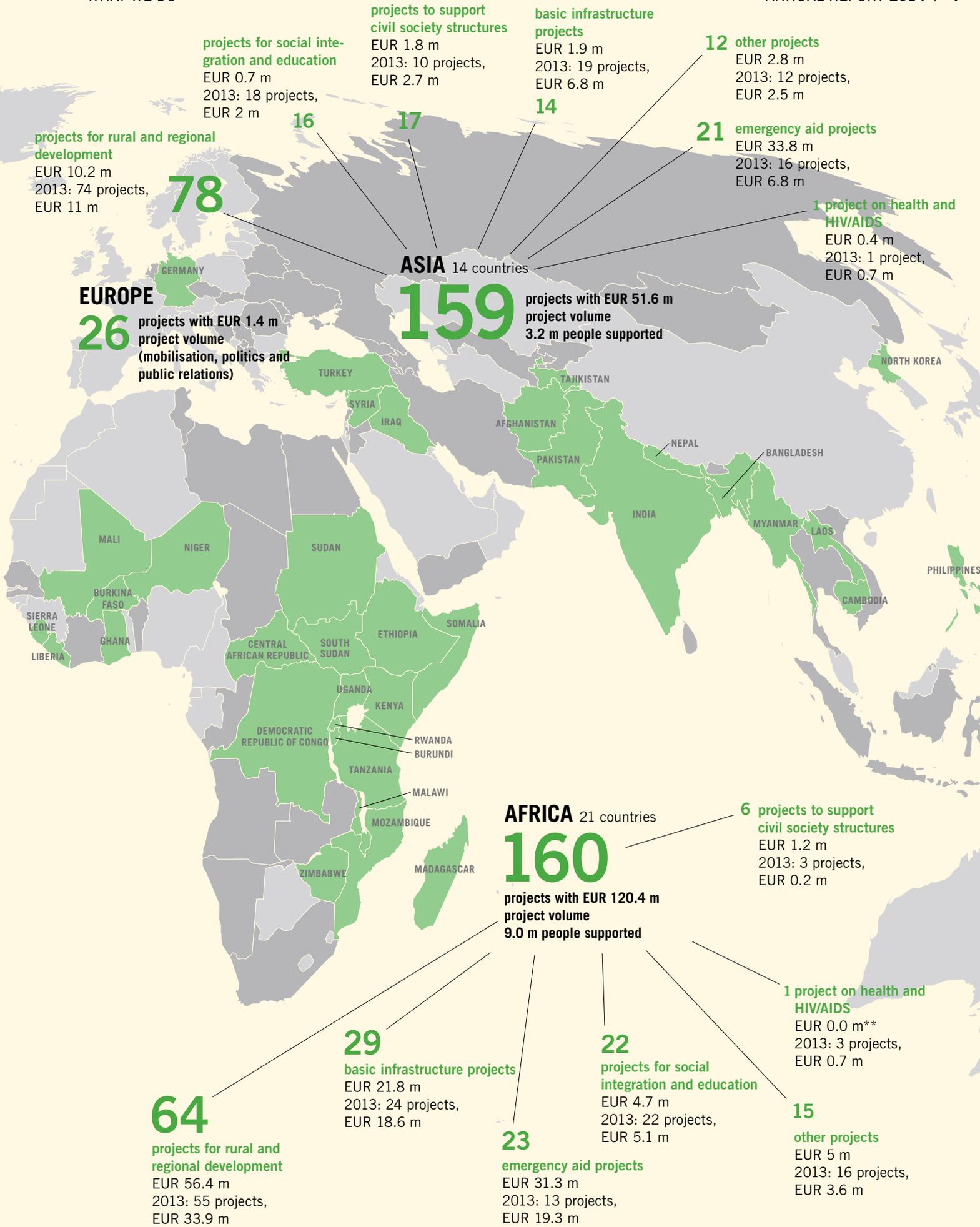
Wahnbaeck | Our world is drifting apart. For many people, life is getting better and better, but very many are being left behind. Adam Smith, the great economist of the 18th century, did not only believe in the power of the economy, but also in the moral obligation of the individual. Our biggest challenge is to reduce the speed with which these poles are moving away from each other. Only then can development happen in a humane, peaceful and environmentally-friendly manner.

Our fight against hunger

In 2014 alone, Welthungerhilfe supported 12.7 million people in 41 countries with 385 overseas projects*. 26 domestic projects increased the awareness of hunger and poverty in German and European politics and among the public. Since its foundation in 1962, Welthungerhilfe has funded 7,733 international projects with around EUR 2.84 billion, of which 5,403 were self-help projects.



* Of which, 8 cross-regional projects that are not depicted here
** Financing took place in previous years





HAITI

A trading centre in the mountains

Civil society in Haiti is still in its infancy. The organisation 'Concert Action' is a pioneer at local level and has worked with Welthungerhilfe for 14 years. With specialist knowledge, patience and thousands of trees, it is managing to overcome prejudices and secure survival in a remote mountain village.

Initial situation | "The farmers in the mountains of Les Palmes had no chance", remembers Noé Sano. "Because almost the entire Haitian forest was cleared, heavy rains have created erosion channels across the fields. As a result, the soil is being washed away, together with its seeds. There are regular landslides and floods." The 74-year-old has observed the plight for half a century: How the farmers avoided increasingly steep and unsuitable land, and how their supplies regularly ran out before they could harvest again.

In the 1990s, Noé Sano decided to act. Together with a dozen likeminded Haitians, he founded the organisation 'Concert Action'. Newly planted trees should halt the erosion and secure survival of the mountain villages. "When we tried to give the farmers trees to counter the erosion, they actually refused them!" Noé Sano laughs when he thinks back. "They were suspicious. Suddenly a group arrived, talking of communal responsibility, wanting to plant community forests and then handed out free things. In the village, they thought we were communists – and these were frowned upon in Haiti."

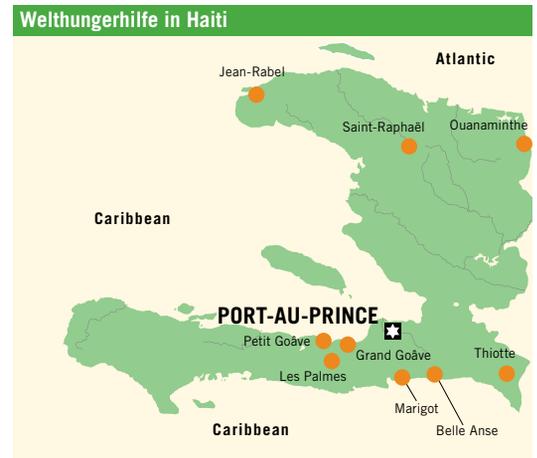
Noé Sano is a pioneer in a country where organised civil society is still in its early stages. After Haiti became the first country in the world to free itself from slavery and colonialism in 1804, there followed deep disappointment: The subsequent governments copied the repressive policies of colonialism and continued to deprive the population of the basic rights for

which they had fought. They too became rich at the expense of the people. Since this time, civil society in Haiti has tended to be weak.

Welthungerhilfe is attempting to find a remedy and to enable the people to organise themselves in groups, so that together they can achieve more. Poirier in the les Palmes region in the West and Marigot in the South-East were named as Millennium Villages, where the residents learn, among other things, to target communal goals and to measure successes and failures themselves (see page 11).

The Haitian partner organisations 'Concert Action', 'PRODEVA' and 'ACDED', some of which Welthungerhilfe has cooperated with for 14 years follow this principle of equality: All important decisions are made jointly, and the partner organisations are continually supported and trained (see page 11).

Measures and impacts | "The majority of the neighbours were sceptical and wanted to see results first", explains Jean Claude Bénèche, 40, from the Poirier Millennium Village. For him, there were enough arguments in favour of getting involved in the project and for helping to bring impetus to the local economy – especially as the Millennium Village is very remote: With an off-road vehicle it takes many hours to reach the next town, Petit Goâve, and by foot it takes a whole day. "Before the project, we couldn't even buy proper bread in the region", remembers



We empower people

98 percent

of the Haitian forests have fallen victim to ruthless exploitation and the plantation industry, as well as to uncontrolled deforestation for the extraction of fuel and for farmland.

705,325 trees

were planted in the town of Marigot in the south-east of the country. Some of these fruit and forest trees came from local nurseries.

2,030 people

were trained in forestation and forest management.





We empower people

57 organisations

received multi-day training in organisation development and their role in civil society.



251 women

were trained in production, processing and finishing techniques. In 2014, they processed over two tonnes of fruit, peanuts and plantains.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/millenniumvillages.html

Jean Claude Bénéche. He trained as a baker and today works in the newly-built bakery, where the ovens are operated with sustainably grown wood. He now successfully sells his bread at the market in Les Palmes. With the first successes, the scepticism disappeared and people started to organise themselves into civil society groups: Today, the vegetable farmers work together as an association. At regular meetings they exchange information about their situation and seek solutions with one another. Besides this, they save money together, in order to buy high-quality seeds for all members.

Around 3,000 men and women in the Millennium Village are today using the opportunity to improve their living situation and their region. They have learned how they can protect their land against erosion. Builders paid by Welthungerhilfe constructed stone walls to prevent landslides, meaning that more cultivable land is available. In addition, the farmers set up their fields according to need and condition and improve the nutritional content of the soil with livestock manure. As a result, they have been able to significantly increase agricultural production. Thanks to the project, the undernourishment of many people is now a thing of the past. Today they are harvesting more – and almost three times more frequently than before.

Challenges and plans | Most recently, the earthquake of 2010 is a reminder that, at any time, natural events in Haiti can put project success at risk. Political unrest is also frequent; when making plans, Welthungerhilfe therefore makes sure to include all important village groups and interest representatives.

The promotion of civil society in Haiti has proven to be an important element in the successful improvement of living conditions, but the task for Welthungerhilfe is still a long way from completion. In order that even more organisations like 'Concert Action' can become a political mouthpiece for ordinary people and points of contact for international donors, the Haitians must allow a community mindset to develop. To support this, in the coming year, Welthungerhilfe wants to set up cooperation contracts with its Haitian partners, giving the cooperation a long-term framework and defining joint objectives for the next ten years. In addition, a new partner is to support the project with lobbying and networking. Exchange programmes with the Dominican Republic and with Peru,

which both have a very strong and stable civil society, are also expected to inspire the Haitian staff in the future (see interview).

Project focal points Haiti Emergency aid, nutrition security, rural development, basic infrastructure, disaster prevention, strengthening of civil society

Project locations Jean-Rabel, Saint-Raphaël, Ouanaminthe, Marigot, Petit Goâve, Grand Goâve, Belle Anse, Thiotte, Les Palmes

Financial volume 2014 EUR 4.8 m

Number of current projects in implementation 22

Grant providers BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, WFP, Others

Partner organisations ACDED, Concert Action, PRODEVA

People receiving support 0.29 million

Learning from each other

Within the framework of the Millennium Villages initiative, local project staff visit each other in their countries – and often discover astounding similarities. Programme Manager Pierrot Montrévil (32) from Haiti was inspired by a South-South exchange with Latin American colleagues to also cooperate politically with other groups.

You recently visited partner organisations in Bolivia and Peru. What did you gain from this exchange?

Pierrot Montrévil | It was an exciting experience. We saw that the Latin Americans have similar problems as us – for example water shortages – but have very different solutions. It would be great if engaged village residents could also make such a trip – even if only to other project villages in Haiti. We can learn so much from each other.

Can you give an example?

Montrévil | For us it was astounding to see how closely civil society groups work together in Bolivia and Peru. Because they align their goals with each other,

they carry much more weight in negotiations with the government; the politicians really listen. We are still a long way from this in Haiti.

With more than 100 employees, your organisation ‘Concert Action’ is an important actor in Haiti. What do you gain from the cooperation with Welthungerhilfe?

Montrévil | A lot. When our first partner withdrew in the 1990s, our projects were threatened. The cooperation with Welthungerhilfe has made us much more independent, as it not only finances the projects but also advises and trains us. We were not trained project managers and forestry experts but rather laypeople and farmers. Now we can pass on our knowledge and experience to younger organisations at our own training centre.



Pierrot Montrévil (32) works as Programme Manager at Concert Action, a partner organisation of Welthungerhilfe in Haiti. The agricultural scientist is particularly focused on the promotion of civil society in the Les Palmes region and the monitoring of this work.

Self-help in 2015

What do a mountain region in Haiti (see article and interview), a self-governed village in India and various environmental groups in the Peruvian Andes have in common? They belong to the 15 Millennium Villages of Welthungerhilfe, which have been following a shared vision since 2006: People who exercise their rights with pride and, through their own strength, improve their living conditions in the long-term.

The initiative goes back to the ‘Millennium Declaration’, in which representatives from 189 states set themselves ambitious targets at a United Nations summit in 2000: Among other things, they committed to halving hunger and poverty by 2015, to ensuring primary education for all children and to strengthening the role of women. Despite sometimes considerable progress on some of these goals individually, over the past few years the impact of these Millennium Goals has been increasingly in question.

Many goals were only achieved regionally, and hunger and poverty are a long way from being eradicated.

In contrast, Welthungerhilfe initiatives at local level have had great success. In accordance with the motto ‘Help for Self-Help’, the organisation has supported the local populations of Millennium Villages to implement the goals in their region and – more intensively than in other projects – to measure successes and failures themselves. With the support of Welthungerhilfe and its partners, problems were identified, solutions sought in workshops and Millennium Villages in other countries were visited (see interview).

The initiative ends in 2015, when the Millennium Goals will be replaced with the global Sustainable Development Goals. These include the eradication of global hunger by 2030. Together with its partners, Welthungerhilfe will give critical and constructive support to the global implementation of the Sustainability Goals and support their implementation in its project countries.



Welthungerhilfe in Sierra Leone



SIERRA LEONE AND SYRIA

Securing survival

From the Ebola epidemic in West Africa to the terror of 'Islamic State' militia, from civil war in the Central African Republic to the fight for resources in South Sudan, from Ukraine to the Gaza Strip – 2014 was a year of terrible and multifaceted crises and areas of conflict. Millions of people became refugees. A huge challenge for Welthungerhilfe, which started new projects in many countries.

Initial situation Sierra Leone | At the start of 2014, the worst Ebola epidemic seen to date in West Africa broke out. Between the beginning of 2014 and February 2015, over 9,000 people died from the virus, and the World Health Organization registered more than 22,500 suspected and confirmed cases of illness. The epidemic drastically restricted life in the affected countries. In summer 2014, Sierra Leone and Liberia declared national states of emergency, entire regions were placed under quarantine. Welthungerhilfe also had to temporarily suspend activities in its long-term projects during the summer. Due to the epidemic, investors halted planned projects, foreign companies withdrew and, in particularly badly affected areas, only 40 percent of the fields were tended. Thousands of schools were closed. As a result, children missed not only their lessons but also their important school meals.

Measures and impacts Sierra Leone | Despite the risk of infection for staff, Welthungerhilfe remained on the ground. "We have to stand by our friends! But, because there are organisations specialised in the medical field, we did not interfere with the direct treatment of the sick. Instead, together with local authorities, we raised awareness among the people of how they can minimise the Ebola infection risk. This begins with simple measures such as hand-washing

or disinfection", says Country Director Jochen Moninger in Sierra Leone.

A further big problem for people was the quarantine. Thousands were completely cut off from the outside world for several weeks – not permitted to go to work or buy food. Therefore, over 5,600 households were supplied with food, water, hygiene articles and other important items for daily life. In this way, survival was ensured for the people, and the necessary three-week-long isolation could be maintained.

Future prospects Sierra Leone | The fight against Ebola is not yet won – infections appear again and again. Public life is still quiet, economic performance has declined strongly. "Because many families were unable to cultivate their fields, famine is threatening many of those affected in the months from May to October 2015", warns Jochen Moninger. Welthungerhilfe is reacting to this with further essential measures. These support the families of those who died and survivors, as well as badly affected population groups in both remote rural regions and densely populated areas, with food, reconstruction aid and socio-psychological advice.

Initial situation Syria | The civil war in Syria has already lasted four years and the people continue to suffer. There are fewer and fewer hospitals and schools that

We secure survival

150,000 residents

of the Freetown Peninsula in Sierra Leone were informed about the epidemic and included in precautionary measures. Here the infection rate sank by half.

29,640 people

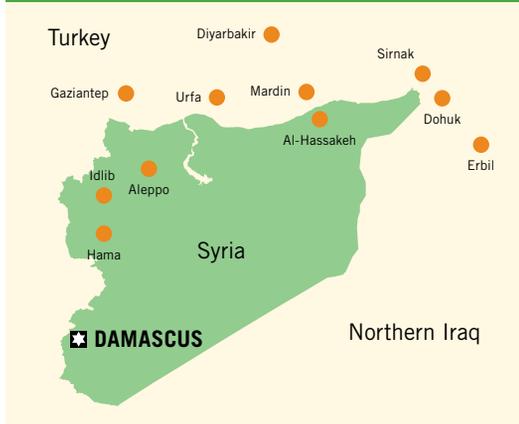
under Ebola quarantine were supplied with food, water and hygiene articles by Welthungerhilfe.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/ebola-in-west-africa.html

Welthungerhilfe in Syria (and in Turkey and Northern Iraq)



We secure survival

36,600 families

from Syria received winter aid packages. This programme will be necessary again from November 2015.

400 children

have been supported with educational projects since September 2014. In 2015, at least 2,000 Syrian children are to go to school again.

Around 65 kilos

is the weight of a food parcel. Inside are foods such as rice, wheat flour, bulgur, oil, lentils, tea, sugar, salt and other products.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/project-war-syria.html

www.welthungerhilfe.org.tr

remain intact; infrastructure and countless houses are damaged or destroyed. The tragic result: Around 12.2 million Syrians are dependent on survival aid. The neighbouring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey have taken refugees, but are overstrained. The 'Islamic State' (IS) offensive in Iraq in early summer 2014 has made the situation even worse.

Measures and impacts Syria | Since November 2012, Welthungerhilfe has been providing emergency aid in the region. Since that time, it has supported a lot more than one million Syrian refugees in Syria and Turkey, as well as 35,000 families in Northern Iraq. The aid includes food, aid packages for the cold winter, ovens, tents, and building insulation. In addition, it has supported eleven temporary schools in the Syrian city of Aleppo.

"At the moment in Syria we are concentrating on cooperation with Syrian aid organisations well-known to us, that are carrying out the distributions", reports Executive Director Programmes Mathias Mogge. "For the Syrians it is a matter of survival. Supplies have run out, agriculture is on the verge of collapse and a lack of rain has further worsened the situation." Food prices are rising constantly. Welthungerhilfe has, therefore, distributed food packages to around 185,000 people in Northern Syria. It also delivered flour to selected bakeries in Aleppo and Idlib, from which 55,000 Syrians received free bread for two months, in exchange for vouchers. In Syria, Welthungerhilfe is working alongside its Alliance2015 partner People in Need (PIN), with local citizens' councils and local partner organisations.

