

Annual Report 2018



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A look back at 2018

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

A Look Back at

2018

World Vision
International
Key Figures



More than **2.9**
million sponsored children



More than
37,500
World Vision employees

Active in
10
Count



1,280
Area Development Programs

Treatment of over

113,262

children suffering from acute undernourishment

00
ries



Food aid for

11

million people

in
36

countries



143

responses to
emergencies

for

14

million people

in

44

countries



Nitsel, 10 years old and her sister Aira, 3 years old / The Philippines



*Start by doing what's
necessary; then do
what's possible; and
suddenly you are doing
the impossible.*

Francis of Assisi

Dear readers,

The wisdom of Saint Francis of Assisi also guides us in our work. With this new Annual Report we hope to give you another interesting glance at our work at World Vision Germany.

Expansion of the Supervisory Board

Sister Anna Schenck CJ and Dr. Rolf Scheffels were elected to the Supervisory Board for the first time at the General Assembly in 2018. With the new Supervisory Board in place, we look forward to working together in future to improve the living conditions of vulnerable children all over the world!

Activities of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board met four times in FY 2018. The focus was on the consistent implementation of the strategy for 2018 to 2022 and the suggestions for improvement from the 2017 Peer Review. In September 2017, World Vision Germany underwent a

monitoring process by other national offices.

The Supervisory Board has created various committees to enable better distribution of work. The new Risk and Governance Committee was founded in fiscal year 2018. It advises on the organization's internal control and risk management system, receives information regarding existing risks to the organization, and further develops governance principles for the organization. The Financial Committee discussed the annual financial statements as well as next year's budget planning. The General Assembly agreed the annual financial statements and unanimously discharged both the Executive and the Supervisory Board.



Harald Dürr



Madeleine Gummer v. Mohl



Dr. Marcus Dahmen



Maren Kockskämper



Dr. Rolf Scheffels



Ariane Massmann



Edgar Vieth



Carsten Wacker



Sister Anna Schenck CJ
(Congregation of Jesus)



The motivations behind our commitment

A highlight of the last year was visiting some of our projects in Armenia, where we support regional groups of children and adolescents in strengthening their young personalities. Here, domestic violence presents a large problem and children learn to talk about it and discuss the issue — often the first step toward change. They are supported in speaking in front of larger groups, thereby strengthening their self-confidence and helping them to help themselves.

Madeleine Gummer von Mohl and Harald Dürr

Here's how we wish to further develop

World Vision Germany: We want to help even more children in the world in 2019. For this, we're putting our Area Development Programs in the spotlight. In addition, we'd like to help those children in particular who are affected by catastrophes and armed conflicts. We want to be in the places where our help is needed most and where we can make a real difference in the lives of young people. Thank you for allowing us to count on your help!

Euroforum

In September 2018, three Supervisory Board members took part in the Euroforum in Armenia. The supervisory bodies and leaders from the World Vision offices in Europe and the Middle East came together at this event to discuss World Vision's international strategy and select representatives for the international supervisory body.

Auditor's Opinion and Review of Governance

Our greatest asset is the confidence our sponsors and donors repose in us. For this reason, World Vision has its operations and work audited extensively, both domestically and internationally. Based on a resolution passed in the General Assembly, PricewaterhouseCoopers audited our annual financial statements in 2018. The auditor issued an unqualified opinion on our 2018 annual financial statements (see page 77) and no objections were raised in its review (done voluntarily) of our governance in accordance with Section 53 of the German Budgetary Principles

Act (HGrG). The quality mark for fundraising of the DZI (German Central Institute for Social Affairs) that we have held for many years also confirms our careful handling of donated funds, and we are happy to report that it was awarded to us again last year.

Thank you!

We are highly grateful to all our sponsors, donors, public donors and supporters, distinguished ambassadors and employees of World Vision Germany for their fantastic involvement. Let us fight together every single day in 2019 as well to improve the living conditions of children in need so that one day they can cope without our assistance.

Harald Dürr
Chairperson of the
Supervisory Board

Madeleine Gummer von Mohl
Deputy Chairperson of the
Supervisory Board

Interview with the Executive Board



Christoph Waffenschmidt



Christoph Hilligen

Which event touched you the most in fiscal year 2018?

Christoph Waffenschmidt: Our Australian World Vision colleague Tony Rinaudo, whom we've been working with for many years, was the winner of the "Alternative Nobel Prize" in 2018. This is a magnificent achievement for Tony, known to many as the "forest maker", and World Vision! The Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration method of reforestation discovered by Tony is already being promoted by World Vision in 26 countries for revegetating devastated regions. Millions of hectares of forest have been able to be reforested in this way. Existing plants with deep roots in the soil are selectively trimmed so that only the strongest branches sprout and bring forth new shrubs and trees in the shortest possible time. And the advantages for children and families residing in the area is that they now have more fertile arable land and grassland, so that they can increase harvests and provide fodder for their cattle. This helps not only improve their nutritional situation but also increases their income.

Can any positive effects of the new strategy from World Vision Germany be seen already?

Christoph Hilligen: Yes they can. As part of our new strategic alignment we are concentrating on fewer topics. Sponsorships will be one of our key focuses. Following several years of declining numbers, in FY 2018 we succeeded in adding more new sponsors than in the previous year for the second year in a row. We're especially happy about this since sponsorships allow us to plan long-term projects. But unfortunately we also lost more sponsors last year than expected — something we'd like to work on in 2019. In addition, we will be focusing our activities more intensively toward children in fragile contexts, so that

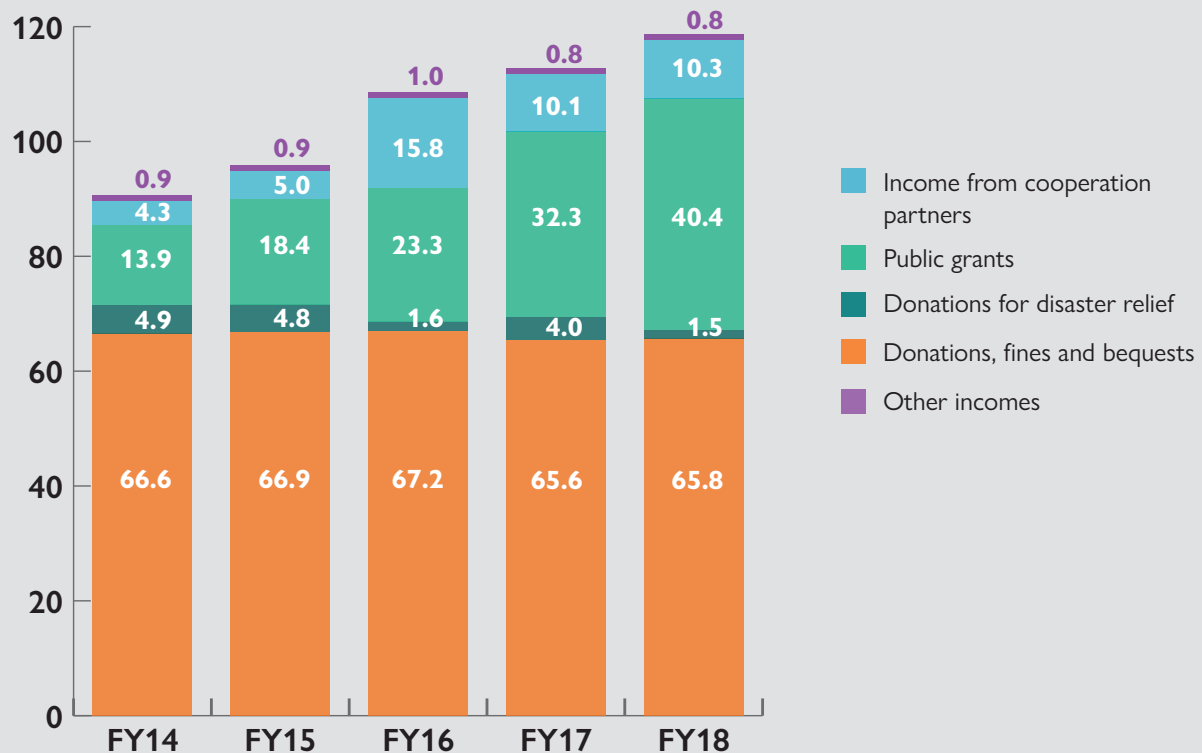
we can provide help where the need is the greatest. This includes our "Child Rescue" donation scheme, where World Vision Germany is successfully helping children in the most difficult and poorest regions in the world.

Were there any new projects in 2018 of which you are particularly proud?

Christoph Waffenschmidt: In fiscal year 2018, we received confirmation from the KfW (Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, "Credit Institute for Reconstruction") for a three-year, EUR 10 million project in Sudan. This is one of the largest grants from a public sponsor that we have ever received. In total, around 266,550 people in the region will benefit from our help, which aims to strengthen the economic situation of many families by providing better access to various opportunities for earning an income. Furthermore, opportunities for employment will be created. As part of the economic funding, the production, processing and marketing of honey and milk is being promoted.

Christoph Hilligen: After more than one year of work, we have also succeeded in obtaining EUR 2.25 million for a humanitarian aid project from the so-called SKala Initiative for forgotten crises (a EUR 100 million funding initiative by Susanne Klatten). As part of a three-year project in western Chad, we are aiming to help at least 16,500 internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and those affected by conflicts and chronic poverty in the communities in the Lake Chad region. The families will receive better access to drinking water and sanitary facilities, and we will strengthen the resilience of the young people among the population.

Development of the total incomes from **2014 to 2018 in EUR million**



How did World Vision Germany's incomes develop in fiscal year 2018?

Christoph Hilligen: World Vision Germany's total incomes in FY 2018 amounted to around EUR 118.8 million, breaking the EUR 100 million line for the third consecutive year. This is particularly so because in 2018, we received EUR 40.4 million, or around EUR 8 million more in public funds than in 2017. Most of the funding came from the World Food Programme, the European Union, the German Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The private funds we raised amounted to EUR 67.9 million, with the income from sponsors making up the largest portion (77%) of this. We were especially delighted that our long-term partner, the company PM International, has taken on a further 300 sponsorships, bringing their total to 1,300 sponsorships and thereby giving over 50,000 children improved prospects.

What are you looking toward in the new year?

Christoph Waffenschmidt: In 2019 we will be celebrating 40 years of World Vision in Germany. We are unbelievably grateful for the decades of support from so many people and institutions. Because of this organization, we have been able to help millions of children and families to help themselves. This motivates us to tackle the ongoing great need for help. Since the number of children growing up as refugees or under violent conflicts sadly still continues to increase, our dedication to acting is more important than ever for them. Our firm humanitarian support in the affected regions is part of this, along with political engagement with governments and parliaments in the whole world. I am sure that together with our supporters we can improve the world of children and families!

On February 15, 2018 in Berlin, the **4th World Vision Children's Study 2018 – “What is going on in our world?”** was presented as part of a press event for the public. The focus of the study was the topic of forced migration. The results of the study show that children aged between 6 and 11 years old living in Germany are for the most part compassionate and open toward refugees. Encounters in daily life between refugee children and children in the local population are key for integration and for breaking down fears and building up interpersonal relationships. A parliamentary evening took place on February 21, 2018 with around 100 guests in attendance from the political sphere and the academic community. As part of this event, the children's study was handed over to the then German Federal Minister of Family Affairs Dr. Katarina Barley. In the months that followed, we presented the results of the study to national and regional politicians from all political fractions and campaigned for strengthening children's rights in Germany.



In February 2018 we held a **Charity Evening** to celebrate the 10-year existence of the “Rebound” project. The project came into being in 2008 by Wolfgang Niedecken, the lead singer of band BAP, to help former child soldiers and girls who had been abused in Uganda and eastern Congo get a fresh lease in life. Every year, around 80 adolescents are provided with training in a skilled trade and undergo therapy to deal with their war-time trauma and abuse. The project is meant to be their pathway to a life of independent responsibility and open up prospects for the future.



There are currently more than 2.5 million displaced Syrian children. They are experiencing violence instead of security. 740,000 children are of school age, but have no access to schools. On March 15, 2018, the 7th anniversary of the Syrian war, schoolchildren placed **740 teddy bears on the steps of the concert hall at the Gendarmenmarkt square in the heart of Berlin** in a symbolic gesture. A photo of this was printed on the front page of the Berlin Morgenpost newspaper and other newspapers. World Vision Germany started a petition asking German Secretary of State Heiko Maas to provide more funds for the education of Syrian refugee children. The petition was hugely successful and gathered almost 18,000 signatures. It was handed to Minister of State Niels Annen in the Federal Foreign Office on June 14.



A look back at 2018



On April 21, 2018, the **5th Charity Dinner in Bad Homburg** took place, a collaboration between World Vision Germany, the Steigenberger Hotel in Bad Homburg and the German junior national team of chefs. The moderator of the charity dinner was once again Anja Kohl, member of our Board of Trustees. The charity event was held under the patronage of Volker Bouffier again, the Minister President of the German state of Hesse. The Senegalese singer Sister Fa, who has been campaigning against female genital mutilation (FGM) in her home country for years, provided a musical interlude and gave a speech about our child protection projects in Senegal, which are supported with a total income of more than kEUR 56 raised that evening.



More than 4,500 runners ran 6 kilometers in Germany on May 19 as part of the **Global 6K Run** to campaign for the right for drinking water. People in Africa have to walk for 6 kilometers on average to get to a water point. The raised funds of kEUR 85 will benefit our water and hygiene projects.



Dr. Bärbel Kofler, official from the Federal Government for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid was a guest at World Vision in Jordan in September 2018. She was keen to get an idea of the situation facing young Syrian refugees in Jordanian host communities. With the EU-financed project “Youth Resolve — Power to change!”, World Vision supports young people in their ability to hold their ground in surroundings marked by conflict. Targeted measures to encourage school education and vocational training mean that young people get new prospects for a better life where they can live in safety and with sufficient income.



Christoph Waffenschmidt awarded the World Vision Award “Largest Corporate Sponsor worldwide 2018” to **PM International** for the 25th anniversary of the company. PM International currently supports and sponsors 1,300 children. Vicki Sorg, Charity Officer and wife of the company's founder, regularly visits the sponsored children in various regions — in fiscal year 2018 she visited Cambodia and Indonesia.



A group of people, including women and children, are gathered under a large, leafy tree. The scene is bathed in the warm, golden light of a setting or rising sun, which creates a strong lens flare effect through the branches. Several people are sitting on a long, horizontal wooden log that serves as a bench. A young child stands to the right, looking towards the group. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and communal.

