



# Annual Report 2019



Our vision for every child:  
**Life in all its fullness.**  
Our prayer for every heart:  
**the will to make it so.**

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#### Publishing Information

Gender equality is a top priority for World Vision. We have therefore made every effort to phrase all texts in this publication in a gender-sensitive manner. Should we have fallen short of this endeavor at one point or another, the wording is still intended to be gender-inclusive.

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# A Look Back at World Vision International Key Figures 2019



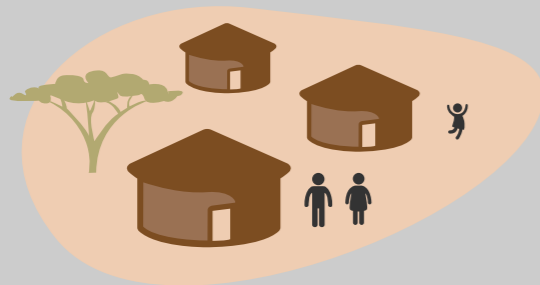
more than  
**3.4 million**  
sponsored children



**37,668**  
World Vision employees

**1,511**

regional development projects



## Active in **1000** Countries



Food aid for  
**8.6 million**  
people in **29 countries**



Treatment of over  
**136,000**  
children suffering from acute malnutrition

**16 million**



hectares of land in West Africa alone were replanted by 2019 using the farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR) method. For more information visit: [worldvision.de/fmnr](http://worldvision.de/fmnr)

**3.4 million**

people received access to clean water



**76** responses to emergencies for  
**20 million people**





“  
There are no great discoveries and advances, as long as there is an unhappy child on earth.  
Albert Einstein

## Report of the Supervisory Board

### Dear readers,

With this Annual Report, we would like to once again make the work of World Vision Germany as transparent as possible for you. The central theme encompassing all areas of our work is the paramount goal of securing the welfare and healthy development of children. We hope that, between the lines, you will also get a feel of how passionately the tens of thousands of World Vision employees worldwide are working towards this goal!

### Expansion of the Supervisory Board

Martin Scholich, partner and member of the leadership team of PwC Europe SE, was elected to the Supervisory Board by the 2019 General Assembly. We are extremely pleased to have him actively involved on our Supervisory Board!

### Activities of the Supervisory Board

The ten-member Supervisory Board convened four times during the 2019 fiscal year. The meetings focused on the systematic implementation of our

strategy for the period 2019–2022. Our Risk and Governance Committee was established as early as 2018 to address issues related to potential risks arising to World Vision and our work. For more information on this topic, please go to page 54. The 2019 annual financial statements were approved by the General Assembly and the actions of both the Executive and the Supervisory Board approved by unanimous decision.

### Protecting the climate for the benefit of our children

The participation of World Vision employee and winner of the Alternative Nobel Prize, Tony Rinaudo, in a board meeting on reforestation was a special highlight of the last year. Farmer-managed natural regeneration is a method of replanting depleted and deforested soils without the need to plant trees. In this context, we intensively addressed the question of how we as an international children's relief organization can contribute to the well-being of children by strengthening climate protection.



Harald Dürr



Madeleine Gummer von Mohl



Edgar Vieth



Maren Kockskämper



Dr. Marcus Dahmen



Ariane Massmann



Dr. Rolf Scheffels



Carsten Wacker



Sr. Anna Schenck CJ  
(Congregatio Jesu)



Martin Scholich

### Expansion of the Board of Trustees

We are very pleased with the continued expansion of our Board of Trustees in FY 2019. The Supervisory Board appointed the following public figures to this advisory body: MP Bettina Wiesmann and former national team soccer player, Cacau, who now serves as the Integration Officer of the German Football Association. Along with existing members, the new contributors will be volunteering to advocate on behalf of World Vision Germany in public life. For information on the other members of our Board of Trustees, please visit [worldvision.de/kuratorium](http://worldvision.de/kuratorium).

### Auditor's Opinion and Review of Governance

Our greatest asset is the trust our sponsors and donors place in us. For this reason, World Vision has its operations and work audited extensively, both domestically and internationally. As per resolution of the General Assembly, KPMG conducted its first audit of our annual financial statements in 2019. The auditor issued an unqualified opinion for our 2019 annual financial statements (see page 77). The voluntary audit of our governance in terms of Section 53 of the German Budgetary Principles Act (HGrG) did not give

raise to any objections. Likewise, the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Issues) quality label for reputable fundraising, which we have held for many years, confirms our careful management of donated funds, and we are happy to report that it was awarded to us again last year.

### Thank you!

We are extremely grateful to all our sponsors, donors, public donors, supporters, distinguished ambassadors and employees of World Vision Germany for their great commitment. Let us continue to fight together every single day in 2020 to improve the living conditions of children in need so that one day they will be able to cope without our support.

Harald Dürr  
Chairperson of the  
Supervisory Board

Madeleine Gummer von Mohl  
Deputy Chairperson of the  
Supervisory Board

## Report of the Executive Board

Dear readers,



Christoph Waffenschmidt



Christoph Hilligen

As a Christian children's relief organization, the Bible has always been an important guidebook for what we do. Its messages motivate us to give children around the world perspectives and hope. It is particularly important to draw on a powerful source of strength in these challenging times.

### Children in emergency situations

2019 was an eventful year in many respects: various crises have kept the world on edge—the continuing migration of refugees and the hunger crisis in East Africa are just two examples. As World Vision Germany, our focus remained on supporting Syrian refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Syria. We have also provided aid to those affected by the hunger crisis in East Africa and in the Lake Chad basin. In addition, we have remained committed to supporting children in fragile countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo and South Sudan, where World Vision facilitates support and rehabilitation projects for child soldiers, among other projects. The conversations we were able to have during a visit to South Sudan revealed, above all, that these children long for nothing more than peace, hope and a new perspective for their lives.

### Our commitment to fighting the spread of the coronavirus pandemic

This year, the coronavirus pandemic presents our global community with unprecedented challenges. The virus can spread rapidly and have devastating effects, especially in countries with less developed healthcare systems. World Vision has therefore increased its efforts in particularly vulnerable countries, among them crisis-ridden countries such as Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Syria and Haiti. Our measures include, among others, setting up public hand washing stations and training of healthcare workers.

### “Chosen”: a new approach to sponsorship

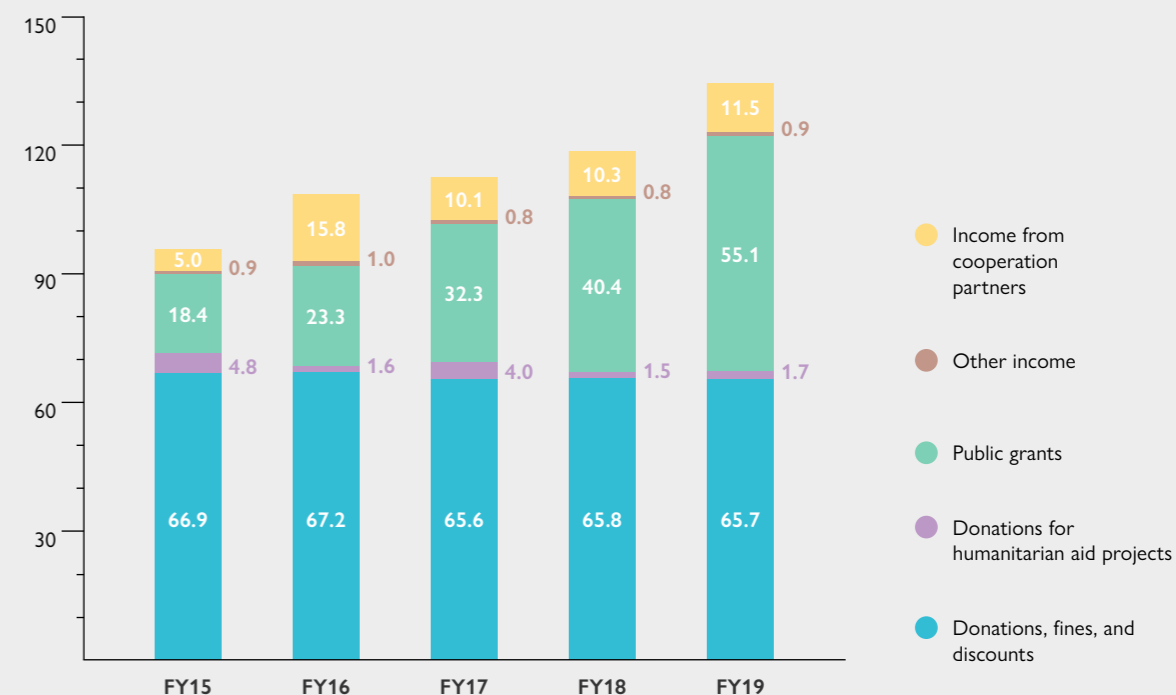
More than 9,000 people in Germany decided to become World Vision sponsors of children in 2019. They thus make a tangible and loving contribution to securing the future of these children. In recent months, we have been particularly pleased with the success of our "Chosen" initiative. For the first time in the history of World Vision, children could choose their sponsors—and not the other way around. The approach turns the idea of sponsorship "on its head" and gives children the opportunity to take changes and their life choices into their own hands. It is intended to continue and expand "Chosen" in the coming year.

### Our “green projects”

More than a year ago, the Alternative Nobel Prize was awarded to our Australian colleague Tony Rinaudo. He received the award for his innovative reforestation method. We are very pleased that people are getting more and more receptive to the technique developed by him and that we, too, are able to continuously expand our "green projects". In Ethiopia, for example, we are involved in the reforestation of woodlands at various locations. A project in the Ambassel region is supported by

## Development of income 2015–2019

(in million euros)



our corporate partner Ecosia, among others. Volker Schlöndorff, member of the Board of Trustees of World Vision Germany and Oscar Award winner, is also working on a documentary about Tony Rinaudo and his reforestation method.

### Donations and public funds

In the 2019 fiscal year, World Vision Germany generated total revenues of EUR 134.9 million, a new all-time record. The increase is mainly due to an increase in public funds to EUR 55.1 million. The increased funding of projects by European donors EuropeAid and ECHO is particularly noteworthy. We also saw growth from our German donors, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Our income from private donors was EUR 67.4 million, of which sponsorship income accounted for the largest share (77%) in 2019. In 2019, we further expanded our strategy of placing a special focus on supporting children in hotspots around the world. More and more people support this important aspect of our work as CHILDHOOD RESCUERS.

### What lies ahead?

March 2020 marked the ninth anniversary of the beginning of the war in Syria. Millions of children and their families are still displaced, living under inhumane conditions. We are continuing to work for them both on site and in Germany. Against the background of the global repercussions of the coronavirus pandemic, it is now particularly important for us to make responsible and forward-looking financial decisions. This enables us to achieve our goal of ensuring the continued effectiveness of our work for the children.

We are pleased that you, dear readers, are part of our journey. Enjoy our report.

Your Executive Board

Christoph Waffenschmidt  
CEO

Christoph Hilligen

On January 6, 2019, German Development Minister Dr. Gerd Müller visited an FMNR project in Malawi. Minister Müller (center right) spoke with locals as well as World Vision Germany and World Vision Malawi staff about the reforestation method and was impressed by the success achieved by it. After a brief instruction, the minister took matters in hand, trimming the shoots of a young tree with a machete. The visit was reported by the "Weltspiegel" TV program on ARD, on the website of Deutsche Welle and on the ministry's online channels.



On March 30, 2019 150 guests attended the 6th Bad Homburg charity dinner, a collaboration between World Vision Germany, Steigenberger Hotel in Bad Homburg and the junior national team of chefs in the VKD (German Association of Chefs). The moderator of the charity dinner was once again Anja Kohl, member of our Board of Trustees. The event was held under the patronage of Volker Bouffier, Prime Minister of Hesse. A highlight of the evening was the speech of Judith Etse, a sponsorship recipient from Ghana, who told her story. 48,000 euros were collected, enabling us to build five wells in her home region of Krachi East in Ghana.



Holding a multitude of balloons, we held a rally on May 16, 2019 in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin to protest against the recruitment of child soldiers. A stable family, health and education—these are wishes that children in World Vision's reintegration projects regularly mention when asked about their needs and dreams. The balloons in different colors symbolized these children. Among the group was former child soldier Innocent Opwonya from Uganda, who now lives in Cologne together with his wife. A dozen MPs from various parliamentary groups came to join the rally in front of the Reichstag, in spite of the pouring rain. They took the time to talk to Innocent and supported us with statements and photos on social media (from left to right: Christoph Waffenschmidt, Volkmar Klein MdB, Innocent Opwonya).



More than 4,500 runners participated in the Global 6K for Water run on May 19 to highlight the right to drinking water. People in Africa have to walk six kilometers on average to reach a water point. The proceeds of 85,000 euros will benefit our water and hygiene projects.



# A Look Back at 2019



The Finish campaign in summer was an example of a successful cooperation with businesses. "48 Liter Wasser sparen & spenden" (Save 48 liters of water & donate) was a joint campaign by Rossmann, the Finish dishwasher products brand and World Vision, to underline their commitment to clean drinking water. During the campaign period, a donation went to a well building project in Ethiopia for each Finish XXL package sold. 11,000 people in this country gained access to a clean and sustainable source of drinking water.



Our Parliamentary Evening was held in Berlin on June 5, 2019. In the presence of Virginia Gamba, United Nations Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, we handed over to German Development Minister Dr. Gerd Müller the 18,750 signatures collected as part of the "Kein Kind will töten" (No child wants to kill) petition campaign to protest against the recruitment of child soldiers (from left to right: Innocent Opwonya, Christoph Waffenschmidt, Dr. Gerd Müller, Virginia Gamba). The room was packed, and politicians, other government representatives and numerous interested parties from civil society supported our appeal.



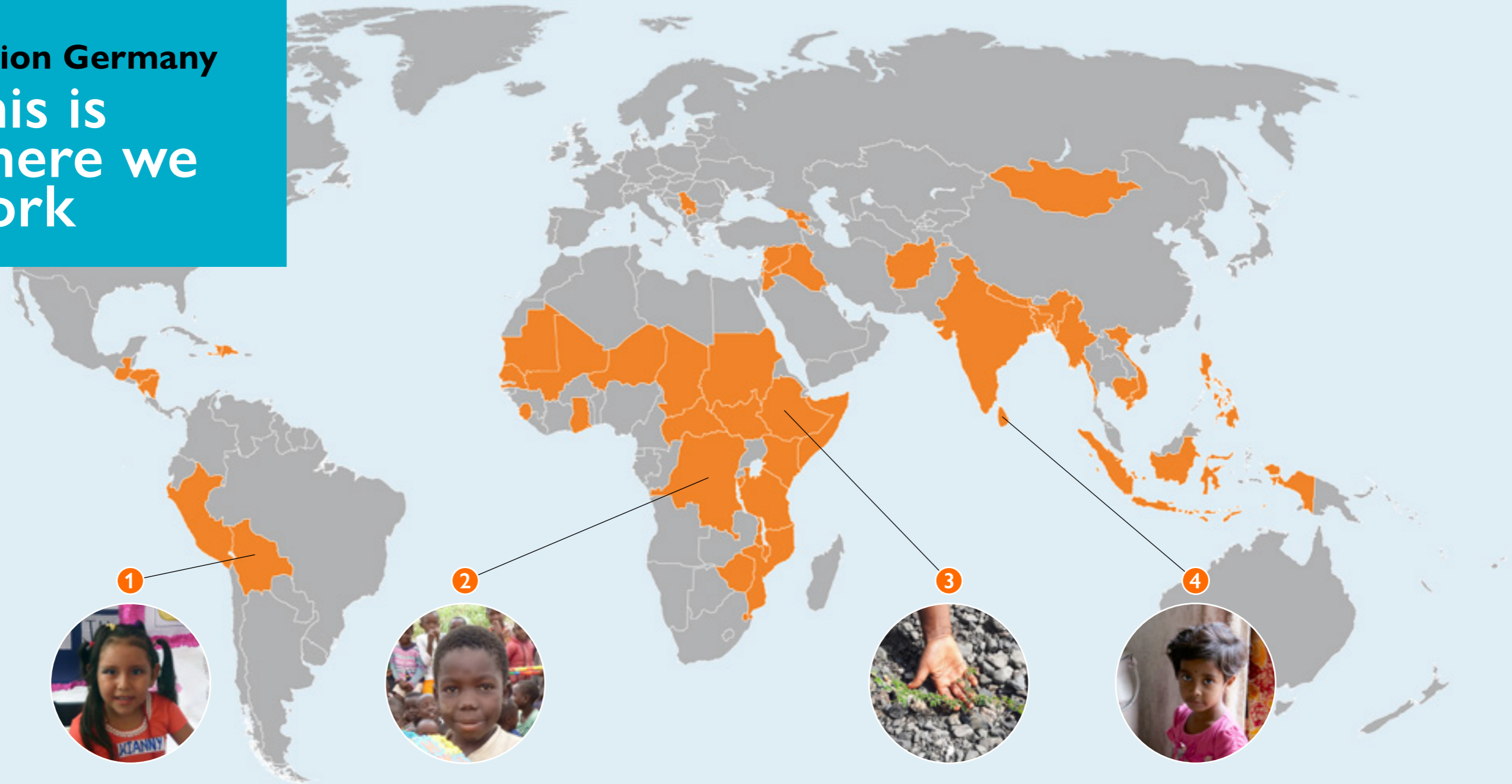
In September, our World Vision colleague and Alternative Nobel Prize winner Tony Rinaudo visited Europe. Among other things, Tony was able to present the FMNR reforestation method on a panel organized with one of our corporate partners in Munich and at the invitation of the Bündnis 90/ Die Grünen parliamentary group. Photo: Meeting of the Green Party parliamentary group.



On September 3, 2019 we celebrated 40 years of World Vision in Germany. It was a happy event. We looked back with gratitude and it was great to hear reports about how we have been able to support children around the world for over four decades.



# Project Work



**Latin America**

**Beneficiaries:** 188,455

- Bolivia
- Dominican Republic
- Haiti
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Peru

**Africa**

**Beneficiaries:** 12,223,702

- Ethiopia
- Burundi
- Ghana
- Kenya
- DR Congo
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Sudan
- Niger
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Zimbabwe
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Eswatini
- Tanzania
- Chad
- Uganda
- Central African Republic

**Eastern Europe/Middle East**

**Beneficiaries:** 1,289,818

- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Georgia
- Iraq
- Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza
- Jordan/Syria
- Lebanon
- Serbia

**Asia**

**Beneficiaries:** 2,161,793

- Bangladesh
- India
- Indonesia
- Cambodia
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- East Timor
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Vietnam

**Projects presented on the following pages**

- 1 Bolivia** (page 36)  
Patujú – regional development project
- 2 DR Congo** (page 22)  
“A spark of hope in the darkness ...”
- 3 Ethiopia** (page 38)  
Natural reforestation and planting of trees to promote sustainable land management and improve livelihoods
- 4 Sri Lanka** (page 28)  
Dairy farming in northern Sri Lanka



## Overview of Funded Projects

Over 160,000 sponsors and donors made it possible for us to work for those in need during the 2019 financial year through their donations. They allowed us to implement a total of 280 projects in 48 countries. Among these projects, we distinguish between three different types:

**Regional development projects** are made possible through one-to-one child sponsorships. These projects are carried out in various sectors over a longer term.

**Privately funded projects** usually have a thematic focus such as health or education. This category also includes humanitarian aid projects that are supported by the German Relief Coalition (Aktion Deutschland Hilft).

**Publicly funded projects (grants)** are made possible through grants from public donors in Germany, Europe and at international level. They are in the areas of disaster relief, reconstruction and development cooperation.