Future prospects Syria | To date, there is no sign of an end to the war. Welthungerhilfe is, therefore, setting itself up for a longer-term engagement. As such,

it has increased its staff numbers in Turkey. Where possible, Welthungerhilfe is planning to gradually move from emergency aid towards sustainable development policy work. In Turkey, for example, Syrian refugees receive support and advice in community centres. And in Syria itself, local civil society is to be strengthened through the support of local relief organisations. In addition, Welthungerhilfe is planning to restore infrastructure, including water and sanitary provision. Schools in Turkey, Northern Iraq and Syria will also be increasingly supported. All measures are only taking place, however, in areas that can be regarded as relatively safe.

Project focal points Sierra Leone: Nutrition security, poverty reduction, rural development, renewable energies, waste management, land rights for small farmers, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, Ebola emergency and transitional aid; Syria, Turkey, Northern Iraq: Emergency aid, nutrition security, emergency shelter, winter relief, community centres, seed distribution, primary education

Project locations Sierra Leone: Freetown, Bo, Kenema, Kailahun, Kono, Moyamba, Makeni; Syria: Governorates of Aleppo and Idlib, Hama and Al-Hassakeh; Turkey: Cities of Gaziantep, Mardin, Urfa, Diyarbakir and Sirnak; Northern Iraq: Governorates of Dohuk and Erbil

Financial volume 2014 Sierra Leone: EUR 17.8 m; Syria: EUR 30.4 m

Current projects in implementation Sierra Leone: 17; Syria: 10

Grant providers Sierra Leone: AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), FAO, GIZ, Others; Syria: AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (ECHO), FAO, Others

Partner organisations Sierra Leone: Alliance2015, COOPI, ENFO, FMS, Green Scenery; Syria: Alliance2015, DRC, IBC, NRC

People receiving support in Sierra Leone: 0.20 million; Syria: 1.09 million

Ebola nightmare

Welthungerhilfe has been active for many years in Sierra Leone, particularly in the area of rural development. However, with the outbreak of the Ebola epidemic, Welthungerhilfe was presented with entirely new challenges. Rüdiger Ehrler from the Emergency Response Team reports on his difficult deployment.

How did you protect yourself on the ground?

Rüdiger Ehrler | From the very start, I stuck precisely to the precautionary measures: Every form of body contact is to be avoided, for meetings, large rooms with plenty of space between participants should be chosen, no-one speaks directly facing another. I always carried a small bottle of disinfectant with me.

Which experiences particularly affected you?

Ehrler | Which mother is going to turn away her young child, when it cries about a headache, which son is not going to help his mother out of her chair if she becomes dizzy when standing up? Technically, rela-

tives are supposed to inform the Ebola emergency services immediately, when the first symptoms appear, and keep their distance. That is difficult to bear.

What were the biggest challenges with the Welthungerhilfe distributions?

Ehrler | We couldn't hand out the food parcels directly to families like we normally do, as any contact was forbidden. Instead, everything had to be left in front of the huts and receipt confirmed by calling out. We also had to keep informing the people that the behaviour rules are essential. It was only in this way that Ebola could be successfully contained.



Rüdiger Ehrler (63) has been a member of the Emergency Response Team for many years. The qualified master mechanic, vocational teacher and ethnologist has been in action after many big disasters: after the tsunami in India, after the earthquakes in Pakistan and Haiti, as well as during the drought in East Africa.

People left with nothing

For the experienced Welthungerhilfe Emergency Response Team, Syria is an exception: Under 'Islamic State' the country became a no-go zone for foreign experts. How they are helping refugees despite this, is explained by Jürgen Mika from the Emergency Response Team.

You have been to many countries in crisis for Welthungerhilfe. How is Syria different?

Jürgen Mika | Normally, I feel reasonably safe. We are accepted, well-connected and receive up-to-date warnings via SMS. But during a distribution of hygiene kits in a camp in Northern Syria at the end of 2013, it became clear to me: I am not welcome as an aid worker here; sometimes we were threatened. That was the signal for Welthungerhilfe to coordinate the project out of Turkey. It's a similar situation for other large aid organisations.

How are the refugees?

Mika | Talking to them, it became clear to me for the first time how I would fare as a refugee. They have

lost so much. There are people from all levels of society who are fleeing, from the educated middle class to ordinary workers. Before they accept our help or go to a camp, they rent an apartment for themselves and try to find work.

How is the situation for children?

Mika | Many have not been able to attend school for years. However, recently, Syrian teachers have been teaching in Turkish schools in the afternoons. Welthungerhilfe is supporting this, by paying part of teachers' salaries and enabling children to reach school. It is a good development – it means there is a form of regular daily life for children again.



Jürgen Mika (45) has worked for the Welthungerhilfe Emergency Response Team for nine years. The trained master craftsman is deployed to disaster areas around three times a year, in order to coordinate operations, including, most recently, in South Sudan, Afghanistan and Syria.



Welthungerhilfe in Cambodia



CAMBODIA

Bamboo, rice and strong women

After the brutal genocide by the Khmer Rouge in the 1970s, Cambodia in South East Asia experienced a terrible civil war until the end of the 1990s. Even though this trauma makes sustainable development difficult, Welthungerhilfe is demonstrating that it is nevertheless possible. Together with local partners, the organisation is implementing nutrition security projects. Sustainable use of natural resources, protection of biodiversity and legal advice for the rural population are additional components of the project work.

Initial situation | Banlung is the provincial capital of Ratanakiri in the north of Cambodia – the majority of families here live from rice cultivation. In the rainy season the fields look lush and green but despite this, not all Cambodians have enough to eat. According to information from the health ministry in Phnom Penh, almost eleven percent of children are undernourished. The numbers have risen in the last few years. During the trip through the fertile landscape, it is hard not to wonder how that can be possible. One reason: There is a lack of cultivated areas, whole swathes of land are marked by monoculture. Large corporations grow natural rubber almost exclusively. The farming families stay on the land. For many, their land is bought from them at an extremely low price, or the land is just taken away. In places where no rice or vegetables can be grown, malnutrition quickly takes over. And, over the long-term, that leads to poor health.

Measures and impacts | Welthungerhilfe has been active in the north-east of Cambodia since 2005. Together with the local partner organisation CEDAC, it has greatly improved water supply in the region: 55 wells were built in 30 villages.

Sal Tuey, the village elder, can remember the time without a well. “With good water, life suddenly improves”, explains the 54-year-old. The mechani-

cal pumps drawing the water from the ground serve all residents. “In the last few years, we have been able to reduce infant mortality significantly”, says Dirk Reber, Country Director of Welthungerhilfe in Cambodia, “the improvement in the water quality has made a critical contribution to this”. As a result, this region is in a better position than the rest of the country.

2014 was a year with a good harvest. Rainy and dry seasons were relatively reliable, something which cannot be taken for granted in these times of global climate change. On their remaining fields, farmers now plant rice based on the innovative SRI method (System of Rice Intensification). In this approach, the seedlings come into the field considerably earlier and are individually planted, so that root growth is strengthened. The cultivation method is labour intensive, because many weeds need to be removed, but it brings success. Some families are able to double their rice harvests.

Together with CEDAC, Welthungerhilfe has developed and initiated tailored nutrition training sessions for village residents. Traditional foods are being re-discovered and new preparation methods learned. For example, with bamboo shoots from the forest, many different dishes can be cooked. Now the women go into the forest each day to cut bam-

We are beating hunger

3,500 hectares of land

in the Tun community, which comprises 400 residents of the Kroeung ethnic minority, received a communal land title so that these land plots are protected long-term from land grabbing.

83 activists

were represented in 2014 by lawyers from the Welthungerhilfe partner organisation LICADHO in cases of politically-motivated persecutions. The men and women had actively campaigned for land rights.

30 women's groups

have received training and advice in the area of nutrition.



We are beating hunger

For 23,130 people

nutrition was sustainably secured.



1,184 km² of forest

were placed under legal protection in 2014.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/landgrabbing-malnutrition-cambodia.html

www.facebook.com/welthungerhilfe.cambodia.laos

boo, just as their ancestors did. “It is often the simple things that bring very quick changes”, says Rin Nahrit from CEDAC.

The participation of the population is an important issue; only in this way can it be ensured that the project will be sustainable. The role of women has greatly altered in the last few years. Their demand now, as a matter of course, is a voice in all important decisions. Partnership at eye level: In the cooperation with CEDAC, this approach of Welthungerhilfe becomes especially clear.

Challenges and plans | In Cambodia in 2015, Welthungerhilfe wants to dedicate itself further to the subject of the right to food – and particularly to the subjects of access to land rights and biodiversity preservation, because improved cultivation methods are of no use to people if the land has been taken away and the forest cleared. “We will work increasingly with rights-based approaches”, says Dirk Reber of Welthungerhilfe. The people in the countryside are rarely in the position to fight alone against the state or

large corporations and, thus, there must be new project approaches. In cooperation with its partner organisations CEDAC, SCW and LICADHO, Welthungerhilfe therefore wants to help the people in the north-east of the country to claim their rights. Parallel to this, the projects on nutrition security, such as training on SRI, will be continued by the partner organisations.

Project focal points Cambodia Right to food, access to land rights, biodiversity preservation, food security, rural development, strengthening civil society

Project locations Provinces of Ratanakiri, Stung Treng and Oddar Meanchey

Financial volume 2014 EUR 0.4 m

Number of current projects in implementation 7

Funding provider Alliance2015, BMZ, Others

Partner organisations CEDAC, KBA, LICADHO, SCW

People receiving support 0.05 million

Hope through new farming methods

It is early morning, the mist is gradually lifting from the trees, the first rays of sunshine dance over the fields. Youel Romam walks over the swampy ground with short, quick steps. Previously, the land stretching into the distance belonged to her family. That is long gone. “Over there is the end”, says the 45-year-old and points to a fence with barbed wire. The land beyond was occupied a few years ago by a rubber company – the field in which Youel can cultivate rice is now only half as big. The Khmer Rouge destroyed many land ownership titles, people can now no longer prove that the land belongs to them. As a result, large corporations are able to come and grab the land for themselves. For Youel and her family this had devastating consequences: Half the acreage means half the income. And, thus, hunger is once again a threat in her life. Welthungerhilfe works in Youel’s village Kanat Toch with the local partner organisation CEDAC. New cultivation methods have been able to increase the rice yield. “We now plant seedlings individually, which strengthens their growth”, says Youel.

“We use less water and still have a bigger harvest.” Women play an important role in the project. As soon as Youel returns home from the fields, a few times a week she invites the women of the village to food advice sessions. Within the framework of the project, she has been trained as a nutritional advisor. “If you don’t take your own destiny in your hands, nothing will change”, says the committed mother of five children. And she has also not given up her land yet. With support from Welthungerhilfe, she wants to use legal means to take action against the rubber corporation. “I can feel that it is still our land”, says Youel and puts her sandals on. This afternoon she still has three advice sessions to lead.



Youel Romam took part from the beginning in the Welthungerhilfe programme in Cambodia. First, she attended training sessions in better cultivation techniques, and a few months ago, she was trained through Welthungerhilfe workshops as a nutritional advisor.





UGANDA

Wells are centres of life

After the civil war in northern Uganda, which began in the 1980s and ended in 2006, the infrastructure was destroyed. Water and hygiene-related illnesses were widespread and, as a result, children in particular were at risk. Welthungerhilfe helped village residents to build wells and latrines – and to use and maintain these over the long-term. A small stimulus with a big impact.

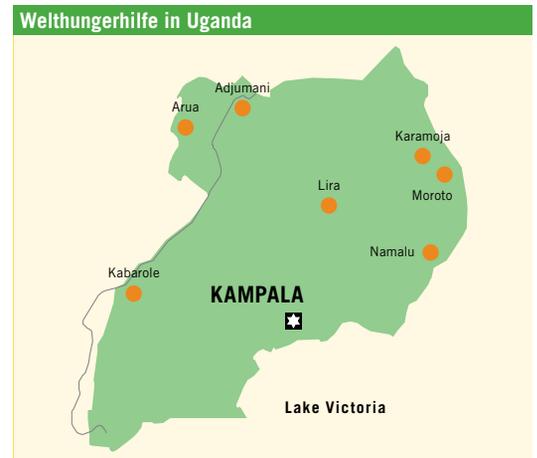
Initial situation | For years, Jennifer Odongo (43) had to cook her food with contaminated water from an open waterhole, because her village Odongo Oyere in northern Uganda had no wells. It is the same for many Ugandans: In the East African country, four in five people have to go to the toilet in the open air, every third person has no access to clean drinking water. This has devastating consequences. “Before we built the well, almost everyone in the village had health problems”, remembers Odongo’s neighbour, George Dorcas. She lists them: eye infections, skin rashes, ringworm, typhus, diarrhoea – all illnesses that are triggered by contaminated water and a lack of hygiene. The risk of a child dying before the end of its fifth year is 20 times higher in Uganda than in Germany. The catastrophic hygiene situation is no coincidence: Between 1986 and 2006, the Lord’s Resistance Army and the Ugandan government fought a bloody civil war, particularly in the north of the country. 1.7 million people were displaced and lived for years in Ugandan refugees camps, the infrastructure was damaged considerably or neglected. Fields were not cultivated for many decades and lay fallow.

Measures and impacts | Welthungerhilfe – active in Uganda since 1980 – came to the Lango region in 2002 in order to provide emergency aid, and remained to help with the reconstruction, as the Ugandan government was unable to adequately achieve its ob-

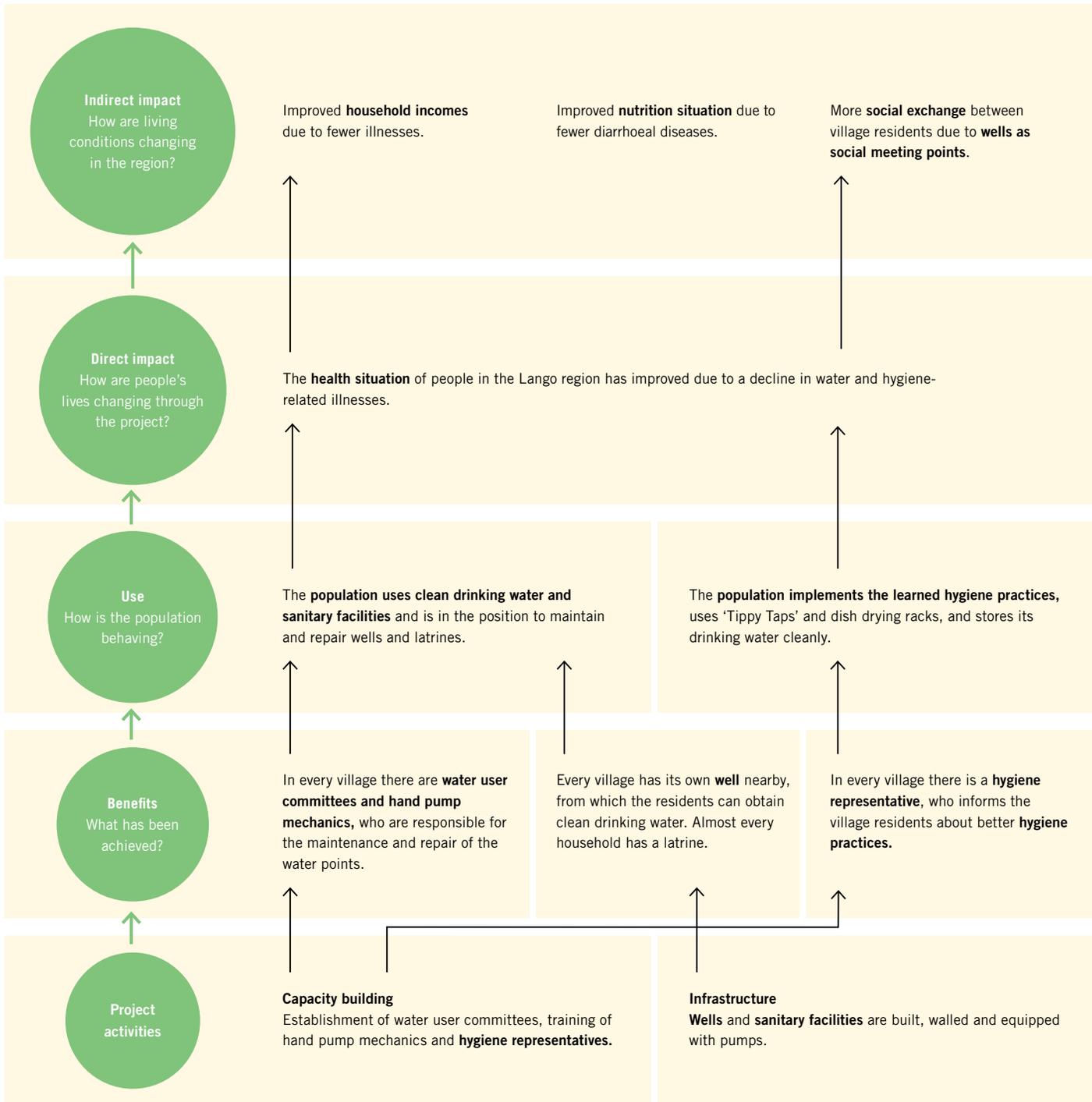
jective of equipping every village with a well. Since 2010, Welthungerhilfe has supported villages in the destroyed North to bore eleven deep wells and to repair 60. “We engage a company from the capital Kampala for the technical work. But the village residents have to help, too – and they do that very gladly”, explains Welthungerhilfe employee William Omara (see page 23).

Today, the well in Odongo Oyere is the central point of village life: Here, people do not only obtain water but also the latest information. “Finally, I can organise my time differently”, says Betty Ukulu. Previously, the mother of seven spent several hours carrying heavy water containers from a distant waterhole. The 47-year-old was elected as treasurer of a ten-person water user committee that manages, monitors and cleans the waterhole and maintains contact with local authorities. She collects 200 Ugandan shillings (around 17 cents) from each family every month. The money is saved in an account for the maintenance of the well. As a rule, the repairs are carried out by hand pump mechanics from the village who were trained within the framework of the project.

In the meantime, almost every family has its own latrine in a separate small mud hut, in front of which stand simple constructions made from a pole, container and soap – a locally-produced solution for hygienic hand washing, called ‘Tippy Tap’. “Since we have been using the well and the toilets, we have had



Clean water for a better life



Impact matters

To ensure that projects achieve the desired impacts, Welthungerhilfe develops 'chains of effects' with the local people. The illustrated sheet presents, simply and through the use of examples, the relationship between the development of water and sanitary provision (WASH) and the improvement in the nutritional situation. The chain of effects supports Welthungerhilfe in its monitoring. Alongside the question, "Are we doing what we do, well and efficiently?"; impact oriented monitoring can determine early on whether the implemented measures actually contribute to an improvement in the living situation of the local people.

i For more information on the subject of 'Impacts', take a look at the article on pages 34 – 35.

no more cases of typhus”, explains one woman. Cases of diarrhoea have also become much more infrequent among the village residents.

Challenges and plans | In the course of 2015, Welthungerhilfe provisionally concluded its project activities in Northern Uganda. It now lies in the hands of the village residents whether they improve their water and sanitary provisions and hygiene behaviour over the long-term. “I can have clean water – but if I don’t wash my hands, I will still become sick”, says William Omara. “It isn’t enough just to build wells and latrines. The most difficult thing is persuading the people to use them correctly.” The foundations have been laid for this: in every village there are hygiene representatives who keep reminding their neighbours of the importance of regular hand-washing and show them how they can store and use their drinking water hygienically. The structures are there, but ingrained behaviours only change slowly.