Project Work

World Vision Germany
Here is Where
We Work



Latin America

Beneficiaries: 296,891

Bolivia
Dominican Republic
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Nicaragua
Peru

Eastern Europe and Middle East

Beneficiaries: 1,667,976

Afghanistan
Armenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Iraq
Jerusalem / West Bank
Jordan / Syria
Lebanon
Serbia



Asia

Beneficiaries: 1,297,034

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



Africa

Beneficiaries: 6,923,101

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

Overview of Funded Projects

In FY 2018, over 160,000 sponsors and donors provided contributions that made it possible for us to work for people in need. Their contributions allowed us to implement a total of 284 projects in 48 countries. Among these projects, we distinguish between three different types of projects:

Area Development Programs are made possible through personal child sponsorships and work in different sectors on a long-term basis.

Privately Financed Projects generally have topical focal points such as health or education, for example. They also cover humanitarian aid projects which are supported by Aktion Deutschland Hilft (Germany's Relief Coalition).

Publicly Financed Projects (grants) are made possible through public donors in Germany, Europe, and worldwide. They provide support for disaster relief, rebuilding and development cooperation.

| Eastern Europe and Middle East | Area Development Programs | Private Funds | Public Funds | Sponsored Children | Number of Beneficiaries | Funds Provided in Euros |
|--|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Afghanistan | | 2 | 1 | | 51,640 | 790,435 |
| Armenia | 1 | 1 | 2 | 589 | 25,120 | 671,410 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | | 1 | 1 | | 52,000 | 170,000 |
| Georgia | | 2 | 6 | | 20,265 | 1,457,276 |
| Iraq | | 2 | 10 | | 1,394,025 | 5,212,606 |
| Jerusalem / West Bank | | | 1 | | 5,690 | 14,405 |
| Jordan / Syria | | 1 | 4 | | 21,624 | 4,101,505 |
| Lebanon | | 1 | 2 | | 97,562 | 1,781,664 |
| Serbia | | | 1 | | 50 | 135,482 |
| Transnational | | | | | | 28,004 |
| Eastern Europe and Middle East taken together | 1 | 10 | 28 | 589 | 1,667,976 | 14,362,787 |

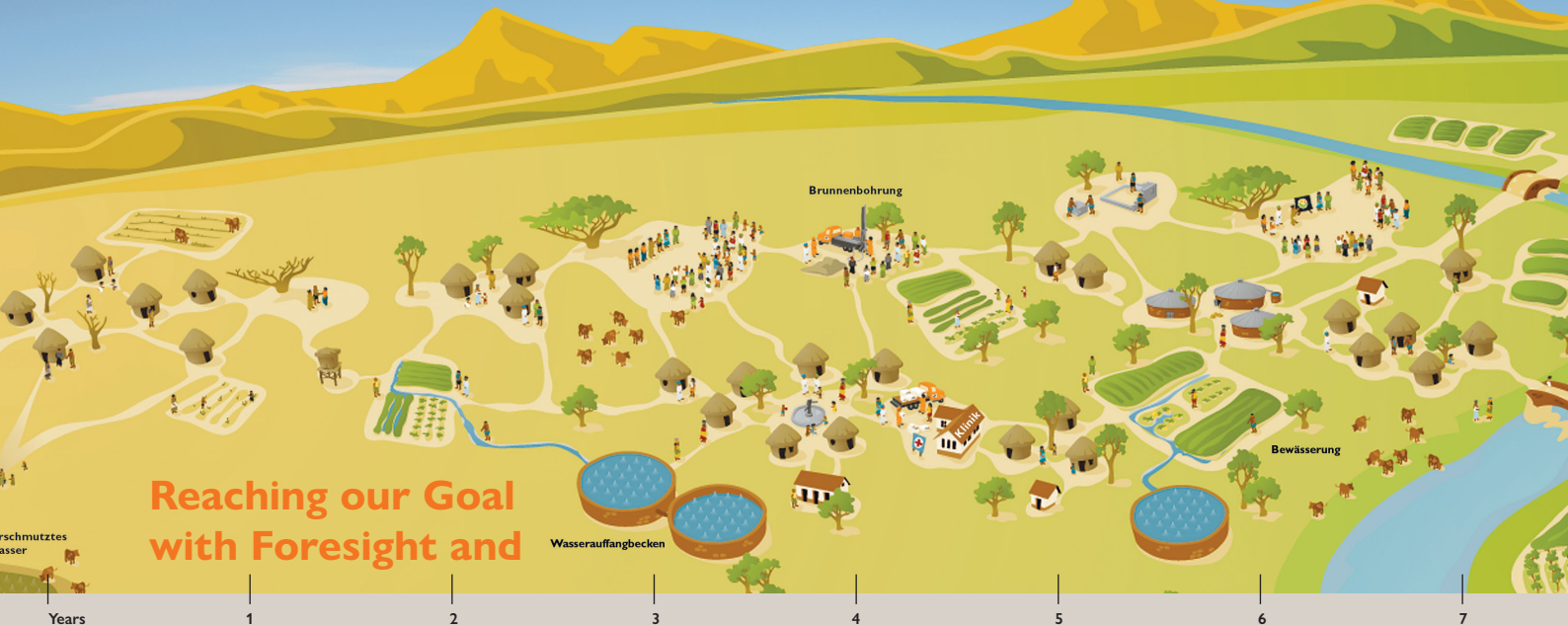
| Asia | Area Development Programs | Private Funds | Public Funds | Sponsored Children | Number of Beneficiaries | Funds Provided in Euros |
|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bangladesh | 3 | 5 | | 5,720 | 208,111 | 2,447,811 |
| India | 3 | 5 | | 4,542 | 113,123 | 1,410,629 |
| Indonesia | 2 | | 1 | 2,478 | 136,282 | 830,040 |
| Cambodia | 3 | | | 6,410 | 54,706 | 1,053,870 |
| Mongolia | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5,406 | 169,842 | 1,506,864 |
| Myanmar | 1 | 3 | | 2,004 | 100,503 | 778,532 |
| Nepal | | 4 | 2 | | 154,525 | 2,869,165 |
| East Timor | | 1 | | | 16,314 | 58,279 |
| Philippines | | 2 | | | 7,500 | 149,210 |
| Sri Lanka | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2,800 | 118,504 | 815,387 |
| Vietnam | 5 | 3 | | 6,656 | 217,624 | 1,942,631 |
| Transnational | | | | | | 1,693,369 |
| Total Asia | 23 | 27 | 5 | 36,016 | 1,297,034 | 15,555,787 |

| Africa | Area Development Programs | Private Funds | Public Funds | Sponsored Children | Number of Beneficiaries | Funds Provided in Euros |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ethiopia | 5 | 7 | 1 | 7,323 | 88,055 | 3,062,678 |
| Burundi | 3 | 4 | 3 | 8,036 | 722,010 | 3,499,258 |
| Ghana | 2 | 2 | | 4,438 | 65,800 | 862,701 |
| Kenya | 4 | 5 | 6 | 8,387 | 345,361 | 5,175,238 |
| Congo | | 3 | 11 | | 956,612 | 3,050,152 |
| Malawi | 3 | 1 | 5 | 888 | 466,500 | 3,804,050 |
| Mali | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8,578 | 178,600 | 1,420,443 |
| Mauritania | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4,156 | 142,300 | 2,004,858 |
| Mozambique | 1 | | | 1,748 | 26,000 | 319,191 |
| Niger | | 2 | 1 | | 360,803 | 695,997 |
| Senegal | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3,238 | 119,824 | 1,479,131 |
| Sierra Leone | 2 | 3 | | 3,675 | 39,390 | 895,530 |
| Zimbabwe | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4,368 | 326,000 | 2,355,758 |
| Somalia | | 1 | 6 | | 231,860 | 1,740,725 |
| Sudan | | 2 | 11 | | 629,762 | 4,388,909 |
| South Sudan | | 3 | 10 | | 1,304,080 | 2,724,879 |
| Swaziland | 2 | | | 4,442 | 38,200 | 632,284 |
| Tanzania | 6 | 4 | | 7,252 | 165,786 | 1,823,131 |
| Chad | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4,427 | 569,687 | 2,762,524 |
| Central African Republic | | | 1 | | 146,471 | 310,998 |
| Transnational | | | | | | 2,873,050 |
| Total Africa | 45 | 45 | 69 | 70,956 | 6,923,101 | 45,881,486 |

| Latin America | Area Development Programs | Private Funds | Public Funds | Sponsored Children | Number of Beneficiaries | Funds Provided in Euros |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bolivia | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5,094 | 105,242 | 1,759,460 |
| Dominican Republic | 1 | | | 1,586 | 3,000 | 329,428 |
| Haiti | | 2 | | | 64,000 | 548,897 |
| Guatemala | 4 | 2 | | 6,424 | 19,574 | 1,266,527 |
| Honduras | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6,069 | 50,489 | 1,210,259 |
| Nicaragua | 3 | | 1 | 5,245 | 34,163 | 1,227,970 |
| Peru | 4 | | 1 | 6,947 | 20,423 | 1,511,447 |
| Transnational | | | | | | 1,126,939 |
| Total Latin America | 19 | 6 | 5 | 31,365 | 296,891 | 8,980,929 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------|--|---|--|--|-------|---------|
| Germany | | 1 | | | 1,450 | 342,463 |
|---------|--|---|--|--|-------|---------|

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| TOTAL | 88 | 89 | 107 | 138,926 | 10,186,452 | 85,123,451 |
| Transregional funding | | | | | | 3,152,175 |
| Transferred payments not yet utilized in the field (Carry Forwards) are offset with expenses that have been utilized but not yet transferred | | | | | | 2,338,267 |
| TOTAL FUNDING | | | | | | 90,613,894 |



Reaching our Goal with Foresight and

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

Water

Clean water is essential for drinking, cooking, and washing, but also for animals to drink and for irrigation. Therefore, we ensure that the families have access to clean water, for example by building new wells.

Health and Hygiene

To improve health care and disseminate knowledge about hygiene, we initially train health workers, facilitate vaccinations, build latrines, equip health clinics and provide training for the staff.

Sustainable Support Where it is Needed Most

There are two billion people in the world today living in countries where development outcomes are heavily impacted by fragility, conflicts and violence. In 2018, the number of people forcibly displaced due to conflicts and violence has almost doubled in comparison to 2016. By the year 2030, the amount of people living in extreme poverty and in situations of heavy conflict is set to soar to more than 60%. Countries in a state of fragility are particularly hostile for children — due to deprivation, exploitation, violence and abuse. Against this background, the World Vision Germany strategy is planning a significant increase of measures in “fragile contexts” in its programs.

The extreme poverty and deprivation faced by children and families in unstable countries is often intensified by climate change and natural disasters such as droughts and floods. The security situation is in many cases precarious and the state is falling short of its job to provide social security for the population, meaning that human rights and the rights of children in particular are not guaranteed. The humanitarian and peacekeeping challenges in development policy are therefore immense. World Vision encourages an active civil society and robust civic involvement. The individual context of the situation determines if measures of humanitarian aid, development cooperation or political

work are carried out successively or simultaneously. The goal is always the sustainable development and promotion of the well-being of children. More than anything else, protection systems for the most vulnerable children and those who are suffering the most must be improved. World Vision is concentrating its work on the following five sectors:

1. **Health and Nutrition**
2. **Water and Hygiene**
3. **Education and Training**
4. **Agriculture and Economic Development**
5. **Child Protection and Children's Rights**

In each of these sectors, World Vision has developed specific project models and success indicators which have proven to work. Some of the project models will be adjusted to the particular conditions in the fragile contexts or unstable countries. World Vision will pursue a multisector approach orientated toward the overall greatest need of children and families. In the cases of poverty, violence and forced migration, the fight against their root causes is also specifically taken into account.



Education and Training

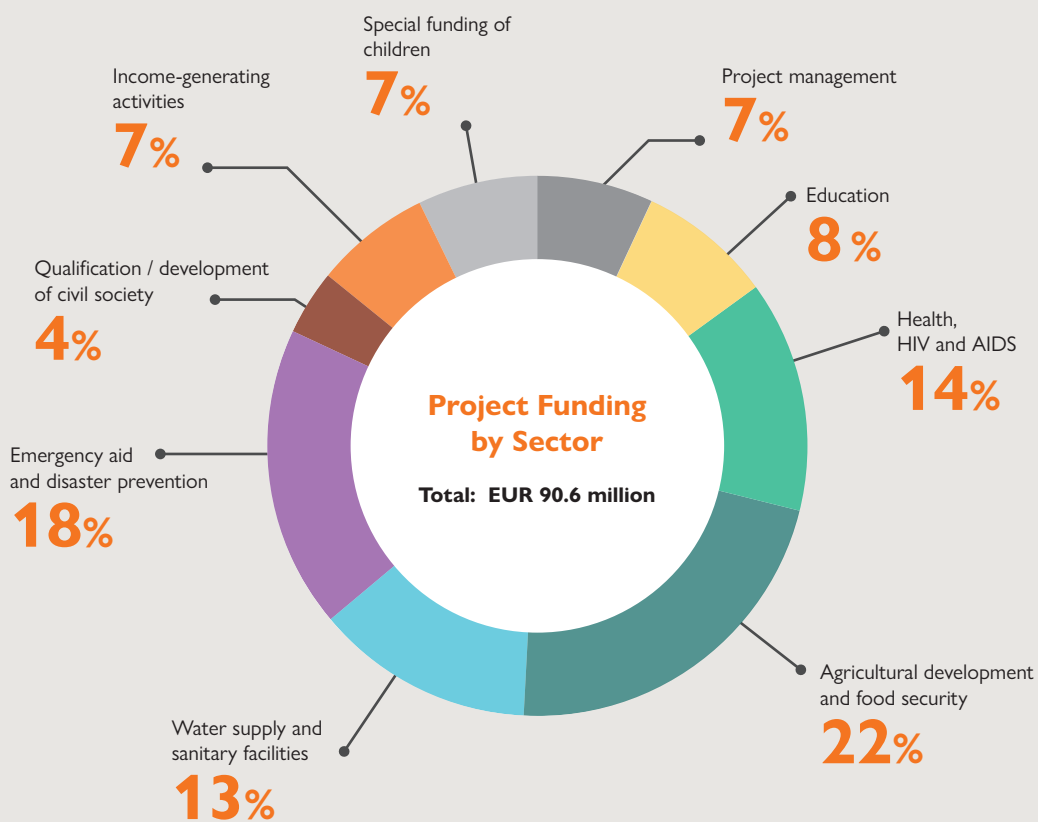
We promote the education of children and adults to enable them to escape from poverty. For instance, together with local authorities, we train teachers, provide educational materials and help young people find jobs.

Nutrition and Agriculture

We help farmers with seeds and tools and show them effective methods for agriculture and livestock farming (including preparing for periods of drought). In addition, we provide information on balanced nutrition.