Eastern Europe and Middle East	Regional development projects	Private funds	Public funds	Sponsored children	Number of beneficiaries	Project payments in euros
Afghanistan	—	3	1	—	91,286	618,886
Armenia	1	—	2	551	28,307	708,788
Georgia	—	1	4	—	21,722	1,109,475
Iraq	—	—	5	—	363,223	4,330,412
Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza	—	—	1	—	2,665	484,076
Jordan/Syria	—	—	5	—	507,961	7,429,079
Lebanon	—	—	3	—	93,990	2,580,651
Serbia	—	1	1	—	180,664	219,855
<b>Transnational projects</b>						140,955
<b>Total Eastern Europe and Middle East</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>1,289,818</b>	<b>17,622,177</b>

Asia	Regional development projects	Private funds	Public funds	Sponsored children	Number of beneficiaries	Project payments in euros
Bangladesh	5	2	—	5,836	204,475	1,985,322
India	3	6	—	5,089	295,120	1,531,722
Indonesia	2	2	2	2,510	180,158	1,845,087
Cambodia	4	—	1	6,450	229,296	2,481,254
Mongolia	4	1	—	5,033	92,420	1,818,383
Myanmar	1	1	1	1,904	398,230	691,871
Nepal	—	3	—	—	11,641	395,815
East Timor	—	1	—	—	8,789	216,138
Philippines	—	—	1	—	209,630	263,419
Sri Lanka	2	1	2	2,840	403,865	1,190,687
Vietnam	5	1	—	6,697	128,169	1,914,794
<b>Transnational projects</b>						1,530,718
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36,359</b>	<b>2,161,793</b>	<b>15,865,210</b>

Africa	Regional development projects	Private funds	Public funds	Sponsored children	Number of beneficiaries	Project payments in euros
Ethiopia	5	10	4	7,274	463,957	5,936,379
Burundi	3	3	4	7,952	2,424,073	6,429,093
Ghana	2	1	—	4,397	43,190	915,641
Kenya	5	2	11	8,344	1,010,212	5,591,640
DR Congo	—	2	10	—	641,901	3,414,769
Malawi	4	1	4	844	522,150	1,825,073
Mali	6	1	1	8,370	168,060	2,154,949
Mauritania	3	1	3	4,088	407,416	2,216,812
Mozambique	1	2	—	1,694	40,300	790,694
Sudan	—	1	10	—	1,389,683	4,202,553
Niger	—	1	1	—	38,703	611,515
Senegal	3	1	2	3,143	170,968	2,170,830
Sierra Leone	2	1	—	3,718	77,673	639,598
Zimbabwe	5	4	5	4,343	878,870	4,642,578
Somalia	—	1	9	—	429,105	9,972,786
South Sudan	—	5	15	—	1,846,531	8,934,160
Eswatini	3	—	—	4,364	43,447	938,482
Tanzania	6	4	1	7,266	673,618	2,040,858
Chad	2	3	1	4,426	588,852	2,921,371
Uganda	—	1	—	—	2,396	19,416
Central African Republic	—	—	1	—	362,597	614,105
<b>Transnational projects</b>						2,736,985
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>70,223</b>	<b>12,223,702</b>	<b>69,720,287</b>

Latin America	Regional development projects	Private funds	Public funds	Sponsored children	Number of beneficiaries	Project payments in euros
Bolivia	4	—	2	5,031	83,817	1,362,349
Dominican Republic	1	—	—	1,586	3,300	383,792
Haiti	—	—	1	—	4,003	107,082
Guatemala	4	1	—	6,401	17,359	1,482,500
Honduras	1	—	—	6,154	9,040	1,179,142
Nicaragua	3	—	1	5,019	22,992	1,248,594
Peru	4	1	—	6,912	47,944	1,519,093
<b>Transnational projects</b>						1,152,462
<b>Total Latin America</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>31,103</b>	<b>188,455</b>	<b>8,435,014</b>

<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>138,236</b>	<b>15,864,318</b>	<b>111,642,688</b>
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<b>Germany</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>136,003</b>
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Transregional funding						<b>1,238,102</b>
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Transfer payments not yet spent in the field, netted against expenses spent, but not yet transferred (carry-forwards)						<b>-4,419,157</b>
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<b>TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING</b>						<b>108,597,636</b>
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**Reaching our goal with vision and patience**

What do we need most and where do we start? World Vision has gained crucial experience and focuses on the following five key areas at the start of a project:

**Water**

Clean water is essential for drinking, cooking, and washing, but also for keeping livestock and irrigating fields. This is why we make sure that families have access to clean water, among other things by building new wells.

**Health and hygiene**

We start by training health workers, providing vaccinations, building latrines, equipping clinics, and by training staff to improve health care services and increase hygiene awareness.

**Education and vocational training**

We promote the education of children and adults as a means of escaping poverty. This is done, for example, by cooperating with local authorities in the training of teachers, providing teaching materials, and helping young people find a job.

**Nutrition and agriculture**

We help farmers by providing them with seeds and tools and showing them effective methods of farming and animal husbandry (including provision for times of drought). We also offer tips on balanced nutrition.

**Economic development**

We cooperate with banks and provide support programs to grant microloans to families, empowering them to start up their own business and thereby improve their ability to provide for their children on a sustainable basis.

**Sustainable support for the most vulnerable**

Two billion people currently live in countries where development outcomes are severely affected as a result of fragile circumstances, conflict, and violence. The number of those displaced by conflict and violence continues to be high in 2019. By 2030, more than 60% of the world's population will be extremely poor and live in conflict-ridden environments. Fragile countries provide a hostile environment characterized by hardship, exploitation, violence, and abuse, and children are among those affected most. Against this background, World Vision Deutschland has developed a strategy which applies significantly more measures for "fragile contexts" in its programs.

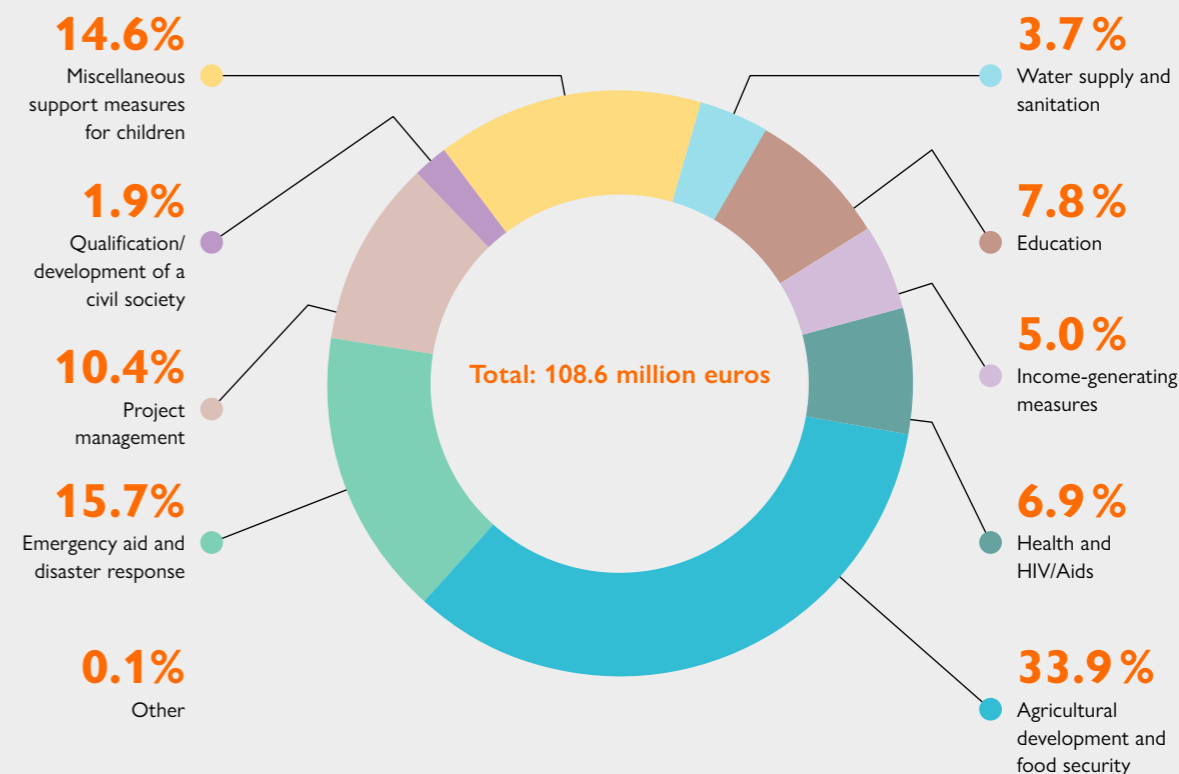
Extreme poverty and the plight of children and families in unstable countries often is further exacerbated by climate change and natural disasters such as droughts and floods. The security situation is often precarious and governments fail to meet their responsibility of providing social security for their people. This results in a situation where human rights, and especially the rights of children are not safeguarded. The humanitarian, peace-building, and developmental challenges are therefore huge. World Vision promotes an active civil society and robust community involvement. It depends on the respective context whether humanitarian aid, development cooperation,

or political measures are implemented consecutively or side by side. The goal always is the sustainable development and promotion of children's well-being. Protective systems need to be strengthened, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children. The work of World Vision focuses on the following five areas:

1. Health and nutrition
2. Water and hygiene
3. Education and vocational training
4. Agriculture and economic development
5. Child protection and the rights of children

For each of these areas, World Vision has developed specific, tried and tested project models and success indicators. Some of the project models are adapted to the unique conditions encountered in specific fragile contexts or unstable countries. World Vision pursues a multisector, holistic approach to address the most urgent needs of children and their families. We also look at the root causes when tackling poverty, violence, and forced migration.

**Project funding by area**





Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar refugee camp: Jannatul, 5 years old, on her way back home after a day at the World Vision children's center

## Poverty and Migration: The Humanitarian crisis is Escalating

2019 was another year of sad records. A total of 70.8 million people fled wars and conflicts or had to leave their homes due to persecution or severe human rights violations.

In 2019, World Vision Germany provided short- and long-term humanitarian aid in eleven crises of the highest category, i.e. in disasters where over one million people or more than 50% of the population of the respective country are directly affected by a disaster for more than 24 months. With a total volume of almost 36m euros from donations and public funds, World Vision's measures reached people in 18 countries worldwide. These include emergency aid, disaster preparedness and/or reconstruction measures for children and their families. In addition, World Vision Germany, in cooperation with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), supported people affected by the acute drought and hunger crisis in southern Africa.

### Natural disasters

World Vision provided ongoing support for people affected by the tsunami in Sulawesi (2018), the earthquake in Lombok (2018) in Indonesia, by typhoon

Mangkhut (2018), and by the earthquake in Cotabato (2019) in the Philippines. Last year, World Vision Germany also provided substantial support for the people affected by Cyclones Idai and Kenneth in Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

### Crises and migration

People are fleeing from repressive regimes, persecution, civil war, poverty and social misery. Most internally displaced persons or people who fled to neighboring countries live in temporary shelters and are completely dependent on third-party support. World Vision Germany supports both those living in refugee camps and their host communities through various approaches to make living conditions during a crisis as bearable and decent as possible and to create hope and perspectives for a more positive future.

Since the crisis in Syria began in 2011, World Vision has been supporting those affected by it throughout

the region. Last year, World Vision reached over 1.2 million people, among them 695,000 children, in the Idlib and Aleppo areas in Syria alone. Local measures include initiatives to protect children and women and also include food aid.

The humanitarian crisis in Niger's regions Diffa, Tahoua and Maradi started to worsen in July of this year. The situation was aggravated by 490,000 people from neighboring crisis-ridden Chad who sought shelter in refugee camps in Niger. Here, World Vision Germany provides support in the form of food programs and education campaigns on healthy nutrition, as well as cash benefits that enable refugees to provide a more balanced diet for themselves and their children (with a focus on pregnant and nursing mothers).

In Chad, World Vision Germany was involved in 2019 in projects for 61,025 children and their families. These projects focused on improving water supply, hygiene education, food security, restoration of the population's livelihoods and child protection.

World Vision also supported people affected by another humanitarian crisis in South Sudan. Here, unfortunately, we are faced with a persisting situation characterized by ever-present armed conflicts, increasing violence and a massive deterioration of the economic situation. More than 1.47 million people are internally displaced in South Sudan and 2.2 million have fled to neighboring countries. A total of 7.5 million people depend on humanitarian aid. More than one million children under five years of age are acutely malnourished, and more than 17,000 children were forcibly recruited as child soldiers. World Vision runs projects in eight of the former ten states focusing on nutrition, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, basic health, child protection and peace-building measures.

Since the refugee crisis broke out in Myanmar (2017), World Vision has been supporting people living in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, one of the largest refugee camps worldwide with about 700,000 refugees. Even though the government intends to deport people to Myanmar, it is likely that the situation will not improve substantially in the coming years. It is therefore extremely important to provide education for the children living there. World Vision focuses not only on the informal education and social care of children, but also on providing support to the host communities. People in the host communities are also poor—and failure to take this into account may result

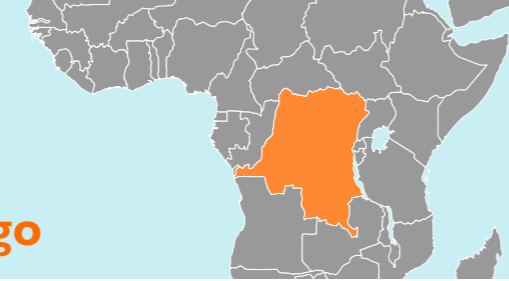
in friction and conflict between otherwise friendly neighboring countries. In addition to the situation of the refugees living in Cox's Bazar, World Vision has also not forgotten the people in the crisis-ridden Rakhine State in northern Myanmar. They were supported during the last year through the distribution of water treatment filters and small livestock to enable those living in remote villages to engage in micro-farming.

Since 2014/2015, people in Yemen are suffering from a civil war which, according to the United Nations, has led to the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time. 24 million out of a population of 30.5 million need humanitarian aid. The conflict made 3.6 million people, including two million children, refugees in their own country. Since November 2019, World Vision Germany, in cooperation with ADRA Yemen, has been implementing a project in southern Yemen in which water supply and sanitation facilities are being restored and educational activities are being run for the population.

### Multiple and Ongoing Humanitarian Crises

World Vision has a long history of providing help and support in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is a country where man-made crises meet natural disasters such as droughts and epidemics (e.g. measles and Ebola virus disease). The country's fragility and political context leave their marks in the form of depression, aggression, frustration and trauma, not only among adults, but especially also among children and the most vulnerable members of society. In order to respond in the best possible way to the devastating side effects of acute and chronically cumulative crises, World Vision Germany has been supporting a new model project in the North Kivu Province since 2019 that focuses on the mental health of Ebola survivors and their psychosocial support. World Vision Germany also supports the population in this region in the areas of nutrition, water supply, hygiene, health and food security.

## Project Example: DR Congo



“A spark of hope in the darkness ...”

**Beneficiaries:**  
543,065 people

**Project partner:**  
World Vision DR Congo

**Project term:**  
January 2017 – March 2020

**Funding 2019:**  
550,194 euros

**Funding:**  
German Foreign Office

**Total budget:**  
1,622,582 euros



Various people, including teachers and parents, are trained in child protection issues.



**Samuel Ndikumana** has been working for World Vision Germany since 2018. He is the responsible Programme officer for Burundi, DR Congo, Mali, and Mauritania.

### Background situation

Both local and foreign armed groups are extending their control in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. This creates a situation of unprecedented insecurity and violence and severely undermines the safety of people, especially women and children. In the Beni region, people are attacked and raped, property is looted and houses are set on fire. Most of the land designated for agricultural use has become a refuge for armed groups, robbing the population of their livelihood. In this context of extreme violence, the project tries to offer education and help to children and their families, again putting smiles on the faces of the survivors and victims of these atrocities.

### Protection of Children

Children are those who are most affected by the current situation in the east of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and their hope for a better future is vanishing by the day. The project has developed two important approaches for offering them a safe space where they can develop holistically. On the one hand, the project has provided the children with psychosocial support in five child-friendly rooms to enable them to cope with their experiences. Through relaxing and creative games, interpersonal group therapy, face-to-face listening and group discussions, trauma and desperation have gradually given way to the joy of living in the community.



**Albert Mush'ayuma** has been working for World Vision DR Congo since 2016 and manages the project locally.

On the other hand, the project, in collaboration with 15 participating schools, follows the approach of providing education in situations of emergency and crisis, enabling schools to again become a place of refuge, where children are offered a safe space and new horizons are opened. Learners were provided with school materials and reading clubs were set up where a total of 1,207 children are being looked after. In addition, the capabilities of educators, including inspectors, directors and teachers, as well as community volunteers, parents and local leaders in child protection were strengthened.

### Developing Economic Resilience

In order to empower children and young people to live a life of dignity instead of one marked by violence, a vocational training center was established as part of the project. Here, young people can learn carpentry, dressmaking, sewing or hairdressing or acquire skills in vehicle mechanics, welding and assembly. There is also a pilot school project where they learn about agriculture and animal husbandry.

### Outlook to the Future

After three years of project implementation, the security situation remains a cause for concern. The intensity of violence, especially in the second half of 2019, displaced thousands of families whose children are facing an uncertain future. It is absolutely necessary to continue to provide assistance to help victims of violence gain new perspectives.

World Vision also supported the establishment of solidarity savings and lending groups with 660 members whose children attend partnering schools. These members were supported in starting income-generating activities to enable them to provide for their families, especially their children.

### Contribution to the Response to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)

World Vision took various measures to educate people in the project region about the Ebola virus disease, which broke out in 2018, in order to allay fears and save lives. Mass education campaigns through the media have reached more than half a million people with messages on Ebola. In addition, 8,000 families were given hand washing kits and 3,600 families were visited at home in an effort to raise awareness. Opinion leaders, including members of civil society organizations, health care providers and religious leaders, took part in training sessions in which they were prepared to more effectively fight Ebola.



Young people receive vocational training to enable them to set up their own small business later in life.



Helping with cash assistance in Ethiopia: Fatuma, 42, says: "I was able to use the money exactly how I needed it."

## Cash Benefits and Vouchers – Maintaining Dignity and Providing Efficient Support

Cash and voucher assistance (CVA) are an important form of humanitarian intervention for World Vision. It enables us to tailor our response to people's essential needs and preserves their dignity. CVA has proven to be cost-efficient, impact-oriented and, in addition to directly helping individual families, has a multiplier effect in the affected regions. Goods and relief supplies are often imported into disaster areas, weakening the local markets. Cash payments, on the other hand, support the local market and stabilize local economic structures. Cash and voucher assistance helps those affected in a flexible manner and involves them in emergency aid, disaster risk reduction and reconstruction measures, as necessary.

Dedicated or "earmarked" CVAs for specific areas of need (food security, health, education, water and sanitation, emergency shelter) allow beneficiaries to decide on their own which goods they require most urgently. "Earmarked" in this case means that only specific goods that can be purchased with the vouchers. For example, people are given food vouchers, but decide for themselves how much rice, oil or fresh fruit is needed in their respective households. This approach is supported by complementary measures such as dedicated special training courses.

To ensure that previously identified needs are covered in a targeted manner, it is also possible to implement components such as "cash for work". In this case, those affected receive financial compensation for their efforts, for example in the joint reconstruction of a destroyed region, which they can then use according to their own priorities. Other conditions can also include "cash benefits for school education". In this case, families are supported with finances that are used for schooling (school fees, teaching materials, school uniforms or even transportation to and from school).

"Multisectoral cash assistance" allows affected families to decide on their own which of their individual needs are to be covered as a priority by providing them with unconditional, unrestricted cash assistance or vouchers. The monetary value of basic needs is determined in clusters, which are developed together with local and international partners based on an analysis of the minimum cost of living. The analysis provides an insight into what is the minimum amount required to survive and at the same time reveals where there are areas of short supply. In this way, those affected by a crisis can independently obtain essential necessities and avoid long-term adverse effects (for example, as a result of having to sell possessions or incurring high levels of debt).

CVA is highly effective and not only supports familiar measures such as further training or capacity building of the affected population, but also contributes to improving the living conditions in difficult contexts in the long term. World Vision uses its long-standing good cooperative relationships with locals and governments in the respective countries in such a way

that existing social safety nets such as savings groups or pension schemes are increasingly becoming an integral part of CVA. By supporting opportunities to build up reserves or monthly savings with disbursement through community or government mechanisms, families affected by a disaster are able to cope with this period with greater confidence in spite of what they have lost and without completely losing their livelihoods.