In addition, in times of drought and food shortages it is difficult for many families to find the money for well maintenance. District and regional authorities must be called to greater responsibility, in order to create good framework conditions.

One of them

As William Omara drives up to the village of Onywalo-abwobe with his motorbike, the residents gather happily. Until now, they have collected their water from a swamp two kilometres away – a green soup that spreads diarrhoea and worms. Omara and his team have promised them one of eleven wells that Welthungerhilfe is financing in the region. The 36-year-old enjoys their trust; he is one of them. And one who has made it.

Like them, Omara grew up in a village in impoverished northern Uganda, without wells and with too few latrines. He wanted to change something, to become a teacher. He cycled 28 kilometres every day on bad roads to study in the city of Lira. But today, instead of teaching in a school, he teaches in the open air. And instead of chemistry and biology, he teaches hygiene and self-management. “If you want the well, you have to pitch in”, says Omara to the village residents. They listen attentively and promise to elect water user com-

Project focal points Uganda Rural development, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, youth promotion, poverty reduction, nutrition security, infrastructure rehabilitation

Project locations Karamoja (Moroto, Namalu), Adjumani, Arua, Kabarole, Lira

Financial volume 2014 EUR 2.0 m

Current projects in implementation 10

Grant providers AA, BMZ, Others

Partner organisations –

People receiving support 0.19 million



We provide water and hygiene

50,092 families

in the Lango region alone have access to clean well water thanks to Welthungerhilfe. Previously, they were among the third of all Ugandans who have no access to clean drinking water.



93 percent

of the households in Lango region, that were supported by Welthungerhilfe, today have a ‘Tippy Tap’, a simple device for hand-washing. In 2010 it was only nine percent.



Find out more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/wash.html

mittees and to dig a latrine for every family. “Then we don’t have to use the river as a toilet.” Omara’s mobile phone rings again and again. He has 20 employees who, like him, travel from village to village. In addition, almost every day he meets employees from the local authorities, to coordinate work. Despite his studies and his management role, William Omara does not live a luxurious life: during the week he lives in a small office in the town of Otuke – without electricity or running water. He only sees his wife and three children at the weekend in Lira. “But I know what I am working for”, he says resolutely. “Almost every day the villages are making progress!”



William Omara (36) has worked for Welthungerhilfe in northern Uganda for three years. He leads a team of 20 employees who inform the residents of Lira district about water use and hygiene measures. Omara is a trained chemistry and biology teacher.

POLICY WORK

Making hunger visible

Malnutrition is a factor that causes poverty to be passed down from generation to generation. Along with agricultural policy, the framework conditions in healthcare, water and sanitary provision, education, social security and the role of women all have a significant influence on nutrition. Through its policy work, Welthungerhilfe is campaigning for a change in the political and social framework conditions that fuel the vicious cycle of hunger and poverty.

Hidden hunger

2 billion

people are affected by so-called 'hidden hunger', the deficiency in essential vitamins, minerals and trace elements.

7,000 children

under five years of age die every day from the effects of malnutrition and every fourth child worldwide is suffering due to chronic undernourishment and growth retardation.



Making hidden hunger visible | With the Global Hunger Index 2014, Welthungerhilfe, together with its Irish Alliance2015 partner Concern Worldwide and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) with headquarters in Washington, has directed its attention towards a particular form of malnutrition – 'hidden hunger'. Nearly two billion people are affected by this deficiency in essential vitamins, minerals and trace elements – in developing and emerging countries, but also in industrial countries.

During the first 1000 days in the life of a child in particular, the period between conception and the second birthday, the negative effects of deficiency are serious and have irreversible consequences for physical and mental development. Hidden hunger does not only affect the life prospects of individuals, in the case of developing countries, it hinders the sustainable development of society as a whole. We presented the results of the Global Hunger Index in Berlin, Brussels, Rome, Bamako (Mali) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia) and discussed approaches to eradicating hunger with politicians, academics and specialists.

Over the last year, we put a controversial approach under the microscope, the enrichment of food with lacking micronutrients. The study 'Food fortification: A 'techno-fix' or a sustainable solution to fight hidden hunger?' was a prelude to the new international study series 'The Future of Global Relations', published by Welthungerhilfe and terre des hommes. We want to deal with subjects relevant to current development policy, make controversies and differing opinions visible and show the potential consequences for the people with whom we work.

Seeking dialogue | Chronic hunger and malnutrition always mean an infringement of the human right to

adequate food. There can be a number of reasons why people cannot enjoy a balanced diet: too little land to grow food for their own use or to sell, recurring droughts or floods, or too little income to afford micronutrient-rich foods such as fruit, vegetables or animal products. Likewise, a lack of knowledge about healthy nutrition is also a contributing factor, as well as discrimination against women and girls in access to education, income, good health and simply in the distribution of food at household level.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food by the member states of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), together with other German non-governmental organisations and the German Institute for Human Rights, we organised an expert congress in Berlin. Along with around 140 guests from our partner countries, as well as representatives from politics, academia, civil society and the private sector, we took stock and formulated suggestions and demands for a better anchoring in politics and society of the human right to food. To date, decisions on a federal level and within the European Union have barely taken into account the possible negative impacts these can have on the right to food outside their own borders. Responsibility needs to be taken in agricultural, energy and trade policies.

Demanding accountability | The 2nd International Food Conference in November 2014 was dedicated to combating hunger and malnutrition as global challenges. Under the leadership of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), representatives from 172 member states came together in Rome. The action plan adopted within this framework, however, was



only of a voluntary nature and did not create clarity about the financing of the proposed measures or about accountability measures. In the sustainable development agenda post-2015, the United Nations aim to completely eradicate hunger and poverty by the year 2030 and want to do justice to their motto: Leave no one behind. Together with our partners in the North and South, we are campaigning for verifi-

able goals to end hunger and malnutrition. We will set and call for the implementation of these goals through a constructive-critical dialogue at national and international level.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/get-informed/our-challenges.html

Hidden hunger

1.45 million

people read information on the Global Hunger Index via Twitter (#GHI) in October 2014 and disseminated it further.

Projects 2014

Africa

Projects in implementation	Funding in EUR m	Co-financing	Project contents – Key words	Number of partner organisations	Beneficiaries in m	
Ethiopia	19	5.10	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, Amhara regional government, Others	Water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, nutrition security/agriculture/rural development, resilience against droughts, social development including children and young people, as well as basic healthcare	5	0.45
Burkina Faso	3	3.36	DFID, EC (DEVCO, ECHO)	Agricultural development, nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, strengthening of civil society, gender equality	4	0.25
Burundi	4	4.03	BMZ, GIZ, WFP	Adaptation to climate change, school meals, improvement of living conditions for women and primary school children, nutrition security	0	0.50
Ghana	1	0.05		Support and school education for street children	1	< 0.01
Kenya	16	2.48	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, USAID	Millennium Village, rural development with focus on water provision and resource conservation, resilience against droughts, promotion of disadvantaged children and young people, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, social infrastructure, school infrastructure	2	0.14
Congo	10	12.85	AA, BMZ, KfW, UNDP, USAID, WFP	Road rehabilitation, nutrition security, agriculture, support of returnees, emergency aid	2	2.59
Liberia	9	2.38	EC (DEVCO, ECHO), KfW, USAID, World Bank	Agriculture, rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, crisis prevention, support of those affected by Ebola	4	0.87
Madagascar	7	6.70	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, WFP	Emergency and food aid after drought and hurricanes, rehabilitation projects for the improvement of agricultural production, sustainable nutrition security, strengthening of civil society	0	0.10
Malawi	5	2.14	EC (DEVCO)	Development of strategic cooperation, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, school nutrition programme	3	0.14
Mali	11	4.84	AA, BMZ, KfW, WFP	Emergency aid, agricultural development, nutrition security, school education, gender equality, civilian conflict handling	8	0.46
Mozambique	3	1.60	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (ECHO), Others	Disaster prevention, nutrition security, resilience strengthening, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, vocational education, social integration	4	0.22
Niger	2	0.80	AA, BMZ, GIZ	Nutrition security, immediate aid for flood victims, cholera prevention	1	0.04
Rwanda	3	0.30	BMZ, Others	Agricultural development, resource conservation, school construction	1	0.06
Sierra Leone	17	17.79	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, DFID, EC (DEVCO), FAO, GIZ, Others	Nutrition security, poverty reduction, rural development, renewable energies, waste management, land rights for smallholders, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, Ebola emergency and transitional aid	5	0.20
Zimbabwe	7	4.88	DFAT, EC (DEVCO), FAO, OCHA, UNICEF	Rural water provision, small farming irrigation agriculture, adapted agriculture, nutrition security, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes	11	0.26
Somalia	3	1.33	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, GIZ	Nutrition security, medical provision, primary education in the Awdal region in Somalia, promotion of adaptive capacities and resilience with regard to climate change	1	0.15
Sudan	12	25.54	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, GIZ, UNDP, USAID, WFP	Agriculture and rehabilitation, nutrition security, immediate and survival aid, drinking water provision and well construction, school and road construction within the framework of emergency aid projects	0	1.33
South Sudan	13	14.63	AA, Alliance2015, DFID, FAO, GIZ, IOM, UNDP, USAID, WFP	Agriculture and rehabilitation, nutrition security and drinking water provision, humanitarian aid for internally displaced persons	1	1.06
Tanzania	1	0.03		Family repatriation of street children	1	< 0.01
Uganda	10	2.01	AA, BMZ, Others	Rural development, water, sanitation and hygiene programmes, youth promotion, poverty reduction, nutrition security, infrastructure rehabilitation	0	0.19
Central African Republic	4	7.57	BMZ, GIZ	Emergency and reconstruction aid, rehabilitation of agricultural development centres, support for victims of sexual violence	0	< 0.01
Subsequent savings*		-0.05				
Africa in total	160	120.36			54	9.01

* Subsequent savings (-) / subsequent higher project expenses (+): The list shows all projects in implementation as of 31.12.2014, as well as projects completed before the year end. Savings from these projects are to be understood as 'return flows' of funds that were available but not required.

Abbreviations

AA – Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 – partner organisations of Alliance2015; BMEL – Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Ministry of Food and Agriculture); BMGF – Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation; BMZ – Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DEZA – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, Switzerland; DFAT – Australian Government; DFID – Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) – European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development; EC (ECHO) – European Commission, Directorate-General Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection; FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; IOM – International Organization for Migration; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank); OCHA – United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; UNDP – United Nations Development Programme; UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund; USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WFP – United Nations World Food Programme



Detailed project list

www.welthungerhilfe.de/projektliste-2014.html

Asia					
Projects in implementation	Funding in EUR m	Co-financing	Project contents – Key words	Number of partner organisations	Beneficiaries in m
Afghanistan	20	2.23	AA, BMZ, GIZ, OCHA	8	0.23
Bangladesh	2	0.05	BMZ, EC (DEVCO)	1	0.01
India	66	3.47	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), GIZ, Others	31	1.11
Cambodia	7	0.41	Alliance2015, BMZ, Others	4	0.05
Laos	4	0.09	EC (DEVCO)	2	0.02
Myanmar	10	2.96	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), Others	3	0.09
Nepal	8	0.25	BMZ, Others	3	0.05
North Korea	6	2.41	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO), Others	0	0.11
Pakistan	9	2.74	AA, BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO)	4	0.17
Philippines	5	3.66	AA	2	< 0.01
Syria, Turkey, Northern Iraq	10	30.37	AA, Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (ECHO), FAO, Others	4	1.09
Tajikistan	12	3.15	BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), GIZ, USAID, Others	5	0.29
Subsequent savings*		-0.16			
Asia in total	159	51.63		67	3.22
Latin America/Caribbean					
Bolivia	3	0.01	BMZ, EC (ECHO)	4	0.05
Ecuador	1	0.00		2	< 0.01
Haiti	22	4.75	BMZ, EC (DEVCO), FAO, WFP, Others	3	0.29
Cuba	10	0.87	AA, Alliance2015, DEZA-Swiss, Others	3	0.05
Nicaragua	4	0.14	BMZ	4	0.01
Peru	11	0.79	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO, ECHO), Others	11	0.10
Cross-country projects	7	1.00	Alliance2015, BMZ, EC (DEVCO)		–
Latin America/ Caribbean in total	58	7.56		27	0.50
Pan-regional projects					
Pan-regional	8	0.67	AA		
Total funding overseas	385	180.22			12.73
Domestic					
	8	0.95			
	17	0.41	Alliance2015, BMGF, EC (DEVCO), Others		
	1	0.03	BMEL		
Total funding domestic	26	1.39			
Total funding domestic and overseas	411	181.61			

The following applies to the financial report and other statistical information: Rounding differences may appear in the percentage figures and numbers given.

MARKETING

Every commitment counts

Without its private donors and supporters Welthungerhilfe would be – nothing! In 2014 there were once again a remarkable number of people from all over Germany who supported us in various ways in our fight against hunger. Whether big or small – every commitment counts.

Inspiring commitment

92,042 people

have been involved in our campaigns.



196,176 donors

have supported our projects.


[Find out more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/
take-action-now.html](http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/take-action-now.html)

Donation motor | Anyone carefully reading the financial section of our annual report could come to the conclusion that Welthungerhilfe finances itself primarily through grants from public institutions and is not very dependent on donations. Nothing could be further from the truth! Institutional donors rarely fund our projects 100 percent, and we have to fight hard for the financing of every individual project. The funds entrusted to us by our private donors are the vital motor without which we could not win this fight. And a very successful one at that: usually, we can turn one Euro's worth of donation into three Euros of project funds.

Behind every private donation there is often a very moving story. From personal suffering that has sharpened the feeling of responsibility for the destiny of others. Or from people with very low incomes who, despite this, give away a high percentage of it in order to enable other people to lead a life without hunger. And from people who leave us a legacy in their will or endow a portion of their fortune, to contribute long-term to our fight against hunger (see pages 44 – 46).

Voluntary support | But donations are not the only form of commitment for us. It is also the numerous forms of voluntary support, which regularly bring us into the public attention and continue to inspire new people to join our cause.

Some do this very personally, such as Friedhelm Hengst who, with unbelievable commitment and together with his wife, has collected donations for many years, in both wind and rain. Some are involved as a group, like the citizens initiative in the Eifel town Bekond, whose grill and drink stalls at the balloon festival have become legendary. And some of our supporters have even been awarded the Federal Cross of Merit (Bundesverdienstkreuz) for their outstanding work.

For some donors, their own long-term engagement was not enough. Such as for Gudrun Bauer, who founded the initiative 'Ride against Hunger' (Reiten gegen den Hunger) in 2012 and who has been pas-

sionately promoting it since then. So it is no wonder that this campaign was again very present in the public sphere in 2014. And out of a 2006 initiative by footballer Benny Adrion grew an independent movement, which appeals particularly to young people and with which we cooperate closely – for example, in this year's 'RUN4WASH': Viva con Agua (see pages 50 – 51).

Overall, commitment and engagement run across all age groups: from 'Runs for Life' in schools across the country to the 'Lohrer Housewives', who in the meantime have a majority of over-70-year-olds, from Lohr am Main, who have been making sure for 30 years that no-one passes them by without donating during the Welthungerhilfe Week.

Businesses | Businesses also support us regularly, not only through donations but also through public relations campaigns. For example, in 2014 the chemist chain Budnikowsky brought out a special edition of a chocolate bar to support a project in Sierra Leone, and the chain baker Mestemacher once again produced a special edition of a wholemeal bread. Often, individuals within the company are the driving force. Without, for example, Jens Vogel as director of the Maritim Hotel in Düsseldorf, the Advent Brunch for Welthungerhilfe, loved by families for many years, would be inconceivable.

Creativity | Our supporters are often unbelievably creative. The YouTube hit comedy trio Y-Titty brought us the #LemonFaceChallenge, seen across all media, our friends in Düsseldorf set up the company band competition 'Rock Against Hunger', and our friends in Hamburg, with event organiser Simone Bruns, brought us a photography art auction in a venerable church.

This creativity is often infectious, in the best sense of the word: The campaign 'We help refugees' (Wir helfen Flüchtlingen), started together with member of parliament Claudia Roth to help Syrian civil war victims, motivated numerous celebrities towards ener-



getic support, including actor Götz Otto and the entire cast of his current play.

Noteworthy | In order to give this creativity even more room for development, in 2014 we established 'Denkbar', a forum for people in their twenties, who assist us with advice and action in the planning of mobilisation campaigns. It was interesting to see how many talented candidates applied for the limited places here!

Pro bono | Many artists, actors and musicians have also supported us for many years, free-of-charge, on various stages. Often in the background – but just as important – are those regularly supporting us on a pro

bono basis with their professional expertise, including engineers, business consultants and lawyers. All of these supporters deserve our deep, heartfelt thanks. They make us what we are: a living, broadly-anchored movement, that campaigns with great commitment and energetic solidarity for a world without hunger.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/spenden.html

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/you-can-help.html

Inspiring commitment

1,235 multipliers

have actively promoted our concerns.

EUR 40.8 million

of donations have been gathered by Welthungerhilfe in 2014, of which 2.5 million was emergency aid donations.

THE YEAR 2014

Campaigns and conferences

In 2014, Welthungerhilfe was able to gain many fellow-campaigners both at home and abroad for its vision of a world without poverty and hunger. With the support of thousands of volunteers, it organised campaigns for various target groups across the whole world: YouTube challenges and hashtag campaigns for young people, international conferences for partner organisations, experts and small-scale farmers, information events and background interviews, as well as donor and awareness campaigns, sometimes with celebrities, for the wider public. The highlight of the year was the Welthungerhilfe Week ('Die Woche der Welthungerhilfe') around World Food Day in October.



Current campaigns

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/take-action-now.html



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/gruene-woche-2014.html



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/tatort-kanalisation.html

August/September



Hashtag campaign South Sudan

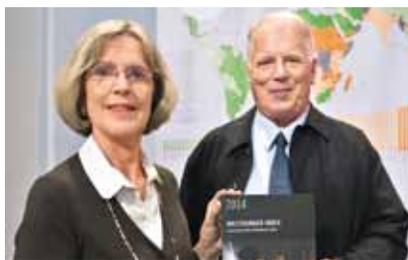
In order to draw early attention to the impending famine disaster in South Sudan affecting around seven million people, Welthungerhilfe began a social media campaign in August. The hashtag #ByTheEndOfSeptember quickly spread across the internet: Users from networks like Facebook and Twitter posted pictures with the banner and the Washington Post heard of the campaign and also reported on it.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/suedsudan-endofseptember.html

October



Global Hunger Index 2014

Together with Concern Worldwide and IFPRI, Welthungerhilfe presented the Global Hunger Index (GHI) in Berlin, Brussels, London, Rome, Bamako (Mali) and Phnom Penh (Cambodia). In 2014, the focus was on 'hidden hunger', the deficiency in essential vitamins and minerals. Causes, consequences and approaches for the eradication of hidden hunger were discussed together with politicians, academics and other experts.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/ghi2014.html



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/woche-der-welthungerhilfe2014.html

January

2014



International Green Week

To run as many laps as possible was the aim of 100 Berlin primary school children on the final day of International Green Week. The charity run took place on an adventure farm within the context of the campaign 'Grün ist die Hilfe' (aid is green). All participants were asked to support the project work of Welthungerhilfe in Kenya. At the end of the nutrition congress, Welthungerhilfe received a cheque for over EUR 45,000.