Economic Development

Through collaboration with banks and with the help of aid programs, we provide small loans to families to allow them to establish their own livelihoods and thus be able to provide a better diet to their children in the long term.





Abir (right) and her five daughters fled from Syria to Lebanon.

Disasters and Forced Migration: Worldwide Crisis Zones

The number of people who have fled from war, conflicts and persecution reached a tragic high in 2018. At the start of 2018, 68.5 million people worldwide were displaced, more than ever before. 40 million of these were displaced within their own country, known as internally displaced persons.

Syria, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Iraq top the list of states most affected by displacement and internally displaced persons. And with this, the problem of internally displaced persons has long since taken on a global dimension, as it accounts for more than two thirds of the total number of displaced people. 52% of refugees worldwide are children (younger than 18 years old). Children in these situations are especially vulnerable and severely limited in their development opportunities. World Vision Germany has been working in particularly unstable countries for many years, such as Somalia, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Syria and Iraq, and aims to help children in these countries in particular.

The Forgotten Crisis in the Congo

In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, World Vision is providing aid and support in a crisis that the general public has largely forgotten about. Here, acute and chronic

challenges come head-to-head.

- Sustained conflicts and displacements in the Kasai, Tanganyika and Ituri provinces
- Continuing conflicts and extreme levels of violence in the North Kivu and South Kivu provinces with displacements and forced migration
- Influx of refugees from the Central African Republic in the country's northwestern region
- What is now the 10th outbreak of Ebola in the North Kivu province

The fragility and political context of the country give way to expectations of even greater instability, increased violent conflicts and an increase in humanitarian needs in the near future. The conflicts and the displacements that have been ongoing for years have turned the DR Congo into one of the most dangerous countries in the world for children and have produced one of the worst child protection crises worldwide. Children are forcefully recruited as child soldiers by various groups, experiencing

crisis upon crisis and violence and conflict on a daily basis. If children are exposed to long-term extreme violence, this has severe consequences on their social, emotional, cognitive and mental well-being and their opportunities for development. That is why World Vision is concentrating in particular on protecting the most vulnerable children in the DR Congo, having become one of the leading child protection organizations in the country over the years. As well as operating special child protection centers, World Vision is also involved in the formal and informal education sector to give children the chance to keep on learning, even in crisis zones. There are also basic healthcare provisions and information about Ebola. Here, World Vision is working together with the well-established “Channels of Hope” approach in which we train religious leaders, community leaders, teachers and health workers in raising awareness and disseminating information about Ebola. Furthermore, World Vision is also active in the food aid sector and in cash transfer programs, and is currently the largest partner of the World Food Programme (WFP) in the DR Congo.

Middle East

Millions of people in the Middle East are still suffering from the aftermath of war. In Syria alone, around 13 million people are still dependent on humanitarian aid. Almost three million of these are trapped in the districts where they live by the blockades, making it almost impossible for international aid to reach them. Since the start of the conflict in 2011, more than five million Syrians have fled the country and taken refuge in neighboring countries. As a result, the number of people who have been displaced multiple times and who are therefore in great need is growing.

World Vision supports people in Syria in various locations (in particular in Idlib and Aleppo) with healthcare (mobile clinics, pediatrics, medication provisions), water supplies, and sanitary facilities (in particular in camps and informal settlements). In addition, World Vision sets up shelters and carries out child protection measures. These measures include World Vision setting up and running child protection centers with learning opportunities and psychological care.

World Vision also supports Syrian refugees in Jordan and Lebanon. In northern Iraq, both Syrian refugees and internally displaced Iraqis benefit from our aid. Outside Syria, the aid also concentrates on provisions of food and healthcare through mobile clinics, improved water supplies and sanitary facilities as well as child protection centers.

After more than three years of horrific reign by so-called

Islamic State, the focus in Iraq is on transitional aid, the voluntary and safe return of refugees to their homes, and rebuilding infrastructure and administrative structures. The security situation remains tense in many regions, with frequent fighting occurring.

South Sudan

The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is currently worsening due to the widespread civil clashes, increasing levels of violence, and the massive deterioration of the country's economic situation. Sadly, South Sudan thus occupies one of the top positions on the index of fragile states. The food security situation has worsened to an unprecedented level and there are enormous displacements of large parts of the population. More than four million people are displaced. 2.5 million have fled to South Sudan's neighboring countries and there are almost 2 million internally displaced persons. A total of 7.5 million people are dependent on humanitarian aid. More than one million children under five years old are severely undernourished, with almost 300,000 of them in a life-threatening situation. More than one million children and young people have no access to education. More than 17,000 children were forcefully recruited as child soldiers.

In eight of the former ten states of the country, World Vision is carrying out projects in food security, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, basic healthcare, child protection and peacebuilding. These are both humanitarian aid projects and projects for rehabilitation and long-term development cooperation. The focal points of long-term aid are food security and making a living.

South East Asia

Lengthy conflicts in Myanmar are the reason behind the refugee situation in Bangladesh. A new wave of violence broke out in 2017 in the north of Rakhine State in Myanmar, resulting in a mass exodus of more than 680,000 members of the Rohingya ethnic minority to Bangladesh. It was the largest short-term refugee movement in the world. There are now 921,000 Rohingya refugees living in Bangladesh.

World Vision supports the refugees in the sectors of food security, improving living conditions, shelter, improving water, sanitary and hygiene conditions, and especially in the child protection sector.

Project Example: Myanmar – Bangladesh

Refugee Crisis

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Direct beneficiaries | 3,700 refugee families and 2,600 host families |
| Project duration | April 2018 – December 2018 |
| Financing | Aktion Deutschland Hilft |
| Project partner | World Vision Bangladesh |
| Total budget | EUR 1,093,158 (of which EUR 1,060,022 is financed with funds from Aktion Deutschland Hilft) |



Kerstin Koch has been working for World Vision Germany since 2012 and is the Country Program Coordinator for Bangladesh, East Timor, Indonesia and the Philippines.



Rashindu de Mel works at World Vision Bangladesh and is the local project leader.

Initial Situation

Since August 2017, tens of thousands of Rohingya from Myanmar have fled into the region around Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. The high number of refugees has led to one of the greatest humanitarian crises in Bangladesh's history. There are now almost 920,000 Rohingya living in camps in extremely cramped spaces. The Bangladeshi government does not recognize the Rohingya as refugees and wanted to send them back to Myanmar. However, resistance from the United Nations, aid organizations and the refugees themselves stopped this from happening. But the situation of the Rohingya in Myanmar has not improved to this day, meaning that many people continue to seek refuge in Bangladesh every day.

Aid in Refugee Camps

In November 2018, Kerstin Koch, who is responsible for Bangladesh and Myanmar at World Vision Germany, visited the refugee camp and its surrounding communities where the Rohingya are living. By talking to the families there she was able to see the progress of our work. Roads have been fortified, bamboo bridges have been built, and slopes have been fortified to protect against landslides. People reported that the roads could now be walked on without any problems and were no longer swamped by sewage. The sewage is now diverted via trenches which has improved hygiene levels significantly.

The participants of the program known as "Cash for Work" were very grateful for meaningful and paid work, even if only temporary. The displaced persons are not allowed to undertake any official work due to their political status. The families in the refugee camps were also very happy to receive cooking utensils and fresh food such as vegetables, fruit and eggs; a welcome change to meals that are otherwise low in nutrients. The new solar-operated streetlamps enable the refugees to go out and be active in the



Aid in refugee camps:
Roads are fortified and bamboo
bridges have been built.

camp after dark and provide women in particular with greater protection against sexual assault.

Aid for the Host Communities

People in the host communities also benefit from our work. Their situation began to worsen when the Rohingya started to arrive, since the Rohingya day laborers were prepared to work for a much lower wage than the local workforce. This resulted in unemployment among the local population. Some people had to sell their livestock or give up their land. Local families have now earned money with the “Cash for Work” program, which they can either save up or use to invest, e.g. in livestock. World Vision also supported the families in the host communities who were suffering the most in this situation to plant their own vegetable gardens or get started with keeping animals. In addition, we helped them e.g. to create their own small businesses so that they can improve and secure their income in the long term.

Long-term Solutions are Needed

The projects of World Vision and other aid organizations help to improve the situation in the camps — however, few of them are designed to be long-term. As the government in Bangladesh does not want to have the Rohingya remain in the country permanently, only provisional infrastructure is allowed to be built. The newly built roads and bridges will have to be reconstructed again in around six months, for example. Aid which focuses on increasing incomes or education

Our Success up to November 2018:

- » 1,100 refugees supplied with cooking utensils, umbrellas and fresh food
- » 22 solar lamps set up in the camps
- » 1,000 people have participated in the “Cash for Work” program in the refugee camps:
 - 7,641 m of road built
 - 1,105 m sewage trenches dug
 - 17 bamboo bridges built
 - 29 sandbag steps built
- » 1,000 people have participated in the “Cash for Work” program in the host communities
- » 1,000 people from the host communities have benefitted from income-generating measures
- » 2,600 people in the host communities were trained in gardening and we provided them with seeds and fertilizer, among other things.
- » 4 committees for disaster risk reduction received training

is only tolerated to a certain extent in the camps, and the refugees and the surrounding host communities will be dependent on aid organizations in the future too. In collaboration with local authorities, World Vision will remain active in the area once the project has finished. There is the hope that the Rohingya will one day be able to return to a safe home.

Success Story

“It’s hard to earn money in the camp here,” says Hamida, a mother of two children (Ayatullah, 8 and Rashidullah, 11 years old). In Myanmar, she and her husband lived off the money they earned by growing vegetables. They also had three cows and five goats. Her husband died in August 2017 during attacks in Myanmar and since then she’s been left to fend for herself and her children. She is grateful and proud to take part in the “Cash for Work” program, thereby being able to contribute to improving her family’s situation in the camp. “I’m so happy that I can buy a chicken, vegetables, apples and grapes, as well as new clothes for my children with my wages.”



Cash Based Programming (CBP)

With the money we were able to build ourselves a temporary house that we urgently needed. Now my children have a place where they are protected from rain and cold wind.

Murni / Indonesia



“Cash Based Programming”: Helping with Cash

Following the humanitarian world summit in 2016 and the voluntary commitments made there, World Vision is significantly expanding its cash transfer programs. By 2020, 50% of all humanitarian aid is to be processed in the form of both multi-sector and sector-specific cash transfer programs. Cash Based Programming (CBP) has also become one of our preferred ways of implementing humanitarian aid — if the market conditions and access to aid supplies allows it.

With CBP, World Vision generally means all programs in which cash or vouchers (for aid supplies or services) are made available to individuals, families or communities as part of a humanitarian intervention so that their basic needs can be met. No part of CBP is micro-credits or monetary support from state institutions. CBP can be implemented in the context of direct emergency aid, as part of disaster risk reduction or within measures for rebuilding. CBP is thus an efficient approach to achieving humanitarian and development policy objectives if it is properly designed and adapted to the relevant framework conditions.

Cash-based programs are highly flexible, can be adjusted to the market circumstances and are cost-efficient. In contrast to distributing physical aid supplies, there are no acquisition, transport and storage costs with cash-based programs and they enable fast and efficient aid. This form of aid also strengthens local market structures and the local economy overall as people can spend the cash assistance or vouchers in local shops. Overall, cash-based programs are a dignified type of aid for people affected by a catastrophe, because families can make their own decisions about which needs they primarily want to cover, and they can act in an independent and self-reliant way.

Cross-sector CBP has the goal of giving the most vulnerable households a set amount that they need to cover their basic needs on the local market for a certain timeframe. The monetary value of these basic needs is determined on the basis of a “minimum expenditure basket”, i.e. a summary of the value of different products. The advantage of this multi-sector cash-based program that is not tied to any conditions lies in giving vulnerable families the choice of which basic needs and assistance they want to use the money or vouchers for. Sector-specific cash-based programs are used when analyses of the primary needs of a community suggest

providing aid in certain sectors which can be covered by cash-based programs on the local market. We often link this form of cash-based aid to certain conditions, for example, that children attend school or the use of “Cash for Work” projects. If building shelter is determined as a primary need, purchasing building materials on the local market can be covered by cash-based aid. Cash-based aid and the distribution of vouchers for purchasing food are also widespread on the local market.

World Vision has greatly expanded its cash transfer programs in the last few years. More than two million people were supported by cash-based aid last year. Cash and vouchers now make up 22% of the whole portfolio of World Vision's humanitarian aid. This is an increase of 46% from 2016. While this is primarily for the food aid sector, World Vision is also increasingly implementing multifunctional cash-based programs in other sectors where previously no cash has been used. These are primarily the sectors for shelter and water and sanitation supplies. World Vision is now using CBP programs in 28 countries — including in many fragile states such as Somalia or DR Congo. We also provide aid with CBP in countries where natural disasters have occurred, e.g. Nepal and Haiti.



Felister from Kenya

Strengthening Resilience

By resilience, we mean the resistance of people; the ability of an individual, a system or a community to overcome the effects of crises, violent conflicts, natural disasters or climate change, without jeopardizing the most important resources. And this involves building up this capability to be better prepared for future crises.

For World Vision, the overriding objective of strengthening resilience of the local population is always the sustainable promotion of the well-being of children. It is especially important for us to pay attention to strengthening resilience as part of immediate and emergency measures and then link this with the measures for rebuilding and the long-term, development-orientated measures. With regard to the current debate about the “Humanitarian Development Nexus”, we therefore consider the

divide between humanitarian, development-orientated and peace-building measures to be an artificial divide. Children and their families affected by extreme poverty, inequality or a disaster are similarly exposed to a great deal of dangers and challenges. Scarcity of food, social-economic marginalization, chronic health problems as well as a lack of access to education, state support services, and social security systems are just a few examples. The lines between humanitarian aid, development cooperation and peacebuilding become

blurred in the face of these complex issues. Therefore, a holistic program approach is required with different components working together in a complementary way. We are therefore trying, wherever possible, to carry out integrated measures which build on and connect the capacities and abilities of the local population, for example in health, the fight against undernourishment, water and hygiene, as well as food and income security. The cash transfer programs described above in particular can make an important contribution to preserving livelihoods and securing income. They help strengthen the population's economic resilience, build up resources for self-help, lend support to rebuilding and enable access to social security systems. They function in situations of extreme poverty as well as in times of natural disasters or in violent conflict situations leading to displacements and forced migration. A substantial sector in strengthening resilience is disaster risk reduction (DRR). The DRR strategy is for precautionary measures to be considered and implemented while rebuilding works are carried out following a disaster. To prevent long-term development results being wiped out by natural disasters, specific precautionary measures such as community-based early warning systems, evacuation plans, stockpiling of food or earthquake-proof construction are also highly important.