World Vision is among the world's non-governmental organizations offering some of the largest cash and voucher programs in the context of humanitarian aid. CVA accounted for about 297m euros or approx. 35% in 2019. This is a significant increase over 2018 (149m euros).

More than 3.7 million people in disaster areas were reached by CVA. 76% of the recipients came from the twelve most fragile contexts worldwide according to the fragility index developed by World Vision International. A large percentage of CVA is still used for food security. However, other sectors and the approach to multisectoral cash benefits (see above) are increasingly gaining in importance.

In 2019, World Vision Germany invested 8.8m euros in cash benefits and voucher programs in 22 humanitarian projects in 15 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Among the largest donors were the German Relief Coalition (Aktion Deutschland Hilft) (54%), the European Union (35%) and the Federal Foreign Office (9%). Ten needs-based programs were directed at the water and sanitation sector as well as at food security. In addition, CVA was used six times each in sectors to build shelters, to develop

subsistence measures and also in targeted disaster risk reduction projects.

During the last year, World Vision Germany—with funding from the Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)—also launched a first project in the context of a new global network of international non-governmental organizations (Collaborative Cash Delivery Network) in Ethiopia. This was done in collaboration with World Vision Ethiopia and other partners. The network, based on the jointly agreed principles of increased involvement of the population and greater transparency, aims to improve the coordination and collaboration of CVA initiators. The partnership approach, which is being implemented since July 2019, aims to avoid duplication and strengthen synergies. One example of this is the uniform application of systems in which people are registered as recipients once and data protection principles are adequately observed. In addition, the project directly supports 90,200 of the most vulnerable people in the East and West Wollega, Liben and Korah zones.

## Strengthening Resilience

Resilience means the ability to thrive in challenging circumstances. It is the ability of an individual, a system or a community to cope with the effects of crises, violent conflicts, natural disasters or climate change without jeopardizing basic resources. This also includes building up capacity to be better prepared for future crises.

For World Vision, the superordinate goal of strengthening the resilience of the local population always includes to sustainably improve the well-being of children. The aspect of strengthening resilience is particularly important to us right from the time of providing immediate assistance and emergency aid, and is later continued in the context of rebuilding measures and longer-term, development-oriented activities. In light of the current debate on what is called the “humanitarian development nexus”, we consider the distinction between humanitarian, development-oriented and even peace-building measures to be a rather “artificial” approach. Children and their families who live in extreme poverty, are faced with injustice or a disaster are exposed to a variety of threats and challenges. Food shortages, socioeconomic marginalization, chronic health problems and lack of access to education, public support services and social security systems are some examples. The boundaries between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding are becoming blurred in the face of this complex problem. An integrated programmatic approach is therefore required, in which different elements can complement each other. Wherever possible, we therefore try to implement integrated measures that develop and combine the abilities and skills of the local

population in areas such as health, fighting malnutrition, providing water and sanitation, as well as food and income security.

The above-mentioned cash transfer programs, in particular, can make an important contribution to maintaining livelihoods and securing income. They help to strengthen the economic resilience of the population, develop self-help capacities, support reconstruction and provide access to social security systems. This works in extreme poverty contexts as well as in natural disasters or violent conflicts with resulting migration and displacement.

Disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a key pillar for strengthening resilience. DRR involves considering and implementing preventive measures after a disaster has hit, starting as early as the reconstruction stage. To prevent a situation where development successes that were achieved over many years are wiped out by natural disasters, targeted preventive measures such as community-based early warning systems, evacuation plans, stockpiling or earthquake-proof construction are important parameters of development cooperation.



Afghanistan: Access to clean drinking water permanently changes the lives of Zyauddin, 15, and Fazlurahman, 9. The now no longer have to walk into the mountains for 3 hours every day to fetch water.

## Project Example: Sri Lanka

### Dairy farming in northern Sri Lanka

**Direct beneficiaries:**  
5,700 people

**Project partner:**  
World Vision Lanka

**Project term:**  
Nov. 2018 – Oct. 2021

**Total budget:**  
404,630 euros from Federal  
Ministry for Economic Co-  
operation and Development;  
134,877 euros from World Vi-  
sion Germany

**Funding:**  
Federal Ministry for Economic  
Cooperation and Development



**Anja Gold**  
has been working for World Vi-  
sion Germany in the International  
Programs department since 2005.  
She has been in charge of the  
project since 2018.



**Jayamini Pushpakumara**  
has been working for World Vi-  
sion Lanka since 2015 and man-  
ages the project locally. He is an  
agricultural engineer with exten-  
sive experience in dairy farming.

### Background situation

Three decades of civil war have massively disrupted the development in Sri Lanka. The rural provinces in the north and east in particular are still suffering greatly from the impacts of the conflict. According to a recent study, the average monthly per capita income in the northern province is the equivalent of 33 euros, in the eastern province it is 32 euros. This means that it is more than 30% below the national average (equivalent of 48 euros).

### Project goal

With this three-year project, World Vision aims to leverage the potential of the dairy industry and help farmers leave subsistence farming behind. It is intended to provide greater financial security for them and their families. Dairy farmers are supported in overcoming the major challenges in the long term, among them insufficient milk production, lack of knowledge in this field, inadequately equipped milk collection points and milk cooling facilities. World Vision is implementing the project at six locations in northern and eastern Sri Lanka in cooperation with public, state and private companies.

### Activities

- Business training courses for dairy farmers
- Technical training courses held by governmental advisory services
- Education on the formation of savings groups
- Creation of contacts between farmers and financial institutions
- Establishment of dairy producers' associations, enterprises and organizations
- Advising of producer associations on the conclusion of contracts with supra-regional, powerful distribution partners
- Support in developing and establishing milk collection routes and collection points
- Installation of cooling facilities
- Implementation of business and technical training for regional micro-enterprises to improve milk-based products and their sale



600 family-run dairy farms benefit from the project and are able to increase their milk production.

### Who is the target group?

The project mainly supports 600 family-run dairy farming operations with limited savings. In addition, they are usually not able to financially absorb the negative effects of natural disasters, seasonal fluctuations in income or selling prices, goods and raw materials. Another direct target group of the project are 18 small local milk-processing enterprises with a good growth potential and the ability to respond to the demand for local milk through quality improvements or by expanding their operations. In the long run, the emergence of milk producing cooperatives and the systematic approach to processing will create additional jobs. This includes, for example, the staff working in the cooling facilities or in milk processing. They are another target group of 5,000 people.

### What is the status of the project?

The project started in November 2018. The milk-producing micro-enterprises were selected and technical training regarding milk production was completed without delay. The results are impressive: Thanks to the measures taken so far, the beneficiaries have changed the cow feed, improved stables and increased milk production. This already results in higher income from milk production for every single beneficiary. The business plans of the dairy farmers show exactly the amount of milk produced and the prices they receive for it. Each of the beneficiaries has drawn up a business plan to implement the planned milk production scheme and monitor its development. To support farmers more effectively in selling their milk, seven more collection points are to be upgraded and renovated in the next few years. This also goes along with an increase in the number of milk coolers, thereby shortening the distances farmers

have to cover to get to collection points. It ensures that the milk is cooled without delay and that the quality of the milk is maintained.

Between late 2018 and early 2019 Sri Lanka saw changes in the government structure, which impacted the desired results of the project. The president dissolved the parliament on November 9, 2018. The Supreme Court, however, reversed the president's decision. As a result, a motion of no confidence was passed against the newly appointed prime minister. The country was in political chaos and nobody knew how the parliament would be composed. As a result, the local authorities were unable to make any commitments. Due to this situation, many government employees at municipal level were not yet familiar with the project and relations had to be restored. As soon as information about who would lead the government was available, project leaders and project coordinators started to restore relationships, communicating what the project was about and what it was aiming to achieve.



Uganda: Mothers in Hoima are trained to advise other mothers during pregnancy and after giving birth.

## Involvement of Civil Society and Local Partnerships

By civil society we understand the sector of society between the government, the economy, and the private sector. In civil society, committed citizens of a country come together, e.g. in clubs, associations, church organizations and various forms of initiatives and social movements. These are characterized through value- and public benefit-, but not profit-oriented.

For many decades, a core element of World Vision's project work in both humanitarian aid and development cooperation has been the principle of civil society participation and developing strong local partnerships. The local population is closely involved in the development and implementation of activities, contributing time and manpower according to their possibilities. The approach strengthens the personal accountability of those in need, among others. They learn how to open up new development opportunities in self-help groups and project committees and how to stand up for their needs. Our goal is to strengthen these groups and structures and to help them take on more and more responsibility as the project progresses, to make sure that the positive impacts will continue without us. By helping people to help themselves, we achieve a lasting effect and contribute to the development of an active civil society based on democratic principles.

Every year, some of our projects are handed over to civil society groups, when they are able to continue

the work we have started on their own. In this way, our projects produce sustainable effects. Important aspects of our work with civil society groups include protecting and improving the well-being of the most vulnerable members of society, of children, and in many contexts especially girls and women, as well as the inclusion of people with disabilities.

We also work in partnership with local authorities and other, non-governmental organizations. Our partnership with German donors obliges us to provide insights into what we do and to keep our donors regularly updated on activities, but also on problems (see "Setbacks and Crises in Project Work" on page 50). This enables us to be accountable and promote understanding for the special challenges of development cooperation. The dialogue with our donors also helps us to continually adjust and improve our work.

Another expression of civil society commitment and partnership is the cooperation with private-sector companies in financing development cooperation projects (see project example from Ethiopia on page 38).







Alesa and her friend Ireen attend a church service at Chigombe African Church, Nkoma, Malawi

## Religion and Development

What does faith have to do with development cooperation or emergency aid? We hear this question time and again. One of the answers is that our Christian identity is our main motivator for helping people in need. On the other hand, there are many other reasons for looking at these two aspects in parallel. In fact, 85% of the world's population embrace a religious belief. The messages of their religious leaders are important to them and significantly influence their conduct. 40% of all health care facilities in Africa are run by faith-based organizations. These figures show that religious communities play an important role in humanitarian aid and development cooperation. Being a Christian organization, we firmly believe that it is important to involve religious stakeholders in our daily work. The religion itself does not matter.

One of our approaches, which we use in both Christian and Islamic contexts, is called "Channels of Hope". In this approach, we train religious leaders on specific topics (currently HIV/AIDS, mother and child health, child protection, gender and Ebola) and develop an action plan together with them on how their church or mosque can support the people in the village community. All training is based on the Bible or the Koran, which facilitates communication on these topics. The aim is to develop a point of view on topics such as family planning or gender justice that is oriented on the well-being of people, and especially children. This is complemented by imparting targeted knowledge to help dispel myths and prejudices. In the meantime, World Vision has trained 455,873 religious leaders in 48 countries in "Channels of Hope".

Governments and multilateral organizations such as the United Nations have also recognized the importance of working with faith-based organizations. In 2016, the "Partnership for Religion and Sustainable Development" (PaRD) was established, in which multilateral organizations, government agencies and faith-based organizations work together to achieve the UN's sustainability goals (SDGs). World Vision Germany is a member of this partnership and leads the working group on health (SDG no. 3). As part of this work, World Vision Germany 2019 was represented at both the "Women Deliver" conference in Vancouver and the International Conference on Population Development in Nairobi. World Vision Germany was also part of a panel discussion at the

General Assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) with WHO Director Dr. Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus. The focus here was on the question of how faith-based organizations can be integrated even better in family planning. World Vision Germany was also able to make its mark at a workshop discussion of the German government on the topic of "Church and Economy", which was held at the suggestion of Chancellor Dr. Angela Merkel. Events such as these allow World Vision to lend a voice to the underprivileged in national and international politics.

As a faith-based organization, World Vision has been successfully working with faith leaders of different religions for many years. We are pleased that the topic is increasingly considered important by other development cooperation stakeholders.





Drawing attention with a sea of balloons, World Vision held a rally in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin to protest against the recruitment of child soldiers. Among the group was former child soldier Innocent Oponya from Uganda.

## Political Work and Research

World Vision's 2019 campaign to "End violence against children" focused on child soldiers. We were able to attract media attention by holding a rally in front of the Reichstag building in Berlin marked by a sea of balloons. We spoke with policy-makers in countless face-to-face discussions, but also in the context of a Parliamentary Evening, in which German Development Minister Dr. Gerd Müller pledged his support.

### Children in War Situations Need More Help

The situation of children in conflict and war zones has further deteriorated in 2019. Wars of many years, such as those in Syria, Yemen or South Sudan, rob school-age children of education opportunities. Schools are bombed, teachers leave to join the fighters and school routes turn into traps when fresh fighting breaks out. While the German government has signed the "Safe Schools Declaration" in 2018, which aims to provide better protection for schools in war zones, its implementation is lagging behind the plans.

We lobbied that German policy-makers make an even stronger commitment to ending violence against children and provide targeted funding for the reintegration of former child soldiers. In addition, Germany should use its two-year membership in the UN Security Council until the end of 2019 to lobby for this issue and demand, among other things, unhindered access to children in war zones in order to be able to offer them help.

### Child Rights Now!

2019 was marked by the 30th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on November 20, 2019. World Vision Germany contributed to the national progress report on the rights of the child prepared by the global "Child Rights Now!" initiative and was able to present the results to the Family Affairs Committee of the German Bundestag.

We were involved in drawing up the supplementary report by the German civil society to the United Nations. In this report, the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child was informed of the fundamental gaps and obstacles in implementing the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Germany.

As a member of the steering committee of the Global Campaign for Education, we were able to actively participate in strengthening the participation of the youth.

### Global Health: Focus on Vaccination

Protection through vaccination for all children worldwide has been one of our health policy priorities: The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)

aims to raise 7.4 billion US dollars towards this goal and provide basic immunization for at least 300 million children by 2025, thus avoiding an estimated eight million deaths that would otherwise be expected to occur.

Germany is called upon to participate in funding and commit a minimum of 700m euros towards this target. We have made our voice heard in political discussions, actions and events.

Through rallies held outside the Chancellery and the Bundestag and in a letter to the Chancellor, World Vision, together with other NGOs, called for more funding with the slogan "We want good news". We will continue to work towards this issue until good news for the worldwide vaccination of children can actually be proclaimed.

### Research ... For the Benefit of Children

Together with the World Vision Institute, we conducted the study "Migration, Religion and Resilience" on the importance of faith as a resource for displaced children in coping with challenges of migration and integration. In collaboration with Prof. Britta Konz from the Dortmund Technical University, children of different religious backgrounds were interviewed and the results of the interviews compiled.

A current master thesis examines the applicability of the results to the situation of young adult refugees in the context of a study on the educational advancement of refugees from Syria.

### Exhibition "I'll Get You"

We continue to seek to engage in dialogue with policy-makers through our exhibition titled "Ich krieg dich - Kinder in bewaffneten Konflikten" (I'll Get You – Children in Armed Conflict Situations), making children in conflict zones heard and involved in peacemaking processes. The exhibition was updated in 2019 and now includes a digital tool for an interactive, participatory learning process for visitors of the exhibition. Using pictures and audio recordings of children, the exhibition vividly illustrates the tragic reality children living in war zones are confronted with. The exhibition informs about the situation of these children and calls on visitors to take action. In 2019 the exhibition was presented in Chemnitz, Hildesheim, Neumünster and Osnabrück (bottom right).



From left to right: MP Olaf in der Beek, MP Norbert Altenkamp, MP Ulrich Lechte, Innocent Oponya, Christoph Waffenschmidt, MP Michael Brand



Panel discussion on the occasion of the presentation of the World Vision study "Migration, religion and resilience"



## Project Example: Bolivia



### Patujú – regional development project

**Beneficiaries:**  
6,872 people

**Project partner:**  
World Vision Bolivia

**Project term:**  
2016–2031

**Funding 2019:**  
341,948 euros

**Funding:**  
World Vision Germany

**Sectors:**  
Child protection, education,  
health



**Rebeca Arandia**  
works for World Vision Bolivia  
and manages the project locally.

#### Background situation

The project region of Patujú is situated in the area of Santa Cruz de la Sierra. This city and its surroundings have been the center of Bolivia's economic growth for many years. This brings many benefits, but also contributes to problems. Immigration to the region is high and the population in the neighborhoods around the city center is highly diverse. Many are from the highlands, where small harvests and lack of income opportunities lead to great poverty. Other families are from neighboring regions in the lowlands, where opportunities for education and employment are equally scarce.

#### Early Childhood Development

Often, both parents have to work full time and many children in Patujú stay home alone. Siblings or neighbors take care of the youngest, but they lack loving care. We therefore attach great importance to the early childhood development and education of children. Together with local healthcare centers, medical check-ups are carried out and premises and material are made available to develop the motor and cognitive skills of children through playful activities. Mothers are trained to support their children and can also do these exercises with them at home. Events on healthy nutrition and hygiene are held together with the chairpersons of school committees and health care center staff. We also provide toilets and washbasins in two school centers, which we are building together with the competent municipal authorities.

#### Studying During School Vacation

During school vacation, the children are offered study clubs and vacation camps. There, they can prepare for the new school year in a playful manner and also learn about their rights. This is a big help for parents, as they can go about their work without having to worry about their children. It is also great fun for the children, which is why many of them enthusiastically participate every day of their vacation.



Children prepare for the next school year in a playful manner in vacation camps and learning clubs.

#### Income

To create additional income, courses are offered for young women and single mothers, e.g. in how to make baked goods and pastries. These can be made at home and their sale contributes to the family income. The program is flanked by a micro-loan program for initial purchases and training on how to establish and manage a micro-business. A youth vocational training program is planned as a next step. It will be developed together with the municipal administration, educational institutions and local businesses, to provide young people with an opportunity to obtain a formal vocational qualification.

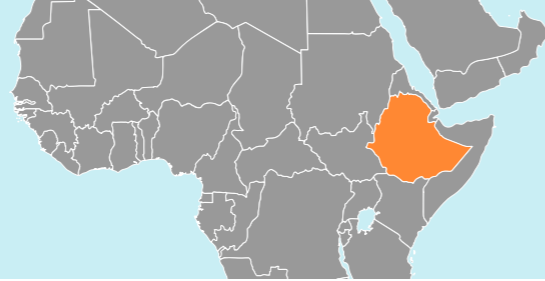
#### Success Story

The opportunities a sponsor-funded project can open up also become evident when we look at the staff of the Patujú regional development project. Two of them are former sponsored children from the Los Chacos project, which was completed four years ago in the same region. Laura Margot Vaca Rodriguez, now 30 years old, had a German sponsor from the age of seven and was able to participate in various training and advancement programs as part of the project. Due to her extraordinary performance, she received a grant to complete her teaching degree with special focus on children with special needs. She then worked in a therapy center in her hometown before joining World Vision more than a year ago. She is now the health and early intervention coordinator in the Patujú and Pailón projects, but also supports the sponsorship sector. She oversees the early intervention facilities in two health centers, where mothers can do playful exercises with their children every day (see photo below). But she also enjoys distributing letters and gifts from the sponsors to the

children. She says she would like to give back some of the attention and support that she herself experienced as a sponsored child and that enabled her to become the professional, independent young woman she is today.



## Project Example: Ethiopia



**Natural reforestation and planting of trees to promote sustainable land management and improve livelihoods**

**Beneficiaries:**  
13,260 people

**Project partner:**  
World Vision Ethiopia

**Project term:**  
June 2019 – May 2021

**Funding 2019:**  
148,081 euros

**Funding:**  
Ecosia GmbH

**Total budget:**  
294,018 euros



**Liyanda Seither** has been working for World Vision Germany in the International Programs department since 2016 and has been in charge of the project since 2019.

### Background situation

Deforestation and the associated natural degradation of the soil is a critical problem for many families in Africa. Some countries lost more than 90% of their forests in recent decades. Unfortunately, the Ambassel region in Ethiopia, home to about 122,000 people, is no exception. Against a background of dire poverty, forests are being cut down at an alarming rate. The main reasons for this are the expansion of agriculture and pasture land, procurement of firewood for cooking on open fires and generation of income by catering for the increasing demand for construction timber. The latter also leads to the uncontrolled planting of non-native tree species. While these trees grow rapidly, they may displace native species, significantly lower groundwater levels or even release toxic substances into the soil. Those who are most affected by this situation, apart from the environment, are the families in Ambassel: their harvests are getting poorer and their income lower.