March



Crime scene: Sewers

The popular actress Ulrike Folkerts was on a very special evidence trail for World Water Day. Together with Welthungerhilfe, in her character of Commissioner Lena Odenthal and within the context of a street campaign, she focused attention on the precarious hygiene situation and the lack of access to drinking water in developing countries. The nationwide awareness campaign was a huge success.

August/September

October

April/May



Ride against Hunger

The initiative 'Ride against Hunger' (Reiten gegen den Hunger) established by Gudrun Bauer in 2012, also organised numerous donor campaigns and tournaments in 2014. In Hagen in April, a colourful plastic horse was auctioned for the benefit of Welthungerhilfe. In May, the initiative presented itself at the horse show in Balve. The result speaks for itself: more than EUR 220,000 was collected for Welthungerhilfe.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/reitengegengendenhunger.html

June



RUN4WASH

After many laps, the young runners themselves needed what they were running for – water! Welthungerhilfe and Viva con Agua called for donations jointly for the first time. Over 23,000 school children from Germany, Austria and Switzerland took part and donated EUR 225,000 for Welthungerhilfe WASH projects. WASH stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/run4wash.html

July



Nutrition Security Conference South Asia

In New Delhi, Welthungerhilfe and other organisations held an international conference on the subject of nutrition security and the right to food. The aim was to bring together academia and research with representatives from government, the private sector and non-governmental organisations. The 400 participants discussed innovative approaches for a sustainable improvement to the nutrition situation in the region.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/nutrition-security-conference-southasia.html

November



We help refugees

After a visit to refugee families in the Syrian-Turkish border region, the vice president of the German Parliament Claudia Roth decided: "We have to help!". Within a short time, she and Welthungerhilfe President Bärbel Dieckmann initiated a call for donations for an emergency aid project in Turkey. Over 90 well-known personalities followed the call and collected a total of EUR 436,000 for tents, ovens and heating materials.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/wir-helfen-fluechtlingen.html



Conference in Ethiopia

In mid-November, the second POWA conference took place in Addis Ababa. Experts from Burkina Faso, Bolivia, India, Germany and Ethiopia developed a catalogue of demands directed to the G7 for the support of small farming agriculture. In the run-up to the German presidency of the G7, policy recommendations were discussed in February 2015 in the form of the Berlin Memorandum at an international conference in Berlin.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/powa-en.html

December



The Big Advent Brunch

Under the patronage of Lord Mayor Thomas Geisl, for the fourth year running Jens Vogel, director of the Maritim Hotel in Düsseldorf and member of the friends of Welthungerhilfe, organised an Advent Brunch on the fourth Sunday during Advent 2014. 1,250 guests attended the family party with celebrity guest Hanna Michalowicz and carnival prince Christian Zeelen. The proceeds: EUR 27,000 for the Millennium Village of Korak in Nepal.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/adventsbrunch-duesseldorf-2014.html

COMPLIANCE

Committed to integrity

Among the values of great importance for Welthungerhilfe are transparency, trustworthiness and integrity. For monitoring purposes there are Compliance Management Systems (CMS), which control adherence to regulations and promptly uncover rights infringements. In Germany, non-profit associations are not yet required to produce a CMS. However, Welthungerhilfe has incorporated the subject at an early stage.

Transparency

1st place

was the position achieved by Welthungerhilfe in the Spiegel Online and Phineo transparency ranking of the 50 biggest donor organisations.



Find out more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/transparency

Culture of integrity | The term 'compliance' has become established in the German-speaking world as a description of a comprehensive culture of integrity. It includes adherence to legal regulations as well as to ethical and social values, and also incorporates areas of Corporate Social Responsibility. The Welthungerhilfe CMS is based on a broad value base, stretching from the management acting as role model (the so-called 'Tone from the Top') to the VENRO Code of Conduct and other codes of behaviour, to the guidelines of co-financiers. As a visible result of these efforts, Welthungerhilfe came in first place in the study on donations transparency of charitable organisations in Germany, carried out by Phineo on behalf of Spiegel Online.

Complaints systems | 'Accountability and transparency are our values'. That is the heading on a poster that hangs visibly at Welthungerhilfe projects across the world. It refers all staff, parties, partners and visitors to a complaints systems by email, online forms (also anonymous) or by direct dial to the Bonn headquarters. Within the framework of the HAP transparency standards (see next page), the system will be further developed for the handling of complaints. The Welthungerhilfe code of conduct on combating conflicts of interests and corruption, which is binding for all Welthungerhilfe staff in Germany and abroad, and also applies to freelancers and staff of local project organisations, shows the different complaint options. In addition, a company agreement guarantees the protection of internal whistleblowers.

Staff training | A functioning CMS also requires that all employees are aware of and understand the subjects of integrity and transparency and know to whom they can turn in the case of problems. The often difficult working environment of Welthungerhilfe de-

mands that this subject is given particular attention, in order to keep projects free of fraud and corruption and to protect donations to Welthungerhilfe from misuse. Prior to their departure for the project area, our internal auditors train new employees in combating fraud. For the awareness-raising of national employees, a training video was produced, which discusses typical project dilemma situations and demonstrates solutions.

Control system | Welthungerhilfe receives around two-thirds of its grants from public funding bodies. These expect strict consequences in case of fraudulent behaviour and corruption. Specific guidelines, such as accounting standards and tender regulations, have the objective of ensuring appropriate use of funds. The Institutional Donor Relations unit created in 2014 supports the country offices in their adherence to these provisions. The unit trains employees and compiles guidelines, best practice examples and templates on the intranet. In addition, specialised employees are available to colleagues in situ, in the case of queries. The Welthungerhilfe internal control system ensures compliance with donor requirements at all working levels. The four-eyes principle, transparency in procurement and comprehensive risk analysis have all been anchored in day-to-day operations of Welthungerhilfe for many years.

Already implemented

(with support of the Federal Foreign Office)

Transparency standards and accountability obligations

according to HAP (Humanitarian Accountability Partnership)

In planning for 2015–16

- Independent auditors in Bonn, and in the pilot countries of Kenya and Mali, analyse how well the standards were implemented
- A reference framework was developed and agreed by the Executive Board
- Child protection guidelines were developed and agreed



- Adapt country specifications and development of action plans to modified CHS Standard*
- Revision of the personnel guidelines for employees

- Binding codes of conduct for all staff
- Training of instructors on this subject
- Awareness-raising and advanced training workshops in pilot countries with more than 300 members of staff



- Supplement and update code of conduct
- Further training and anchoring in the organisation

- Name and function of the employees should be recognisable to external parties
- Written instructions on the sharing of information
- More than 2,000 representatives of those supported were informed about transparency standards and about their rights



- Develop guidelines on information for project participants
- Continuation of the information work

- The persons supported and all parties involved participate in different stages of planning and implementation. Their opinions and suggestions are incorporated into the decision-making process



- The persons supported can give systematic feedback on the planning, implementation and design of projects

- In several pilot countries a complaints system is being developed
- On the website, an anonymous whistleblower system has been established
- A hotline for complaints and an email address have been set up (complaints@welthungerhilfe.de)



- Guidelines for the management of complaints are being adopted
- Employees also have the opportunity to complain

- Periodic exchange of learning experiences and exchange workshops



- Systematic and continual evaluations assess whether Welthungerhilfe complies with its legal obligations towards the persons supported and other participants
- Learning workshops with pilot countries

* The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) is a standard for accountability and quality management in humanitarian aid and replaces various older standards. Welthungerhilfe is a member of the internationally recognised quality management system Humanitarian Accountability Partnership (HAP).

QUALITY ASSURANCE

Biggest possible impact

Welthungerhilfe has received awards several times for its high standards regarding transparency and quality. Several internal and external panels and audit bodies are responsible for the quality assurance of Welthungerhilfe.

Qualified employees

82 employees

were trained locally in three workshops on the subject of disaster prevention.



Impact oriented monitoring in project work | The first step in the planning of a project is a needs and environmental analysis. On the basis of this, the project participants, objectives and outputs are determined. Within the framework of the impact oriented monitoring, there is constant evaluation to check whether the project is on the right path and can achieve the right impacts.

This takes place through standardised surveys or qualitative methods such as a participatory observance. Through this, for example, it is assessed whether the planting of vegetable gardens leads to all family members eating vegetables and the improvement of the families' nutritional situation. Or are the vegetables not being used, because women do not know how to prepare them? Or are they being sold at market and the money used to improve the house?

This means that Welthungerhilfe also monitors whether unplanned, potentially negative impacts also arise, alongside the planned impacts. If this is the case, the causes are analysed together with project participants and local people, and corrections are carried out.

As such, impact oriented monitoring delivers early information about strengths, deficiencies or problems in the project. Furthermore, impact oriented monitoring has great importance for group learning, as overall conclusions for the project work can be drawn and improvements derived. In this way, Welthungerhilfe

continues to develop itself as an organisation and adapts strategies and procedures in order to move closer to its goals. An example of impact oriented monitoring can be found in the report on Uganda, pages 21 – 23.

Training and advice | All new employees receive a comprehensive induction, which comprises not only the strategies and regulations of Welthungerhilfe but also the introduction to thematic and financial-administrative standards at Welthungerhilfe and the guidelines of public funding bodies. In addition, Welthungerhilfe offers ongoing further training to project staff and employees of local partner organisations. In predominantly multi-day training sessions, information is imparted on particular subject fields, quality standards or procurement and anti-corruption guidelines. Furthermore, information handouts with more in-depth knowledge are developed and regularly updated. Focal points of the training sessions in 2014 were the transfer of knowledge on the topics of sustainable nutrition security, disaster prevention and financial administration. The demand that project content should be of a high quality, as well as the complexity of projects, has constantly increased in recent years. This development has prompted Welthungerhilfe to carry out a comprehensive restructuring of the programme area. The goal is to give employees and partner organisations the best possible

support in planning and implementing projects in accordance with quality standards (see page 32).

Internal auditing | Several years ago Welthungerhilfe established an auditing department with a clear audit mandate. This includes the review of statutory funding use and compliance with internal and external guidelines. The audit constitutes part of the annual financial statement presented to donors and grant providers. In 2014, a position for a Compliance Representative was established in the internal audit unit.

Controlling and organisational development | Controlling supports the Executive Board and the management at home and abroad in the economic and strategic governance of the whole organisation. It also informs the Supervisory Board on a monthly basis on behalf of the Executive Board about the development of key performance indicators. The framework conditions of our work change continuously and demand increasingly rapid reactions. More and more, this means that controlling by management also leads to changes for staff. In a globally positioned organisation like Welthungerhilfe, such adaptation measures cannot, however, be centrally controlled. Quite the opposite: Successful changes in Welthungerhilfe can

only happen quickly and sustainably if employees possess the necessary skills to design and implement change processes themselves. The Organisational Development department supports employees in this and that way contributes to the agility of the whole organisation.

Governance | The full-time Executive Board leads and is responsible for the business of the organisation. The Supervisory Board and its committees monitor and control this activity and ensure that the strategic guidelines are adhered to. Once a year, the representatives of the membership group of the organisation come together at a general meeting. They agree the business plan and approve the annual accounts. The honorary Programme Advisory Committee advises Welthungerhilfe with regard to its work (see pages 48 – 49).



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/transparency

The issue of evaluation

An evaluation is a sociological-technical field study carried out over a relatively short period to evaluate success according to internationally-recognised criteria. In the case of organisations such as Welthungerhilfe, data collections are carried out through the inspection of technical facilities and surveys of local people.

Mr Ellert, which criteria are assessed within the framework of an evaluation?

Richard Ellert | Primarily, the five OECD DAC criteria – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability – are used. Then there are also the indicators to illustrate project-specific requirements. From this, recommendations for the projects are then derived.

What is the best-case scenario for the result of an evaluation?

Ellert | A relevant project (that is, measures have a high priority for the target group), that effectively (the

planned results are achieved) and efficiently (cost-effective with a good cost-benefit ratio) achieves a positive and, above all, sustainable (the measures are continued autonomously) impact (improvement of living conditions).

What are the biggest challenges in an evaluation?

Ellert | To do justice to the various expectations and ideas of the participants and still remain neutral and independent. Every evaluation contains a certain potential for conflict, as criticism is a part of it. The degree of inclusion of the framework conditions in the project evaluation, as well as acceptance of the recommendations by all participants, are constant challenges.



Richard Ellert is a freelance engineer and evaluator from Regensburg who, since 2003, has evaluated more than ten Welthungerhilfe projects in the area of water, sanitation and hygiene.

Quality and transparency

17 specialists

at head office support and advise overseas employees on thematic questions, for example on nutrition security, agriculture or monitoring.



Over 200 persons

were trained in eight workshops on specific monitoring methods.



Balance sheet

as of 31 December 2014

Assets

	31.12.2014 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Intangible assets		
1. Purchased IT programmes	819,838.43	422,363.42
2. Deposits paid	218,906.34	23,800.00
II. Tangible assets		
1. Land	308,700.00	308,700.00
2. Fixtures, fittings and equipment	428,454.79	586,896.29
III. Financial assets		
1. Investments	256,054.97	256,054.97
2. Securities and bonded loans	42,936,623.48	37,715,766.78
	44,968,578.01	39,313,581.46
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Receivables and other assets		
1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations	145,536,720.04	109,348,193.53
2. Assets from gifts and legacies	41,387.02	42,722.09
3. Other assets	2,397,087.85	2,923,790.37
II. Liquid assets	57,388,061.35	57,529,899.48
	205,363,256.26	169,844,605.47
C. ACCRUED INCOME	495,743.62	315,584.23
D. EXCESS OF PLAN ASSETS OVER PENSION LIABILITIES	259,113.59	125,012.90
	251,086,691.48	209,598,784.06

Liabilities

	31.12.2014 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. LONG-TERM RESERVES		
I. Bequeathed funds reserve	14,200,000.00	14,200,000.00
II. Non-designated funds reserve	14,040,000.00	13,540,000.00
	28,240,000.00	27,740,000.00
B. PROJECT FUNDING RESERVE	11,763,000.00	18,470,000.00
C. PROJECT FUNDING SPECIAL RESERVE	21,308,687.69	19,062,707.36
D. PROVISIONS		
Other provisions	3,871,900.00	3,876,900.00
E. LIABILITIES		
I. Grants from non-utilised designated co-financing funds		
1. Domestic	112,491.59	204,400.00
2. Overseas	132,362,898.25	108,981,318.62
II. Project accounts payable	46,537,135.40	27,853,567.48
III. Trade accounts payable	5,502,152.02	2,186,518.16
IV. Other accounts payable		
1. Donor loans	56,196.93	57,196.93
2. Liabilities assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	6,848.23	7,375.02
3. Other accounts payable	1,317,528.56	1,147,764.23
	185,895,250.98	140,438,140.44
F. DEFERRED INCOME	7,852.81	11,036.26
	251,086,691.48	209,598,784.06

General information

The annual accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V., Bonn (for short: Welthungerhilfe) are prepared in accordance with the general provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) with a voluntary application of the supplementary regulations for limited companies according to section 264 et seq. of HGB. The annual accounts have been adapted to the particularities of the organisation, pursuant to section 265 sub-sections 5 and 6 HGB. The income and expenditure account is prepared in accordance with the total cost method. Sales tax is contained within the acquisition costs of the fixed assets and in the expenditure, insofar as the organisation is not eligible to deduct input tax. Previous year's figures are given in brackets.

Accounting and valuation policies

Intangible and tangible assets are valued at the acquisition cost and, where depreciation occurs, less the scheduled depreciation over the respective usage period or the lower valuation in accordance with section 253 sub-section 3 clause 3 HGB. Scheduled depreciation is applied on a straight-line basis, unless a shorter usage period is necessary, depending on the project. For the depreciation of intangible assets, a usage period of five years was taken as a basis, for operating and business equipment between three and ten years. For business assets with an acquisition value of between EUR 150 and EUR 1,000, a compound item was formed, which is depreciated over five years.

Securities and bonded loans of financial assets are activated with the acquisition costs and subsequently valued according to the mitigated lower-cost-or-market principle. Premiums are depreciated over the applicable term via the deferral/accrual items. These items are disclosed under interest expenditure. Investments are accounted for in acquisition costs.

Receivables and other assets, as well as liquid assets, are entered at the nominal value or, in the case of assets with a remaining term of more than one year, at a cash value determined by a market interest rate. Identifiable risks are accounted for by means of valuation adjustments. In the allocation of material resources, valuation is based on market prices.

Receivables in foreign currencies are valued at the spot exchange rate or, in the case of longer-term receivables, using the respective lower exchange rate on the transaction date or on the balance sheet date. Exchange gains are identified under other income, exchange losses under expenditure for project funding. Reserves are formed, utilised or reversed in compliance with the relevant provisions under tax law.

Committed own funds for co-financed projects, for the improvement of external structures of Welthungerhilfe and for non-co-financed, non-contractual projects are identified as extraordinary items for project funding. The own portion for co-financed overseas projects is set at 6.7% (13.0%) of the total project funds.

Reserves are formed for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks to the amount of the predicted use (repayment amount). Reserves with a residual term of more than one year are discounted in accordance with legal regulations. Liabilities are entered at the amount payment. Liabilities in foreign currencies are entered at the spot exchange rate, while in the case of longer-term liabilities, the respective higher exchange rate on the transaction date or on the balance sheet date are taken as a basis.

Donations identified in the income and expenditure account are received at the point of inflow, institutional grants at the point of granting of funds through the grant institution. Exchange gains are identified under other income, exchange losses under expenditure for project funding.

Notes on the balance sheet

Assets

A. FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible assets

This relates to IT programmes to the amount of EUR 820,000 (EUR 422,000) that were purchased and are depreciated on a scheduled basis, as well as advance payments for IT programmes in development to the amount of EUR 219,000 (EUR 24,000).

II. Tangible assets

The tangible assets relate to scheduled depreciated office and business equipment at EUR 207,000 (EUR 186,000), IT hardware at EUR 152,000 (EUR 329,000)

and other items at EUR 69,000 (EUR 72,000), as well as land plots from an estate at EUR 309,000 (EUR 309,000). The project-financed tangible assets overseas are identified in the income and expenditure account directly as project-supported expenses.

III. FINANCIAL ASSETS

1. Investments

This relates to the 10% holding in the Dritte-Welt-Shop Gesellschaft für Entwicklungsförderung GmbH, Königswinter (DW Shop).

2. Securities and bonded loans

Based on a medium-term financial plan and data generated from it, securities to the amount of EUR 42.9m (EUR 35.2m) and bonded loans to the amount of EUR 0.0m (EUR 2.5m) are identified under fixed assets. The securities are generally retained until their maturity date. Investment in fixed-interest securities and securities bonds follows the principle of achieving reasonable and market-appropriate returns, despite low-risk investment forms.

In the financial year, valuation adjustments for securities of fixed assets were necessary to the amount of EUR 12,000 (EUR 100,000). On the balance sheet date, securities included net hidden reserves of EUR 1,907,000 (EUR 1,547,000).

Financial instruments are included in the financial assets, and are shown at their fair value, as an unscheduled depreciation according to section 253 sub-section 3 clause 4 was omitted. This relates to fixed asset securities with an asset value of EUR 1,340,000 and a fair value of EUR 1,275,000.