This well in Ghana was able to be built thanks to sponsor funds.



Distribution of food packages / Indonesia



World Vision also supplied the family of Aren, 8 years old and Karen, 10 years old, with food for their animals / Armenia.



Project Example: Iraq

Psychological Health and protection for families affected by the conflict in Mosul.

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Direct beneficiaries | 20,000 children and young people |
| Project duration | January 2018 – December 2018 |
| Project partner | World Vision Iraq |
| Financing | German Federal Foreign Office (AA) |
| Total budget | EUR 888,888 from the German Federal Foreign Office, EUR 88,888 from Aktion Deutschland Hilft |



Ursula Messner works at World Vision Germany in the area of International Programs and has been leading the project since 2018.



Dana Salih Hassan has been working for World Vision Iraq since 2016 and is the local project manager.

Initial Situation

More than three million Iraqis are displaced, and more than a million refugees are located in north Iraq. The number of visits to health clinics has risen by a factor of eight and around 23 hospitals and more than 230 healthcare facilities have been damaged or destroyed. All public services are either inaccessible for the communities affected by the conflict, or not available at all in some areas. The majority of people have suffered from serious violations of human rights. These include murder, mutilation and kidnapping. Almost 70% of the population in Mosul have been displaced, with some housed in overcrowded camps for internally displaced persons outside the city. In August 2017, troops from the international coalition freed the city from the Iraqi army and Peshmerga fighters. According to an evaluation from the United Nations refugee agency UNHCR, families in Mosul have been heavily traumatized by the conflict and almost half of the population have lost at least one family member.

Project Goal

World Vision aims to contribute to protecting and improving the psychological health of families affected by the conflict in Mosul. Alongside two local partners, World Vision was able to improve both access to services for mental health and psychological support (MHPSS services) and the use of specialist and non-specialist MHPSS services for internally displaced children and young people in eastern Mosul. World Vision Germany was responsible for the strategic management and overseeing of this project. Families were provided with information about the new MHPSS offers available, and symptoms and myths surrounding mental illnesses were explained. We help children affected by the conflicts so that they will be better equipped against mental illnesses in the future.

Activities

At the start of the project, two community-based centers for mental health and psychological support, known as MHPSS centers, were set up in East Mosul. Two teams were trained in mental health issues with the aim of expanding and supporting the mobile and local specialist MHPSS services. These two teams are made up of psychologists and volunteers who we have trained for this purpose. The people working in the centers are responsible for psychological consultation and psychotherapy, case management and other psychosocial aid. Both centers are equipped with the necessary psychological pharmaceuticals which can only be accessed and prescribed by the psychiatrists. In 2018, 500 people were diagnosed with and treated for psychological and/or psychiatric problems in these centers, 255 of whom were children. Most patients seek our help for depression and epilepsy. In addition, community-based MHPSS services were rolled out. These do not involve specialist help in the case of depression or trauma; psychological support is available to those who want it. In these community-based services, we have made sure that residents in Mosul have received information about these services and that the services are easily accessible. 10,000 brochures containing information about new services on offer and additional information leaflets, e.g. about how to deal with fear and stress, were printed and distributed. In addition, a great number of training sessions were carried out in 2018, with the aim that as many people as possible in the project region recognize the symptoms and problems of mental illnesses and are informed about the new MPHSS services. Selected groups of people, such as employees in the centers,



Participants of a training session



Information material being distributed in Mosul

volunteers from the villages, religious leaders and government healthcare workers were also given special training to transfer this knowledge onto the families. And finally, there were training sessions in counseling and therapy, psychological first aid and carrying out campaigns to raise awareness.

Future Plans

Due to the successful partnership, the German Federal Foreign Office approved the extension of the project into 2019. For example, we are planning to set up more child protection centers in the west of Mosul for teaching children practical life skills. More teachers will obtain skills in psychosocial support and be trained in psychological first aid so that they can pass this knowledge onto their students.



Participation of Civil Society and Local Partnerships

Civil society refers to the section of society located between the state, economic and private sector. Committed citizens of a country join together in civil society, e.g. in unions, associations, churches, and diverse initiatives and social movements. They are characterized in that they are volunteers with a focus on values and the common good instead of profits.

For many decades, a key element of World Vision's project work both in humanitarian aid and development cooperation has been the principle of participation of civil society and the strengthening of local partnerships. We closely involve the locals in a given project region in the development and implementation of activities, who also contribute some of their own time and effort, depending on their circumstances. Among other things, this strengthens the feeling of self-responsibility among people in need. They learn to tap into new

development opportunities in self-help groups and project committees and to represent their own interests. We strengthen these groups and structures and help them take on more and more responsibility throughout the project's duration, because positive developments ought to continue without us. Through this assistance with self-help, we achieve a lasting impact and contribute to the development of an active civil society that is based on democratic principles.

Every year we hand over several projects to groups within civil societies because they are now in a position to carry the work forward on their own (see the project example of Kathiotte in Senegal on p. 34). This helps the effects of the projects to become sustainable. Important aspects of our work with groups in civil societies are the protection and improvement of the welfare of the most vulnerable members of society, children - in many contexts girls in particular - and women, as well as the inclusion of people with disabilities.

We also partner with local authorities and other NGOs. Our partnership with German sponsors and donors obligates us to provide an insight into our work and to regularly provide information about activities and problems (see the article “Setbacks in Our Project Work” on p. 50). This means that we are accountable to the public and campaign for the public's understanding of the unique challenges of development cooperation work. In addition, our dialog with sponsors and donors helps us to continuously adapt and improve

our work.

Another expression of the commitment of civil society and the partnership is the cooperation with companies from the private sector in financing plans of development cooperation and humanitarian aid (see the project example of Guatemala on p. 32).



Project Example: Guatemala

Thrive Together

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Direct beneficiaries | 75 women (aged 15 years and older) |
| Project duration | January 2018 – March 2021 |
| Financing | COSNOVA GmbH |
| Project partner | World Vision Guatemala |
| Funding 2018 | EUR 49,072 |
| Total budget | EUR 82,600 |



In the project entrepreneurial abilities, visions and business models are developed.



José Estuardo Dardón works at World Vision Guatemala and is leading the projects in the west of the country.

Initial Situation

In Guatemala many people, and women in particular, live in poverty. In rural areas, women attend school for an average of three years, and men for between five to six years. This project region is one of the poorest areas in the country. Many young mothers never completed school. A quarter of women cannot read or write. Children are often abused and exploited, and because there are few employment opportunities, many families are desperately poor. Many people leave the area for good.

Thrive Together

With the project “Thrive Together”, World Vision wants to strengthen the women’s abilities and capabilities with technical vocational training and provide help on setting up their own businesses. In this way, we hope to promote new opportunities for incomes in innovative sectors, such as for example, manufacturing natural cosmetics (e.g. creams, fragrances or hair products). Furthermore, we would like to introduce people to ideas such as saving and show them how they can sell their products more effectively. Our expectation is that if women have a better income, it will lead to considerable improvements in their children’s health, nutrition and education.

Step by Step to Create an Own Income

We have created programs for alternative vocational training to achieve our goals. In addition, World Vision is developing special modules for technical vocational training and provides participants with the materials necessary. We transfer knowledge regarding financial issues and help women to set up their own small business. The groups of women also present their activities at local and regional trade fairs.

Success Story:

Karla Chávez is 22 years old and lives with her parents and brothers and sisters in Nuevo San Carlos, San Pablo. Karla used to be a sponsored child of World Vision and now she's a volunteer to support the organization. She has been teaching children in the holiday school in her community for several years and along with other volunteers, promotes awareness of conflict-free living to the children. This year she had the opportunity to coordinate a teacher's group, which she carried out with responsibility and enthusiasm for the welfare of the children in her community. Today, she is happy and grateful to be part of the women's group project "Thrive Together". She sees an opportunity for herself to learn how to manufacture cosmetics, so she can generate an income for herself and her family. Karla tells us that she would like to have her own business using the knowledge she has gained from the training so that she can create a job for other women too. This motivates her to complete the project.



Strengthening mental and emotional abilities are part of the project work.

To make our work with the women as effective as possible, they are divided into groups based on age, and the training for each age group is split into three phases:

1st phase: We teach the women how to find new opportunities for income which match their interests and abilities.

2nd phase: The women can choose from a range of different technical vocational training options according to their interests. This training is promoted by the local government and other partners. These partners include the local office for women and other institutions for alternative training and education.

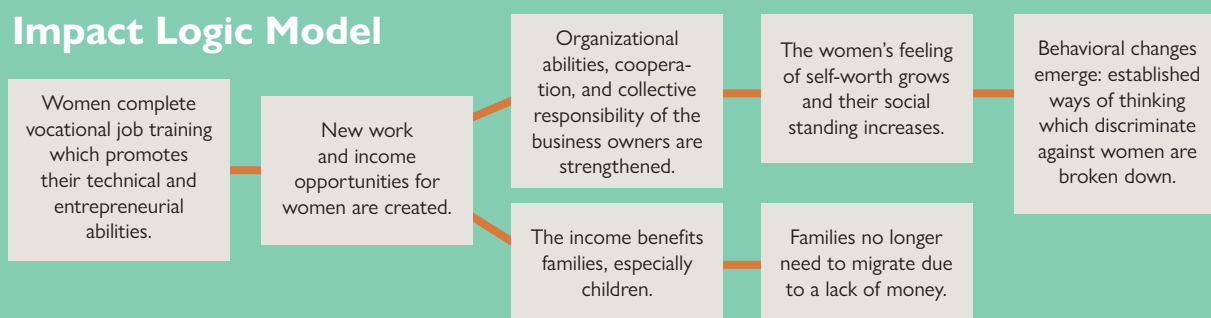
3rd phase: World Vision Guatemala supports the women in either finding employment or becoming self-employed by putting what they have learned into

practice. For example, we help them with securing loans for their new small businesses. World Vision also remains in contact with representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Economics. After the project has ended, Ministry employees should continue to support the women in their new roles as small business owners.

Progress

In the first year of the project, the participating women have made progress in their personal and entrepreneurial abilities. A specialist consultant held meetings with the women from all three groups to find out how each psychosocial and schooling situation was progressing. In addition, we trained the women in their personal and entrepreneurial capabilities. Our goal was to encourage their confidence and strengths as well as expand their organizational abilities.

Impact Logic Model





Project Example: Senegal

Kathiotte – Area Development Program

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Direct beneficiaries | approx. 14.000 people |
| Project duration | 1999 – 2018 |
| Project partner | World Vision Senegal |
| Financing | World Vision Germany |
| Support in 2018 | EUR 460,000 |
| Sectors | Nutrition, education, health, water and hygiene |



Residents in Kathiotte



Michel-André Kanor has been working for World Vision Germany since 2018 and is the Country Program Coordinator for Senegal and Chad.



Seydou Demba has been working for World Vision Senegal since 2001 and is the local project manager.

How We Are Involved

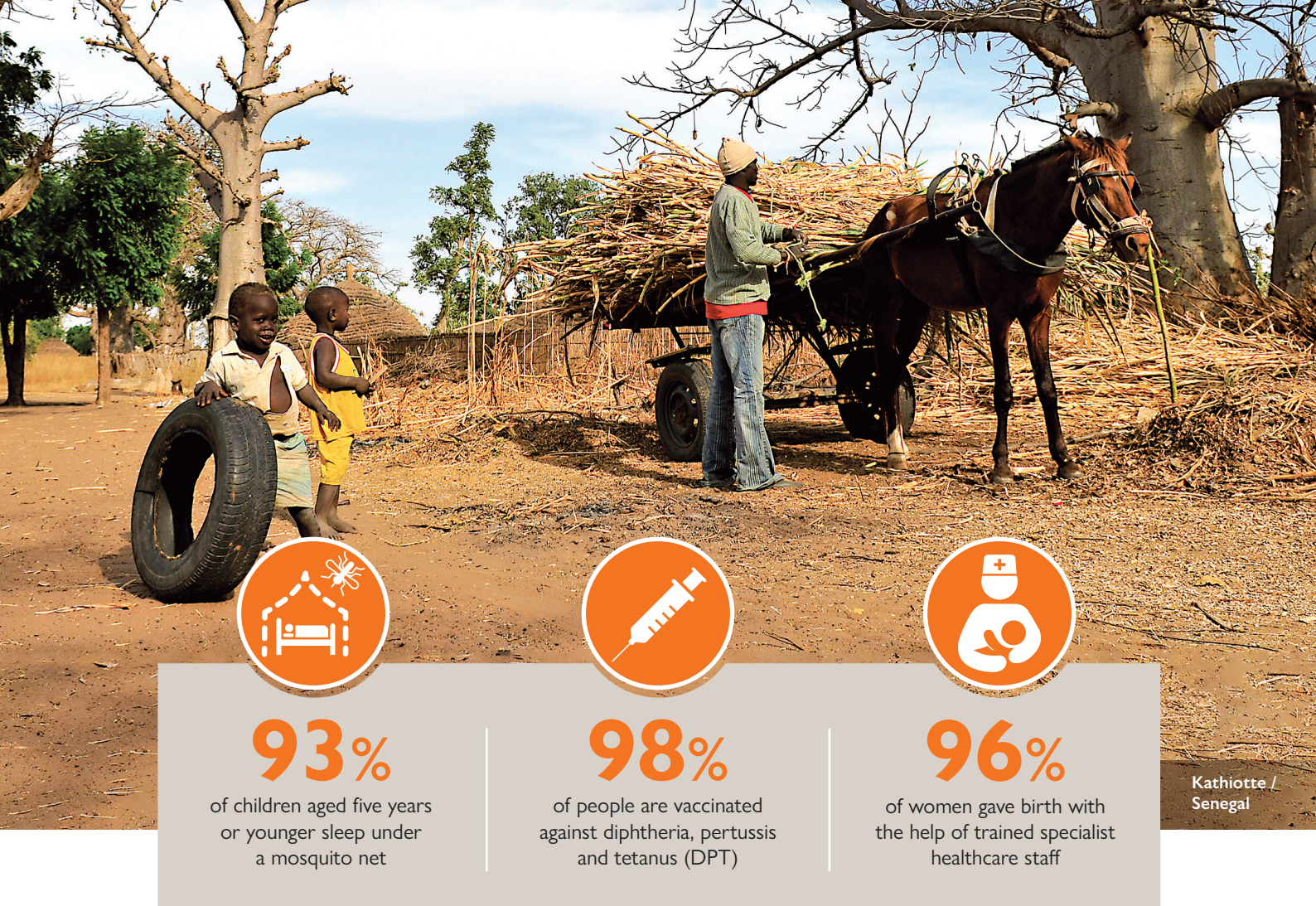
Kathiotte is located close to Kaffrine in the center of Senegal. The situation of families in this area has improved in many ways in the last two decades. One of the reasons for this is that our measures from a long-term sponsorship project and the projects funded by public funds were well co-ordinated with each other. In addition, World Vision worked well with the local communities over the years. This meant that the various projects and measures could be tailored to the needs of the families in the best possible way.