**Belay Asnake** works for World Vision Ethiopia and manages the project locally.

### Reforestation of Ambassel Together with Ecosia

In cooperation with Internet search engine Ecosia, we are making a significant contribution to fighting deforestation in the Ambassel region. Leached soils are replanted and the resilience of the local population is strengthened. An area of about 16 square kilometers is intended to be reforested. This is achieved through a combination of planting new trees and the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) reforestation method. The method was developed by World Vision staff and the winner of the Alternative Nobel Prize, Tony Rinaudo, and enables farmers to replant depleted soils.

Ecosia has been working with partner organizations since 2009 to promote the restoration of natural areas. While the approach involves the planting of new trees, it also promotes methods that promote the regeneration of existing plants. The projects are funded through Ecosia's business model: The advertising revenue generated through the Ecosia search engine is used to support reforestation projects such as Ambassel. World Vision and Ecosia share the belief that a healthy and natural environment is a prerequisite for the holistic well-being of adults and children. Ecosia's "Chief Tree Planting Officer", Pieter van Midwoud, is



Large areas of land are being cleared in the Ambassel region to have more land for farming and grazing, and to procure firewood.

pleased about the cooperation with World Vision: "This partnership allows us to expand our work in Ethiopia by another 1.2 million trees. I have been a great admirer of Tony Rinaudo's pioneering work for many years and we are very pleased to now implement Tony's method of reforestation in Ethiopia together with World Vision".

- 650 fruit tree seedlings were distributed to the families
- 116 small farmers were trained in beekeeping

### Outlook

Signs that the project will help contribute to a healthier environment in the long term are already visible. The majority of the seedlings planted on degraded land between July and August 2019 survived 2019, even though it did not rain. In addition, more native seedlings were grown in the existing tree nurseries. We are also delighted that the project is supported by the local authorities and that some degraded areas that were previously considered worthless were earmarked by residents. It shows that farmers want to rehabilitate these areas and believe that this can happen.

For families to develop a long-term willingness to engage in reforestation, it is important that they have alternative sources of income, which will help them secure their livelihood, and this is why we educate these families in sustainable forestry. It puts them in a position to make money, e.g. through a forest beekeeping business or by selling herbs, which motivates these families to preserve the forests. In addition, the use of energy-saving cooking stoves also helps prevent deforestation. The sale of these locally produced stoves can serve as a source of income, and at the same time considerably reduce the consumption of firewood.

### Our Successes in 2019

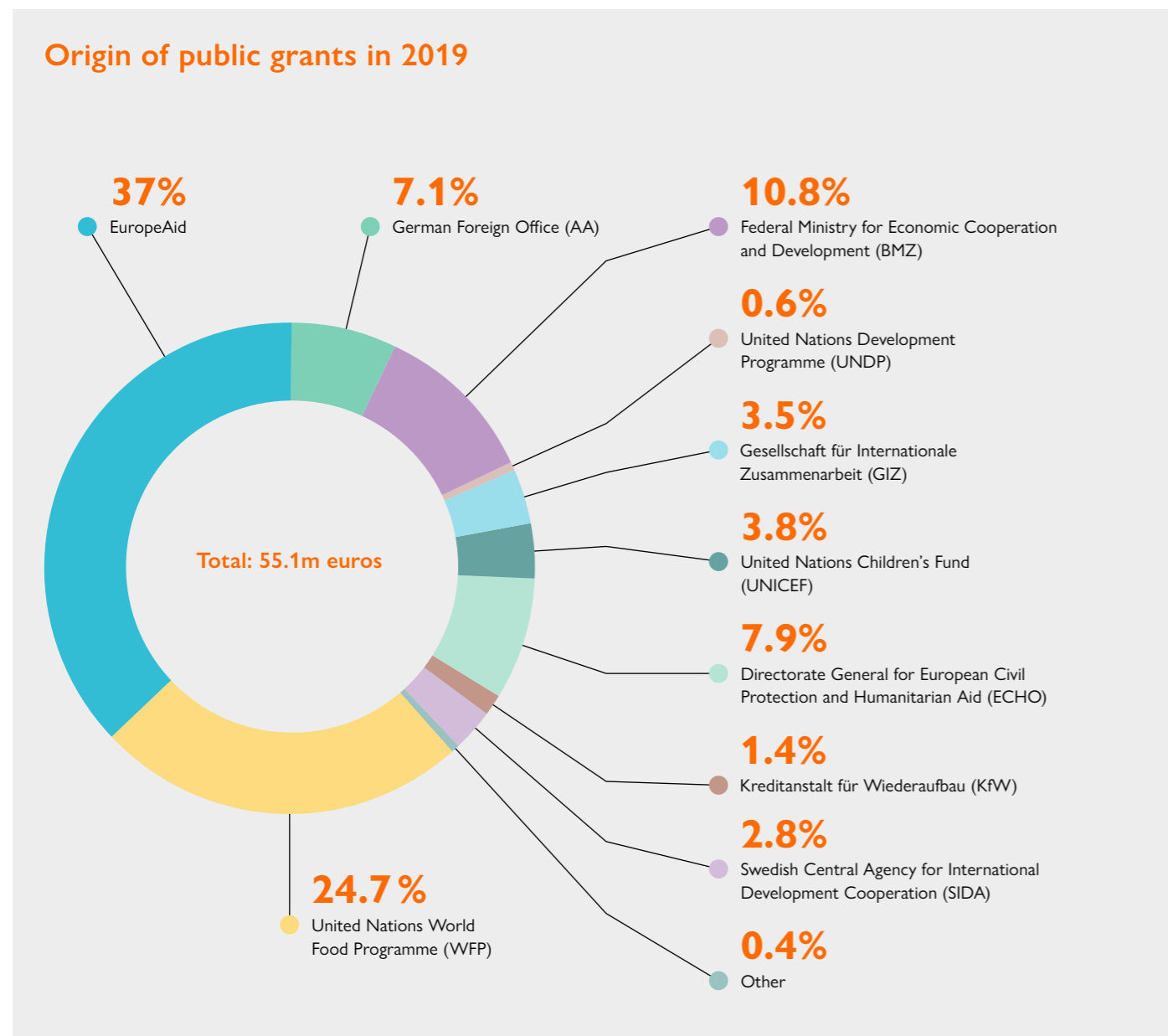
- 283 small farmers were educated in environmental protection and natural regeneration and introduced to the FMNR method
- 152 small farmers were supported in setting up administrative committees and developing statutes for the reforestation of the protected areas
- 41,034 seedlings were planted in the three catchment areas and, in cooperation with the government, small dams were built to prevent rivers from flooding
- 440,777 tree seedlings from the supported tree nurseries were distributed to families for the reforestation process (see photo below)



## Publicly Funded Projects

In the 2019 fiscal year, we saw a substantial growth in grants from public institutional donors over previous years. This also increasingly involved projects in fragile contexts. World Vision works with a very broad range of different donors. Among them are the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Foreign Office (AA), the European Commission (EC), and the United Nations (UN). These donors generally support projects by providing grants for around 75–95% of costs. The difference, the so-called co-financing contribution, is raised by World Vision Germany through contributions from private donors.

Grants from public donors enable World Vision to operate in more countries—and to provide even better help in fragile contexts, where support through child sponsorships is often not possible. The summary on the following pages shows which funds from public donors were used in World Vision Germany projects in the 2019 fiscal year.



Child center in the Cox's Bazar refugee camp, Bangladesh

### Donor: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development



Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
Bolivia	Health	30,202
DR Congo	Food security	121,250
Jerusalem/West Bank/Gaza	Environment, agriculture	423,663
Jordan	Peacebuilding	1,881,614
Kenya	Environmental protection, food security, agriculture	222,636
Lebanon	Water and hygiene	249,205
Nicaragua	Education, child protection	132,703
Sudan	Food security	928,742
Serbia	Child protection	60,640
South Sudan	Food security	631,669
Burundi	Food security	407,912
Indonesia, Philippines, Sri Lanka	Global Program (Waste Management)	166,116
Tanzania	Food security	176,539
Mali	Child protection	238,681
Myanmar	Income protection	100,000

## Donor: German Foreign Office



Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
Burundi	Emergency aid (nutrition, health)	373,196
DR Congo	Emergency aid, child protection	279,656
Iraq	Health	897,621
Niger	Water and hygiene, child protection	148,009
South Sudan	Nutrition	1,319,786
Sudan	Food security, water and sanitation	228,414

## Donor: German Society for International Cooperation



Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
Iraq	Water and hygiene(3 projects)	130,498
Kenya	Health, nutrition	180,368
South Sudan	Agriculture, nutrition	388,451
Somalia	Health, nutrition	495,361
Ethiopia	Subsistence, agriculture	152,422

## Donor: Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the EU Commission (EuropeAid/DEVCO)



Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
Armenia	Environmental protection, economic development	476,848
Burundi	Food security and sexual and reproductive health (2 projects)	1,727,571
Cambodia	Support of civil society	836,800
Indonesia	Advocacy work	175,000
Jordan	Food security, waste management	1,120,394
Armenia	Support of civil society	234,619
Armenia and Georgia	Vocational training	520,619
Georgia	Support of civil society	250,583
Lebanon	Water and hygiene	65,000
Lebanon	Waste management	195,611
Mauritania	Resilience, agriculture	732,234
Somalia	Resilience, disaster risk reduction (2 projects)	6,826,685
Sri Lanka	Peacebuilding, advocacy work	241,414
Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq	Education, resilience, peacebuilding	1,617,509
Senegal	WASH	121,000
Zimbabwe	Food security, agriculture	1,417,871

## Donor: Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid of the EU Commission (ECHO)



Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
Bolivia	Resilience, disaster risk reduction	16,563
Ethiopia	Education and cash transfer (2 projects)	2,876,906
Sudan	Nutrition	881,180
Zimbabwe	Housing and education	533,712

## Donor: United Nations



Donor	Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
UNICEF	Georgia (Abkhazia)	Child protection	142,794
	Kenya	Nutrition and health (2 projects)	1,276,380
	Ethiopia	Education	396,072
UNHCR	Chad	Nutrition	214,002
	Sudan	Child protection	279,501
WFP	Central African Republic	Food emergency aid (2 projects)	553,915
	DR Congo	Food emergency aid (13 projects)	1,832,307
	Iraq	Food emergency aid (7 projects)	1,588,795
	Kenya	Food emergency aid (8 projects)	1,814,339
	Malawi	Food emergency aid (7 projects)	1,171,001
	Mauritania	Nutrition (1 project)	101,506
	Zimbabwe	Emergency aid (9 projects)	382,675
	Somalia	Food emergency aid (5 projects)	240,086
	Sudan	Nutrition (6 project)	852,313
	South Sudan	Food emergency aid (15 projects)	5,217,728

## Other public donors

Donor	Country	Focus area	2019 budget in euros
KfW/PATRIIP	Afghanistan	Health	48,229
KfW	Sudan	Subsistence, agriculture	650,652
SIDA	Somalia	Resilience	1,033,511
Global Fund	Haiti	Health	52,738
ENABEL	Senegal	Vocational training, subsistence	541,000

## Project Management and Controlling

All projects implemented by World Vision go through a project management cycle. This process, which is applied worldwide by all World Vision offices, is based on a standardized concept called “LEAP”, where L stands for learning, E for evaluation, A for accountability and P for planning. A complete “LEAP” cycle consists of five phases (see diagram), from project planning to the end of a project. The different phases can be of varying lengths, depending on whether, for example, a project is a development cooperation project or about humanitarian aid where particularly rapid action is required.

### Phase 1: Data Collection

Every long-term development cooperation project is preceded by a phase in which local socioeconomic factors are analyzed. To this end, we analyze data already available and interact with representatives of the government, authorities and other local stakeholders. In addition, we also investigate whether other institutions or organizations are already working on a solution for specific challenges. During this phase, which lasts about 3–6 months, we take the fundamental decision of whether or not to start a project.

### Phase 2: Project Planning

In this second step, the families in the project region in particular have their say. The information they provide about living conditions, available resources, know-how and needs is systematically collected. On the basis of this survey, we analyze the causes of their poverty and its effects, especially on children, and formulate concrete goals for their welfare. The projects are then planned in coordination with additional local stakeholders. In this context, we define the specific measures required to achieve the goals of the project. We also plan the budgets for implementing the project. By involving families and local stakeholders in the planning process from the very start, we lay the foundation for ownership and the sustainability of our projects.

### Phase 3:

#### Project Implementation and Monitoring

This is when the actual implementation of the project take place. We implement various measures for the children and their families and let them participate in the process. Depending on the goals of a project, we also work with teachers, health care staff, local authorities, organizations and religious groups. In

addition, both World Vision and the families themselves advocate for the rights and well-being of children vis-a-vis their governments. To ensure that we achieve our set goals, World Vision staff regularly review the implementation of measures, their results and immediate impacts. This also includes reviewing the use of funds according to planned activities and analyzing budget deviations. We thereby ensure that the donations entrusted to us are used in an impact-oriented and transparent manner.

### Phase 4:

#### Evaluation

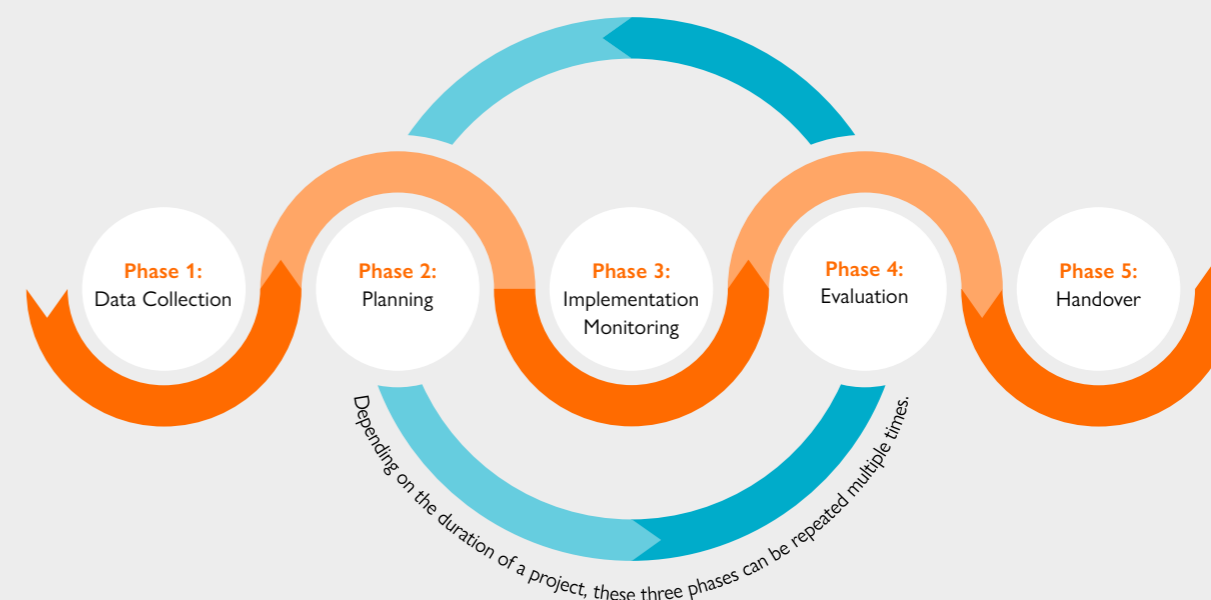
An evaluation is conducted at the end of a project or of a project cycle. For long-term regional development projects, this is done approximately every five years. The criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) are systematically applied and evaluated. We also analyze the environment in which the project take place to see if any relevant changes have taken place. The results of this evaluation tell us whether our activities provide the expected effect. In addition, the recommendations obtained from an evaluation can be used in the further implementation of the project or in a new project.

### Phase 5:

#### Project Adjustment or Handover

In this next step, the insights and recommendations gained from the evaluation lead to an adjusted continuation of the project work or to the project being handed over to the local population. If it is found that the target population of the project has achieved the main goals with the help of World Vision, a process is initiated at the end of which World Vision withdraws completely from the project region. In regional development projects, this is the case on average after approximately ten to twelve years.

## A LEAP project cycle consists of five phases



Our work needs to be planned, repeatedly reviewed and adjusted to changing framework conditions. For all World Vision offices worldwide, this is based on a standardized process called “LEAP”.

## Internal and External Audits

The public donors of World Vision Germany, such as ECHO (Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid of the EU Commission) and EuropeAid (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development of the EU Commission), audit selected projects to ensure that funds are spent appropriately.

In addition, the financial control mechanisms and accounting practices of World Vision Germany are regularly reviewed by both the internal auditors of the World Vision partnership and external auditors.



## Impact Monitoring

It is not sufficient to examine the short-term results of project activities in order to be able to assess their impact. Rather, we need to describe the desired impacts, evaluate the impacts achieved and draw adequate conclusions for real-life application. We understand “impacts” as referring to all intended or unintended, positive as well as negative, medium- and long-term effects achieved as a result of our project activities. The difference between the result of a project activity and its impact can easily be seen in the following example: The result of an educational project can be that a teacher has a better knowledge of teaching methods as a result of further training (project activity). This, however, does not say anything about the intended impact of such training—such as a higher percentage of children who can read.

### Making Impact Measurable

In its "Child Well-Being Aspirations" (meaning: goals for the well-being of children) World Vision has defined goals and indicators against which the quality of the project work needs to be measured. World Vision uses indicators that make changes in the quality of life of children and families in different areas of life visible and bases statements on impacts on these indicators. Such an indicator could, for example, be the percentage of children in third grade who have age-appropriate reading skills. If such indicators are measured regularly as part of evaluations, a trend becomes visible that provides information on how the quality of life of children develops over the years. With regard to the example of teacher training given above, it would be possible to see whether the children's reading and writing skills have changed. With regard to impact, the question would then arise as to whether the project activities contribute to positive or negative changes. To this end, the analysis needs to look at the causal relationships. In our example,

this would mean analyzing whether teachers are using new teaching methods and whether more children are actually able to read. External influencing factors must also be taken into account in this evaluation. For example, our work is also influenced by the work of public authorities or other organizations. Droughts, flood disasters or social and political changes can jeopardize or even foster the success of a project. Considering these interdependencies and analyzing our contribution is what impact monitoring is about.

### How to Collect Meaningful Data

Evaluations aiming to determine the effects of project activities are conducted after an agreed period of time. They may take place in the middle or at the end of a project or some time after project completion. The data is usually collected using a mix of quantitative methods (e.g. representative household surveys) and qualitative methods, such as expert interviews or group discussions. The evaluations are usually conducted by independent experts.



## Evaluations in the 2019 Fiscal Year

26 projects in 16 countries were evaluated.  
Distribution of evaluations by sector:

-  **5** Projects in the sector of **Food security**
-  **4** Projects in the sector of **Health and nutrition**
-  **4** Projects in the sector of **Water, hygiene, sanitary**
-  **3** Projects in the sector of **Business development**
-  **3** Projects in the sector of **Education**
-  **2** Projects in the sector of **Child protection**
-  **5** **Other projects**





## Factors influencing sustainability



## 3rd Impact Report

We published our 3rd Impact Report in the spring of 2020. World Vision regularly reviews the impact of its project work in order to find out what changes the implemented measures brought about in the environment in which the children and their families live.

The following topics are included in this year's report:

### Focus on sustainability

- Can the positive impacts be maintained in the long term by local stakeholders?
- Do they have the necessary skills and financial resources?
- What are the factors influencing sustainability?

**Project evaluations on the aspect of sustainability** with interesting results from India, Sri Lanka, Mauritania, Senegal, Jordan, and Iraq

### Trend analysis through three meta-evaluations

How has the quality of the evaluation methods evolved since 2014?