Depreciations were omitted here, as a recovery in value was detected between the balance sheet date and the time of preparation of the annual accounts, and a medium to long-term recovery in value is anticipated.

B. CURRENT ASSETS

I. Receivables and other assets

1. Grants receivable under approved project allocations

The receivables identified on the reporting date to the amount of EUR 145.5 million (EUR 109.3 million) relate predominantly to co-financed projects of the European Union at EUR 38.2 million (EUR 31.4 million), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development at EUR 25.8 million (EUR 20.4 million), the United Nations at EUR 21.6 million (EUR 16.7 million), the KfW Development Bank at EUR 19.6 million (EUR 14.9 million), the Federal Foreign Office at EUR 10.3 million (EUR 8.8 million), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) at EUR 9.6 million (EUR 0.4 million), the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) at EUR 4.7 million (EUR 4.7 million), the Department for International Development (DFID) at EUR 4.5 million (EUR 0.2 million) and the Australian Agency of International Development (AusAID) at EUR 2.8 million (EUR 6.1 million). After discounting, receivables with a residual period of more than one year were received to the amount of EUR 44.2 million (EUR 28.8 million).

2. Assets from gifts and legacies

This refers to a freehold apartment from a gift. The property was capitalised at market value pursuant to an expert appraisal upon purchase, plus acquisition costs spent by the organisation, and is depreciated on a straight-line basis in accordance with section 7 sub-section 4 of the German Income Tax Act (EstG). The remaining assets refer to legacies recognised as assets at the nominal amount. Any gain on disposal of such assets is recognised in the corresponding year as income from gifts and legacies.

3. Other assets

The other assets to the amount of EUR 2,397,000 (EUR 2,924,000) are made up primarily from creditors in the project area at EUR 711,000 (EUR 747,000), receivables from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation at EUR 701,000 (EUR 912,000), receivables from the tax authorities at EUR 412,000 (EUR 509,000) from paid input tax and accrued interest for securities, fixed deposits and running costs at EUR 245,000 (EUR 532,000).

II. Liquid assets

Funds assigned to current projects but not yet needed are invested as fixed-term deposits to generate a market rate of return through low-risk investment forms. They are disbursed in accordance with the ongoing need, with consideration to financing plans. Foreign currency assets are valued at the spot exchange rate.

Liquid assets on the reporting date are declined by EUR 0.1 million to EUR 57.4 million (EUR 57.5 million). Essentially, they comprise credit in domestic direct access accounts and fixed deposit accounts at EUR 19.1 million (EUR 26.9 million), special accounts set up for public donors at EUR 16.7 million (EUR 13.1 million) and credit in international project accounts at EUR 11.2 million (EUR 9.2 million).

D. EXCESS OF PLAN ASSETS OVER PENSION LIABILITIES

For all part-time retirement obligations, a securities account exists at Commerzbank AG, Düsseldorf, which serves exclusively to cover and secure these obligations in the case of insolvency and which cannot be accessed by other creditors as it has been pledged to Commerzbank AG, Düsseldorf (the trustee). The securities account, whose acquisition cost on the balance sheet date corresponds with a fair value of EUR 300,000, was offset against the corresponding part-time retirement provisions (amount repayable: EUR 41,000 (previous year: EUR 175,000)) pursuant to section 246 sub-section 2 HGB. In addition, the interest expense from the write-up of the provision for part-time retirement obligations to the amount of EUR 1,000 (EUR 3,000) was also netted against the interest income from the securities account of EUR 1,000 (EUR 1,000).

Liabilities

A. LONG-TERM RESERVES

I. Bequeathed funds reserve

The bequeathed funds reserve commits funds that are available to the association on a long-term basis.

II. Non-designated funds reserve

The non-designated funds reserve ensures the institutional capacity of Welthungerhilfe.

B. PROJECT FUNDING RESERVE

The project fund reserves amount to EUR 11.8 million (EUR 18.5 million). Of this amount, EUR 8.6 million is attributed to non-utilised designated donations for the earthquake victims in Haiti, the flood victims in Pakistan, drought victims in East Africa and typhoon victims in the Philippines, which are scheduled for use in aid projects in 2015 and 2016. During the reporting year, EUR 9.4 million was withdrawn from the reserve, primarily for aid projects in Haiti, Pakistan, East Africa and the Philippines, and EUR 2.7 m was added to the reserve.

C. PROJECT FUNDING SPECIAL RESERVE

This reserve, which amounts to EUR 21.3 million (EUR 19.1 million,) is made up of Welthungerhilfe own funds for projects co-financed by public donors at EUR 10.5 million (EUR 12.3 million), further own funds for domestic and overseas projects implemented independently without public grants at EUR 9.3 million (EUR 5.7 million) and for the improvement of the external structures of Welthungerhilfe at EUR 1.5 million (EUR 1.1 million).

D. PROVISIONS

Other provisions

Provisions to the amount of EUR 3,872,000 (EUR 3,877,000) have been predominantly formed for project risks of EUR 2,225,000 (EUR 2,176,000), for re-

dundancy payments legally required abroad for departing staff of EUR 1,054,000 (EUR 900,000), as well as various amounts payable to staff of EUR 437,000 (EUR 636,000). The provision for project risks was created to balance interest to be paid, unforeseen ancillary project costs, subsequent reductions in contributions by donors and increasing individual risks.

E. LIABILITIES

I. Grants relating to non-utilised designated co-financing funds

These refer to public funds used for projects carried out independently 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 sponsors. Non-cash grants are valued at market prices.

III. Trade accounts payable

This item primarily refers to obligations from the computing and marketing area, as well as for overseas projects, which are settled via the Bonn head office.

IV. Other accounts payable

Donor loans can be withdrawn at one week's notice. Other accounts payable refer primarily to creditors, as well as costs for travel and outstanding fees. Of the remaining obligations, EUR 180,000 (EUR 165,000) is for taxes and EUR 63,000 (EUR 61,000) for social security.

Notes on the income and expenditure account

Income

DONATIONS AND GRANTS

Project activities are financed entirely by donations, by net income transferred from the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, public and private institutional grants, as well as grants from cooperation partners.

Donations rose by EUR 3.3 million to EUR 40.8 million (EUR 37.5 million). They comprise cash donations at EUR 36.3 million (EUR 34.6 million), income from bequests of EUR 4.0 million (EUR 2.6 million), as well as fines of EUR 0.5 million (EUR 0.3 million). Cash donations include EUR 1.1 million from the collection of 'Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft'. Public grants increased by EUR 39.2 million to EUR 149.3 million (EUR 110.1 million), which is mainly a result of the increase in grants through GIZ by EUR 14.6 million, the United Nations by EUR 12.7 million and the Federal Foreign Office by EUR 8.7 million. Project grants from foundations and private aid organisations have increased by EUR 0.3 million to EUR 2.9 million (EUR 2.6 million).

OTHER INCOME

Other income to the amount of EUR 2,345,000 (EUR 1,144,000) is mainly the result of income from the disposal of investments at EUR 1,264,000 (EUR 73,000), as well as currency gains from foreign grants and projects at EUR 852,000 (EUR 856,000).

Accounts payable

in thousand EUR

	31.12.2014	≤1 year	of which >1 year and ≤5 years	>5 years
I. Grants relating to non-utilised designated co-financing funds	132,475	89,043	43,432	0
II. Project accounts payable	46,537	31,280	15,257	0
III. Trade accounts payable	5,502	5,502	0	0
IV. Other accounts payable				
1. Donor loans	56	56	0	0
2. Obligations assumed in connection with gifts and legacies	7	0	7	0
3. Sundry other accounts payable	1,318	1,318	0	0
	185,895	127,199	58,696	0

Total liabilities for the previous year amounted to EUR 140,438,000, of which EUR 41,031,000 with a remaining term of more than one year and EUR 253,000 with a remaining term of more than five years. Long-term liabilities include EUR 32,887,000 of grants from non-utilised designated co-financing funds and EUR 8,390,000 of project liabilities. For liabilities relating to designated co-financing funds not yet drawn upon, sureties exist to the amount of EUR 7,317,000 (EUR 6,010,000).

Income and expenditure account

for the period 1 January to 31 December 2014

	2014 EUR	EUR	Previous year EUR
1. DONATIONS AND GRANTS			
a) Donations, bequests and allocated fines	40,775,958.52		37,494,231.92
b) Net income transferred from Welthungerhilfe Foundation	700,644.76		1,098,746.85
c) Institutional grants			
Public grants	149,282,885.64		110,053,767.69
Foundations and private charities	2,913,382.78		2,620,465.46
		193,672,871.70	151,267,211.92
2. OTHER INCOME		2,344,529.53	1,144,291.22
3. PROJECT FUNDING			
a) Overseas	-170,444,621.71		-128,177,846.40
b) Domestic	-1,248,195.99		-2,528,440.40
		-171,692,817.70	-130,706,286.80
4. PERSONNEL COSTS			
a) Wages and salaries			
Domestic personnel	-9,629,443.98		-9,774,604.37
Overseas personnel	-9,975,450.75		-9,940,385.93
b) Social security, pensions and other employee benefits			
Domestic personnel	-2,386,874.34		-2,339,113.08
Overseas personnel	-883,882.00		-899,116.58
		-22,875,651.07	-22,953,219.96
5. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENTS			
a) on non-current intangible assets and tangible assets	-501,309.22		-462,417.28
b) on assets from gifts and legacies	-1,335.07		-1,335.07
		-502,644.29	-463,752.35
6. OTHER EXPENDITURE		-8,618,549.86	-7,711,413.73
7. INCOME FROM PARTICIPATING INTERESTS AND SPONSORING		82,912.00	21,552.00
8. OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME		1,574,114.75	1,687,121.02
9. WRITE-UPS ON FIXED ASSET SECURITIES		73,800.00	0.00
10. WRITE-DOWNS ON FIXED ASSET SECURITIES		-12,260.00	-100,000.00
11. INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE		-253,305.06	-361,503.32
12. NET INCOME BEFORE CHANGES TO RESERVES		-6,207,000.00	-8,176,000.00
13. TRANSFER TO NON-DESIGNATED FUNDS RESERVE		-500,000.00	0.00
14. TRANSFER TO PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE		-2,663,000.00	-2,697,000.00
15. TRANSFER FROM PROJECT FUNDS RESERVE		9,370,000.00	10,873,000.00
16. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR		0.00	0.00

INCOME FROM PARTICIPATING INTERESTS AND SPONSORING

Income from participating interests results from the proportional profit from the DW shop for the financial year 2013/2014 and a final payment on the conclusion of a sponsoring contract on 30 June 2014.

OTHER INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME

Other interest and similar incomes includes interest on securities at EUR 942,000 (EUR 1,169,000), interest on fixed-term and direct access accounts at EUR 370,000 (EUR 379,000), income accumulation from long-term receivables at EUR 300,000 (EUR 125,000) and interest from current accounts at EUR 34,000 (EUR 59,000), reduced by accrued interest at EUR 72,000 (EUR 45,000). The decline in interest income is due to the fall in interest rates.

WRITE-UP ON FIXED ASSET SECURITIES

During the financial year, write-ups on fixed asset securities were applied to the amount of EUR 74,000 (EUR 0).

Expenditure

PROJECT FUNDING

This item relates to commitments in the form of contractual and non-contractual obligations for approved projects in developing countries, as well as for domestic projects in accordance with Welthungerhilfe statutes. In the case of overseas projects, funding increased correspondingly to the income side by EUR 42.2 million to EUR 170.4 million (EUR 128.2 million). Domestic project funding decreased by EUR 1.3 million (EUR 2.5 million). Project support expenditure includes currency exchange losses to the amount of EUR 0.7 million (EUR 1.5 million).

PERSONNEL COSTS

Personnel costs comprise the domestic and administration areas, as well as expatriate staff directly employed by head office. Expenditure for wages and salaries of domestic personnel reduced by EUR 0.2 million to EUR 9.6 million (EUR 9.8 million); but increased for overseas staff by EUR 0.1 million to EUR 10.0 million (EUR 9.9 million). Local project staff with a local employment contract are accounted for in project funding expenditure. Personnel costs include EUR 583,000 (EUR 613,000) for pension provision.

OTHER EXPENDITURE

Other expenditure primarily comprises expenditure for public relations work at EUR 5,500,000 (EUR 4,952,000), rent and premises costs at EUR 862,000 (EUR 854,000) and IT costs at EUR 689,000 (EUR 595,000). The increase in expenditure for public relations work is due to increased activities in donor recruitment, which also includes market research and test measures.

WRITE-DOWNS ON FIXED ASSET SECURITIES

Extraordinary amortisation due to the expected long-term reduction in value has been applied in the amount of EUR 12,000 (EUR 100,000).

INTEREST AND SIMILAR EXPENDITURE

Expenditure of EUR 150,000 (EUR 300,000) arises through legally required discounting for longer-term receivables from public grant providers, which do not affect payments. Amortisation of premiums totalled EUR 103,000 (EUR 61,000).

Other mandatory disclosures**Other financial obligations**

Based on the remaining terms of the respective contracts, costs owed for the upcoming years for rental contracts and leases amount to an annual average of EUR 471,000 (EUR 471,000), of which EUR 463,000 (EUR 463,000) is owed to the Welthungerhilfe Foundation (rental contract with a term ending 2024). Software maintenance contracts amount to EUR 351,000 (EUR 245,000) annually. The aforementioned contracts amount to a total sum for other financial obligations for the next five years of EUR 4,110,000.

For projects which have already been internally approved, but for which only partial contracts have been concluded with project partners, the contracts to be concluded amount to EUR 418,000 (EUR 152,000).

Audit fee

The audit fee for the 2014 annual financial statement amounts to EUR 52,000 (EUR 52,000). Fees of EUR 43,000 were incurred for the certification services provided by the auditor.

Workforce

average over the year:

	2014	2013
Domestic personnel		
Unlimited-term contracts	173	158
Limited-term contracts	27	34
	200	192
Overseas personnel		
	148	146
	348	338

Remuneration structure for full-time employees

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

Executive Board and senior executives: up to EUR 155,000

Group leaders: from EUR 58,000 to EUR 75,000

Consultants: from EUR 45,000 to EUR 62,000

Administrators: from EUR 37,000 to EUR 47,000

Secretaries, assistants and other support staff: from EUR 30,000 to EUR 39,000

Total remuneration of the Executive Board in the reporting year amounted to EUR 420,000 (EUR 395,000).

The statutory employer portion of social security and contributions to pension schemes is not included in the above list. An additional amount of EUR 90.00 per month is currently paid for dependent children up to the age of 14. For the pension provision of its employees, Welthungerhilfe became a member of Versorgungsverband bundes- und landesgeförderter Unternehmen e.V., Bad Godesberg (VBLU), to which it pays monthly insurance contributions for insured employees.

Association governing bodies

The following were elected as members of the honorary Supervisory Board of the organisation at the General Assembly:

Bärbel Dieckmann (President)

Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun (Vice President)

Norbert Geisler (Chair of the Finance Committee)

Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen

Rosa Karcher

Dr. Stephan Reimers

Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

Members of the Executive Board

Dr. Wolfgang Jamann (Chair of the Board/Secretary General), until 28 February 2015

Dr. Till Wahnbaeck (Chair of the Board/Secretary General), from 1 May 2015

Mathias Mogge (Executive Director Programmes)

Michael Hofmann (Executive Director Marketing)

Management

The business of the organisation is managed by the Executive Board.

Operating results

After dissolution of the project funds reserve from the previous year and allocation to the 2015 project funds reserve, EUR 500,000 is delivered to the non-designated funds reserve.

Bonn, 28 April 2015



Mathias Mogge (Executive Director Programmes)



Michael Hofmann (Executive Director Marketing)

AUDITOR'S REPORT**To Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn**

We have audited the annual financial accounts – consisting of balance sheet, income and expenditure account and annexes – taking into consideration the accounts and management report of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2014. The accounts and the preparation of the annual financial statement and management report are the responsibility of the Executive Board of the organisation, in accordance with German commercial law regulations. Our task is to make an assessment, based on our audit, about the annual financial statement, taking into account the management report and accounts.

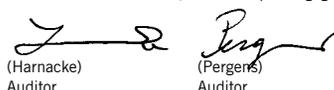
We performed our annual financial statement audit in accordance with § 317 HGB, taking into account the principles of correct auditing as set out by the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW). Here it is laid down that the audit is to be planned and carried out in such a way that inaccuracies and irregularities, which affect the state of the assets, finances and yield presented in the annual financial statement in accordance with the principles of correct accounting and the management report, can be recognised with reasonable certainty. The decision on the audit activities takes into account information about the organisation's business activity, the economic and legal environment of the organisation and expectations regarding possible errors.

Within the framework of the audit, the effectiveness of the internal control system as well as evidence for the accounting data, annual financial statement and management report are assessed predominantly on the basis of random spot checks. The audit includes the assessment of applied accounting principles and the main estimates of the Executive Board, as well as an appraisal of the overall presentation of the annual financial statement and management report. We are of the opinion that our audit is a sufficiently reliable basis for our assessment. Our audit did not lead to any reservations.

According to our assessment, which is based on the insights gained during the audit, the financial accounts of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V., Bonn, comply with statutory provisions and present an accurate picture of the organisation's assets, finances and income in accordance with the principles of correct accounting. The management report is consistent with the financial statement and overall gives an accurate depiction of the organisation's true situation and of the opportunities and risks of future development.