Water as a Resource

In the water sector we have been able to make especially good progress. In 2007, only around 42% of families had access to clean drinking water. Now, almost every family is connected to drinking water. For one thing, we have built water towers, wells, and water pipes in the last few years, and for another, we have also trained several water committees who are responsible for maintaining the systems. The evaluation showed that there was a direct correlation between the fallen rate of diarrhea (from 29% to 15%) and the improved access to drinking water. Some families also used the water to water their gardens. This meant that, for example, a three-hectare vegetable garden with a drip irrigation system was planted in Kathiotte. Families told us that the gardens and the training courses in nutrition have helped them be able to provide more varied meals for their children.

Revegetating the Country

There are now almost 2,000 small farmers using the FMNR method (Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration, cf. worldvision.de/fmnr) to revegetate leached ground and provide more food for their families. Tony Rinaudo, the



man behind the FMNR method, was recently awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize. As well as this innovative agricultural method, the independent evaluators highlighted the 84 savings and credit groups in the project area in their evaluation report as being highly effective. These self-governing groups offer families the opportunity to borrow and invest money at a low cost. Furthermore, 89% of families are in a position to pay back their small loans on time. The evaluators highlight that the savings groups strengthen the resilience of the families.

Improved Healthcare

In the last two years, 96% of women gave birth with the help of trained specialist healthcare staff. In 2007, this figure was only 30%. In addition, 87% of young mothers came for a check-up in a health station four times during their pregnancy (2007: 7%). And now, 98% of people are vaccinated against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) (previously: 48%). 93% of children aged five years or younger sleep under a mosquito net. A significant proportion of the improvements is down to the three new health stations. Together with the local health authorities we trained the employees of these stations. Additionally, we trained voluntary healthcare

workers from the villages and made them known to the staff at the health stations. And there are now small pharmacies in 12 villages.

We Have Achieved a Lot, But There Are Also Setbacks

Our work is always full of challenges. According to the families, the village pharmacies are not always open on a regular basis. The evaluators are optimistic that the families are receiving our work in many sectors and will be able to continue it themselves. However, they still need the help of functioning state structures, especially in the education and health sectors. Advocacy work is important here, and we have increased this in the last few years. The families must be in a position to demand the minimum standards set by law, e.g. in the health sector. There are good approaches in place for this and we hope that families will reap the benefits of our joint success and can continue it too.



Religion and Development

What does religion actually have to do with development cooperation or emergency aid? This is a question we hear time and time again in our work. One answer is that our Christian identity is the main motivation behind helping people in need. But there are also many more reasons why the two topics go hand in hand. 85% of all people worldwide belong to a religion. For these people, messages from their religious leaders are important and have a significant influence on their behavior. 40% of all healthcare facilities in Africa are run by faith-based organizations.

These figures show that faith communities are also highly influential in humanitarian aid and development cooperation. As a Christian organization, we firmly believe that it is important to include religious actors in our daily work. But it is not important which religion they belong to.

One of our approaches for this, which we implement

both in Christian and Islamic contexts, is “Channels of Hope”. This involves training religious leaders in specific topics (currently HIV/AIDS, mother and child health, child protection, gender issues, and Ebola) and working with them to produce an action plan for how their church or mosque can stand up for and support people in the village community. The basis of the training is always the Bible and/or the Quran, which makes it easier to understand the topics. The goal is to develop a perspective that is focused on the welfare of people, and children in particular, for topics such as family planning or gender equality. Targeted knowledge transfer is used which helps break down myths and prejudices. World Vision has now trained 455,873 religious leaders in 48 countries in the “Channels of Hope”.

Governments and multilateral organizations such as the United Nations have also recognized the importance

of the cooperation with religious-based organizations. In 2016, the “Partnership for Religion and Sustainable Development (PaRD)” was founded; a partnership in which UN organizations, governmental organizations and religious-based organizations jointly campaign for the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved. World Vision Germany is also a member of this partnership and is leader of the work group on the topic of health (SDG number 3).

In addition to this commitment, there were two further important events in the religion and development sectors which were carried out in 2018. The first was a parliamentary evening in Berlin on this topic at the start of November organized by World Vision, where various participants from the political sphere discussed the importance of including religious leaders in development cooperation.



It is important to include religious players in daily work.



Christian and Islamic faith leaders working together / Mali

The second was a conference organized in Rome in October with the title “Faith Action for Children on the move”. Here the focus was on how religious-based organizations can support displaced children in particular. It resulted in a concrete action plan being agreed upon which comprises three specific areas of activity in psychological and physical support and stemming violence and discrimination. World Vision is supporting the implementation of these measures worldwide. Furthermore, World Vision Germany is planning a study in 2019 to examine if belonging to a religious community impacts refugee children in Germany. As a faith-based organization, World Vision

has been working together with religious leaders — from all religions — for many years. We are pleased that other players in development cooperation are also increasingly considering this to be an important topic.



German government Human Rights official Bärbel Kofler (SPD) visiting one of our school projects / Jordan

Political Work and Research

2018 was politically shaped by the formation of the new German government and the question of what the focus of German development cooperation should look like in the future. World Vision Germany took an active part in this process with funding securities, events and talks. In addition, by visiting projects we were able to give former and new development politicians an impression of our work on the ground.

Better Protection for Children in War

Worldwide crises and conflicts became even more intense in 2018. In this context and especially in times of war, schools are a place of protection and comfort for children. The German government wrestled with itself for a long time over signing the “Safe Schools Declaration” — an intergovernmental voluntary

commitment to afford schools, students and teachers special protection. Finally, the day came on May 22, 2018, and Germany became the 75th country to sign this declaration, due among other reasons to political pressure from World Vision Germany.

Worldwide Health... Especially for Children!

Even before the devastating Ebola epidemic in 2014 in West Africa, the political team at World Vision has been working hard to ensure that in a highly networked world, global health challenges are also tackled globally by Germany. During the coalition negotiations, we and other aid organizations expressed our loud demands for at least 0.7% of gross national income to be used to tackle poverty so that the fight against AIDS, child mortality rates and for more education could be given adequate financing. Successfully! The newly elected German government pledged to increase funds, establish a joint strategy for global health, and effectively combat the diseases that are rapidly spreading.

Research: Children in Germany and their Perspective on the Topic of Forced Migration

The World Vision Institute brought out the 4th World Vision children's study in 2018, entitled "Children in Germany 2018 — what is going on in our world?". The focus of the study was the topic of forced migration. The results of the investigation show that a large portion of children have contact with refugees and have positive, open attitudes in their encounters with them. The great potential of children to develop a sense of empathy with the lives and circumstances of refugees and to show solidarity with them makes it clear why children are garnering more attention as social players in German society and politics. The children's study was presented to the public during a press event on February 15, 2018. A parliamentary evening also took place with around 100 guests in attendance from the political sphere and the academic community. As part of this event, the children's study was handed over to the then German Federal Minister of Family Affairs Dr. Katarina Barley. In November 2018, the Institute held a special event on the topic "Faith and Development" which asked the question of how development cooperation can be made even more effective by working with regional faith leaders.

Focus on Children's Rights

The results and demands of the children's study were also presented to elected representatives of the German Bundestag in numerous individual talks. We also presented the results and answered questions from representatives in a meeting with the Family Affairs Committee of the German Bundestag. One demand arising from the children's study is that children are not to be housed in reception centers. We therefore started a social media campaign in summer 2018 together with other organizations to raise awareness of the unjust and inhumane conditions in the mass accommodation centers that already exist. As part



As part of a political campaign, World Vision is raising awareness of the around 740,000 Syrian refugee children.



"I'll-catch-you exhibition"

of our work in the global campaign for education, we successfully advocated for a major increase in the German contributions for the two most important international financial instruments: the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and "Education Cannot Wait".

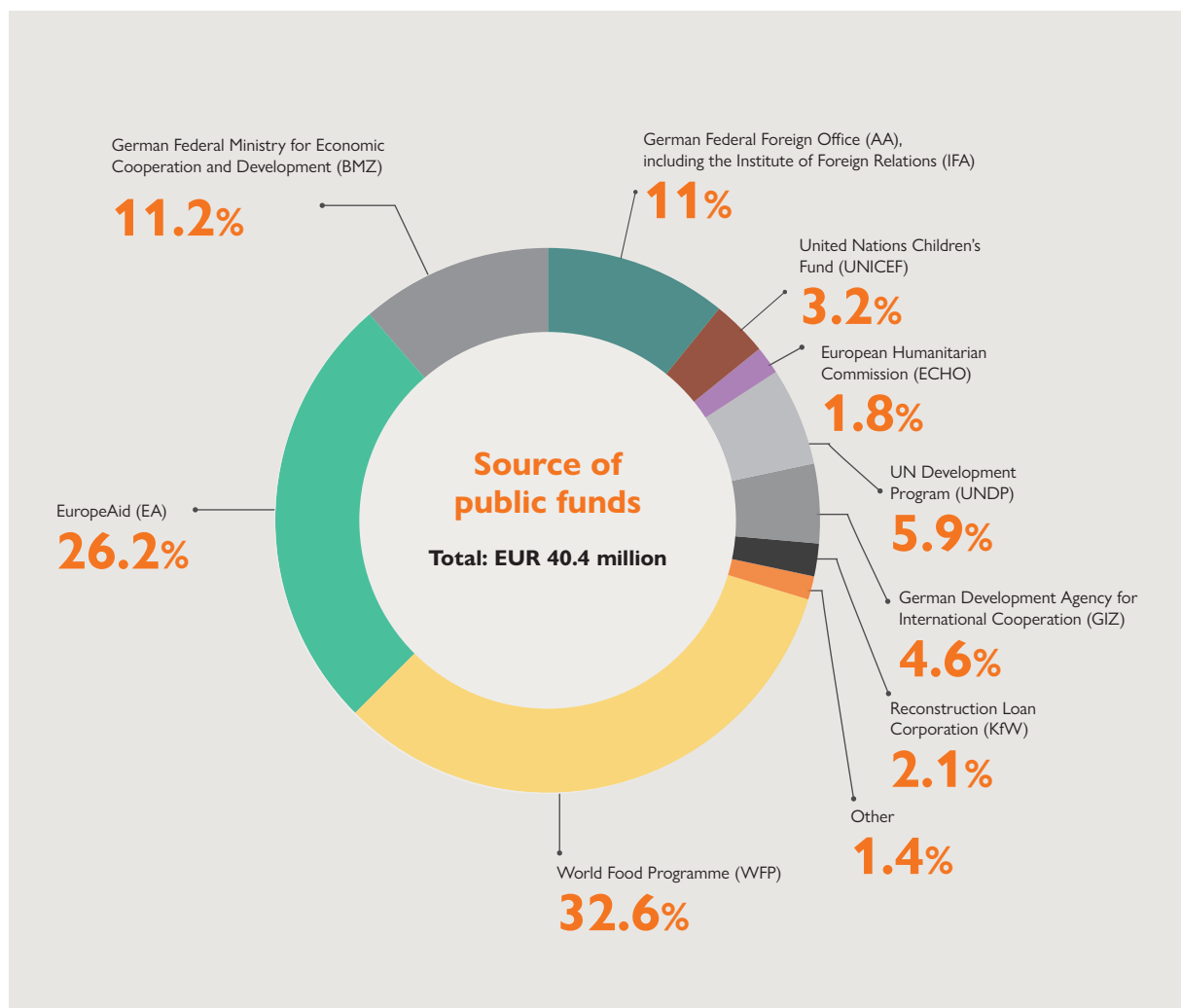
Exhibition "I'll catch you"

Through our exhibition "I'll catch you — children in armed conflicts", we attempt to continue a dialog with policy-makers. It is meant to allow children in conflict zones to have a voice and take part in peace processes. The exhibition vividly shows the tragic reality that children in war are confronted with through the images and original sounds of children from Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Syria and Afghanistan. It highlights the predicament these children find themselves in and calls upon visitors to take action. In February 2018, the exhibition was in Mönchengladbach for the "Red Hands" campaign against the use of child soldiers.

Publicly Funded Projects

Besides sponsorships and other private donations, grants from public donors represent another avenue of project financing for World Vision Germany. World Vision was once again able to increase the amount of public grants in fiscal year 2018, showing that public donors have confidence in our work. We continue to work with a variety of sponsors, such as the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the German Federal Foreign Office (AA), the European Commission (EC) and the United Nations (UN). In general, public donors give grants to the tune of 75% to 95% of the cost of a project. World Vision

Germany raises the difference, the so-called co-financing contribution, through individual donations. Thanks to the rise in the number of public grants, we are able to help a growing number of vulnerable people, and increasingly even in countries with fragile contexts where projects could previously only be implemented through individual donations. The overview on the following pages lists the public donors who supported World Vision Germany in fiscal year 2018 and their corresponding grants.