### What remains after a project has been completed?

- Interview with a local partner organization from Mauritania
- Online survey among World Vision staff from country offices

### Factors influencing sustainability

- Local and domestic advocacy work
- Strengthening of local skills and ownership
- Transformed relationships
- Cooperation with partners
- Improved resilience of families and households

### In-depth impact evaluation

Children in Burundi learned how to read through the "Unlock Literacy" project approach.



For more information on the 3rd Impact Report go to [worldvision.de/3.Wirkungsbericht](https://worldvision.de/3.Wirkungsbericht)

For complete evaluation reports and expert summaries go to [worldvision.de/evaluationsberichte](https://worldvision.de/evaluationsberichte)



Syria, Idlib: World Vision provides families with special "winter kits" before the cold season starts.

## Setbacks and Crises in Project Work

### The civil war in Syria is already in its ninth year

Fighting between government troops and non-government armed groups intensified in late 2019, particularly in the Idlib province in the northwest of the country. In the weeks that followed, 800,000 people left the region. A total of 2.1 million people in Idlib alone are therefore dependent on humanitarian aid, about 51% of them are children. Many of them have experienced violence and had to flee several times. Numerous challenges hampered the effective delivery of humanitarian aid, especially in Idlib. Among other targets, civil infrastructure was deliberately attacked: 37 health care facilities, 47 schools and several water points in the northwest of the country were damaged or destroyed within a period of only three months last year. These included several facilities supported by World Vision, such as a shelter to protect women and girls. In addition to ongoing attacks from the air, grenades and artillery fire, the presence of unexploded ordnance (such as land mines or cluster munition) continues to put the lives of aid workers throughout Syria at risk and is blocking access to the front lines. Although aid organizations were able to continue to operate in the areas controlled by armed groups, the work on the ground took place under such severe restrictions that aid was significantly hampered.

### Sudan, unfortunately, is another example of setbacks and crises in project work

A wave of protests began in the country in late 2018. The protests were an expression of the population's frustration with the economic situation (for example, rising bread prices, fuel shortages). Over time, more and more people participated in the rallies, which slowly spread throughout Sudan. Calls for the removal of the authoritarian regime of long-time president Omar al-Bashir were also growing. In Darfur, the project region of World Vision Germany, people did not take to the streets until the beginning of 2019, as they had previously experienced the regime's oppression time and time again and the daily struggle for survival was even more pressing there than in other regions. However, the security situation in Darfur also started to deteriorate dramatically, with repeated outbreaks of violence. The work of aid organizations had to be restricted with the result that many training and continuing education programs could not be conducted. Supplying health care points and nutrition programs was particularly critical. Food and medicines were lacking, and support for malnourished children could not be provided as planned. Fortunately, the procurement and distribution of seeds had been planned well in advance so that the vital seeds could be distributed before the rainy season began.

## Quality Standards, Codes, Voluntary Commitments



We are a member of the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP), a network of non-governmental organizations dedicated to strengthening humanitarian aid and accountability.



We are signatories to the Transparente Zivilgesellschaft (Transparent Civil Society) initiative launched by Transparency International whereby we commit to publicly disclose, the origin and use of funds as well as other information. The commitments we have made as a partner in this initiative can be accessed on World Vision's website.



The Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability (CHS) is a voluntary code that describes the essential elements of principled, accountable and high-quality humanitarian action. Aid organizations commit to nine standards to improve the quality and effectiveness of the humanitarian aid they provide.



We regularly apply for and are granted the quality mark for fundraising issued by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI), which has been awarded to us annually since our initial application in 2003.



We participate in The Sphere Project, the charter for quality standards in humanitarian efforts. World Vision was involved in the development of The Sphere Project, which encourages better assistance for disaster victims and better accountability towards donors, sponsors and aid recipients.



We are a member of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations and have embraced, beyond what is required by law, the Declaration of Commitment of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations to achieve greater transparency and accountability.



We are signatories to Initiative Transparente Zivilgesellschaft, an initiative for a transparent civil society, that advocates for the disclosure of certain information on the Internet. The signatories to this initiative undertake to make ten relevant details about their organization easy to find on their websites and, thus, accessible for the general public. These include, for example, an organization's bylaws, the names of its key decision makers as well as disclosures on the sources and use of funds, as well as the personnel structure. The sponsors of the initiative include, among others, VENRO, Transparency Germany, the DZI and the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (Deutscher Spendenrat).



As a member of the Coordination Committee of the German Federal Foreign Office we adhere to the twelve principles of German humanitarian aid abroad.



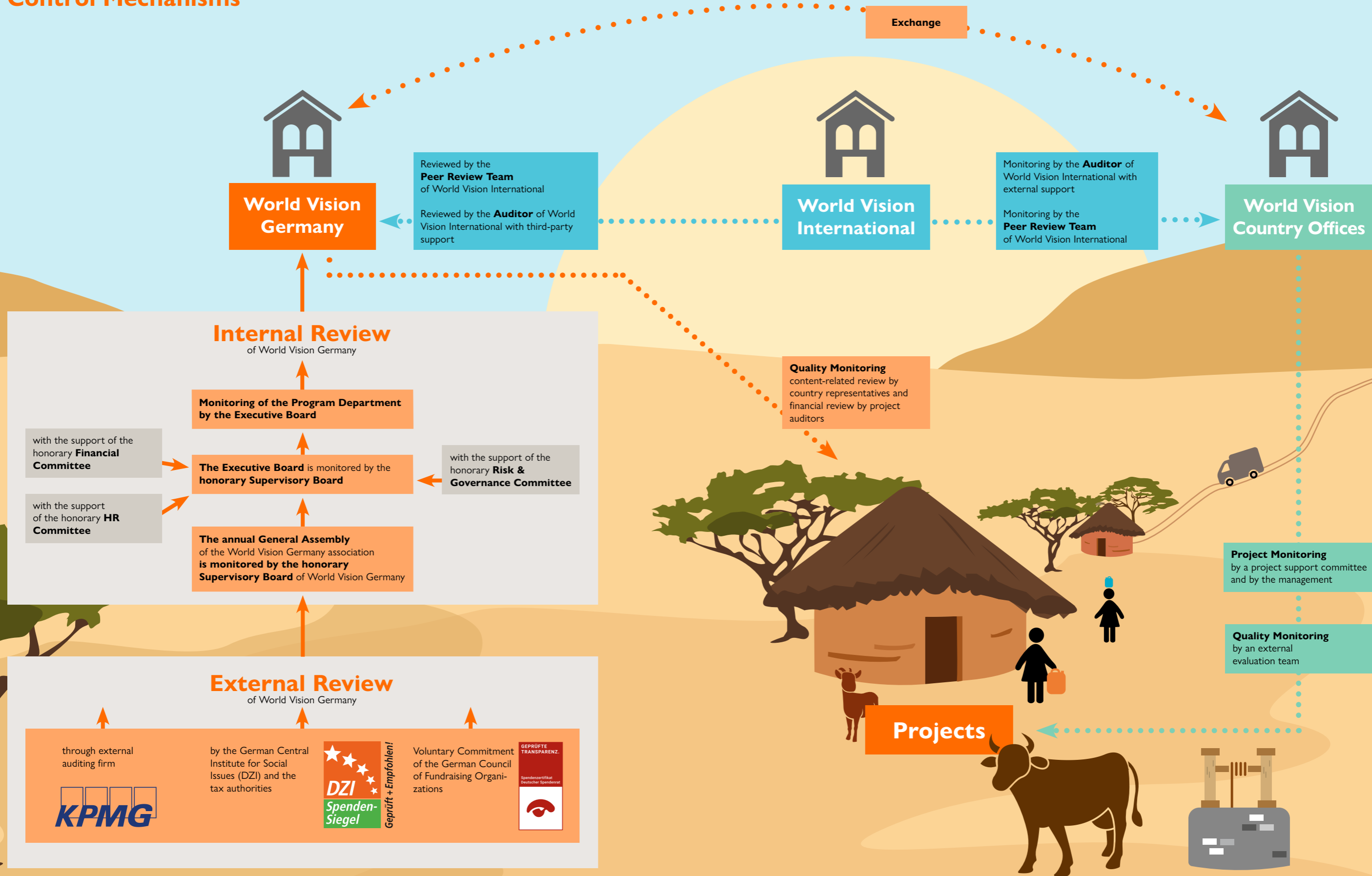
We are a member of the Association of German Non-Governmental Organizations for Development and Humanitarian Aid (VENRO) and are committed to adhering to the following codes of conduct which we actively participated in developing:

- "VENRO Code of Conduct on transparency, organizational management and monitoring",
- "VENRO Code on development-related public relations",
- "VENRO Code on children's rights: Protection of children from abuse and exploitation in development cooperation and humanitarian aid": We commit ourselves to the development and use of appropriate instruments and structures for preventing and dealing with cases of abuse.



World Vision is committed to adhering to the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and the International Red Crescent for non-governmental relief organizations involved in disaster relief.

# Control Mechanisms



## Countering Risks Effectively

As a globally operating, donor-financed aid organization working the field of development cooperation and humanitarian aid, World Vision Deutschland e.V. is exposed to various risks. To effectively address these risks, we keep a risk log where we record all risks we are exposed to in our different areas of work and evaluate them on the basis of their probability of occurrence and the potential amount of damage. Risk-reducing measures are defined and implemented for the main risks.

The Risk and Governance Committee established by the Supervisory Board in the fiscal year 2018 regularly discusses the association's internal risk management system and receives information from the Executive Board regarding the association's current risks and initiated risk mitigation measures.

### Securing Funding and Managing the Financial Position

- The annual financial planning is based on a multi-year strategy
- Conservative planning based on multi-year budgets and ongoing target/actual comparisons by Controlling
- Regular monitoring by the Finance Committee and the Supervisory Board
- Audit of the annual financial statements by an external, independent auditing firm as well as audit according to Section 53 of the German Budgetary Principles Act (HGrG) including assessment of the risk management system
- Regular audits of focal areas by external auditors
- Annual audits according to the DZI quality label for reputable fundraising
- Foreign currency hedging
- Creation of reserves within permitted limits
- Diligent selection of corporate partners with commitment to World Vision guidelines

### Anti-Corruption and Prevention of Embezzlement of Donations

- Anti-corruption policy, incidents are reported to an ombudsperson
- Internal policies to prevent misappropriation and embezzlement of donations
- Annual Transparency Statement by employees, Executive Board and Supervisory Board

### Data Protection and Fail Safety

- Binding data protection policies for all employees
- Server and data stored in a certified data center in Germany with on-site inspection by an independent data protection officer
- Storage of personal data and data processing in compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation of the European Union

### Sustainable Impact of Project Work

- Regular monitoring visits, report reviews and evaluations of project work by the responsible country program coordinators
- Risk-oriented project controlling based on a risk assessment matrix and review of project financial reports in accordance with the risks
- Regular internal audits of project offices by the World Vision International audit team
- Continuous training of our staff at project sites
- Adjustment of project work to changing conditions to ensure effectiveness

### Stabilization of the General Conditions in Project Regions

- Participation in creating and building civil society structures in the countries in which we operate
- Advocacy work at national and international level to ensure compliance with human rights and fight corruption



## Ensuring Safeguarding

"Safeguarding" refers to preventive measures to protect children and adults in the projects against violence, abuse of power and disregard for their rights by employees, associated persons or organizations.

- Comprehensive safeguarding policies that are also binding for all partners and service providers
- Regular safeguarding training for all staff and crisis management plan for incidents
- Expert advice by an in-house working group



# Financial Report

$$\begin{array}{r} 1976 \\ + 0890 \\ \hline 2866 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 55 \\ - 30.99 \\ \hline 24.01 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 500.01 \\ - 1.83 \\ + 2.38 \\ \hline 4.21 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 5.24 \\ - 1.36 \\ \hline 3.88 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 3.81 \\ + 2.02 \\ \hline 5.83 \end{array}$$
$$\frac{4}{87} = \frac{8}{174}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.649 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 4.95 \\ + 2.30 \\ \hline 7.25 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 29.765 \\ + 28.980 \\ \hline 58.745 \end{array}$$

$$0.57 > 0.56$$

$$0.93 > 0.83$$

$$0.45 > 0.4$$

## Financial Report 2019

### General Information

As a non-profit organization, World Vision Germany is required to demonstrate that its management has acted in accordance with the bylaws of the organization and German laws governing non-profit organizations by properly recording income and expenses. In addition, World Vision voluntarily prepares both a balance sheet and a corresponding profit and loss account in accordance with the financial reporting standards for large corporations stipulated in the German Commercial Code (HGB). The financial statements of the organization for the period ended September 30, 2019 were prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sections 242 et seq. stipulated by commercial law for all merchants and the supplementary provisions of Sections 264 et seq. HGB, insofar as these are applicable by analogy. In addition, the financial statements were supplemented by a management report.

The annual financial statements are subject to a voluntary audit according to Sections 316 et seq. HGB and the generally accepted German auditing standards for financial statements as promulgated by the Institute of Public Auditors (IDW) in Germany. The provisions of the German law governing non-profit

organizations and the corresponding tax provisions of the German Fiscal Code—such as those regarding the appropriate and timely use of funds and the creation of reserves—are observed.

Please find below an explanation of the accounting and valuation methods used, followed by the balance sheet. As part of the notes to the profit and loss account, income is listed in detail by source of income on page 65. To improve clarity, expenses are presented on page 69 under “Explanatory Notes to the Use of Funds” in accordance with DZI guidelines (please see [dzi.de/dzi-institut/downloads](https://dzi.de/dzi-institut/downloads)), as are the expenses for personnel, advertising and public relations on page 70. In addition, starting on page 74, income is listed by category in line with the requirements of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (see [spendenrat.de](https://spendenrat.de)).

### Accounting and Valuation Methods

The structure of the balance sheet and of the profit and loss account (P&L) is based on the requirements of Sections 266 and 275 of the German Commercial Code, incl. adjustments or amendments in accordance with Section 265 HGB, in order to take into account the peculiarities arising from the mission and



structure of the association as a globally operating relief organization primarily funded by donations. The P&L account is prepared using the cost-of-sales method (Section 275 (3) HGB) in accordance with IDW RS HFA 21.

Accounting and valuation are carried out in accordance with the principles of proper accounting on the basis of acquisition costs, taking into account the lower-of-cost or market principle as well as the principles of commercial prudence. Purchased intangible and tangible assets are valued at acquisition or production cost minus the accumulated regular amortization for the reporting period. Fixed assets are amortized using the straight-line method of depreciation. Low-value assets are written off in full in the year of their addition.

Financial assets are also reported at acquisition cost. Securities were written down to lower market prices, if this was necessary to adjust their recognition to lower market prices expected to be permanent.

Inventory is valued at acquisition cost with due consideration of the lower-of-cost principle. Receivables and other assets are carried at nominal value. All receivables have a remaining maturity of up to one year.

Cash in hand and bank balances are stated at nominal amounts.

Provisions are stated at their settlement amounts, determined based on sound commercial judgment. Liabilities are reported on the equity & liabilities side at their respective settlement amounts. They are not secured by mortgage or similar rights. All liabilities have a remaining maturity of up to one year.

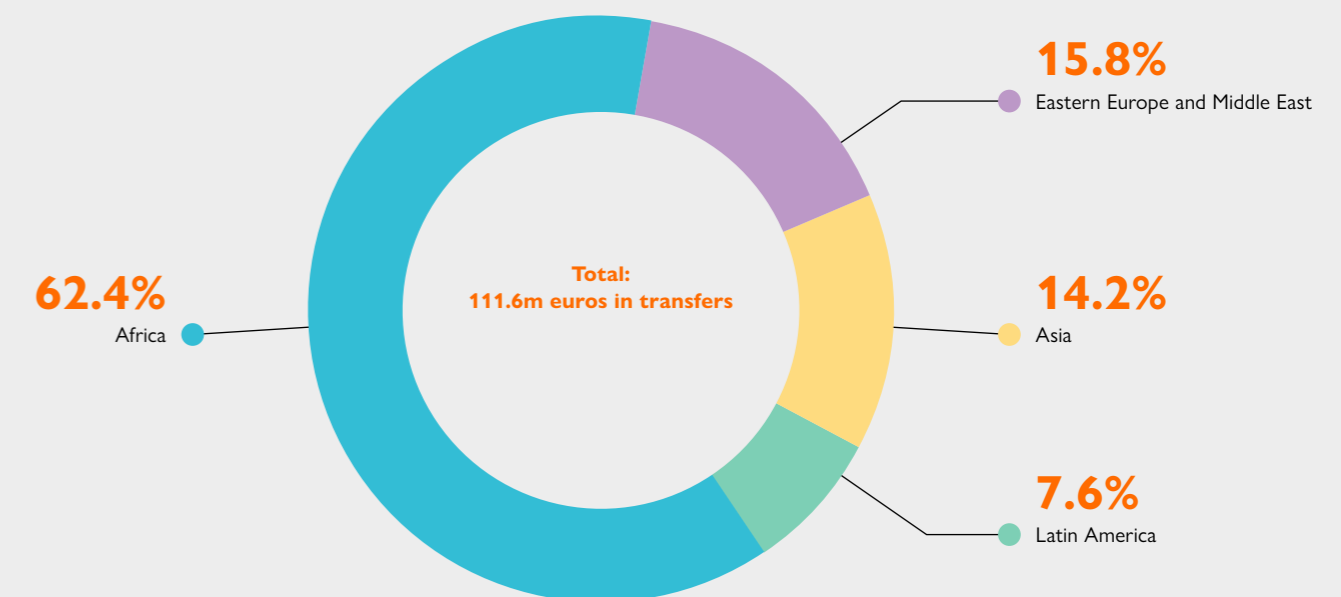
Transfer payments to projects are predominantly made in US dollars while being posted in their euro amounts based on the actual exchange rates. Foreign currency receivables and liabilities (exclusively in US dollars) and bank balances are recognized at the current exchange rate on the date of their addition and revalued as of the reporting date, as necessary.

Donations of materials are valued and reported at their respective documented fair/market values.

The current assets are supplemented by the item “Assets held in projects”. These assets refer to donations and public funds transferred, but not yet spent locally. Project expenses paid in advance by project offices are reported as liabilities to associated aid organizations.

### Payments to projects by region

not including supra-regional funding, Germany and carry forwards, see also table of countries, **TOTAL**, on page 17



## Notes to the Balance Sheet

The total assets increased by 1.8m euros (3.1%) over the previous year and amounted to 61.4m euros on the balance sheet date. The increase is mainly explained by a higher inventory of cash and cash equivalents (+6.4m euros) and an increase in assets held in projects on the balance sheet date (+2.0m euros). This is mainly offset by lower prepayments for project expenses of public sector donors at the end of the fiscal year (-6.6m euros). With 9.0m euros, the fixed assets remained almost unchanged over the previous year (9.1m euros). The share of non-current assets in the total assets dropped to 14.7% in the 2019 fiscal year due to the increase in current assets (1.8m euros).

### Assets

#### A. Fixed assets

- I. The **intangible fixed assets** include licenses and computer software. For the 2019 fiscal year, this item amounts to 0.3m euros as in the previous year.
- II. The **tangible fixed assets** consist mainly of office equipment and leasehold improvements as well as the vehicle fleet and IT systems, and remain unchanged at 0.7m euros.
- III. The **financial assets** include loans (1.4m euros), investments (0.8k euros) and securities held as assets (6.7m euros). Since FY 2011, the majority of securities have been professionally managed by a third-party asset management company. The majority of financial assets can be converted into cash at short notice, as necessary. The managed assets can be subdivided into three asset categories: 78.2% of the funds are invested at fixed interest rates as required by the investment policy (minimum of 70%). Other financial assets are invested in shares (20.8%), and in liquidity and currencies (1.0%). In addition to the above-mentioned securities, 1.1m euros are invested in micro-finance and real estate funds with a bank. The financial investments are in line with World Vision's policies, which include various sustainability criteria and prohibit, for example, any connection with child labor, human rights violations, corruption, disregard for environmental protection, gambling, drugs, pornography and arms.