Düsseldorf, 29 April 2015

Deloitte & Touche GmbH, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft



(Harnacke)
Auditor

(Pergens)
Auditor

Income and expenditure account

based on expense categories pursuant to DZI definition, in EUR

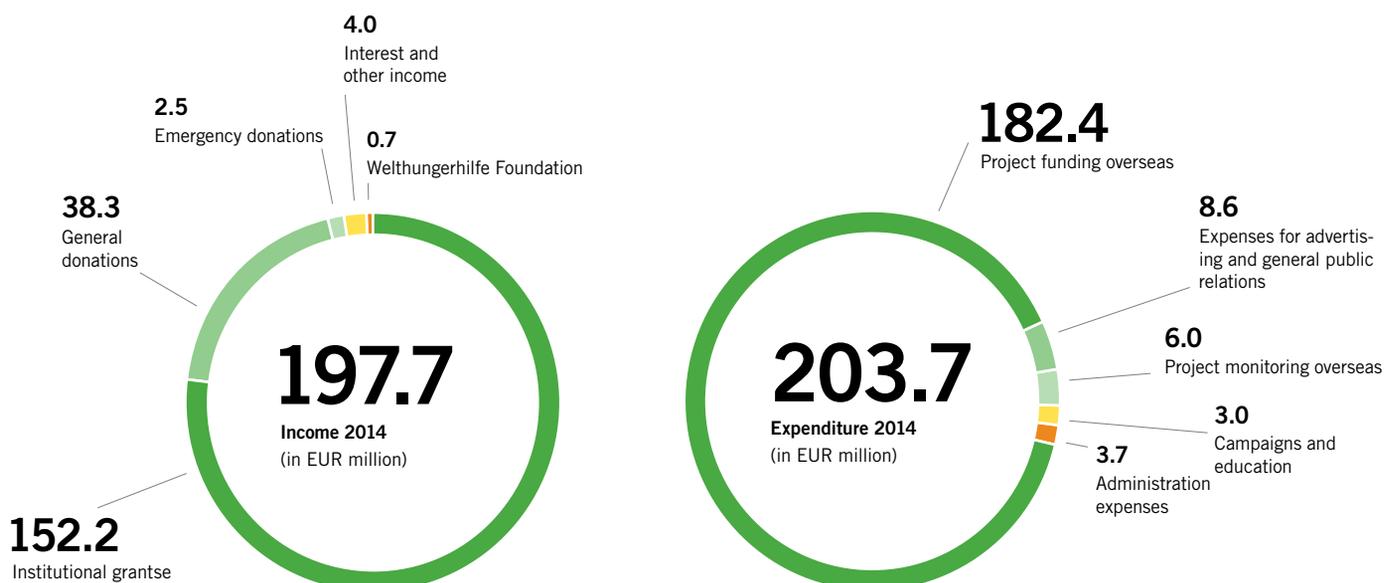
	Actual 2014 Total	Project funding overseas	Project monitoring overseas	Campaigns, education, awareness-raising	Expenditure for advertising and general public relations work	Administrative expenses
Project funding						
a) Overseas	170,444,621.71	170,444,621.71				
b) Domestic	1,248,195.99			1,063,985.14	184,210.85	
Personnel costs	22,875,651.07	11,720,814.45	4,835,346.34	1,359,656.64	2,407,985.38	2,551,848.26
Depreciation, amortisation, impairments	502,644.29	36,035.90	202,263.22	56,874.63	100,726.37	106,744.17
Other expenditure	8,618,549.86					
Advertising and general public relations work				105,926.54	5,394,052.31	
Material expenditure (rents, IT costs, etc.)		150,225.74	977,011.05	453,574.34	462,683.24	1,075,076.64
Interest and similar expenditure	54.67					54.67
Total 2014*	203,689,717.59	182,351,697.80	6,014,620.61	3,040,017.29	8,549,658.15	3,733,723.74
in %	100.0	89.5	3.0	1.5	4.2	1.8
in %	100.0		94.0		6.0	

* Not included: Write-downs on securities to the amount of EUR 12,260, amortisation of premiums to the amount of EUR 102,833 and expenses for discounting to the amount of EUR 150,472.

Total 2013	161,834,682.28	140,015,709.16	6,105,031.43	4,248,857.16	7,988,686.02	3,476,399.51
in %		86.5	3.8	2.6	4.9	2.2
in %	100.0		92.9		7.1	
2012 in %	100.0		92.1		7.9	
2011 in %	100.0		90.7		9.3	
2010 in %	100.0		93.7		6.3	
2009 in %	100.0		92.8		7.2	

In line with internal mathematical accuracy, the presentation of rounded figures also includes numerals that are not shown, so rounding differences may occur

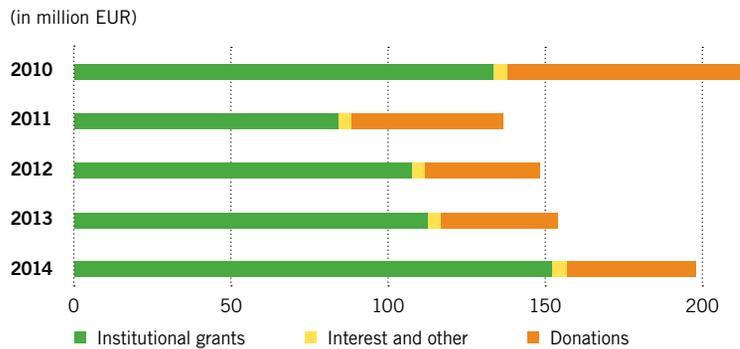
Determination of advertising and administrative expenditure is based on an agreement with the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI) in Berlin. According to this, write-downs of securities to the amount of EUR 12,000, as well as interest expenses from the discounting of long-term receivables and from the depreciation of premiums (EUR 253,000) are not taken into account, as there is an overall surplus from the asset management. The project funding overseas identified here is at EUR 2.2 million higher than in the project list (p. 26-27), as extra expenses were assigned to the funds directly provided for the project. In various areas Welthungerhilfe receives pro bono services. In 2014, this was primarily legal advice from Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP and from Latham & Watkins LLP.



Welthungerhilfe in numbers

Income development

In 2014, the contributions from donations, bequests and fines amounted to EUR 40.8 million (of which EUR 2.5 million were emergency aid donations) and thus lay at 14.2 percent above the planned result. Institutional grants increased by 35.1 percent in the same period and amounted to EUR 152.2 million (PY: EUR 112.7 million). Interest and other income amounted to EUR 4.0 million (PY: EUR 2.8 million) and the profit transfer from Welthungerhilfe Foundation to EUR 0.7 million (PY: EUR 1.1 million), leading to a total income of EUR 197.7 million (PY: EUR 154.1 million) being achieved.



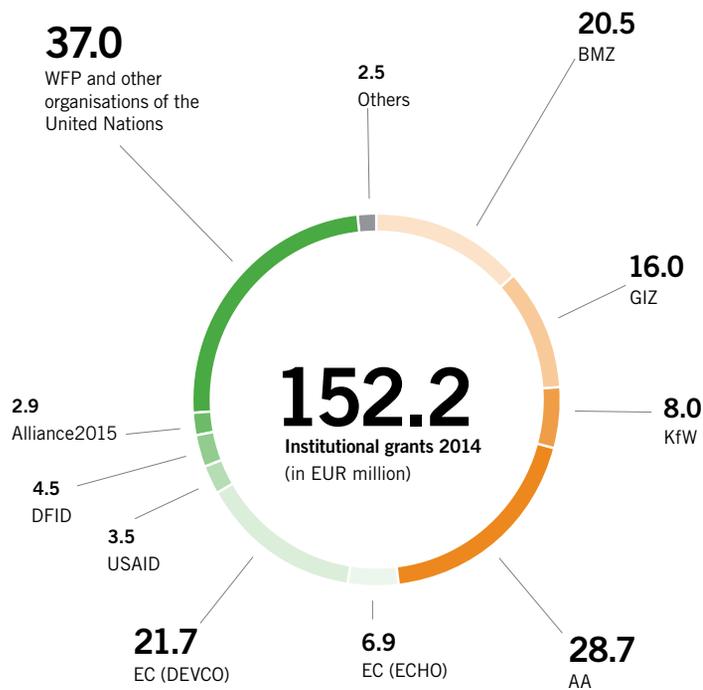
Institutional grants

As in previous years, alongside private donations, Welthungerhilfe also raised funds from institutional donors and achieved a total sum of EUR 152.2 million in new commitments from donor institutions, the best result in its history. A majority of these funds were made available for humanitarian aid and rehabilitation measures, the crises in the Middle East, South Sudan, in the Central African Republic and the Ebola epidemic in West Africa played a significant role in this.

More than EUR 73 million of institutional grants were contributed from federal funds, first and foremost from the Federal Foreign Office (AA), as well as from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), from GIZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, as well as the KfW Development Bank (KfW). With this, the good result of the previous year was again increased significantly. Within the current legislative period, the federal government has issued three special initiatives, including the 'Eine Welt ohne Hunger' (A World without Hunger) initiative. Welthungerhilfe is following this initiative with great interest. The first contributions within the framework of this initiative took place through BMZ and GIZ.

In turn, the biggest single donor with EUR 37 million was the United Nations, in particular the World Food Programme (WFP) with nutrition programmes in Sudan, South Sudan, Burundi and Mali, but also other agencies, such as for the first time to a greater extent, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The European Union (EU), Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), contributed EUR 21.7 million to the programme and supported, among others, a large agricultural programme in the east of Sudan, as well as a programme for the promotion of renewable energies in Sierra Leone. Funds for development projects were granted by the European Union for the most part through the European Development Fund (EDF). The contributions of the EU Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) amounted to EUR 6.9 million in 2014 with a focus on Syria. In total, the amount from these donors totalled more than 91 percent of institutional grants.

As before, grant providers welcome the cooperation of non-governmental organisations in consortia: 'Others' and 'Alliance2015' financings also contain further funds, in particular from the EU and the federal government.

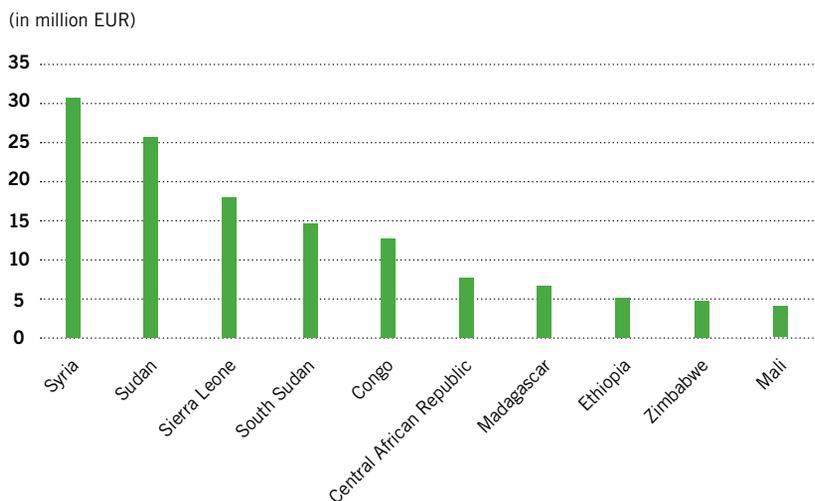


Abbreviations

AA – Auswärtiges Amt (Federal Foreign Office); Alliance2015 – Partner organisations of Alliance2015; BMZ – Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development); DFID – Department for International Development UK; EC (DEVCO) European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development; EC (ECHO) – European Commission, Directorate – General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection; GIZ – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; KfW – Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank); USAID – United States Agency for International Development; WFP – United Nations World Food Programme

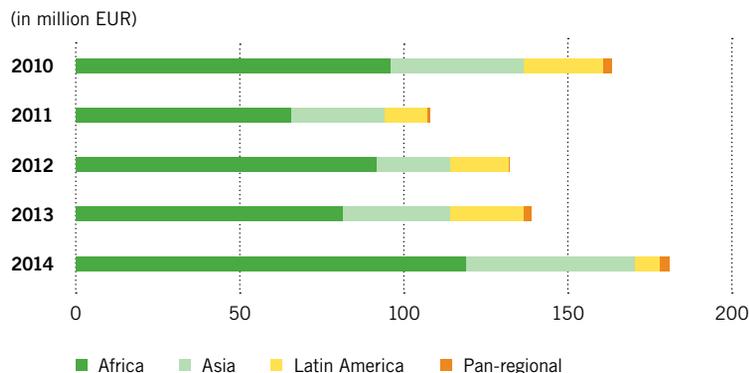
The ten countries with the highest project funding

As in the previous year, in 2014, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Congo, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Mali were among the ten countries with the highest project funding. Armed conflicts in the Middle East, in the Central African Republic and in South Sudan meant that these countries are for the first time among those with the highest project funding. In Sudan, extensive food aid programmes are still running, in particular in North Darfur, but there are also big long-term development programmes in other parts of the country. As in past years, innovative approaches in Sierra Leone generated donor interest, but the effects of the Ebola crisis in West Africa are also reflected. In the last few years, the programme in Madagascar has been continually built up. 71.7 percent of the total funding goes to the ten countries with the highest project funding, nine of which are African countries.



Regional project funding over time

In 2014, due to the good income situation, project funding lay at a level that was last this high in the tsunami year of 2005. In comparison to previous years, it has significantly increased in both Africa and Asia, although the regional focus of Welthungerhilfe lies more strongly on Africa than in previous years. The project volume of EUR 120.4 million amounts to around two-thirds of the total funding. EUR 51.6 million, or 28.7 percent, of implemented funds were made available for new projects in 14 Asian countries. Projects in Latin America/the Caribbean were financed with 4.2 percent of the funds or EUR 7.6 million, whereby the funding has significantly decreased in comparison with the previous year. The focus was the reconstruction programme after the earthquake in Haiti.

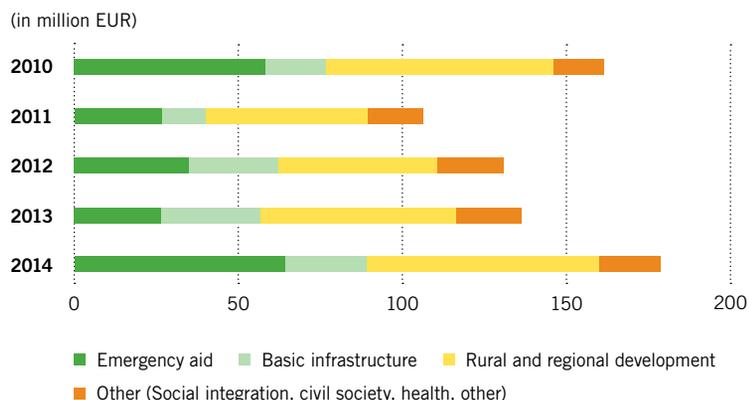


Sectoral project funding over time

The work in countries with armed conflicts also characterises the picture of the sectoral project funding in 2014. It affects not only directly the expenditure in the funding area of emergency aid (food, emergency shelter and basic equipment), but also reconstruction projects in other funding areas. In total, emergency aid projects were funded with a total volume of EUR 65.3 million. Since the start of its work, Welthungerhilfe has fought against global hunger and for sustainable nutrition security. It works primarily in rural regions. The most important funding area is therefore 'rural and regional development', to which the key area of nutrition security also belongs. In 2014, more than EUR 70 million, i.e. almost 40 percent of available funds, were spent on this.

Almost EUR 25 million was made available for projects to improve basic infrastructure. As such, WASH measures (clean drinking water, better hygiene practices, sanitation facilities) are being supported, which are very important for improved health and, thus, sustainable nutrition security.

As in previous years, projects from the areas of social integration, civil society, health and other were financed with around EUR 20 million. Included in the latter are projects that serve the safeguarding of the quality of programme work and the work on the ground.



Find out more

Detailed information about individual project funding can be found on pages 26 – 27 and at www.welthungerhilfe.de/projects

FOUNDATION

Enabling the future together

Anyone wishing to campaign long-term for a world without hunger and poverty can find suitable options for individual and long-term engagement with the Welthungerhilfe Foundation, established in 1998. Managing Director Dr. Albert Otten explains the current development of the Foundation's work.

Big impact

196 benefactors

are committed to a long-term engagement with a foundation loan, an endowment fund or a trust foundation.

EUR 700,000

was made available by the Welthungerhilfe Foundation for project work in 2014.



Find out more
www.welthungerhilfe.de/en/foundations.html

What is the aim of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation?

Dr. Albert Otten | Unlike a donation, which is a one-off contribution to a project, the Foundation continually builds up an asset base. The earnings support people in our projects around the world, year after year. In 2014, EUR 700,000 was made available in this way for the work of Welthungerhilfe. With this sum, our benefactors can make a real impact on the ground.

Who can be involved as a benefactor?

Otten | Through a conversation with our Philanthropy-plus-X team, every interested benefactor will find the right form of engagement for them. The easiest is an endowment towards our foundation capital. If someone wants to support a particular purpose, an individual foundation fund can be the best solution. We will gladly support benefactors who wish to set up their own foundation, and help in the design of statutes and recognition of the foundation.

Keyword – Limited Life Foundation. Is it possible to put a time limit on an own foundation?

Otten | Yes, for benefactors who wish to deploy their money over a period of ten or twenty years it is certainly an interesting alternative. During the term, both the interest and the capital will be used for the selected projects. For this purpose, one can also set up a Trust Foundation with Limited Life under the umbrella of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation.

How do you assess the impact in times of low interest rates?

Otten | Low interest rates do not mean a simultaneous low impact for people in need. With the proceeds, our benefactors make a large contribution to the project countries. Over the last ten years we have supported the work of Welthungerhilfe with a total of EUR 5.7 million – all supporters can be proud of this fact. And thanks to the various commitments of loyal and new benefactors, the capital in the foundation continues

to grow. In 2014, it grew by EUR 1.6 million inclusive of the reserves built up.

Helping people in need without paying a penny – is that possible?

Otten | Yes. For someone who doesn't want to separate himself from his money for good, a benefactor loan is certainly interesting. Here, the interest works for a good cause, but the supporter can get his loan contribution back if needed. Currently, 135 benefactors make use of this option and grant us an interest-free loan.

Is it possible to consider the Foundation in a will?

Otten | Yes. Many people want to continue doing good after their death and include Welthungerhilfe in their will. Some set up a foundation as beneficiary, others consider us in the form of a legacy. At our regular testament events, together with lawyers, we provide information on what to be aware of in the formulation of a last will and testament and show how, if desired, Welthungerhilfe can take care of house clearances and grave upkeep. I am happy that more and more people are turning to us in their lifetime, to talk about their wishes and plans. That shows a great level of trust.

How do you personally look back at 2014?

Otten | I am full of pride that the WASH trust foundation, which is also actually a Limited Life Foundation, enabled many thousands of people in Kenya to have access to clean drinking water. In addition, we started another project in Sierra Leone where we are training local craftsmen to provide families with sanitation facilities, among other things. The Ebola epidemic did lead to delays but now it's full steam ahead. My thanks are due to the many supporters who make this success possible. Together we achieve much more than we do alone!

What are your plans for the Foundation in 2015?

Otten | In the current low interest phase we are attempting to bring the idea of support through donor



loans to the attention of the public. We are noticing that many people are ready to let their money work for a good cause rather than to claim the very low interest rates for themselves. Otherwise, we are continuing to seek targeted contact with our benefactors and look forward to the conversations with people who wish to commit long-term.



Dr. Albert Otten has a PhD in economics and has managed his own family firm for many years. Since 2008 he has been honorary Managing Director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation and, with his team, advises individuals who wish to commit for the long-term.

Balance Sheet Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation as of 31 December 2014

Assets

	31.12.2014 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. FIXED ASSETS		
I. Tangible assets	6,300,752.08	6,479,434.42
II. Financial assets	32,561,265.90	28,021,761.70
B. CURRENT ASSETS		
I. Other assets	392,082.34	764,268.27
II. Liquid assets	1,629,327.58	3,868,147.94
C. ACCRUED ASSETS	8,689.30	206,077.24
	40,892,117.20	39,339,689.57
Assets of dependent foundations	6,644,587.54	6,428,565.79

Liabilities

	31.12.2014 EUR	Previous year EUR
A. OWN CAPITAL		
I. Foundation capital	31,399,744.41	30,644,631.26
II. 1. Capital maintenance reserve	3,690,000.00	3,374,000.00
II. 2. Regrouping reserve	671,620.89	94,258.23
B. PROVISIONS	13,113.00	13,820.00
C. LIABILITIES	5,117,638.90	5,212,980.08
	40,892,117.20	39,339,689.57
Own capital of dependent foundations	6,644,587.54	6,428,565.79

Annual financial statement Deutsche Welthungerhilfe Foundation 2014

General information

The annual financial statement of the Foundation is prepared in accordance with the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the supplementary provisions for small corporations. The annual financial statement has been adapted to the particularities of the Foundation pursuant to section 265 sub-sections 5 and 6 HGB. The relief provisions for small corporations were utilised. Sales tax (VAT) is included in the costs of the fixed assets and in expenses insofar as the Foundation is not eligible to deduct input taxes.