A children protection center in India

Donor: German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)



| Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|
| Bolivia | Health | 35,000 |
| Burundi | Food Security | 234,781 |
| Georgia | Agriculture | 55,609 |
| DR Congo | Food Security | 320,263 |
| Jerusalem / West Bank | Environment, Agriculture (2 projects) | 14,404 |
| Jordan | Peacebuilding | 373,288 |
| Kenya | Environmental Protection, Food Security, Agriculture (2 projects) | 230,000 |
| Lebanon | Water and Hygiene | 457,609 |
| Mongolia | Subsistence, Health | 34,033 |
| Nicaragua | Education, Child Protection | 109,760 |
| Peru | Food Security, Agriculture (2 projects) | 120,000 |
| Serbia | Protection of Children | 115,034 |
| South Sudan | Food Security | 238,365 |
| Syria | Resilience, Water and Hygiene (2 projects) | 2,035,000 |

Donor: German Federal Foreign Office (AA)

| Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Burundi | Emergency Aid (Nutrition, Health) | 1,494,902 |
| DR Congo | Emergency Aid, Child Protection | 826,321 |
| Iraq | Health | 800,000 |
| Niger | Water and Hygiene, Child Protection | 414,813 |
| Somalia | Subsistence | 221,187 |
| Sudan | Food Security, Water and Hygiene | 687,043 |

Donor: German Development Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)

| Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Iraq | Water and Hygiene (3 projects) | 828,304 |
| Kenya | Nutrition and Health | 157,201 |
| South Sudan | Agriculture, Nutrition | 546,125 |
| Somalia | Health, Nutrition | 205,574 |

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



| Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|-----------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Armenia | Environmental Protection, Economic Development | 168,441 |
| Armenia and Georgia | Vocational Training | 537,826 |
| Burundi | Food Security | 200,000 |
| Georgia | Promoting Civil Society | 282,228 |
| Honduras | Resilience | 140,042 |
| Indonesia | Advocacy Work | 70,000 |
| Jordan | Food Security, Waste Management | 776,400 |
| Lebanon | Water and Hygiene | 131,600 |
| Lebanon | Waste Management | 771,063 |
| Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq | Education, Resilience, Peacebuilding | 3,030,254 |
| Mauritania | Resilience, Agriculture | 673,931 |
| Senegal | Water and Hygiene | 256,589 |
| Somalia | Resilience, Disaster Risk Reduction (2 projects) | 878,185 |
| Sri Lanka | Peacebuilding, Advocacy Work | 100,000 |

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



| Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Ethiopia | Education | 386,916 |
| Bolivia | Disaster Risk Reduction (2 projects) | 104,300 |
| Bolivia | Resilience | 81,616 |
| Nepal | Disaster Risk Reduction | 114,804 |



Donor: United Nations

| | Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|--------|--------------------|---|-------------------------|
| UNICEF | Georgia (Abkhazia) | Child Protection (2 projects) | 303,925 |
| | Kenya | Nutrition and Health (2 projects) | 487,972 |
| | Sudan | Nutrition | 38,737 |
| | Zimbabwe | Water and Hygiene | 219,786 |
| | Chad | Nutrition | 115,381 |
| UNDP | Sudan | Education, Nutrition, Water and Hygiene | 257,593 |
| | Chad | Health | 1,226,986 |
| UNHCR | | Child Protection (2 projects) | 65,515 |
| WFP | DR Congo | Food Emergency Aid (11 projects) | 750,216 |
| | Iraq | Food Emergency Aid (4 projects) | 2,771,996 |
| | Kenya | Food Emergency Aid (3 projects) | 2,047,087 |
| | Malawi | Food Emergency Aid (4 projects) | 2,612,590 |
| | Mauritania | Nutrition | 73,120 |
| | Zimbabwe | Emergency aid (3 projects) | 733,483 |
| | Somalia | Food Emergency Aid (2 projects) | 54,714 |
| | Sudan | Nutrition (3 projects) | 30,691 |
| | South Sudan | Food Emergency Aid (9 projects) | 3,144,127 |

Other Public Donors

| | Country | Focal Point | Budget FY 18 (in Euros) |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| KfW / PATRIP | Afghanistan | Health | 326,333 |
| KfW | Sudan | Subsistence, Water and Hygiene | 400,000 |

Project Management and Controlling

All projects executed by World Vision undergo a project management cycle. For all World Vision offices worldwide, this process is based on a standardized concept called “LEAP”, an acronym for Learning through Evaluation with Accountability and Planning. A complete “LEAP” cycle consists of five phases (see chart), from project planning to project closing. The length of individual phases can differ depending on whether the project is a development cooperation project or a humanitarian aid project, for example; in the latter case, projects need to be implemented especially rapidly.

Phase 1: Data Collection

For long-term development cooperation projects, project planning on every project is preceded by a phase where local socio-economic factors are analyzed. We analyze data that is readily available and interact with representatives of government, authorities and other local players. In addition, we investigate whether other institutions or organizations are already working on a solution for any specific challenges. During this phase which lasts about three to six months, we take the fundamental decision on whether to start a project or not.

Phase 2: Project Planning

The second phase is primarily about families in the project region getting a chance to speak. Their descriptions of their living conditions, resources available, know-how and requirements are systematically recorded. On the basis of this data, we analyze the causes of their poverty and its effects especially on children, and formulate concrete goals for their welfare. Thereafter, other local players are brought in for the project planning. Next, we first define concrete measures to achieve the goals of the project. We then draw up the implementation budget for the project. By including families and local players in the planning process from the very outset, we lay the foundations for personal responsibility and project sustainability.

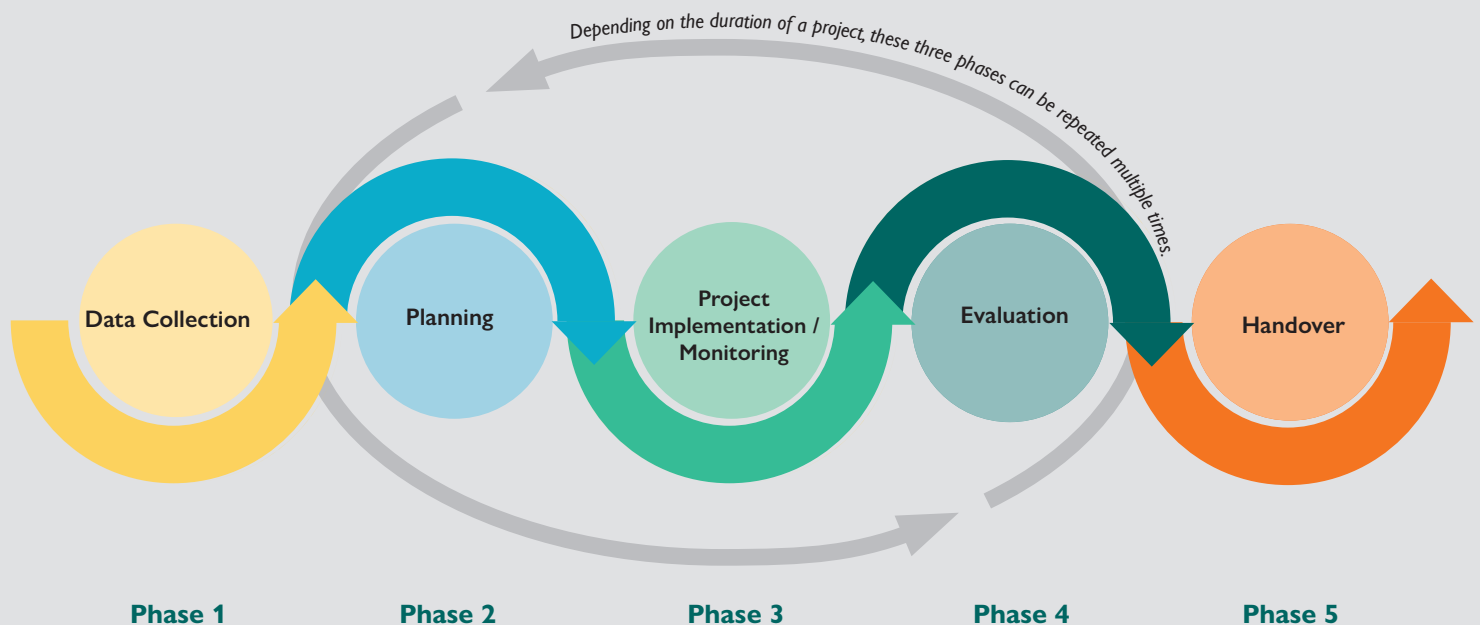
Phase 3: Project Implementation and Monitoring

Now begins the actual work on the project. We implement various measures for and with children and their families. Depending on the objectives, we also work with teachers, health care staff, local authorities, organizations and religious communities. In addition, both World Vision as well as the families themselves meet with governments and speak up for the rights and welfare of children. In order to ensure that we achieve the goals set by us, World Vision employees regularly monitor the measures taken, the outcomes and the direct impacts of the work performed. A review of the use of funds as a function of planned activities and an analysis of budget variances forms part of the monitoring. We thus ensure that the donations entrusted to us are used in a transparent and impact-oriented manner.

Phase 4: Evaluation

At the end of a project or a project cycle, we conduct an evaluation. For long-term Area Development Programs, this happens about every five years. Here, the DAC criteria (OECD Development Assistance Committee), namely, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability are subjected to a systematic review and assessment. In addition, we analyze the project environment to see if relevant changes have taken place. The results of the evaluation indicate whether our work is having the anticipated impact.

A **LEAP** project cycle consists of five phases



Our work has to be planned, reviewed repeatedly and adapted to the changing overall environment. For all World Vision offices worldwide, this process is based on a standardized concept called “LEAP”.

In addition, we can use the recommendations of an evaluation to continue with project implementation or start a new project.

Phase 5: Project Adjustment or Project Handover

In the next phase, as a result of the lessons learned and recommendations from the evaluation, the project is either continued with adjustments or handed over to the inhabitants. If it turns out that the population covered by the project has achieved its main objectives with World Vision’s assistance, a process is initiated at the conclusion of which World Vision withdraws completely from the project region. For Area Development Programs, this happens after about 15 years on average.



Internal and External Audits

Public donors of World Vision Germany, such as ECHO (Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations) and EuropeAid (Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development), conduct audits on a selected number of the projects that they fund in order to ensure that funds have been duly spent.

In addition, both internal auditors in the World Vision partnership as well as external auditors regularly assess the financial control mechanisms and accounting in place at World Vision Germany.

Impact Monitoring

What data is required to measure the impacts of a project? How is this data collected? What conclusions can be drawn from the data? World Vision conducts regular evaluations in order to make its work as effective as possible and to provide lessons learned for future projects.

To assess the impact of a project, it is not sufficient to examine the short-term results of project activities. Rather, we have to describe the intended impacts, evaluate the impacts achieved and draw appropriate conclusions for the practice. “Impacts” refer to all the intended or unintended, positive or negative, medium or long-term effects triggered by the project measures undertaken. The difference between the outcome of a project measure and its impact can be described by way of the following simple example. The outcome of an education project can consist of a teacher acquiring a better knowledge of teaching methods through training (project measure). This, however, does not say anything yet about the intended impact of this training — such as a greater share of children who are reading literate.

Making Impact Measurable

With our so-called “Child Well-being Aspirations”, World Vision has laid down goals with indicators that must allow the quality of our project work to be measured (see diagram on the page to the right). In order to predicate anything about impacts, World Vision uses indicators that throw light on the changes in the quality of life of children and families in different aspects of their lives. One such indicator, for example, is the percentage of children in third grade who exhibit reading literacy appropriate to their age. Such indicators measured regularly as part of evaluations allow trends to become visible. Trends provide information on the development of the quality of life of the children over the years. The teacher training example cited

above would show whether children's literacy levels have changed. As regards impacts, the question would then arise: have the project measures contributed to positive or negative changes? This requires that causal relationships be considered in the evaluations. In our example, this would mean that we need to analyze if teachers use new instructional methods and if there are actually more children now who are can read. In addition, external factors have to be considered in the evaluation. For example, work by authorities or other organizations also influences the impact of our work. Periods of drought, floods, or social and political changes may jeopardize project success or promote it. It is the task of impact monitoring to take these correlations into account and analyze our contribution.

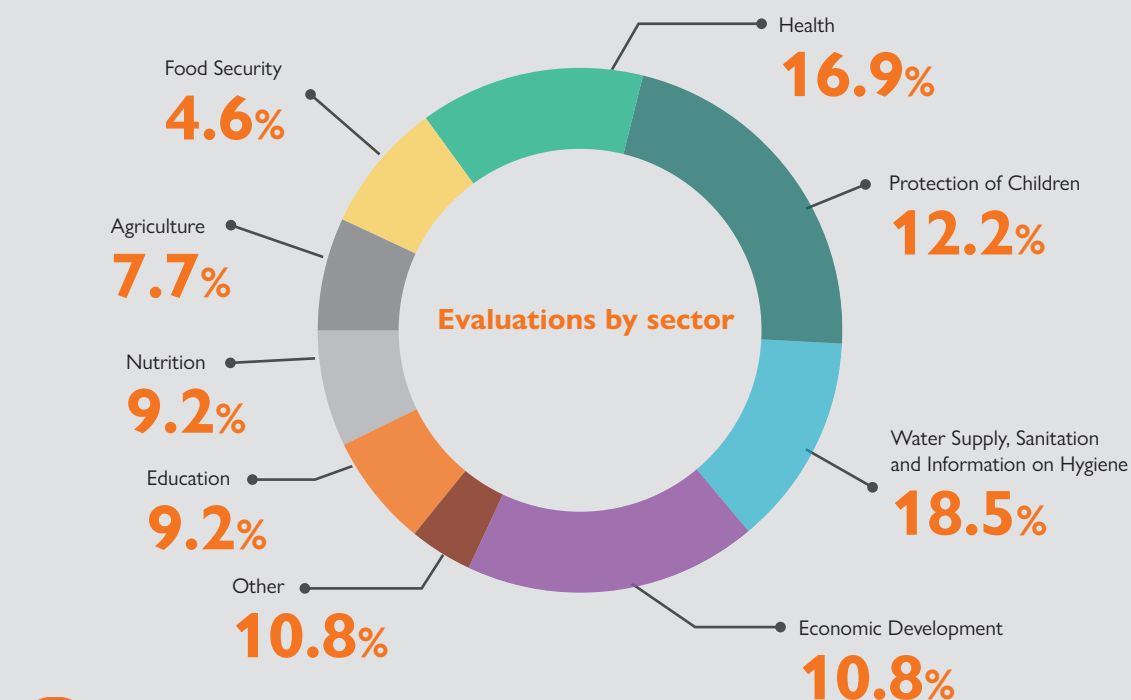
How to Collect Meaningful Data

For sponsorship projects, we generally perform evaluations every four to five years to measure the impact of our project activities and, if appropriate, adjust future project work. We initially collect data through representative household surveys. We then supplement this quantitative method with qualitative forms of data collection, such as interviews or group discussions.

Evaluations in Fiscal Year 2018

We evaluated 26 projects in 18 countries.

The distribution by sector is as follows:



You can view the entire list of evaluations online at worldvision.de/evaluationen.

Child Well-Being Aspirations and Outcomes

Nutrition and Health

- Children are well nourished
- Children receive preventive health care and protection against childhood diseases
- Children have access to medical care and treatment

Spirituality and Responsibility

- Children feel the love of God and of their fellow human beings
- Children enjoy good relationships with their families, friends and neighbors
- Children have hope, confidence and a vision for their future
- Children take responsibility for others and for their environment

Education and Life

- Children acquire life skills (e.g., communication, dealing with their emotions)
- Children can read, write and do math
- Children and young people complete their school education
- Young people receive vocational training

Child Protection and Participation

- Children enjoy safety and protection in their families, neighborhoods and at play
- Children are adequately cared for and know their rights
- Children are registered at birth and have a citizenship
- Children are involved in all decisions that affect them





At the end of the project, 91% of people had access to clean drinking water.

Burundi: How sustainable is our work in humanitarian aid?