#### B. Current assets

- I. The **inventories** consist of relief goods for rapid disaster response worth 0.4m euros. Modules for child protection centers and other items such as hygiene and kitchen modules intended for use in disaster zones are kept in storage.
- II. The item **"Assets held in Projects"** includes funds already transferred to projects but not yet spent locally as of the balance sheet date (10.1m euros). In addition, repayment claims from projects funded by public funding bodies and completed on the balance sheet date are reported in the amount of 52k euros.
- III. **Receivables** and other assets amount to 8.2m euros as of the balance sheet date. These include receivables from associated aid organizations in the amount of 1.6m euros. This refers mainly to a short-term loan to Vision Fund (0.8m euros) used to support micro-financing activities. Receivables from associated aid organizations also include transfer settlements with regard to World Vision International in the amount of 0.3m euros. The other assets amount to 6.5m euros and comprise, among others, receivables from the pre-financing of projects funded by the public sector and cooperation partners and involve approved funds not yet disbursed (6.4m euros). In addition, this item contains advance payments, accrued interest and various other receivables. All receivables and other assets have remaining maturities of less than a year.

- IV. The item **"Cash in hand and bank balances"** (33.3m euros) mainly includes funds for publicly funded projects as well as fixed-term and overnight deposits that need to be available at short notice to finance project work. All liquidity is held in low-risk investments and transferred to projects as quickly as possible in accordance with the budget planning and control requirements. The increase in cash and cash equivalents by 6.4m euros over the previous year is mainly related to circumstances on the reporting date.

## Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2019

(all amounts in euros)

ASSETS	9/30/2019	9/30/2018	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	9/30/2019	9/30/2018
<b>A. Fixed assets</b>			<b>A. Equity</b>		
I. Intangible fixed assets	257,626	259,070	I. Assigned capital	1,176,997	1,176,997
II. Tangible fixed assets	663,096	734,659	II. Reserves	15,868,010	15,864,010
III. Financial assets	8,096,512	8,151,590			
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>9,017,234</b>	<b>9,145,319</b>	<b>Total equity</b>	<b>17,045,008</b>	<b>17,041,008</b>
<b>B. Current assets</b>			<b>B. Donated funds not yet spent</b>		
I. Inventories	427,484	427,484	I. Liabilities from funds for disasters yet to be used as assigned	3,675,600	5,157,172
II. Assets held in projects	10,143,031	8,123,748	II. Liabilities from funds for sponsorship projects, development cooperation projects, etc. yet to be used as assigned	19,709,042	16,488,465
III. Receivables and other assets	8,223,728	14,848,620			
IV. Cash and bank balances	33,297,476	26,933,764			
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>52,091,719</b>	<b>50,333,616</b>	<b>Total project liabilities</b>	<b>23,384,642</b>	<b>21,645,637</b>
<b>C. Prepaid expenses</b>			<b>C. Provisions</b>		
	317,315	95,574		1,451,861	1,449,916
			<b>D. Liabilities</b>		
				19,544,756	19,437,948
<b>Total ASSETS</b>	<b>61,426,267</b>	<b>59,574,509</b>	<b>Total EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>	<b>61,426,267</b>	<b>59,574,509</b>



### C. Prepaid expenses

Prepaid expenses in the amount of 0.3m euros mainly refer to expenses for the maintenance of various technical equipment and contributions already invoiced for the calendar year.

## Equity and liabilities

### A. Equity

- I. The **assigned capital** remains unchanged at 1.2m euros.
- II. The **reserves** amount to 15.9m on the balance sheet date. In order to achieve its statutory purpose, the association has made a self-commitment to build up a working capital reserve. This is to ensure that the organization remains able to meet transfer obligations and, thus, the ability to fund the projects and maintain economic activity, even in the event of declining or lacking donations. Project terms of 10 to 15 years and annual transfer payments of approx. 109m euros call for a forward-looking approach.

### B. Donated funds not yet spent

A total of 23.4m euros of funds not yet spent in the projects are reported as deferred liabilities in the balance sheet. The recognition on the liabilities side is with income-reducing effect via the P&L item "Donated funds not yet spent" of the fiscal year,

of which 3.7m euros refer to private donations for disaster relief. A large part of the disaster relief funds are for the famine in Africa (1.6m euros), the Syrian refugee crisis in Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan (0.5m euros), the disasters caused by cyclone Idai (0.6m euros) and the global refugee crisis (0.3m euros). Other donations received during the current year but not yet transferred or spent locally are reported as

"Liabilities from funds for sponsorship projects, development cooperation projects, etc., yet to be used as assigned" and amount to 19.7m euros. The increase by 3.2m euros is due to the generally higher project volume and a postponement to the following year with respect to the use of funds.

### C. Provisions

Other provisions (1.5m euros) were made for future personnel expenses (e.g. remaining leave, overtime), costs in connection with the audit of the annual financial statements and outstanding invoices on the balance sheet date.

### D. Liabilities

This balance sheet item mainly includes liabilities to associated aid organizations (9.2m euros), consisting of liabilities from advance payments for projects from other non-governmental organizations and cooperation partners (6.5m euros) and pending transfers of funds to project countries for which the project offices have already made advance payments (2.7m euros). It also includes liabilities to the public sector from project grants (EUR 8.2 million) received by the organization prior to the balance sheet date but not yet transferred to the recipient. On the balance sheet date, the association also had trade liabilities of 1.7m euros and other liabilities amounting to 0.4m euros.





## Notes to the Profit and Loss Account

### A note regarding comparisons with other organizations

A comparison with the published figures of other non-profit organizations is difficult to draw because different accounting methods are used and the non-profit sector lacks uniform organizational structures. While other organizations delegate project control/management and the use of funds to their overseas partners, World Vision monitors and manages projects through its own specialized department in Germany. Expenses for the above are incurred in Germany, which means that comparisons regarding the operating efficiency of various organizations should take all project-related expenses into consideration—domestically as well as internationally.

The percentage of the various expense categories (project support, etc.), in accordance with the DZI guidelines, refers to the total expenses of the German organization. The comparability of these numbers with those of differently structured organizations is therefore limited. When assessing the adequacy of advertising expenses, please note that these expenses relate only to the raising of funds from private donors (and not to grants from public donors and transfers from other NGOs). To arrive at a meaningful key figure, the percentage of advertising expenditure should be derived based on the income generated from private donors only. In accordance with the DZI guidelines, this percentage is 16.3% for World Vision Germany for a three-year average.

### Source of Income

For this fiscal year, World Vision Germany's total income was 134.9m euros (cf. total income on page 65).

#### I. Donations, similar income and grants received during the fiscal year

In the fiscal year 2019, project-related income increased by approx. 16.2m euros over the previous year to a total of 134.1m euros.

At 51.6m euros, sponsorship contributions continue to represent a very significant source of income. They dropped by 0.6m euros against the previous year. In contrast, donations for other development cooperation projects and other donations (14.1m euros) increased by 0.6m euros. This refers to donations for our CHILDHOOD

RESCUE program, among others. In addition, the organization received 61k euros from fines in the current fiscal year, plus other income in the amount of 97k euros. Private donations for humanitarian aid projects amounted to 1.7m euros and, thus, were slightly above the previous year's figure of 1.4m euros. This income is mainly dependent on the occurrence of disasters and is therefore volatile. In 2019, the income was mainly composed of donations for the Idai cyclone disaster in southern Africa (0.8m euros) and disaster relief donations after the tsunami in Indonesia (0.4m euros). Public grants increased by 36.4% to 55.1m in 2019. This growth is based on a professional application process for projects, which we plan and implement together with partners within the international World Vision partnership and other globally operating organizations, and our ongoing cooperation with the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). The main World Vision Germany partners during this fiscal year were EuropeAid (20.4m euros), the World Food Programme (13.6m euros), the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (6.0m euros), the Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid – ECHO (4.4m euros), the German Foreign Office (3.9m euros), UNICEF (2.1m euros), the German Society for International Cooperation (1.9m euros), the Swedish Central Agency for International Development Cooperation (1.6m euros), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (0.8m euros), and the United Nations Development Programme (0.4m euros). The funds were used, among others, for projects in Sudan (3.8m euros) and South Sudan (7.5m euros), in Somalia (9.1m euros), Jordan (5.5m euros), Kenya (3.5m euros), Ethiopia (3.4m euros), Iraq (2.9m euros), Burundi (2.5m euros), the DR Congo (2.2m euros), Zimbabwe (2.2m euros), Lebanon (1.5m euros), and Malawi (1.2m euros).

Income from cooperation partners increased by 1.2m euros to 11.5m euros compared to the 2018 fiscal year and resulted in particular from our cooperation with the German Relief Coalition (Aktion Deutschland Hilft).

Within the scope of our cooperation with businesses, the following cooperation partners, among others, have supported our work: PM International, fashy, MICON, Fonds Finanz, Grafik Werkstatt, Ecosia, JEMAKO International and Rossmann/

Reckitt Benckiser. Support was provided in the form of sponsorship contributions, project-related donations and royalties for the licensing of the World Vision logo. Insofar as companies reference the cooperation with World Vision Germany for commercial purposes, their business partners and customers are informed transparently and visibly before making a decision, about the specific extent to which World Vision Germany will benefit financially from the sales proceeds or cooperation.

#### III. Income from economic activity

Income from economic activity primarily refers to payments received for IT support services provided to smaller European World Vision partner offices, for which the organization received reimbursements in the amount of 0.3m euros to cover personnel expenses and costs of materials in the 2019 financial year.

#### II. Income from asset management

Income from asset management (0.4m euros) mainly relates to income from sponsoring agreements (0.2m euros) and interest income as well as income from financial assets (0.2m euros).

### Income in fiscal years 2019 and 2018

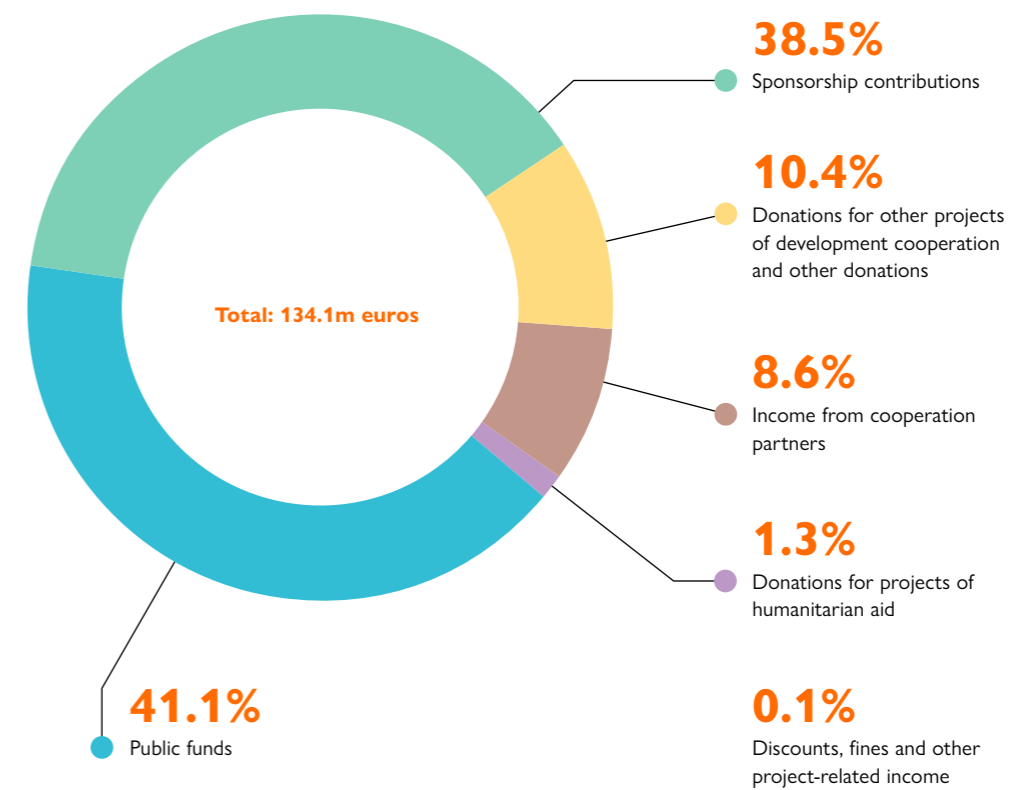
(all amounts in euros)

Project-related activities	FY 2019		FY 2018	
	Amounts	Percent	Amounts	Percent
Sponsorship contributions	51,595,623	38.5%	52,198,010	44.2%
Donations for other development cooperation projects/Other donations	14,055,859	10.4%	13,531,755	11.5%
Donations for projects of humanitarian aid	1,699,613	1.3%	1,362,251	1.2%
<b>Total donations</b>	<b>67,351,095</b>	<b>50.2%</b>	<b>67,092,017</b>	<b>56.9%</b>
Public grants	55,116,748	41.1%	40,367,647	34.2%
Income from cooperation partners	11,512,584	8.6%	10,342,580	8.8%
Contributions from fines	61,000	0.0%	15,479	0.0%
Other project-related income	96,581	0.1%	114,036	0.1%
<b>Total project-related income</b>	<b>134,138,008</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>117,931,759</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Utilization from funds from the previous year	21,645,637		17,323,261	
Funds of the fiscal year not yet spent	23,384,642		21,645,637	
<b>Total project-related income</b>	<b>132,399,003</b>		<b>113,609,383</b>	
<b>Non-project-related activities</b>				
Dedicated activity	3,701		5,673	
Asset management	353,337		546,878	
Business operations	379,615		281,789	
<b>Total income</b>	<b>133,135,656</b>		<b>114,443,722</b>	
<b>Total income of the fiscal year*</b>	<b>134,874,661</b>		<b>118,766,098</b>	
<b>Income received from private donors (Total of donations + contributions from fines)</b>	<b>67,412,095</b>		<b>67,107,496</b>	

\* Total income in fiscal year = total income from project-related activities + dedicated activity + asset management + economic activity



### Income by source of funds, project-related activities



Mongolia: Food is taken to a remote village by horse.

## Notes to the Use of Funds

World Vision Germany's total expenses in the 2019 financial year amount to 133.1m euros.

I. The **project expenses** have a volume of 114,9m euros and are the largest share of expenses (86.6%).

a) 108,6m euros go directly to the funding of projects. The amount is composed of the following:

- Transfers of private donations: (incl. cooperations): 55.0m euros, and
- Transfers of public funds received: 53.6m euros.

Most of the funds received from EuropeAid (19.6m euros) were destined for aid projects in Somalia (6.3m euros), Jordan (3.1m euros), Burundi (1.7m euros), Zimbabwe (1.3m euros), Cambodia (0.8m euros), Senegal (0.8m euros), Mauritania (0.7m euros), Georgia (0.6m euros), Lebanon (0.6m euros), Armenia (0.5m euros) and Iraq (0.3m euros).

The United Nations World Food Programme provided 13.6m euros, funding mainly projects in Sudan (0.9m euros), South Sudan (5.2m euros), DR Congo (1.8m euros), Kenya (1.8m euros), Iraq (1.6m euros), and Malawi (1.2m euros).

Funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in the amount of 5.8m euros were used, among others, in Jordan (2.0m euros), Sudan (0.9m euros), South Sudan (0.7m euros), Burundi (0.4m euros), Lebanon, Mali, Kenya, Sri Lanka and Tanzania (0.2m euros each).

The Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) provided 4.3m euros, funding mainly projects in Ethiopia (2.8m euros), Sudan (0.9m euros), and in Zimbabwe (0.5m euros).

The 3.8m euros in funding received from the German Foreign Office were mainly used in Sudan (0.2m euros), South Sudan (1.3m euros), Iraq (0.9m euros), Somalia (0.5m euros), Burundi (0.4m euros), DR Congo (0.3m euros) and Nigeria (0.1m euros).

The UNICEF funds of 2.0m euros were used, among others, in Kenya (1.3m euros), Ethiopia (0.4m euros), Chad and Georgia (0.2m euros each).

Grants from the German Society for International Cooperation (GIZ) in the amount of 1.8m euros were mainly used in Somalia and Jordan (0.5m euros each), South Sudan (0.4m euros), Kenya and Ethiopia (0.2m euros each), and in Iraq (0.1m euros).

The Swedish Central Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA) funded projects in the amount of 1.6m euros in Somalia.

Transfer payment amounts are adjusted to the current situation in a project country and to the status of a project. Budget planning as well as the related transferred funds are predominantly in US dollars. Currency hedging transactions are used to hedge a large part of the planned transfer payments for funds received from private donors against exchange rate risks.

b) Project support includes the supervision of projects from Germany as well as related upstream and downstream activities. Expenses amounted to 4.5m euros in the 2019 fiscal year.

c) Campaigns, education and public relations work is carried out in line with the organization's bylaws and serves to create awareness for development policy issues in society. The association organizes parliamentary evenings on development cooperation topics and is involved in campaigns and exhibitions. This type of activity is an independent statutory goal of the organization. 1.8m euros were spent for these purposes in the 2019 fiscal year.

II. **Expenses for administrative, support and management activities** in the amount of 17.8m euros correspond to 13.4% of the total expenditure and are adequate according to DZI guidelines. Of this amount, advertising and general public relations accounted for 14.8m euros, which is broken down as follows:

a) Donor acquisition cost: 11.7m euros (8.8% of total expenses),

## Use of funds in fiscal years 2019 and 2018

(all amounts in euros)

	FY 2019		FY 2018	
	Amounts	Percent	Amounts	Percent
<b>I. Project expenses</b>				
a) Project funding	108,597,636	81.8%	90,613,894	79.6%
b) Project support	4,548,881	3.4%	4,020,097	3.5%
c) Statutory campaigns, education and public relations	1,774,084	1.3%	2,433,710	2.1%
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>114,920,602</b>	<b>86.6%</b>	<b>97,067,701</b>	<b>85.2%</b>
<b>II. Expenses for administrative, supporting and management activities</b>				
A) Advertising and general public relations	11,729,671	8.8%	10,800,855	9.5%
b) Sponsor and donor support	3,085,184	2.4%	3,129,069	2.8%
c) Administration	2,943,392	2.2%	2,846,696	2.5%
<b>Sub-total:</b>	<b>17,758,246</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>16,776,620</b>	<b>14.8%</b>
<b>Total expenses, project-related activities</b>	<b>132,678,847</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>113,844,321</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>III. Other expenses, non-project-related</b>	<b>452,808</b>		<b>417,402</b>	
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>133,131,656</b>		<b>114,261,722</b>	
<b>Addition to/withdrawal from reserves (acc. to P&amp;L)</b>				
Withdrawals from reserves	100,000		0	
Additions to reserves and assigned capital	104,000		182,000	
<b>Total after addition to/withdrawal from</b>	<b>133,135,656</b>		<b>114,443,722</b>	



b) Sponsor and donor support: 3.1m euros (2.4% of total expenses).

Administrative expenses relate to the organization as a whole to ensure the basic functions of operational organization and processes. At 2.9m euros, this corresponds to a 2.2% share of total expenses.

### Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses for wages and salaries and incidental wage costs amounted to 10.1m euros with an average of 161 full-time equivalents (FTE). The weekly working time per FTE was 40 hours.

In the past fiscal year, the two members of the Executive Board, Christoph Waffenschmidt and Christoph Hilligen, were employed full-time. During the year, Anja Siegemund was appointed as a third member of the Executive Board for reasons of substitution. The total remuneration of the Executive Board (annual gross salaries including all fringe benefits) totaled 342k euros for the fiscal year. Salaries are not published by recipient for data protection reasons.