Accounting and valuation methods

Tangible fixed assets are valued at cost and, where depreciable, less scheduled depreciations over the customary useful life or at the lower value rate pursuant to section 253 sub-section 3 clause 3 HGB. Property and land from bequests and gifts are shown on the assets side at the appraised market values with the 30% deduction on the building share plus transaction costs incurred by the Foundation. Scheduled depreciation takes place on a straight-line basis. Depreciation of buildings was based on a usage period of 40 years after procurement, and of five to 13 years for operational and business equipment. Fixed asset securities and other loans are capitalised at acquisition cost and valued in accordance with the lower-cost-or-market principle. Premiums are written-off over the applicable term via accruals and deferrals. These items are disclosed under interest expenses. Other assets and liquid assets are entered at the nominal value. Identifiable risks are taken into appropriate account by means of value adjustments. In order to reduce the effects of asset regroupings on Foundation assets and Foundation results, according to the Executive Board decision of 28 November 2013, a regrouping has been formed since the 2013 financial year, in which the results from the reallocation of the respective Foundation assets to the Foundation capital have been adjusted. Provisions are formed for uncertain liabilities and identifiable risks to the amount of expected utilisation (amount payable). Liabilities are entered at the amount payable.

Notes on the balance sheet

Assets

FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets include funds of EUR 27,965,000, fixed-interest securities of EUR 3,071,000, a loan note and credit balances at cooperatives to the amount of EUR 1,500,000, as well as shares to the value of EUR 25,000. On the balance sheet closing day of 31 December 2014, the net sum from hidden reserves and hidden burdens amounted to EUR 2,020,000.

OTHER ASSETS

Other assets primarily consist of EUR 253,000 in receivables from charitable foundations from the profit/loss transfer, as well as accrued interest for securities of EUR 89,000.

LIQUID ASSETS

Bank credit balances are shown.

PRE-PAYMENTS

Pre-payments comprise premiums of EUR 1,000.

Liabilities

FOUNDATION CAPITAL

The increase in Foundation capital by EUR 755,000 relates to donations. The Foundation capital is made up of tangible fixed assets (EUR 6,301,000) and the majority of the fixed asset securities (EUR 25,099,000). The results of the regrouping of these assets are shown in the regrouping reserve.

YIELD RESERVES

Reserves are established from the result of asset management pursuant to the provisions of section 62 AO.

REGROUPING RESERVE

During the business year, income from regrouping to the amount of EUR 850,000, as well as expenditure from regroupings of EUR 273,000 was allocated to the regrouping reserve.

LIABILITIES

Liabilities comprise 119 foundation loans at EUR 4,397,000, liabilities to Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. at EUR 696,000, trade and service liabilities at EUR 16,000, and other sundry liabilities at EUR 9,000. Of the other sundry liabilities, EUR 4,000 has a residual term of more than one year. All remaining liabilities have a residual term of up to one year.

LIABILITY

For the security of foundation loans, there are surety credit lines at the Bank im Bistum Essen to the amount of EUR 3,500,000, at Commerzbank AG Bonn to the amount of EUR 2,000,000 and at the Sparkasse KölnBonn to the amount of EUR 1,500,000.

Other information

MANAGEMENT OF FOUNDATION ASSETS

The Foundation's assets are managed by Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. in accordance with the assets management contract agreed on 10 February 2009.

DEPENDENT FOUNDATIONS

A total of 26 charitable foundations were managed as of the balance sheet date.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Foundation's Executive Board is made up of the following members: Bärbel Dieckmann, Chairperson | Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun, Deputy Chairperson | Norbert Geisler, Treasurer | Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen | Rosa Karcher | Dr. Stephan Reimers | Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck

PERSONNEL

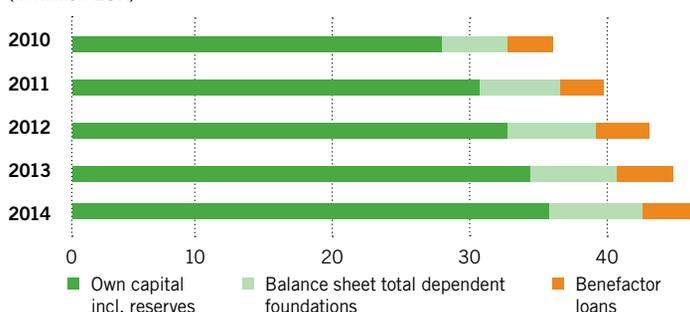
The Foundation employed on average five employees and one trainee.

MANAGEMENT

The following were appointed managers without remuneration: Dr. Wolfgang Jamann and Dr. Albert Otten.

Development of capital since 2010

(in million EUR)



The own capital of the Foundation, including reserves, increased from EUR 27,540,068.47 in 2010 to EUR 35,761,365.30 at the end of 2014. This figure takes into account all donations to the Foundation from living donors and as bequests. The trust foundations have also grown in the period 2010 to 2014. As a result of new foundations or additions to existing dependent foundations, their capital grew from EUR 4,909,290.64 to EUR 6,644,587.54. Loans given by private individuals to the Foundation on the basis of the principle, "Doing good with a money-back guarantee", have remained popular. The current volume amounts to EUR 4,396,629.19. Claims for recovery from cancelled loans or time-limited loans have already been accounted for.

Key data from the Foundation income and expenditure account

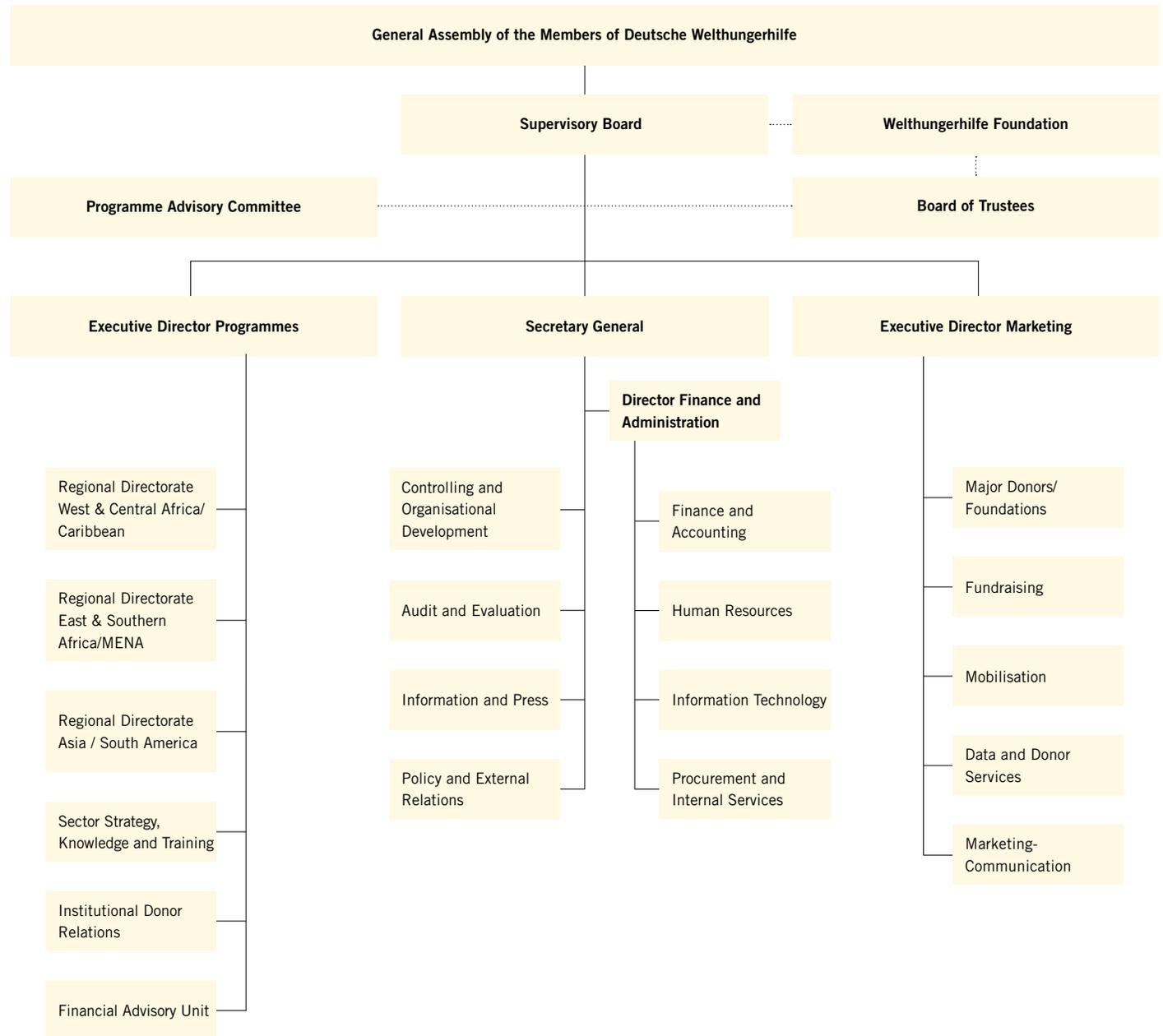
	2014 EUR	Previous year EUR
Total income	2,589,707.04	2,311,978.24
Total expenses	-995,699.62	-734,212.18
Income from ordinary business operations	1,594,007.42	1,577,766.06
Appreciation/depreciation of financial assets	0.00	9,239.02
Results before profit and loss	1,594,007.42	1,587,005.08
Expenses from profit/loss for purposes in accordance with statutes	-700,644.76	-1,098,746.85
Net income before changes to reserves	893,362.66	488,258.23
Changes to reserves	-893,362.66	-488,258.23
Net income for the year	0.00	0.00

The positive development of the Foundation in 2014 with a total return of EUR 2,589,707.04 enabled it to support the work of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. with EUR 700,644.76 (2013: EUR 1,098,746.85).

Organisation

The panels and organisational bodies of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V.

As of: 1 May 2015



Structure of Welthungerhilfe

As of: 1 May 2015

Patron



Joachim Gauck
Federal President

Supervisory Board

The board, which is volunteer-based, is elected by the general assembly for a four year term. It represents Welthungerhilfe externally, convenes the Executive Board and the members of the audit committee and supervises and advises the Executive Board. In addition, the board determines the organisation's fundamental positions and its strategies in the area of development politics. The Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board is identical with the Foundation in terms of law.



Bärbel Dieckmann was elected as President of Welthungerhilfe in 2008. She was mayor of Bonn from 1994 to 2009. Bärbel Dieckmann is a member of the SPD and was a member of the party's executive committee until 2009. She was chair of the World Mayors' Council on Climate Change and President of the German Section of the Council of European Municipalities and Regions until 2009. On the board, she presides over the Marketing Committee.



Prof. Dr. Joachim von Braun has been Vice President of Welthungerhilfe since November 2012. The agricultural economist, an acknowledged expert in nutrition security, development and trade, is director of the Centre for Development Research (ZEF) at the University of Bonn. He is Chair of the Programme Advisory Committee.



Norbert Geisler has been Treasurer of Welthungerhilfe since 2004. He is the former managing director of a waste disposal company and now works as a consultant. Previously, the qualified economist worked as an auditor. Since 2008 he has served on the Supervisory Board as Chair of the Finance Committee.



Prof. Dr. Hartwig de Haen was the appointed General Director in Rome of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Prior to that, he held a professorship in agricultural economics at the University of Göttingen. He is an Emeritus member of the Department for Agrarian Economics and Rural Development at the university.



Rosa Karcher has been a member of the Supervisory Board of the German Countrywomen's Association since 2011 and President of the South Baden Countrywomen's Association since 2009. Together with her husband, Rosa Karcher, mother of three and trained home economist, manages a full-time farm in Achern producing fruit, wine and fine liqueurs.



Dr. Stephan Reimers was the authorised representative of the Councils of Protestant Churches in Germany (EKD) for Germany and the EU from 1999 to 2009. He founded the homeless newspaper 'Hin und Kunzt' in Hamburg and helped set up the 'Hamburger Tafel', a centre providing food for the homeless. He was appointed to the Welthungerhilfe Supervisory Board in 2008.



Dr. Tobias Schulz-Isenbeck has been a member of the Supervisory Board since 2004. Following management positions at the publishing group Handelsblatt and group management of Ringier AG, he now acts as managing director of the BLÜCHER group and head of the family office of the owners.

Executive Board

The full-time Executive Board leads the operations of Welthungerhilfe in accordance with its statutes, the decisions of the general members' assembly and the Supervisory Board. It briefs the Supervisory Board on a regular basis.



Dr. Till Wahnbaeck has been Secretary General and Chair of the Board of Welthungerhilfe since 1 May 2015, as well as Managing Director of the Welthungerhilfe Foundation. Dr. Wahnbaeck was most recently managing director at the publishing house Gräfe und Unzer. In addition, he founded a non-profit business consultancy, led a foundation and supported AIDS victims in Tanzania. Dr. Wahnbaeck took over from Dr. Wolfgang Jamann, who had led Welthungerhilfe until 1 March 2015.



Michael Hofmann has been full-time Executive Director Marketing since March 2012. Born in 1959 in Cuba, the business graduate began his career at the German Investment Corporation and the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation. Afterwards, his career path led him to management positions at various multinational companies, most recently at Nokia Siemens Networks, where he was responsible for global marketing.



Mathias Mogge has been full-time Executive Director Programmes since March 2010. The agricultural engineer and environmental scientist (MSc) has worked for Welthungerhilfe since 1998, including as Programme Manager for Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia, as Regional Director for West Africa and head of the 'Knowledge, Innovation and Consulting' unit. He is responsible for overseas projects and programmes.

Sales Manager



Klaus Ritsche has been Sales Manager and Chief Representative of Welthungerhilfe since 2009. The agricultural economist has been with Welthungerhilfe since 1995 and previously worked in development cooperation projects in Zambia, Rwanda and Cameroon.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly determines the guidelines for the activities of Welthungerhilfe. It elects the Supervisory Board, agrees the business plan and approves the annual financial statement on the basis of the audit report. Members of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V. include the President of the German parliament, the leaders of the parties represented in the lower house, as well as churches, associations and other organisations. They send representatives to the General Assembly, which meets once a year.

Members of the association

(permanent representative in brackets)

German Bundestag, President Prof. Dr. Norbert Lammert, Member of German Parliament (MdB) (Dr. Ulrich Schöler)

CDU/CSU group, Chairperson Volker Kauder, MdB (Helmut Heiderich, MdB)

SPD group, Chairperson Thomas Oppermann, MdB (Dr. Sascha Raabe, MdB)

Bündnis 90/Die Grünen group, Chairperson Katrin Göring-Eckardt, MdB, and Chairperson Anton Hofreiter, MdB (Uwe Kekeritz, MdB)

Die Linke group, Chairperson Dr. Gregor Gysi, MdB (Heike Hänsel, MdB)

German Bishops' Commissary Office, Berlin Office Head, Prelate Dr. Karl Jüsten (Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon)

Council of Protestant Churches in Germany, Authorised Representative Prelate Dr. Martin Dutzmann (Nele Allenberg)

Association of Rural Youth in Germany (BDL), National Chairperson Kathrin Funk (Kathrin Funk)

Federal Association of Wholesale, Foreign Trade and Services, President Anton F. Börner (Sebastian Werren)

Confederation of German Trade Unions, Chairperson, Reiner Hoffmann (Dr. Bianca Köhl)

Federal Association of German Industry, President Ulrich Grillo (Friedolin Strack)

German Farmers' Association, President Joachim Rukwied (Willi Kampmann)

German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Federation, President Uwe Fröhlich (Dr. Andreas Wieg)

Federal Association of non-statutory Welfare (BAGFW), Oberkirchenrat Wolfgang Stadler (Rudi Frick)

German Red Cross, President Dr. h. c. Rudolf Seiters (Dr. Johannes Richert)

DLG, President Carl-Albrecht Bartmer (Karl-Martin Lüth)

German Society for Nutrition (DGE), Prof. Dr. Helmut Heseker (Prof. Dr. Michael Krawinkel)

Bauen-Agrar-Umwelt Trade Union, National Chairperson Robert Feiger (Robert Feiger)

German Association of Journalists, Chairperson Michael Konken (Frauke Ancker)

German Country Women's Association, President Brigitte Scherb (Rosa Karcher)

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Board spokesperson Tanja Gönner (Dr. Anselm Schneider)

Supporters of Welthungerhilfe, Kaspar Portz (Jürgen Dorsch)

Central Association of German Trade, President Hans Peter Wollseifer (Dr. Peter Weiss)

Confederation of German Employers' Associations, President Ingo Kramer (Ulrich Hüttenbach)

Association of German Cities, Executive Member Dr. Stephan Articus (Sabine Drees)

Federation of German Newspaper Publishers, President Helmut Heinen (Dietmar Wolff)

German Insurance Association, Managing Director Dr. Jörg Freiherr Frank von Fürstenwerth (Thomas Kräutter)

The Welthungerhilfe Board of Trustees

The Board of Trustees is made up of individuals in public life who lend their name to the causes of Welthungerhilfe. They support Welthungerhilfe through their own voluntary activities or via their networks and advise the organisation. The members are appointed by the Supervisory Board.

Members of the Board of Trustees

Gudrun Bauer, Bauer Media Group

Dr. Thomas Bellut, Director ZDF

Dr. h. c. Erik Bettermann, former Director Deutsche Welle

Christiane Dahrendorf, Psychotherapie und Coaching

Prof. Dr. Ulrike Detmers, Managing Partner Mestemacher Gruppe

Prof. Ernst Elitz, former Director of Deutschlandfunk

Dr. Monika Griefahn, Director for environment and social responsibility at cruise ship company AIDA, former environment minister

Dieter Thomas Heck, host and producer

Dr. Gerd Leipold, former Director of Greenpeace International

Carl Ferdinand Oetker, Managing Partner FO Holding GmbH

Dr. Hans-Joachim Preuß, Member of the Executive Board of the Deutschen Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Hajo Riesenbeck, Riesenbeck-IC GmbH, Investment & Consulting

Michael Schindhelm, cultural advisor and author

Prof. Dr. Gesine Schwan, President HUMBOLDT-VIADRINA Governance Platform GmbH

Anna von Griesheim, fashion designer

Dieter von Holtzbrinck, Holtzbrinck Publishing Group

Dr. jur. Christian O. Zschocke, Manager of the Frankfurt law firm Morgan, Lewis & Bockius

The Programme Advisory Committee

The Programme Advisory Committee is made up of 17 honorary members. It advises the Executive Board of Welthungerhilfe in matters of programme policy and the funding merits of programmes and projects at home and abroad, in accordance with the statutes. As such, the independent external expertise from both science and practice contributes to ensuring the quality of project work. In addition, in their roles as points of contact for regions, policy areas or measures of development policy public relations work, the advisors comment on individual projects in the form of expert reports.