Turning Emergency Measures into Development Programs

Depending on the context and situation, we judge the effect of our work in humanitarian aid differently. In very fragile contexts we can only have limited expectations that our action will have a long-lasting effect. The focus of the project work of World Vision is on continuing the work after the project ends. However, in fragile contexts, the people are often not in the position to maintain the project work. This is why coordination and strategic planning beyond the end of the project are especially important.

Especially at Risk: Women and Children under Five

Since 2015, the political situation in large parts of Burundi has been getting worse. This has resulted in more than 100,000 internally displaced persons, 80,000 refugees, and 37,000 returnees. The high number of displaced persons has massively increased the pressure on the communities that receive them. The families could often not be provided with even the absolute essentials. In addition, in 2017 a malaria epidemic broke out. Women and children under five years old in particular suffered in the poor conditions. In the same year, we started the “Integrated Emergency Response

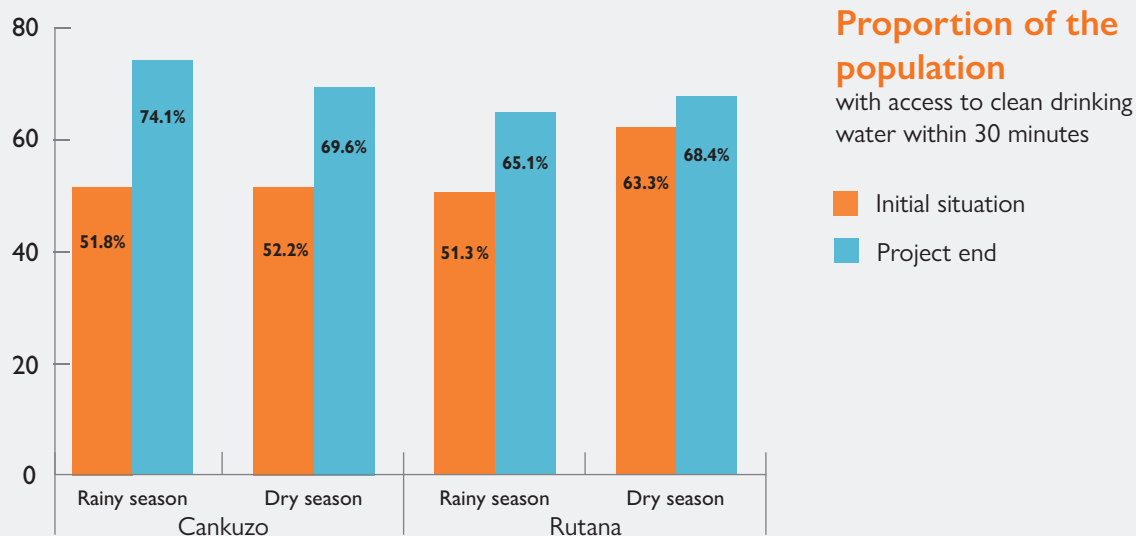
Project”, financed by the German Federal Foreign Office. As part of an external evaluation carried out in September 2018, the effects of the project and how it could be continued, possibly by other organizations, were to be examined.

Improving Access to Clean Water

In order to stem diseases such as diarrhea, which come from contaminated water, toilets have been built and renovated, sources contained, water points have been fortified, and drinking water reserves have been built and renovated. The families stated that at the end of the project, 91% of people had access to clean drinking water (previous figure in 2017: 56%) and that the overall water situation had improved. We therefore hope that diseases like diarrhea will now occur much less frequently.

Reducing Cases of Malaria

There are voluntary health care workers in the villages. We train them specifically to be able to recognize and treat malaria more quickly. At the same time, we have equipped health care stations with medication and led awareness campaigns with the Ministry for Health.



From the data we have collected, it can be concluded that the situation has improved. In 2017, 45% of children under five years old suffered from a fever in the 14 days prior to collecting the data, whereas in 2018 it was only 27%. Furthermore, children with a fever are treated appropriately: 81% of the families acted in accordance with the recommended guidelines (previous year 54%).

Increasing Food Security

Food vouchers and supporting small farmers were intended to increase food security. At the same time, this was also meant to help families learn more about a balanced diet. In group interviews, many people confirmed that the nutrition training courses had helped them. In cooperation with UNICEF, severely undernourished children were taken into special treatment centers. The number of underweight children went down from 32% to 24%. But while children are getting food more regularly, the quality of the meals seems to have deteriorated. The nutritional balance has fallen from 64% to 48%. Evaluators believe the reasons for this lie in poor harvests due to heavy rainfall and a lack of fertilizer. However, this information does not appear to be sufficient, so over the next few months, World Vision will be looking further into the more exact reasons for the poor development.

Can What has been Achieved be Maintained?

The evaluation report states that in many sectors we have cooperated both with the state and with other organizations and have made agreements for the future. But the report also lists challenges in the water supply sector. Members of trained water committees should, for example, receive the water points. However, it was

also planned that the families would have to pay a small financial contribution for any future repairs. But due to the ongoing very tense economic and social situation, many people are not in a position to afford this payment. World Vision must therefore remain in active contact with the families to find a solution for this.

Result

The evaluation report shows that we have to focus even more methodically on the analysis of effects and questions about how emergency aid measures that have already begun can be transferred to future development programs in a meaningful and connected way. Much of what we have done was successful, but there are still some questions that remain.



Food security and balanced nutrition are important components in development programs.



Cars queuing at the border with Guinea

Setbacks and Crises in Our Project Work

Mali: The security situation in our Area Development Programs is critical

The security situation in central and northern Mali has been critical since 2012. There are attacks by armed groups on the population time and again. Many people have lost their lives, houses and fields have been destroyed, and farm animals have been killed. World Vision Mali has declared a state of emergency. Our Area Development Programs in Dialla and Koulessou are also badly affected by the crisis. There were armed conflicts in Koulessou in August and November 2018. Armed groups closed or damaged 80 primary schools and high schools by force. Some families took their children out of school for fear of further attacks. Families have been displaced. Accessing the affected villages was completely impossible for a while. World Vision partially suspended the sponsorship standards in the areas until April 2019.

Unfortunately, project visits are currently not possible and mail processing is taking longer. World Vision is continuing its work in our projects as far as possible and is also providing aid, food and water to families in the affected regions.



More information can be found at:
worldvision.de/patenschaft/fuer-paten/aktuelles

Honduras: Caught between a dream and a nightmare

In fall 2018, thousands of people in Honduras set off toward the USA. It was the second time since 2014 that so many migrants have taken this step. Many people are unhappy with the worsening living conditions in the country. Furthermore, the increasing violence from the drug trade and youth groups, known as Maras, poses a massive problem. Even rural regions, where criminality rates were previously very low, are becoming more interesting for gangs of youths. This has meant that violent gangs have been expanding more and more into the World Vision project areas Moroceli, Yuscaran and Teupasenti. The conflicts that arise make cooperation

more difficult and become a security risk for our employees and the families that are affected. Above all, the children and young people living in these areas are affected, as the threat of conflicts means they have to leave their village and school at the risk of their lives. Some teachers also no longer come to classes out of fear of attacks. For World Vision, this is both a setback for our education work in these communities and a challenge to offer adolescents a viable alternative to joining a youth gang.

Quality Standards, Codes and Voluntary Commitments



We are a member of the Active Learning Network for Accountability and Performance in Humanitarian Action (ALNAP), a **network of NGOs** dedicated to **strengthening humanitarian assistance and accountability**.



We are signatories to the initiative called “Transparente Zivilgesellschaft” (“Transparent civil society”) launched by Transparency International; being a signatory commits us to **publicly provide information on the sources and use of funds**. The commitments we have made as a partner in this initiative are available on World Vision’s website.

Core Humanitarian STANDARD

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



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



The Sphere Project

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 to donors, sponsors and aid recipients.



We apply for and are regularly awarded the **DZI Seal of Approval** for fund raising, which has been conferred on us every year since our first application in 2003.



Initiative
Transparente
Zivilgesellschaft

We are signatories to the Transparency International initiative and strongly support the disclosure of certain information on the Internet. Signatories to this initiative agree to make ten relevant pieces of information about their organization easy to find on their websites and thus accessible to the general public. These include, for example, an organization's bylaws, the names of its key decision makers and information about sources and use of funds, as well as the personnel structure. VENRO, Transparency Germany, the DZI and the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (Deutscher Spendenrat) are among the bodies governing this initiative.



Auswärtiges Amt

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

VENRO

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

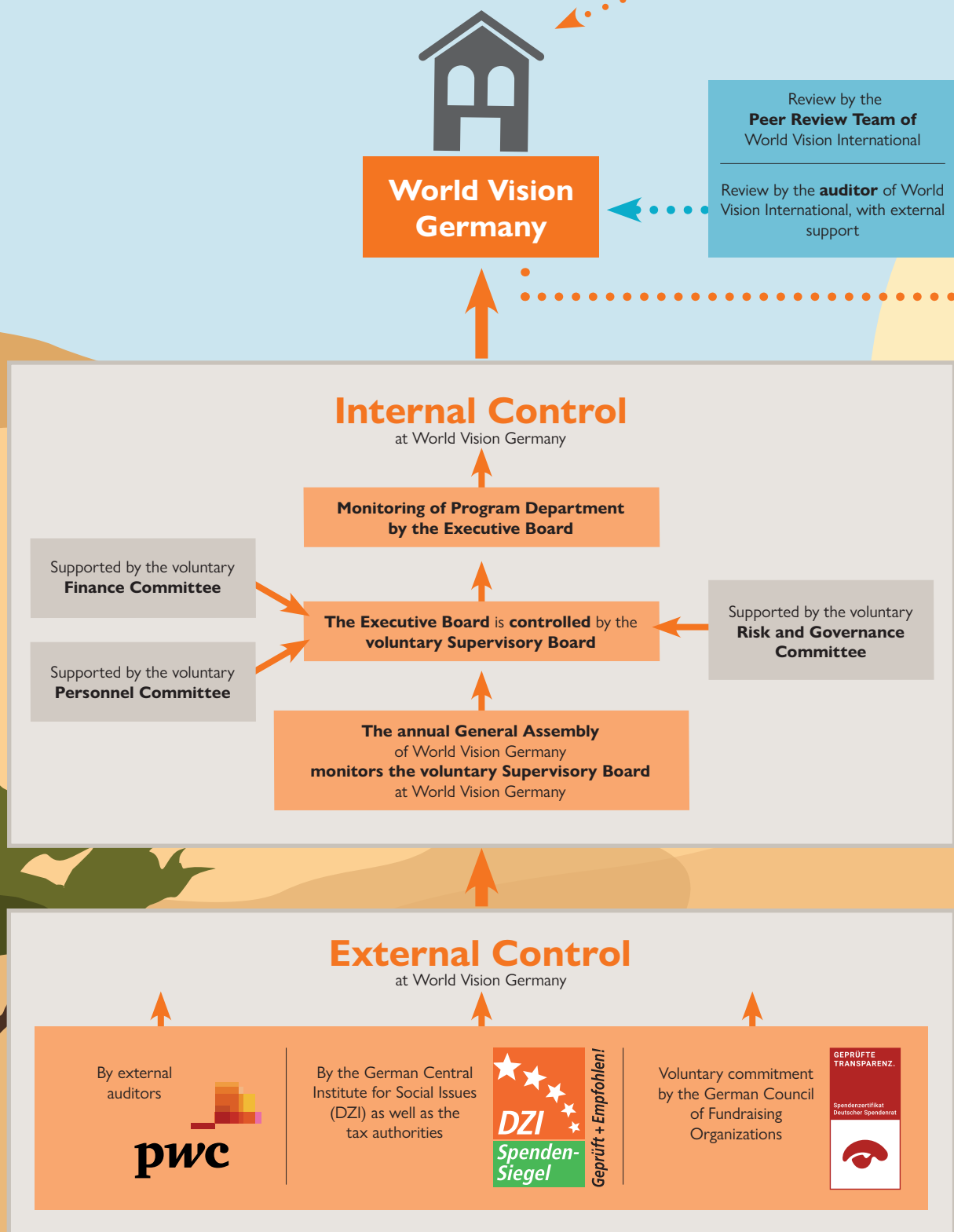
“VENRO Code of Conduct on transparency, organizational management and monitoring”, “VENRO Code on development-related public relations”, “VENRO Code on children's rights: Protection of children from abuse and exploitation in development cooperation and humanitarian aid”:

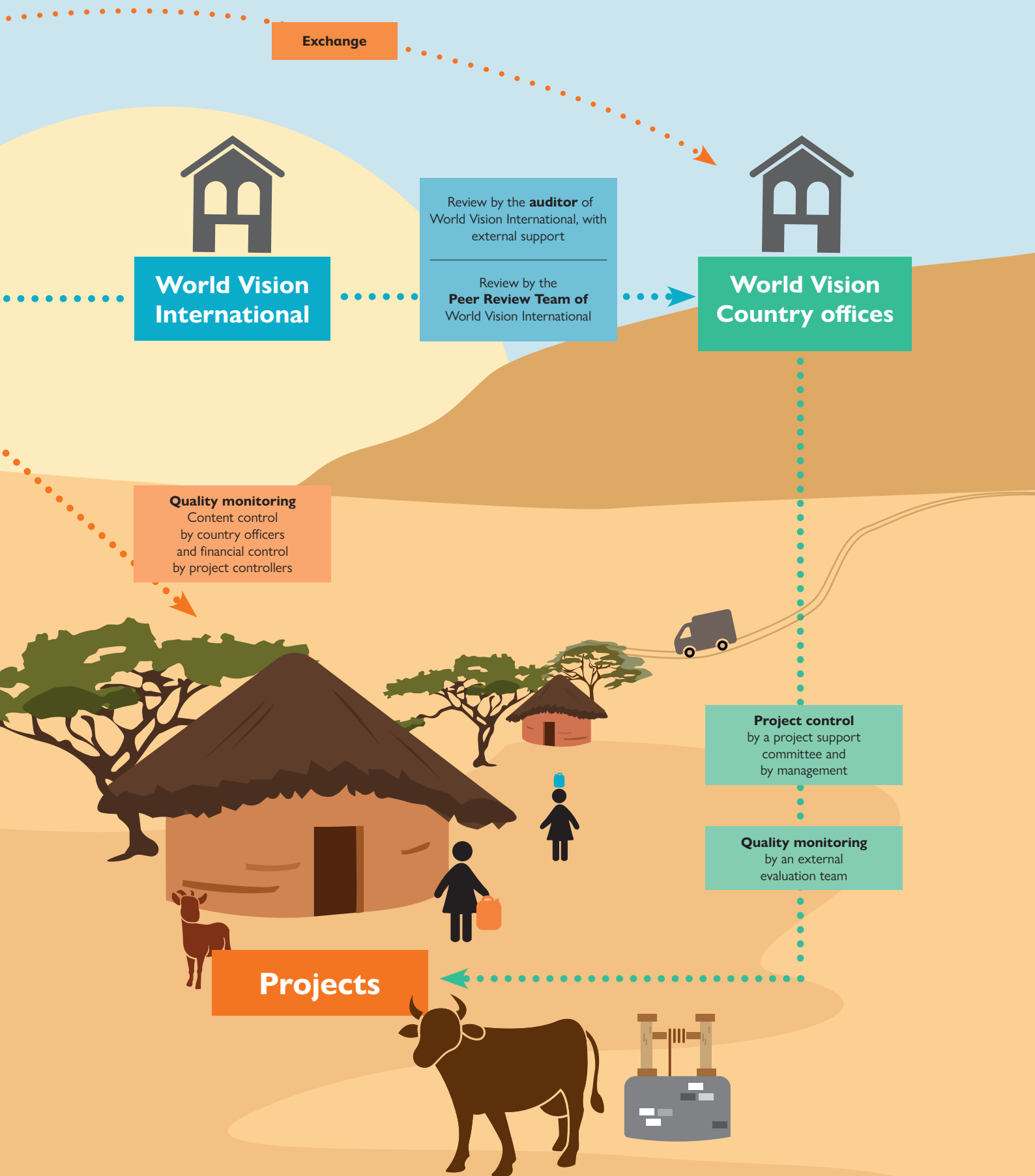
We commit ourselves to the development and use of appropriate instruments and structures for preventing and dealing with cases of abuse.