Employees of World Vision Germany are generally paid the same as employees covered by the German Civil Service Collective Agreement (TVÖD = Tarifvertrag für den öffentlichen Dienst). In the 2019 fiscal year, the gross annual salaries (per FTE) including 13th-month pay were generally allocated as follows:

- Senior director and department manager: 59k–92k euros.
- Team leaders and experts: 36k–66k euros.
- Assistants and clerks: 31k–53k euros

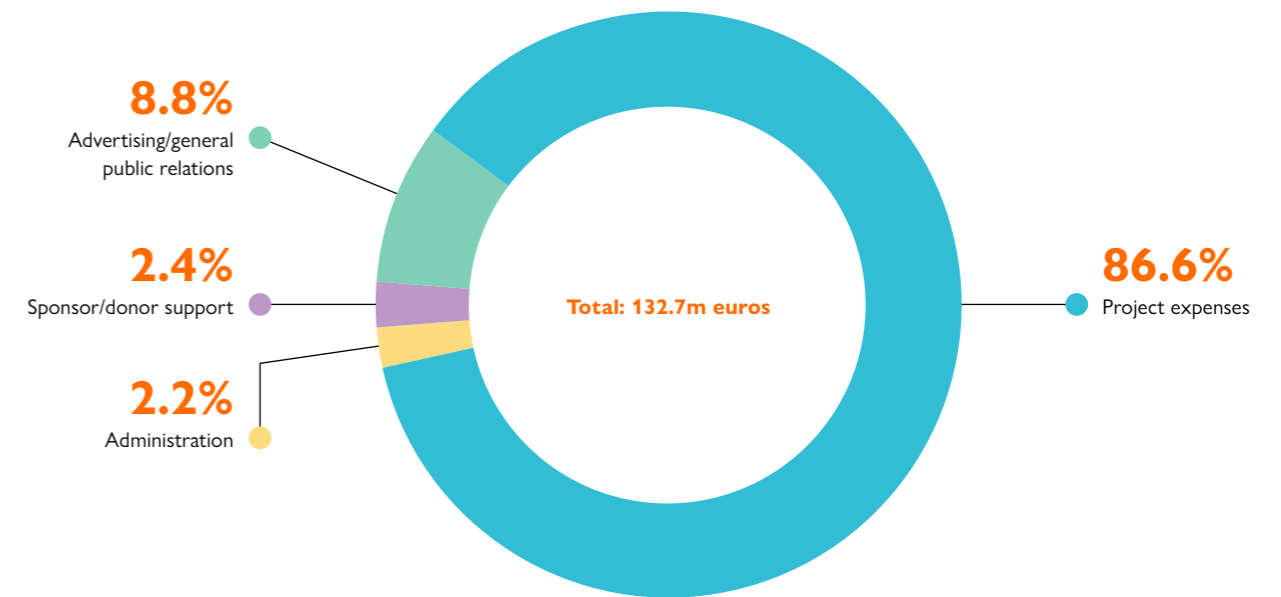
### Advertising and General Public Relations Expenses

Expenses for advertising and general public relations in the 2019 fiscal year in the amount of 11.7m euros include 6.0m euros for media activities (print, radio, TV and Internet), 1.0m euros for publications and mailings, and 4.7m euros for other advertising activities. The latter include direct approach campaigns to attract new donors and supporters (e.g. “Face-to-face”), among others. To the extent financially reasonable, some activities, such as the design and implementation of advertising campaigns, translation services, market analyses and other consulting services, are outsourced to third-party providers. The following partners, among others, assisted us in implementing our responsibilities in the 2019 fiscal year: Goldbach Interactive, Dreifive AG, Serviceplan Group, Mediaplus Hamburg GmbH & Co. KG, DialogDirect GmbH, hello die Dialog Agentur GmbH & Co. KG, Direct Result Marketing GmbH and FFW Deutschland GmbH. Third-party service providers are appointed through a defined award procedure and appointments are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that our funds are optimally used. Two service providers in the field of direct approach (face-to-face) pay performance-based remuneration, which is between 16% and 35% of the total remuneration of the staff. Only long-term, regular contributions are mediated through this channel. The income therefore by far exceeds the performance-based remuneration paid. One service provider is paid a performance-related fee only (depending on the number and amount of long-term donations generated). As per DZI Guideline No. 5 (see also DZI 5 b, (1)), a quality assurance agreement was concluded with this service provider. The staff of this service provider is paid per hour or day.

### Income of the year and reserves

The income of the 2019 fiscal year (net income of the year plus withdrawals from reserves) in the amount of 104k euros was transferred to the reserves.

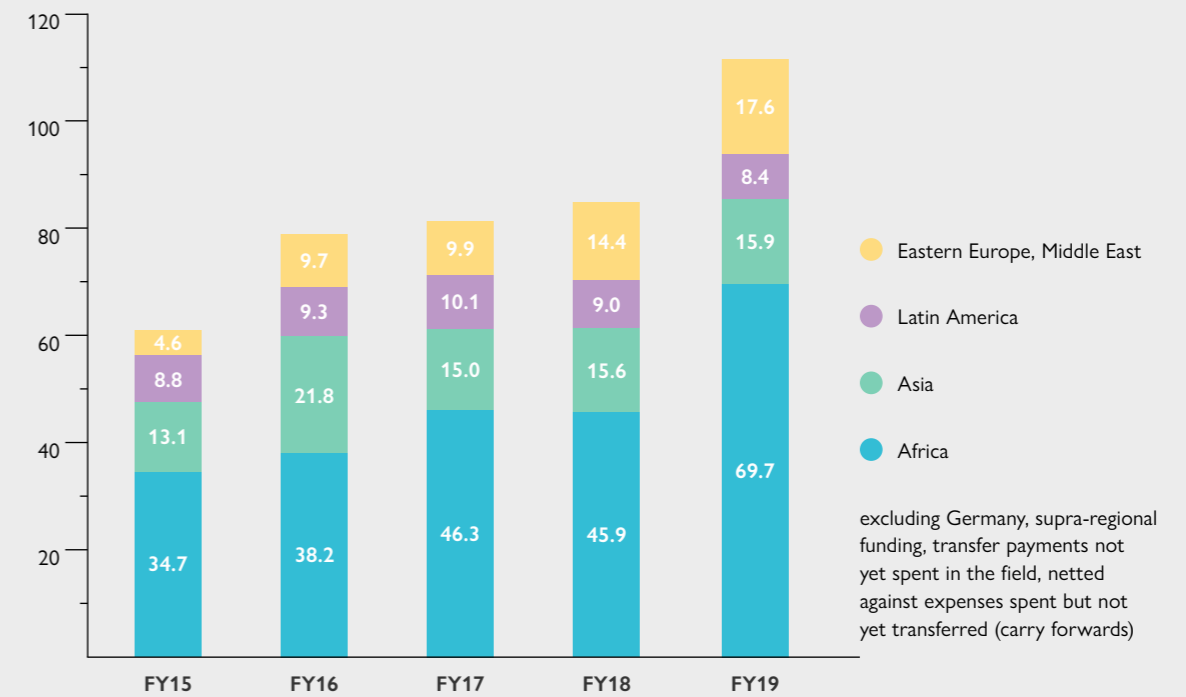
### Funds used for project-related activities in the 2019 fiscal year





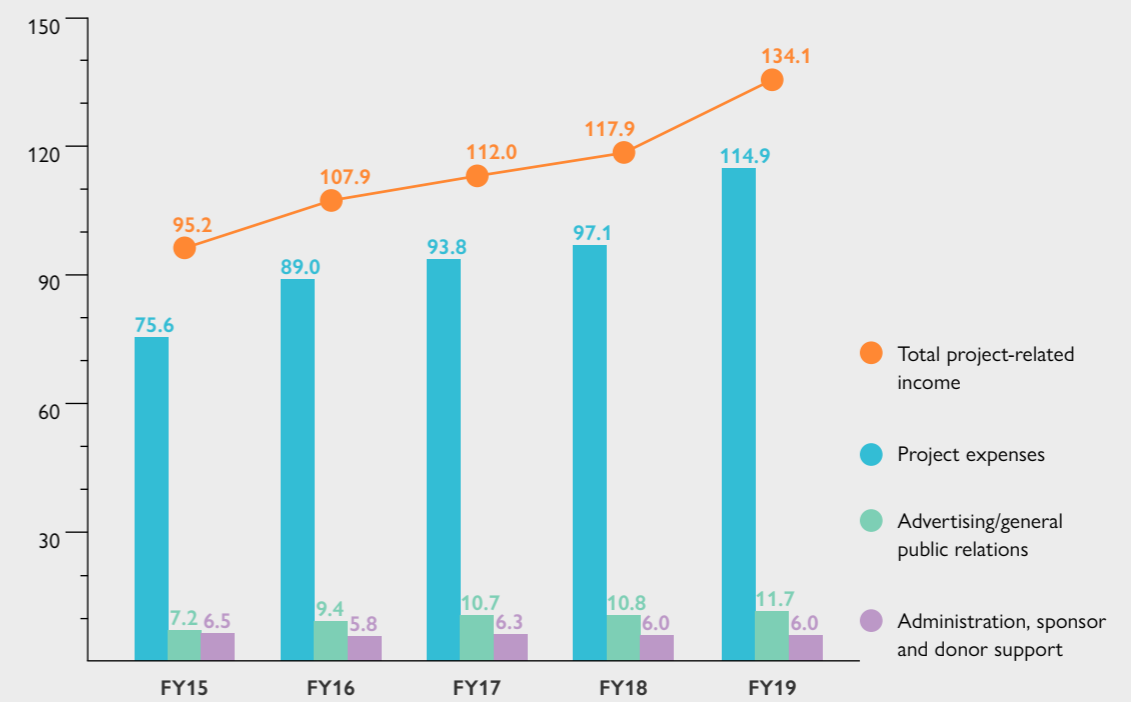
### Project funding by region, FY 2015–2019

(in million euros)



### Project expenses/income, project-related activities, FY 2015–2019

(in million euros)



## Presentation by Category

in euros in accordance with the requirement to account by segment of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations  
Period: Oct. 10/01/2018–09/30/2019

Line	Description	P&L account, total	Compliance with statutory goals/project-related activities								Taxable economic activity	
			Direct activities			Indirect activities			Dedicated activity (including management)	Total statutory activities		Asset management
			Direct activities, project-related	Statutory education/public relations work	Subtotal direct activities	Management, administration	Fundraising	Subtotal indirect activities				
1.	Donations and similar income	132,302,422.36	132,302,422.36	—	132,302,422.36	—	—	—	—	132,302,422.36	—	—
	of which membership/sponsorship contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	—	—
2.	Sales revenues (fees for services)	525,376.21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,700.94	3,700.94	142,060.13	379,615.14
3.	Increase/decrease in inventories of finished goods/services and work in progress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Own work capitalized	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Contributions for financing current expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Other operating income	153,948.96	96,580.59	—	96,580.59	—	—	—	—	96,580.59	57,368.37	—
	<b>Subtotal income</b>	<b>132,981,747.53</b>	<b>132,399,002.95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132,399,002.95</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,700.94</b>	<b>132,402,703.89</b>	<b>199,428.50</b>	<b>379,615.14</b>
7.	Direct expenses for statutory purposes/project expenses	110,103,998.35	108,930,151.45	337,601.38	109,267,752.83	472,779.80	363,465.72	836,245.52	—	110,103,998.35	—	—
8.	Cost of materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Personnel expenses	10,145,473.17	3,281,265.60	1,034,504.83	4,315,770.43	1,760,232.10	4,006,470.64	5,766,702.74	—	10,082,473.17	—	63,000.00
	<b>Subtotal expenses</b>	<b>120,249,471.52</b>	<b>112,211,417.05</b>	<b>1,372,106.21</b>	<b>113,583,523.26</b>	<b>2,233,011.90</b>	<b>4,369,936.36</b>	<b>6,602,948.26</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>120,186,471.52</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>63,000.00</b>
10.	<b>Interim profit/loss 1</b>	<b>+12,732,276.01</b>	<b>+20,187,585.90</b>	<b>1,372,106.21</b>	<b>+18,815,479.69</b>	<b>-2,233,011.90</b>	<b>-4,369,936.36</b>	<b>-6,602,948.26</b>	<b>+3,700.94</b>	<b>+12,216,232.37</b>	<b>+199,428.50</b>	<b>+316,615.14</b>
11.	Income from contributions to the financing of investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Income from the reversal of special reserves/liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Expenses from the addition to the special reserves/liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Depreciation/amortization of intangible and tangible fixed assets	225,224.69	64,130.95	26,086.15	90,217.10	41,764.44	93,243.15	135,007.59	—	225,224.69	—	—
15.	Other operating expenses	12,585,020.90	867,654.31	375,891.94	1,243,546.25	668,615.31	10,351,674.72	11,020,290.03	—	12,263,836.28	55,446.07	265,738.55
16.	<b>Interim profit/loss 2</b>	<b>-77,969.58</b>	<b>+19,255,800.64</b>	<b>-1,774,084.30</b>	<b>+17,481,716.34</b>	<b>-2,943,391.65</b>	<b>-14,814,854.23</b>	<b>-17,758,245.88</b>	<b>+3,700.94</b>	<b>-272,828.60</b>	<b>+143,982.43</b>	<b>+50,876.59</b>
17.	Income from equity investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Income from other securities and long-term loans	140,158.37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140,158.37	—
19.	Other interest and similar income	13,749.95	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,749.95	—
20.	Write-downs of long-term financial assets and of securities classified as current assets	40,387.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40,387.98	—
21.	Interest and similar expenses	3,314.97	3,314.97	—	3,314.97	—	—	—	—	3,314.97	—	—
22.	Taxes on income	28,235.79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,511.79	17,724.00
23.	<b>Earnings after taxes</b>	<b>+4,000.00</b>	<b>+19,252,485.67</b>	<b>-1,774,084.30</b>	<b>+17,478,401.37</b>	<b>-2,943,391.65</b>	<b>-14,814,854.23</b>	<b>-17,758,245.88</b>	<b>+3,700.94</b>	<b>-276,143.57</b>	<b>+246,990.98</b>	<b>+33,152.59</b>
24.	Other taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25.	<b>Profit/loss of the year</b>	<b>+4,000.00</b>	<b>+19,252,485.67</b>	<b>-1,774,084.30</b>	<b>+17,478,401.37</b>	<b>-2,943,391.65</b>	<b>-14,814,854.23</b>	<b>-17,758,245.88</b>	<b>+3,700.94</b>	<b>-276,143.57</b>	<b>+246,990.98</b>	<b>+33,152.59</b>

Summary											
Total income (euros)	133,135,655.85	132,399,002.95	0.00	132,399,002.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,700.94	132,402,703.89	353,336.82	379,615.14
Income (in percent)	100.00%	99.45%	0.00%	99.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	99.45%	0.27%	0.29%
Total expenses (euros)	133,131,655.85	113,146,517.28	1,774,084.30	114,920,601.58	2,943,391.65	14,814,854.23	17,758,245.88	0.00	132,678,847.46	106,345.84	346,462.55
Total expenses (in percent)	100.00%	84.99%	1.33%	86.32%	2.21%	11.13%	13.34%	0.00%	99.66%	0.08%	0.26%



## Declaration of Commitment of the Member Organizations of Deutscher Spendenrat e. V. (German Council of Fundraising Organizations)

World Vision Germany is a member of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (Deutscher Spendenrat e. V., DSR), which aims to uphold and promote ethical principles in fundraising for charitable purposes in Germany and to ensure the proper handling and management of donations through voluntary self-regulation. Our organization is committed to the free democratic basic order as laid down in the German Constitution. As part of the annual Declaration of Commitment, World Vision confirms to the German Council of Fundraising Organizations, among other things, that we are a non-profit organization acting in compliance with applicable data protection laws and regulations as well as consumer rights directives.

We furthermore commit to publishing our Annual Report no later than nine months after the end of our fiscal year. Our Annual Report provides truthful, transparent, understandable and comprehensive information. It contains an activity/project report on general framework conditions, services rendered, and describes developments as well as trends in our organization's field of activity. Our annual financial statements (including management report) are audited. Our four-segment account is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations, the applicable guidelines of the German Institute of Public

Auditors (IDW) and the tax principles applicable to non-profit organizations.



We confirm that our organizational structures are designed to prevent potential conflicts of interest of those in charge and/or acting on behalf of the organization, and we have committed ourselves to disclosing essential contractual bases and affiliations under corporate law in our Annual Report.

We refrain from advertising practices that violate common decency and honest practices. We do not recruit members or raise funds by means of providing gifts, benefits or promising benefits or by granting other benefits that are not directly related to the statutory purpose of our organization or that are disproportionately expensive. We do not sell, lease or exchange members' or donors' addresses and offer or pay commissions only in accordance with the framework of principles laid down by the German Council of Fundraising Organizations for soliciting donations.

We honor the purpose restrictions imposed by donors and clarify how project-specific donations will be handled. We do not transfer donations to other organizations or, if donations are transferred to other organizations, this is clearly indicated along with information on the amount(s).

## Audit Opinion



Excerpts from the audit opinion of the independent auditor

To: World Vision Deutschland e. V., Friedrichsdorf

### Audit Opinion

We have audited the Annual Financial Statements of World Vision Deutschland e. V., Friedrichsdorf—consisting of the Balance Sheet as of 30 September 2019 and the Income Statement for the financial year from 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019 as well as the notes, including the presentation of the reporting and valuation methods used. We have also audited the Management Report of World Vision Deutschland e. V. for the financial year from 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019.

In our opinion, and based on the findings of our audit,

- the accompanying Annual Financial Statements comply in all material respects with German commercial law applicable to corporations and, in accordance with German principles of proper accounting, provide a true and fair view of the net asset and financial position of the association as at 30 September 2019 and its results of operations for the financial year from 1 October 2018 to 30 September 2019.
- The accompanying Management Report as a whole provides a suitable view of the position of the association. The Management Report is in all material respects consistent with the Annual Financial Statements, complies with German laws and regulations and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

In accordance with section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we hereby confirm that our audit has not led to any reservations regarding the correctness of the Annual Financial Statements and Management Report.

Mainz, 21 February 2020

KPMG AG  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Hauptmann  
Wirtschaftsprüfer (Public Auditor)

Reichel  
Wirtschaftsprüfer (Public Auditor)

## Strategy and Outlook

We will continue to work on implementing our five-year strategy in the 2020 fiscal year. We have set ourselves the goal to provide sustainable support for ten million children by the 2022 fiscal year. To achieve this goal, we are focusing on attracting more sponsors to support long-term regional development projects. We also intend to expand our work in the world's hot spots, where an increasing number of children suffer from acute poverty and are exposed to various forms of violence.

### Our program work

2020 will see the publication of our 3rd impact report, focusing specifically on the sustainability of the impacts made by our project work. In all our projects, impact monitoring is a crucial element and this will continue to be reflected in regular analyses and systematic evaluations in the coming year. Our collaboration with local partners will continue to gain in importance and we will expand training for civil society stakeholder groups. This aims to strengthen the abilities of local players and ensure the sustainability of our tried and tested project models.

The number of projects and the breadth of support will be expanded in unstable countries and fragile contexts, where the need of children and their families is greatest. Against the backdrop of the refugee crises and global warming, we will expand our commitment in many African countries. We are expecting steady public funding from both Germany and the European Union. The financial volume will increase and so will the complexity of individual projects. 2020 will continue to be a year of ongoing and new humanitarian crises. It will present us with numerous challenges, which we will address while continuing to engage in disaster prevention.

### Our political and research work

Germany will assume the presidency of the Council of the European Union at the beginning of the second semester of 2020. This will allow us to work, in particular, on the political issues of "migration" and "global health". We will also present the results of our study on "Migration, Religion and Resilience" to both media and policy-makers. It goes without saying that "Education and health care for children worldwide" will continue to be a focus of our work.

As part of our multi-year campaign "It takes a world to end violence against children", our focus in 2020 will be in particular on sexual violence against

children in armed conflicts and migration. Gender-based violence against girls and women is increasingly becoming a systematic weapon of war in conflict situations. World Vision is committed to providing those affected with sheltered housing, access to medical facilities and psychological and social support, as well as activities to strengthen confidence.

### Financial Planning

The volume of donations is expected to increase slightly in the 2020 fiscal year due to the implementation of various strategic measures. An important goal is keeping sponsorship income at a steady level. This income serves to continuously support our long-term regional development projects, which have a term of approximately 15 years, and, thus, ensures comprehensive, sustainable change. World Vision Germany expects public sponsors to continue to increase their contributions in the future. This also goes along with an increase in our co-financing contributions. An additional focus will therefore be on soliciting additional private donations for these and other purposes. Likewise, we want to bring more people to join our "Childhood Rescue" program. These donations are used specifically to support projects in the world's poorest and most fragile regions to provide prospects for the children living there. As far as possible, cost increases will be offset by efficiency improvements.