Members of the Programme Advisory Committee

(Specialist area in brackets)

Prof. em. Dr. Winfried von Urff, former professor of agricultural policy, Technische Universität München (Asia, Latin America, policy), Chairperson until February 2015

Dr. Günter Schmidt, former Director, GFA-Consulting Group, Hamburg (Asia, Latin America, public relations), Chairperson from February 2015

Dr. Guido Ashoff, former Department Head, Bilateral and Multilateral Development Policy, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (Africa, policy), 1st Deputy Chairperson

Dr. Karin Fiege, Seminar for Rural Development, Humboldt University Berlin (Africa, MENA), 2nd Deputy Chairperson

Stephanie Bernouilly, freelance consultant, specialist author, mediator (public relations)

Prof. em. Dr. Ludwig Ellenberg, former professor, Geographisches Institut, Humboldt University Berlin (Africa, Caribbean)

Prof. Dr. Michael Fremerey, former professor, University of Kassel, Adjunct Professor (Universitas Indonesia) (Asia, Latin America, policy)

Prof. Dr. Hartmut Gaese, former Director, Institut für Tropentechnologie, Cologne University of Applied Sciences (Asia, Latin America)

Prof. Dr. Rolf Hofmeier, former Director, Institute for African Affairs, Hamburg (Africa, MENA)

Jochen Kenneweg, former Head of Division at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Asia, Latin America, policy)

Dr. Marlis Lindecke, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Rural Development and Resource Management (Africa, MENA)

Prof. em. Dr. Dr. h. c. Uwe Jens Nagel, Vice President for Studies and International, Humboldt University Berlin (Africa, Caribbean, policy)

Michel Reynaud, Vice President ECOCERT SA (Africa, Caribbean)

Katrin Seegers, media academic and freelance consultant (public relations)

Prof. Dr. Barbara Thomaß, Institut für Medienwissenschaft, Ruhr-Universität Bochum (public relations)

Thomas Voigt, Director Economic Policy and Communication, Otto Group, Hamburg (public relations)

Jun.-Prof. Dr. Meike Wollni, Department for Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Georg-August-Universität Göttingen (Africa, MENA)

OUR NETWORK

With united strength

With focused energy it is possible to achieve a lot – we're convinced of that. Not surprisingly, the saying goes: "Together we're strong". And together we want to achieve something huge: a world without poverty and hunger. We can only do that with global partners.

Reliable partners | In our project countries we often cooperate over a period of many years with reliable local organisations. In this way, we strengthen capacities in the countries, increase the acceptance of changes among the population and develop a sense of joint responsibility. Furthermore, our partners know their own local societal structures inside out. We complement each other and, together, make development possible. But we do not just work with local partners. For example, since 2000, Welthungerhilfe has been a part of the Alliance2015 network, made up of eight members. This cooperation is valuable in many respects: We supplement each others competences. In some countries we share offices and, thus, costs. We exchange experiences, improve the quality of our work and implement joint projects.

Strong voices | Hunger and poverty can only be eradicated if the causes are also addressed. Therefore, we follow an overall concept that comprises practical development cooperation work as well as effective political and information activities. We do this together with national and international partners, so that we increase our influence on the economy and politics

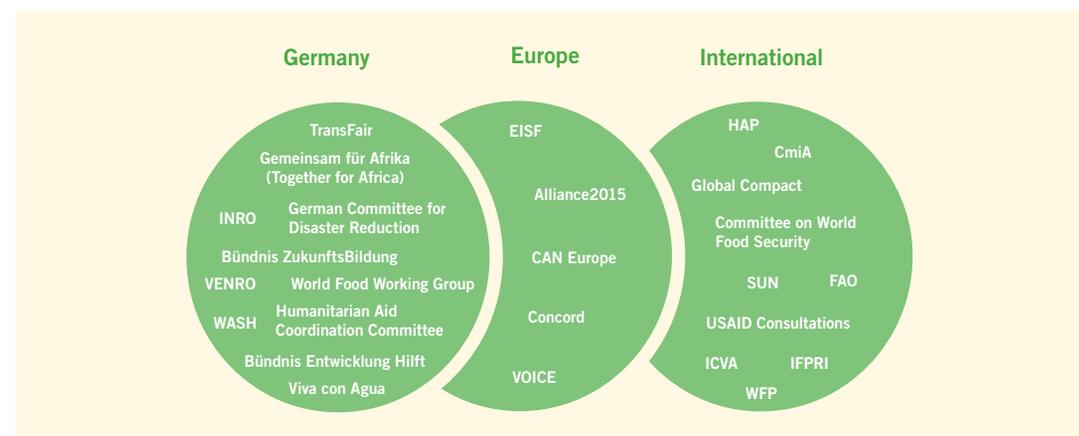
and can enable change; in Germany, for example, in the Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe (VENRO).

High effectivity | Our donors and our institutional donors trust that Welthungerhilfe works effectively and with the greatest possible impact. With networks and partnerships we can also be successful in reaching a wider audience. As part of an alliance we can react better to any doubts that private donors might have. For example, in a disaster situation, many people are uncertain which organisation to trust their donation with. With its partners in Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, Welthungerhilfe can confront this uncertainty. In emergencies, the Bündnis members make a joint call for donations. The implementation of aid measures and development work is then agreed among themselves.

Abbreviations

CAN Europe – Climate Action Network Europe; CmiA – Cotton made in Africa; EISF – European Interagency Security Forum; FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization; HAP – Humanitarian Accountability Partnership; ICVA – International Council of Voluntary Agencies; IFPRI – International Food Policy Research Institute; INRO – Initiative Sustainable Supply of Raw Materials for the Industrial Use of Biomass; SUN – Scaling up Nutrition; VENRO – Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V.; VOICE – Voluntary Organisations in Cooperation in Emergencies; WASH – Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion; WFP – World Food Programme

We network – locally and globally



Cesvi/Alliance2015 | Founded in 1985, the respected Italian aid organisation has been a member of Alliance2015 since 2002. In 2014, their General Director Paolo Duranti was successful in arranging a cooperation between Alliance2015 and Expo 2015 in Milan. Between May and October 2015, the network will be able to present the right to food in various forms to a large, international audience.

"We work cooperatively in Alliance2015 and complement each other. We benefit from one another, without having to give up our own identity or our proven approaches. That enriches our network and opens up many opportunities to us – in the project countries, but also in political work, such as at the Expo 2015."



Paolo Duranti has been General Director of Cesvi since April 2012. Prior to that he worked in various private enterprises.



Find out more
www.alliance2015.org

Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft | There are seven German aid organisations and two associated organisations within this alliance. After the 2004 tsunami the members decided, in the case of future disasters, to work together when appealing for donations, to ensure fast and effective aid for people in need.

"All members of Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft have many years of experience in cooperation with local partners. We are merging our knowledge and our experiences. That is a huge advantage if it means we can help during disasters or crises in an effective and targeted manner. All members are united in the understanding that development is the best form of disaster prevention. Our media and public relations work makes this conviction clear and appeals for support on this basis."



Melanie Huber has been Press Spokesperson and Deputy Director of Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft since August 2014. Before that she worked in journalism and PR.



Find out more
www.entwicklung-hilft.de

Viva con Agua | Welthungerhilfe has cooperated with the association Viva con Agua since 2005. Since then, over 9,000 volunteers have become involved with the network. In 2014, Viva con Agua collected more than one million Euro in donations for the first time. With this, it is supporting Welthungerhilfe projects in the WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion) sector.

"We still have many plans and many ideas. With our campaigns, we have already achieved improvements and access to clean drinking water and sanitation facilities for over 500,000 people. That's great! But we want to do more. There are still around 750 million people without access to clean water. In addition, at least 2.5 billion people have no dignified access to basic sanitary provision. Together with Welthungerhilfe, we are committing ourselves even more to these people."



Benjamin 'Benny' Adrion, former professional footballer, founded the initiative Viva con Agua de St. Pauli in 2005, after experiencing the precarious water situation in Cuba.



Find out more
www.vivaconagua.co.uk

VENRO | VENRO was founded in 1995 and is the umbrella organisation of development policy and humanitarian non-governmental organisations in Germany. 124 organisations are current members of VENRO. They all advocate the design of a just globalisation, with an emphasis on eradicating global poverty. VENRO represents the interests of German aid organisations to the federal government.

"We – the VENRO member organisations – have joined forces in order to strengthen our contribution to greater justice in the world. Our joint task is to serve the fighting of poverty, the realisation of human rights and the safeguarding of natural livelihoods as best as we can."



Dr. Bernd Bornhorst head of the policy and global future division at MISEREOR. In 2013, he was elected as Chairperson of VENRO.



Find out more
www.venro.org/english/whoweare/

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

Keeping up with the times

Like all other development cooperation organisations, Welthungerhilfe is approaching a new era. We have been preparing for this for many years. Only by keeping up with the times with regard to our working methods, our organisational structure and agility and our creativity can we continue to make an effective contribution to a world without hunger and poverty.

Sustainable management

EUR 197.7 million

was gathered by Welthungerhilfe in 2014. That was significantly more, 57.3 million more, than planned.



'Destiny year' 2015 | 2015 is a 'year of destiny', a 'year of agenda setting' in international development policy or simply 'the development year'. Firstly, the federal government is planning to use its presidency of the G7 to put forward new global development goals and a new climate agreement. Secondly, the frameworks for development financing adopted in 2002 in the Monterrey Consensus will be further developed for the financing of a sustainable development. Thirdly, the expiring Millennium Development Goals are to be replaced with broader, universally applicable Development Goals, which are aligned to sustainable development. And fourthly, the long-envisaged, internationally-binding follow-up treaty to the Kyoto Protocol is to be adopted by all 194 nations of the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The outcomes of these conferences will alter the framework conditions for development policy and development cooperation – and possibly contribute to a paradigm shift in the development discussion. For this reason, Welthungerhilfe is engaging in these processes above all with a view to its core themes of hunger and nutrition security. We are not doing this alone, but as part of a series of small and large, national and international alliances.

Course change | In order to do justice to these new framework conditions, we used the year 2014 to set ourselves up differently and restructure ourselves organisationally. In the past year, for example, more competences and powers were transferred to our programme countries. In 2015, it is now a matter of actively promoting global networking within Welthungerhilfe and with our local partners. It is only in this way that essential knowledge transfer is possible right across all

continents. For example, more and more South-South exchanges are taking place. Colleagues from Peru and Bolivia travelled to Haiti (see pages 9 – 11), to learn from each other and to find joint solutions for different challenges, such as dealing with water shortage.

Embracing change | However, the restructuring is only one step in the process of change. On the basis of our medium-term 'Strategy 2012-14', we have also realigned our programme work over the last three years. At the forefront were our core themes of sustainable nutrition security, cooperation with South partners and stronger advocacy for disadvantaged people. The 'Strategy 2012-14' has now been extended by two years until the end of 2016. We are using this time for a focus on content. With the focal points of 'National and international cooperation with civil society and new alliances', 'Fighting hunger in growing instability' and 'Organisational agility', we will further adjust our work.

In addition, within the context of a broadly-designed vision process, we have been looking at long-term trends. As an international aid organisation with employees in over 41 countries, we possess an enormous wealth of experience and benefit from our cultural diversity.

Transparency | The exceptional business results of 2014 are our commitment for the year 2015. We know that the impact of our work is dependent on the effective and efficient deployment of the funds entrusted to us. That we are transparent in doing so was proven most recently by our first place spot in the Spiegel Online study on the transparency of the donation-collecting organisations.

With a view to 2025, we are involved in a participatory vision process with five key questions, which will fundamentally influence our work:

1. In which countries and regions will our engagement be necessary, against the background of increasing instability and economic inequality?
2. What are the appropriate approaches then, in order to move closer to achieving the goal of a world without hunger and poverty?
3. What role and what mandate does Welthungerhilfe have as a 'non-governmental organisation from the North', against the background of a stronger civil society and highly-qualified partners in 'the South'?
4. How are the attitudes, expectations and willingness to take action of private and institutional donors changing?
5. What requirements does the mission of Welthungerhilfe place on its employees, and how does Welthungerhilfe remain an in-demand employer?

With these questions as a compass, we want to keep improving our work in the coming years.

High-risk work | Our work is increasingly connected with a high personal risk for our employees and partners. This is the case, for example, regarding our indispensable engagement in countries like Sierra Leone, the Central African Republic, South Sudan or Syria. There is considerable evidence that the developments of the past few years will continue beyond 2015. For this reason, some years ago, we proactively introduced a security management system, which requires all programme countries to carry out regular security audits, and which specifically prepares staff for their deployment to crisis regions. But despite this, we know, as do our partners and staff – that, unfortunately, there is no guarantee of safety.

Sustainable management

EUR 181.3 million

was spent on overseas projects, EUR 42.3 million more than in 2013.



Find out more

www.welthungerhilfe.de/our-vision

Medium-term business plan

	2014 Actual (million EUR)	2015 Planned (million EUR)	2016 Planned (million EUR)	2017 Planned (million EUR)
Donations, bequests, fines, Welthungerhilfe Foundation	41.5	37.5	38.7	40.0
Foundations and private aid organisations	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Public grants	149.3	100.5	100.5	100.5
Interest and other income	4.0	2.2	1.8	1.6
Total income	197.7	141.7	142.5	143.6
Project funding overseas	181.3	125.3	121.7	121.2
Project funding domestic	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
Personnel expenditure domestic*	12.0	12.6	12.5	12.1
Depreciation, amortisation and impairments	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Material expenses	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Marketing	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6
Interest expenses/Depreciation of securities	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total expenses	203.9	148.1	144.5	143.6
Net income before changes to reserves	-6.2	-6.4	-2.0	0.0
Additions (+)/Withdrawals (-) Free reserve	0.5	-0.8	-0.8	0.0
Additions (+)/Withdrawals (-) Project funding reserve	-6.7	-5.6	-1.2	0.0
Net income after changes to reserves	0	0	0	0

Medium-term financial planning shown in the table is based on experience values and expected framework conditions. Special line items, such as emergency aid situations triggered by disasters and crises, are not taken into account. Overseas project funding in 2015 and 2016 is influenced by two known and plannable special line items. Included in this is, on the one hand, the dissolution of project funding reserves for Haiti, Pakistan, East African and the Philippines formed in previous years. On the other hand, the new alignment of the programme area leads to an increase in personnel expenditure, which will however decline again after 2017.

* Overseas personnel expenses are included in the overseas project funding item.

What happens to your donations?

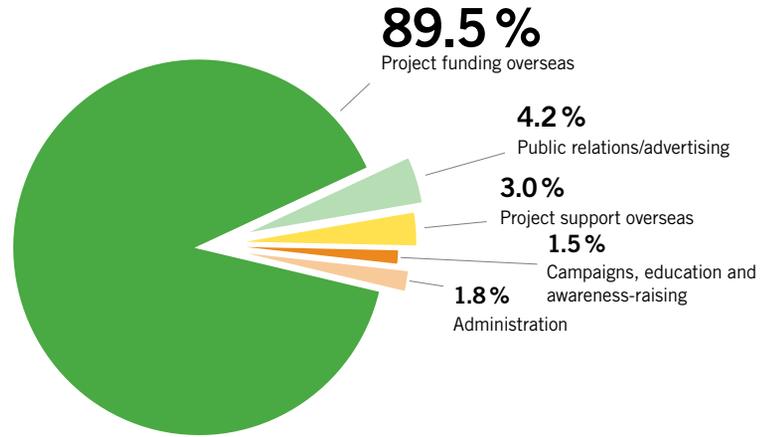
We multiply donations and maximise their effect

With your donations, we are in the position to apply for further funds from public grant providers, such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union (EU) or the Federal Foreign Office (AA), and to convince them of our good project ideas. In general, a one Euro donation is turned into three (in 2014, it was more than four) – out of 100 Euro comes 300 Euro.



www.welthungerhilfe.de/weg-der-spende.html

How we used funds in 2014



Welthungerhilfe in figures

To finance its projects, Welthungerhilfe received the following in 2014

For the financing of its projects, Welthungerhilfe received EUR 40.8 million in 2014 (of which EUR 2.5 million were emergency aid donations) | EUR 152.2 million institutional grants | Administrative expenses amounted to 1.8 percent of total expenditure, costs for advertising and public relations work amounted to 4.2 percent.

The biggest grant providers in 2014 were

The World Food Programme (WFP) and other organisations of the United Nations with EUR 37.0m | The Federal Foreign Office (AA) with EUR 28.7 million | The European Commission, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO) with EUR 21.7 million and Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) with EUR 6.9 million | The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) with EUR 20.5 million | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) with EUR 16.0 million.

Political awareness-raising/ Campaigns, education and awareness-raising

We make people aware of the causes of hunger and poverty and campaign politically for their eradication.

Quality control/ Project support overseas

Qualified personnel and independent auditors continually assess the content quality of our work. We check regularly that donations and public funds are deployed in accordance with statutes.

Project funding

We bring the destinies of people suffering from hunger and extreme poverty into the public eye, and campaign for further support.

Administration

We administer your donations carefully and ensure that they arrive.

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Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e. V.
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße 1
53173 Bonn (Germany)
Tel. +49 (0)228 2288-0
Fax +49 (0)228 2288-333
info@welthungerhilfe.de
www.welthungerhilfe.de

Responsible
Dr. Till Wahnbaeck, Secretary General,
Chair of the Board

Editors
Patricia Summa (Management)
Annika Funck (Graphics)
Rudi Laschet (Photos)

Production management
Carsten Blum

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Cover photo
Daniel Rosenthal
In June 2014, a young girl sits in a refugee camp in Malakal in South Sudan and sells vegetables in order to contribute to her family's livelihood. Life is hard and marked by deprivation for people in Malakal. When they fled from the rebels, most of them lost everything. Welthungerhilfe is providing refugees in South Sudan with basic supplies such as food, hygiene articles and tarpaulins.

Fotos
Birkenfeld (28), Boethling/Welthungerhilfe (31), Bretz/Welthungerhilfe (25), Bundespräsidialamt (48), C. Wolff (29, 31), Dickerhof/Welthungerhilfe (5, 29), Fam. Henkst (29), Farys/Welthungerhilfe (28), Felschen/Welthungerhilfe (34, 35), Friedrich (31), Frommann/Welthungerhilfe

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The seal of approval of the Deutsches Zentralinstitut für soziale Fragen (German Institute for Social Issues) (DZI) certifies the efficient and responsible management of entrusted funds. Welthungerhilfe has received the seal of approval as a sign of trust since 1992.



Welthungerhilfe reached the number one spot in a study on transparent use of donations. On behalf of Spiegel ONLINE, the Phineo gAG had tested the fifty largest German charitable organisations.



Welthungerhilfe has received numerous awards for its transparent reporting and excellent communication activities.



This report was produced using eco dyes from sustainable raw materials, and with the use of green electricity.





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With your personal commitment and your donations you have once again placed us in the position to effectively help people through our projects. You provide help for self-help for millions of people. Together, you make the work of Welthungerhilfe possible.

Our heartfelt thanks go to

- ... **a total of 196,176 donors**, who committed in 2014 to a world without hunger and poverty.
- ... **1,732 supporters**, who thought of us on the occasions of birthdays, weddings, anniversaries and funerals and raised funds for us.
- ... **99 cooperating foundations**, that helped us to realise projects together.
- ... **over 1,200 actively engaged people**, who campaigned among their friends, in campaign groups, associations or individually for a world without hunger, and who carried out **209 benefit events**, such as the Run for Life, concerts, bazaars and collections.
- ... **more than 300 businesses**, that supported us especially generously.
- ... **58 people**, who thought of Welthungerhilfe with an endowment.

We will continue to fight for a world in which all people can lead a self-determined life in dignity and justice, free from hunger and poverty. Therefore, we hope that you will also continue to support us. It is only thanks to the funds you entrust to us that we can help!



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

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