## Budget plan for FY 2020–2022 in million euros

Earnings	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Donations	71.9	74.3	75.6
Public grants	35.0	35.0	35.0
Income from cooperation partners	7.5	7.5	7.5
Other income	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Total income</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>119.1</b>

Expenses according to DZI criteria	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Project funding	89.9	91.7	92.7
Project support	5.0	5.2	5.3
Statutory campaigns, education and public relations work	1.9	1.9	1.9
Advertising/general public relations	12.1	12.3	12.5
Sponsor & donor services	3.1	3.2	3.2
Administrative expenses	3.4	3.5	3.5
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>119.1</b>







**Humanitarian Aid:**  
Immediate disaster response

**Political Work:**  
Lobbying for the poor

**Development Cooperation**  
Long-term and sustainable projects

## About World Vision

### Our Goals

World Vision Deutschland e. V. was established in 1979. Together with our partners in developing countries, we strive to sustainably overcome poverty, hunger and injustice (see also “Excerpt from bylaws” on the following page). In addition, World Vision's work is aimed at alleviating and preventing suffering in regions hit by crises. To reach these goals, World Vision is active in three areas: sustainable development cooperation, humanitarian aid and advocacy for development policies. We place a special focus on well-being and the healthy development of children in all areas of our work.

### Development Cooperation

Our development cooperation projects are designed to provide comprehensive and sustainable assistance aimed at enabling communities to help themselves. These projects are made possible primarily through child sponsorships—a type of support that also makes an important contribution to international understanding by establishing contacts between people in Germany and in developing countries

### Humanitarian Aid Projects

Another priority for World Vision is to support disaster victims as well as refugees fleeing war and hunger. These projects are financed in part through individual donations, but the majority of the funding comes from cooperative efforts undertaken jointly with “Aktion Deutschland Hilft e.V.” organization, the German Federal Foreign Office, the European Union, and the United Nations World Food Program.

### Political Work

The third area World Vision Germany is active in is development policy advocacy. Here, we wish to raise awareness for how political decisions in Germany and the plight of children worldwide are interconnected. In this way, we hold politicians in Germany and Europe accountable for considering the global context in their decisions.

### Christian Motivation

As Christians of different denominations, World Vision members help people in need all over the world, regardless of ethnic origin, religion or nationality. World Vision has Christian roots, values and work principles. Our work is consistent with the welfare and social mission of the Bible to serve humanity and to advocate for the disadvantaged, destitute and disenfranchised of this world.

### International Work Relations

World Vision International maintains official working relations with the World Health Organization (WHO) and with UNICEF, and has consultative status with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) as well as the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The World Council of Churches recognizes World Vision as an ecumenical organization. For additional information about World Vision Germany's quality standards, voluntary commitments and memberships, go to pages 51 and 87.

## Notice of Exemption and Tax ID

World Vision Deutschland e.V. (Headquartered in: Friedrichsdorf) has been recognized by notice of the Bad Homburg tax authority as an organization exclusively and directly serving tax-deductible, non-profit and charitable purposes. The most recent exemption notice under Section 51 et seq. of the German Tax Code is dated April 23, 2020 (tax ID number 00325099188). The organization is registered in the Register of Associations with the Bad Homburg district court.

## Excerpt from the Bylaws

### §2 Mission of the Organization

#### 2.1

The organization pursues non-profit and charitable purposes exclusively and directly in accordance with the “Tax-privileged Purposes” section of the German Fiscal Code. The mission of the organization is to promote development work, public health and public hygiene, youth welfare and assistance, training and education, and to foster a global mindset, tolerance and Christian charity in all areas of cultural and international understanding.

#### 2.2

As part of this mission, the organization provides assistance primarily to people in poverty-stricken regions of the world. The statutory purpose is accomplished primarily through global child-oriented projects of development cooperation, humanitarian aid, the sustainable integration of adversely affected individuals into the economic mainstream, advocacy work, technical and spiritual support services, and the promotion of Christian values.

#### 2.3

In addition, the mission of the association is to raise monetary and non-monetary resources to promote the purposes specified in section 1 through a tax-privileged German organization, an entity of public law or a foreign entity. The mission of the association is also accomplished by contributing part of the association's monetary and non-monetary resources, including its assets, to other tax-privileged corporations or entities of public law for the purposes specified in section 1, or by allowing such entities to use its premises for such purposes. In addition, the association may provide manpower to other people, companies, institutions or a public law entity for the above purposes.

#### 2.4

The association is a non-profit organization and does not primarily pursue own commercial purposes.



For a complete copy of its bylaws, please go to:

[worldvision.de/satzung](http://worldvision.de/satzung)

In addition to this Annual Report, reports from previous years are also available online at: [worldvision.de/publikationen](http://worldvision.de/publikationen)

## Organization and Governance

### General Assembly

World Vision Germany (World Vision Deutschland e.V.) is a legally, organizationally and financially independent incorporated organization. The association is headquartered in Friedrichsdorf. In accordance with Section 32 et seq. of the German Civil Code (BGB), the association is governed by the General Assembly, which convenes at least once a year and is headed by the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board. In FY 2019, two members left the association so that World Vision had a total of 33 members as of September 30, 2019. Their responsibilities include the following: election of members to the Supervisory Board; acceptance of Annual Report; approval of the audited annual financial statements; decision on the inclusion and exclusion of members; amendments to the organization's bylaws; and approval of the actions of the Supervisory and Executive Boards. The Supervisory Board informs the organization's members at regular intervals about the work the organization has carried out and submits to them a copy of the Annual Report reviewed by the auditor in good time prior to the General Assembly. The organization's members work on a voluntary basis without receiving remuneration. However, documented expenses are reimbursed by the organization.

### Supervisory Board

In 2019, World Vision Germany's Supervisory Board had ten members. The 2019 General Assembly elected Martin Scholich for the first time as member of the Supervisory Board. The members of the Supervisory Board—according to the bylaws at least seven and no more than eleven members—are elected by the General Assembly for a period of three years. Members of the Supervisory Board may be reelected no more than twice.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the following: preparing and convening of General Assemblies; implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly; proposing new association members to the General Assembly; the strategic direction of the association; approval of the annual budget; monitoring of the management by the Executive Board and of the development of the organization; appointment and dismissal of Executive Board members; and appointment of members to the Board of Trustees. The Supervisory Board ensures that the association's members are duly informed of current developments within the organization and presents its activity report to the General Assembly at regular intervals.

The Supervisory Board convened four times in 2019. The members of the Supervisory Board work on a voluntary basis without receiving remuneration. However, documented expenses are reimbursed by the organization. The members of the association and of the Supervisory Board received a total of round about EUR 10k for travel expenses (and for their work on the committees) during the reporting period. As in previous years, the chairperson of the Supervisory Board and the third-party ombudsperson received a volunteer's allowance of EUR 720 in accordance with the provisions of Section 3, No. 26a of the German Income Tax Act.

The Supervisory Board may appoint working committees or engage third-party experts to carry out its responsibilities. The members of the committees are volunteers and appointed by the Supervisory Board.

### Finance Committee

The Finance Committee deals with financial aspects such as the regular financial development, preparation of the annual budget and discussion of the annual financial statements prior to their presentation to the General Assembly. In fiscal year 2019, the Finance Committee had two members: Dr. Marcus Dahmen and Jens Haas (association member). The Finance Committee convened three times in the 2019 fiscal year.

### HR Committee

In fiscal year 2019, the HR Committee had two members: Edgar Vieth and Harald Dürr. The committee handles basic staffing issues for the association as well as HR matters for the Executive Board, including regular appraisal meetings with members of the Executive Board. The HR Committee convened four times in fiscal year 2019.

### Risk & Governance Committee

The Risk & Governance Committee discusses the Association's internal control and risk management system, receives information about existing risks of the association and further develops governance principles for the association. The Risk & Governance Committee had three members, Dr. Annette Messermer (association member), Dr. Rolf Scheffels and Martin Scholich, and convened three times in the 2019 financial year.

### Executive Board

As in the previous year, the full-time Executive Board—consisting of no less than two members

according to the bylaws—had two members during the 2019 fiscal year: Christoph Waffenschmidt (Chairman) and Christoph Hilligen. For reasons of substitution, a third person, Anja Siegemund (Finance Director), was appointed to the Executive Board by the Supervisory Board during the reporting period. The Executive Board's responsibilities include the operational management of the association and its representation vis-a-vis third parties.

The Executive Board is responsible for all matters concerning the association, unless assigned to another body of the association under the bylaws. In particular, it is responsible for developing the association's goals as well as the strategies necessary to achieve them. In addition, the Executive Board's responsibilities include the following: providing regular reports on the association's position to the Supervisory Board; implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Supervisory Board; preparing the budget and the annual report. The Executive Board

forms the connecting link to the Supervisory Board and participates in its meetings without, however, having voting rights.

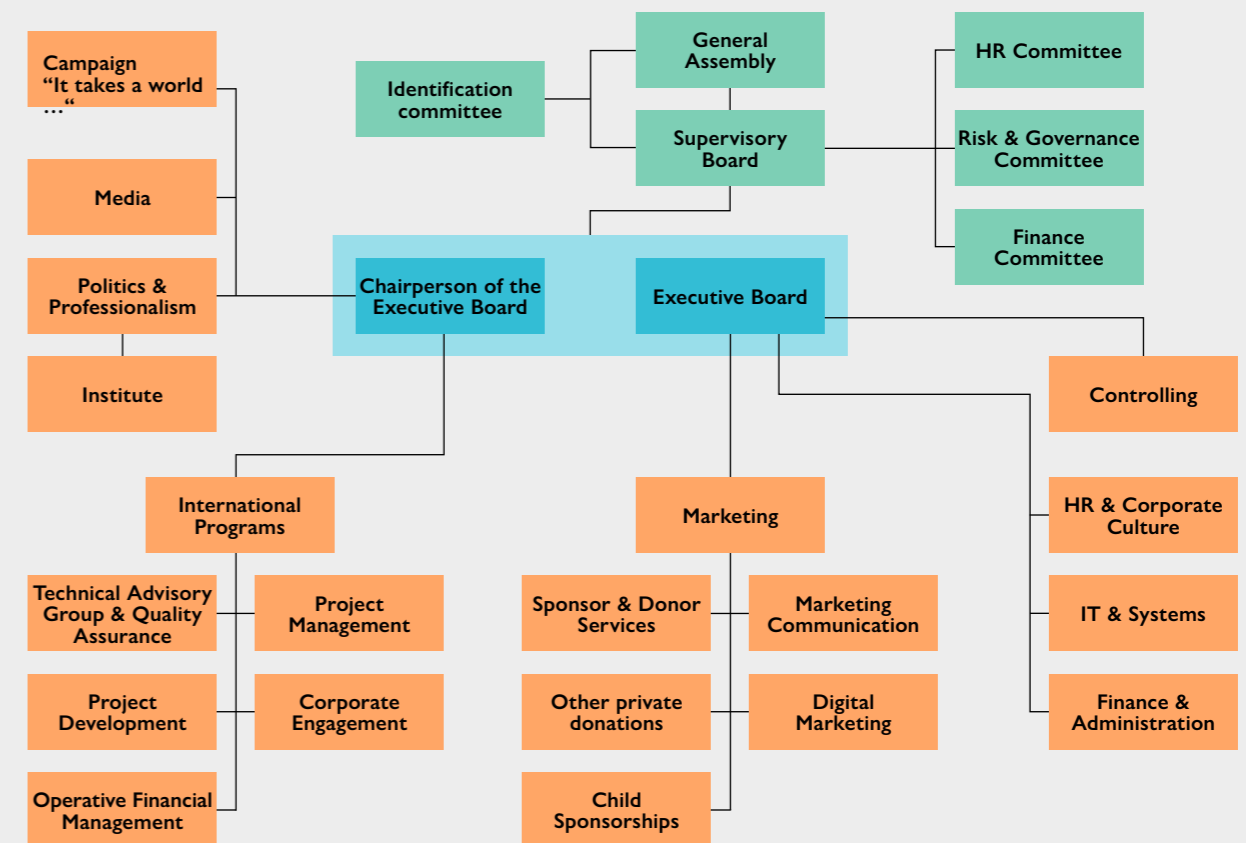
### Board of Trustees

The members of the Board of Trustees are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Board of Trustees is composed of public figures who support the goals and matters of concern of World Vision Germany and volunteer to advocate on behalf of World Vision in public life. The Board of Trustees had 16 members as at the end of FY 2019.

The Board of Trustees convenes twice a year. In its meetings, which are convened by the Chairperson of the Supervisory Board, the Board of Trustees receives activity reports from both the Supervisory and Executive Boards, discusses general matters concerning the organization, and provides suggestions and recommendations (see also [worldvision.de/kuratorium](http://worldvision.de/kuratorium)).

## Organizational chart of World Vision Germany

Bodies and departments of the association (as at January 2020)



## World Vision International – Organization

World Vision Germany is part of the global World Vision partnership that is currently active in 100 countries (wvi.org). The different World Vision offices work together as partners in a network and as equals in the context of a federal structure. The members of this partnership are united by common goals and fundamental values, as well as through a partnership agreement that defines rights and responsibilities. This includes a “peer review” monitoring process by other World Vision offices that each World Vision office is subject to on a regular basis.

- Financing and screening of country office projects
- Administrative and substantive project support
- Information for donors and the general public
- Political advocacy work to improve living conditions in the project countries

### 20 Support Offices such as World Vision Germany

Direct collaboration with:



### Council

- supreme body of the World Vision partnership
- almost all World Vision offices are represented
- convenes every three years, most recently in 2019 in the Philippines
- analyzes World Vision's current challenges and superordinate strategies
- advises the International Supervisory Board

### International Supervisory Board

- convenes twice a year
- the current chair is Donna Shepherd from Australia
- appointment and dismissal of international management staff
- verification of compliance with the principles and guidelines of the World Vision partnership
- approval of the World Vision International budget
- makes fundamental strategic decisions for the World Vision partnership as a whole

### International Coordinating Office in London

- has been led by the President of the international World Vision partnership: Kevin Jenkins from Canada (2009 to February 2019), Andrew Morley from the UK since February 2019
- representative body of the World Vision partnership
- develops international quality standards for the organization's project work
- coordinates relief operations in humanitarian disasters
- organization of internal audits of country offices
- additional operating offices of the international World Vision partnership in Monrovia (USA), Manila, New York, Brussels, and Geneva

### 7 regional offices

- Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
- Southern Africa (Johannesburg, South Africa)
- Western Africa (Dakar, Senegal)
- South Asia and Pacific Region (Singapore)
- East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
- Latin America and Caribbean (San José, Costa Rica)
- Middle East and Eastern Europe (Nicosia, Cyprus)
- responsible for supporting and managing country offices with regard to strategic alignment and compliance with international guidelines.

### 61 country offices

- located in the project countries
- close cooperation with local decision-makers and village communities
- approx. 95% local staff
- planning, implementation and evaluation of project activities
- reports regularly to the support offices on project progress and use of funds



## World Vision Foundation

The World Vision Foundation was established in 2009 by World Vision Germany, the foundation sponsor. It is recognized as an independent legal entity with offices in Friedrichsdorf. With the financial support from World Vision Germany e. V., it exclusively and directly pursues non-profit and charitable purposes. The Foundation has an Executive Board and a Board of Trustees. The Executive Board of the Foundation manages the business and its members are the same as those of World Vision Germany. The Foundation's Board of Trustees is appointed by the General Assembly of World Vision Germany and monitors the work of the Executive Board. The Foundation's Board of Trustees currently has three members.

The World Vision Foundation may be sponsored by individuals or businesses. As benefactors, donors or testators, committed people work together with the World Vision Foundation to bring children and families in need out of poverty and work towards a brighter future by opening up opportunities and new perspectives.

**World Vision**  
STIFTUNG

Foundation assets in euros as of	12/31/2019	12/31/2018
Foundation capital	100,000	100,000
Endowments	1,303,231	1,302,231
Endowment fund	529,243	450,568
Trust assets	674,494	688,767
Inheritances and estates	770,328	563,533
Other equity	763,729	778,000



### Project Example:

#### The Rainbow Foundation provides drinking water in Kenya

The Magunga project region is located on Lake Victoria in western Kenya. Children and families in this region make a living mainly from agriculture, mainly planting corn, beans, millet and bananas. Some families also make their income from fishing. Time and again, droughts cause suffering to families. Food becomes scarce, and the water situation deteriorates as many wells dry up.

With the help of the Rainbow Foundation Fund and its donor, Marion Schmid, the hand pump of a well in the project region was replaced by a submersible, solar-powered pump in 2019. In addition, water pipes were installed at six additional points and an additional water tank was built. Thanks to the support of the Rainbow Foundation Fund, training on hygiene measures and well maintenance was also provided. As a result of these measures, around 2,000 people now have better access to safe and clean water.

## Memberships

World Vision Germany plays a part in the following alliances and networks:



### Voluntary Organizations in Cooperation in Emergencies (VOICE)

A network of 86 European NGOs providing humanitarian aid. VOICE is an important point of contact for the EU regarding emergency assistance, reconstruction and disaster risk prevention.



### Aktion Deutschland Hilft (German Relief Coalition)

A number of German aid organizations have joined forces in this coalition to provide effective and coordinated humanitarian aid in disaster situations. Its patron is former German Federal President Horst Köhler.



### Action group "Deine Stimme gegen Armut" (DSGA) (Your Voice Against Poverty)

German platform of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP), a global campaign of numerous organizations and individuals in more than 100 countries working to end poverty.



### Plattform Zivile Konfliktbearbeitung (Platform for Peaceful Conflict Management)

An open network aiming to promote peaceful conflict management consisting of individuals and NGOs who jointly work toward a more peaceful world. The platform is also part of an international community of civil society players.



### European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)

Platform consisting of European NGOs, NGO networks and think tanks working in the areas of peace building and conflict prevention.



### Micha Initiative

The Micha Initiative is a global campaign that hopes to inspire Christians to advocate against extreme poverty and for global justice.



### Verband Entwicklungspolitik und Humanitäre Hilfe deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V. (Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs)

An association of approx. 120 NGOs involved in development cooperation, emergency aid and development education, public relations and lobbying work. Their goal is to stand up together against poverty, for human rights and the preservation of natural resources.



### Deutsches Bündnis Kindersoldaten (German Coalition for Child Soldiers)

This NGO coalition publishes information on the difficult issue of child soldiers, engages in lobbying and calls for public action. It considers itself the German branch of the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers.



### Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

A global network of civic organizations committed to peace-building and conflict prevention.



### Deutscher Spendenrat (German Council of Fundraising Organizations)

An umbrella organization of fundraising organizations (private and church-based institutions). Its members sign a declaration in which they commit to good organizational governance and transparency.



### Globale Bildungskampagne (GBK) (Global Campaign for Education)

GBK is the German coalition of the Global Campaign for Education, a global network of NGOs and education unions. It supports the human right to education at the political level.



### National Coalition für die UN-Kinderrechtskonvention in Deutschland (NC) (National Coalition of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child)

This coalition of more than 115 organizations and associations working throughout Germany is committed to ensuring that children's rights in Germany are fulfilled and draws attention to shortcomings in the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in Germany.



### WASH-Netzwerk (WASH NETWORK)

A network established in 2011 by German NGOs, including World Vision, focusing on water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and advocating for universal access to sustainable water/sanitation services.



### INTEGRA

A network of 24 German organizations campaigning worldwide for the abolition of female genital mutilation.



### Aktionsbündnis gegen AIDS (Alliance against AIDS)

This alliance represents over 100 NGOs involved in the fight against HIV and AIDS and more than 280 grassroots groups in Germany.



### Concord

This is a European group of national NGO platforms and networks active in emergency assistance and development aid.



**World Vision**  
ZUKUNFT FÜR KINDER

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Das Deutsche  
Zentralinstitut  
für soziale  
Fragen (DZI)  
bescheinigt:  
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Empfohlen**



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