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

Control Mechanisms





Countering Risks Effectively

As a global relief organization in development cooperation as well as emergency and disaster aid financed through donations, World Vision Germany is exposed to various risks. To effectively counter these risks, we maintain a register to record all the risks we are exposed to in our different areas of work and assess them on the basis of their probability of occurrence and potential for damage. For the main risks, we define and implement risk-reduction measures.

The new Risk and Governance Committee, founded in fiscal year 2018, will provide regular updates on the organization's internal risk management system and receive information from the Executive Board about existing risks to the organization as well as risk-mitigating measures that have been introduced. In addition, there is a special classification scheme to assess risks in our aid projects. This scheme forms the basis of our risk-oriented project control and substantive project support.

Securing Funding and Managing the Economic Situation

- Multi-year strategy as basis for annual financial planning
- Conservative planning based on multi-year budgets and ongoing target-performance comparisons by Controlling
- Regular monitoring by the Finance Committee and the Supervisory Board
- Annual audit by independent external auditors and auditing in accordance with Section 53 of the German Budgetary Principles Act (HGrG = Haushaltsgrundsätzegesetz) with an evaluation of World Vision's risk management system
- Regular partial reviews conducted by external auditors covering specific areas
- Annual audits in accordance with DZI Seal of Approval guidelines
- Currency hedging against exchange rate risk
- Buildup of reserves within the extent permissible
- Careful selection of corporate partners committed to complying with World Vision guidelines

Corruption Prevention and Misappropriation of Donations

- Anti-corruption policy and reporting of incidents to an ombudsperson
- Internal guidelines to prevent the misappropriation and embezzlement of donations
- Annual transparency declaration by employees, Executive Board and Supervisory Board

Data Protection and Safeguards against System Failure

- Mandatory privacy policy for all employees
- Servers and data located at a certified data center in Germany with on-site reviews by an independent data protection officer
- Storage of personal data and order-related data processing in compliance with the European General Data protection Regulation

Sustainable Impact of Project Work

- Regular monitoring missions, report analyses and evaluations of project work by the responsible regional program coordinators
- Risk-oriented project controlling based on a risk assessment matrix and a risk-driven review of project financial reports
- Regular internal audits of project offices by the World Vision International audit team
- Continuous training of our staff at project sites
- Adapting of project work to a changing environment to ensure effectiveness

Stabilization of the General Conditions in the Project Region

- Participation in creating and building civic structures in the countries where we operate
- National and international advocacy work on compliance with human rights and fighting corruption



Guaranteeing Safeguarding

“Safeguarding” is a term used to describe preventative measures in projects to protect children and adults from violence, abuse of power and disregard of their rights by employees or any associated persons or organizations.

- Comprehensive safeguarding policies; also mandatory for all partners and service providers
- Regular safeguarding training for all staff, and crisis management plan for incidents
- Consulting through in-house work group





Financial *Report*

Financial Report 2018

General Information

As a non-profit organization, World Vision Germany is required to demonstrate that its management has acted in accordance with the provisions of its bylaws and of the German law governing non-profit organizations by properly recording income and expenses. In addition, World Vision voluntarily makes available both a voluntary balance sheet and a corresponding profit and loss account in accordance with the provisions of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for large corporations. The financial statements of the organization for the period ending September 30, 2018 were prepared in accordance with the provisions of Sections 242 et seq. and supplementary provisions of Sections 264 et seq. HGB that apply to businesses, insofar as these are applicable analogously. Moreover, the financial statements were added to the annual report.

The annual financial statements have been audited voluntarily in accordance with the provisions of Sections 316 et seq. HGB and the Principles of Proper Auditing of the Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW). The provisions of the German law governing non-profit organizations and the corresponding tax provisions of the German Fiscal Code — such as with regard to the appropriate and timely use of funds and the creation of reserves — were complied with.

Below please find an explanation of the accounting and assessment methods used, followed by the Balance Sheet. As part of the Explanatory Notes on the Profit and Loss Account, income is listed in detail by individual sources of income on page 67. To improve clarity, expenses are presented on page 71 under “Explanatory Notes on the Use of Funds” in accordance with the guidelines of the DZI (please see the Seal of Approval guidelines at <http://dzi.de/dzi-institut/downloads/>) and personnel, advertising, and general public relations expenses from page 68. In addition, starting on page 74, results are reported by categories that correspond to the requirements of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (also see spendenrat.de).

Accounting and Valuation Methods

The structures of the balance sheet and of the profit and loss account is based on the commercial provisions of Sections 266 and 275 HGB with adjustments or additions in accordance with Section 265 HGB to take certain specifics into consideration that result from the tasks and structure of an association that operates as an

international relief organization, which is mostly financed by donations. The profit and loss account was prepared on the basis of IDW RS HFA 21 (Institute of German Public Auditor' main committee's statement on financial reporting, no. 21) according to the cost-of-sales method based on Section 275 (3) HGB.

Accounting and evaluation are done in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles on the basis of acquisition cost and by taking into consideration the lowest value method and the principles of commercial prudence. Intangible assets and tangible fixed assets acquired against payment are valued at acquisition or manufacturing cost, less the accrued and scheduled depreciation during the fiscal year. Fixed assets are depreciated according to the linear depreciation method. Low-value assets are written off completely during the year of their acquisition.

Financial fixed assets are also reported at acquisition cost. Securities were depreciated to lower prices to the extent required to adapt to anticipated permanently lower market prices.

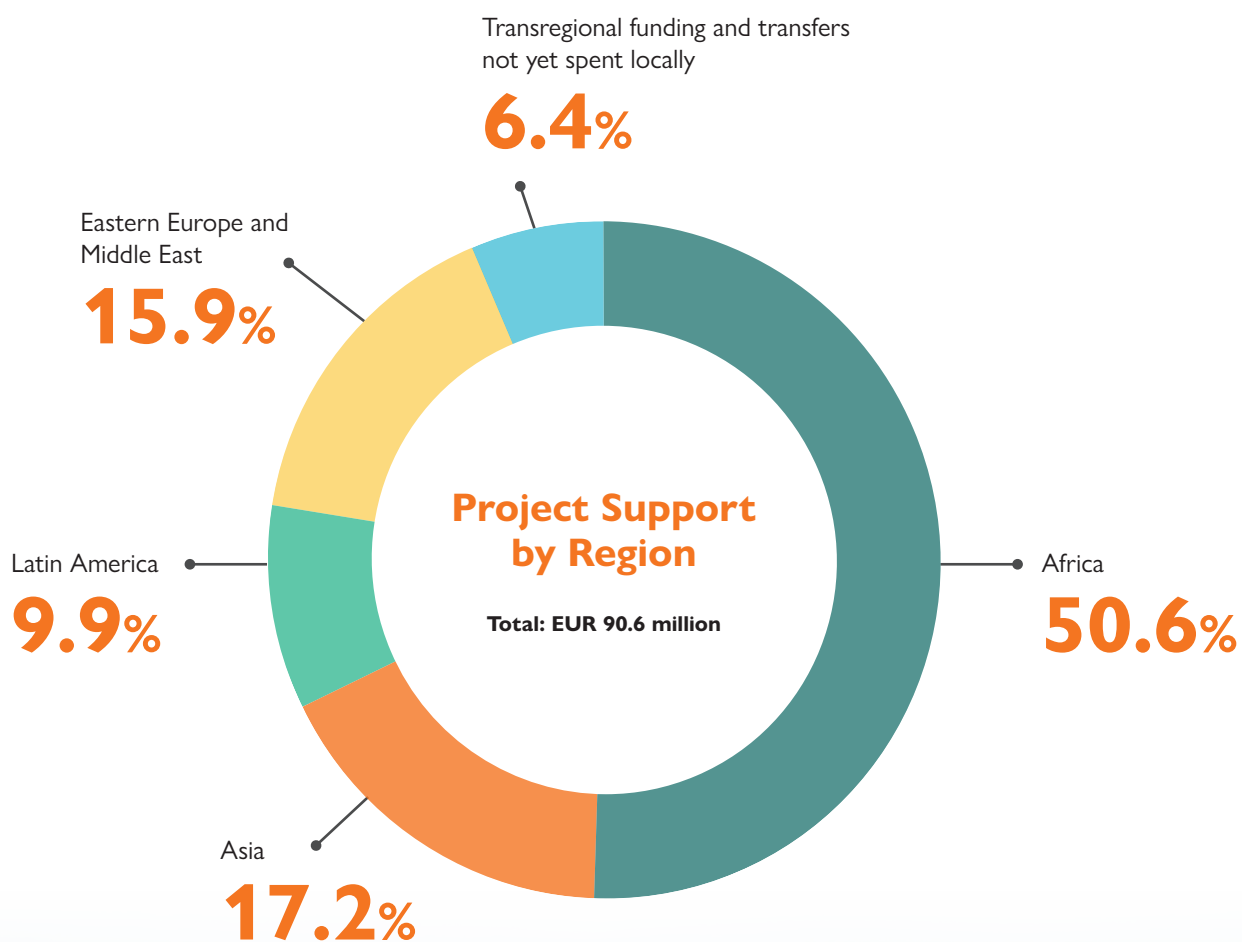
Inventory is valued at acquisition cost in accordance with the lowest value principle. Receivables and other assets are reported at face value. All receivables have a remaining maturity of up to one year. Cash in hand and Balances at financial institutions are recorded at their nominal value.

Accruals are reported at their settlement value determined in accordance with the principles of commercial prudence. Liabilities are shown at their respective repayment values on the passive side of the balance sheet and are not secured by liens or similar rights. All liabilities have a remaining maturity of up to one year.

Transfer payments to projects are predominantly in US dollars and are posted in euros at actual conversion rates. Foreign currency receivables and liabilities (exclusively in US dollars) and bank balances are recorded at the current exchange rate on the date of receipt and are, if necessary, revalued as of the reporting date.

Material donations received are valued and shown at the proven and documented time value or market value of the individual goods.

Current assets have been amended with the item “Project Assets”. These are donations that have been transferred but have not been spent locally. Project expenses which project offices have already paid in advance are shown as liabilities to affiliated aid organizations.



At work in the coffee factory of Genrri
and his wife Marisol / Honduras

Explanatory Notes on the Balance Sheet

Total assets increased by EUR 13.5 million (29.2%) from the previous year to EUR 59.6 million as of the reporting date. The increase is primarily due to the consideration of liquid assets as of the balance sheet date as well as the higher pre-financing of project expenses from public donors on the balance sheet date. Fixed assets to the amount of EUR 9.1 million remained largely the same compared to the previous year (EUR 9.2 million). Receivables, other assets and deferred income increased by a total of EUR 6.0 million to EUR 14.9 million. This increase is based on higher pre-financing of project expenses from public donors and is due to a significantly larger amount of projects which are financed with public funds. The ratio of non-current assets to total assets decreased to 15.4% in financial year 2018, which is primarily due to the increase in current assets (EUR 13.5 million).

Assets

A. Fixed assets

- I. "Intangible assets" include licenses and computer software. During financial year 2018, this line item amounts to EUR 0.3 million as per the previous year.
- II. "Tangible fixed assets" remain unchanged on the date of the balance sheet at EUR 0.7 million and consist primarily of office equipment and tenant fixtures as well as the vehicles and IT systems.
- III. "Financial assets" include loans (EUR 1.5 million), investments (kEUR 7) and long-term investments (EUR 6.6 million). Since financial year 2011, the majority of securities have been professionally managed by external asset management companies. Most of the financial assets can be liquidated in the short-term, if needed. Securities from asset management can be divided into three asset classes: 76.2% of funds are invested in fixed-income securities in accordance with our investment policy (minimum 70%). Additional investments are made in shares (23.1%) and fund shares (0.7%). In addition to the securities indicated above, an amount of EUR 1.1 million was invested in micro-finance and real-estate funds with a further asset management

company. Investments take into consideration World Vision's guidelines, 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. "Inventory" consists of aid supplies valued at EUR 0.4 million designed for rapid deployment in the event of disasters. Among other items, World Vision has modules in storage for child protection centers for use in disaster areas as well as hygiene and kitchen kits.
- II. The line item "Project assets" includes funds already transferred to projects but not yet spent locally as of the date of the balance sheet (EUR 8.1 million). In addition, repayment claims from projects that were financed through public sources and had been settled as of the date of the balance sheet are shown at kEUR 40.
- III. "Receivables and other assets" amount to EUR 14.8 million as of the date of the balance sheet. These include receivables from associated aid agencies at EUR 4.2 million. These are primarily two loans to Vision Fund International, World Vision's non-profit micro-finance institution (EUR 2 million), which funds micro-finance activities. Receivables from related relief organizations also include transfer settlements with World Vision International amounting to EUR 1.9 million. Other assets amount to EUR 10.6 million and comprise of receivables from the pre-financing of projects that are financed by the public sector and cooperation partners and involve approved funds that have not yet been disbursed (EUR 10.5 million). In addition, they contain advance payments, accrued interest and various other receivables. All receivables and the other assets have remaining maturities of less than one year.
- IV. The line item "Cash and bank balances" (EUR 26.9 million) primarily includes funds for publicly funded projects as well as fixed deposits

and overnight deposits that must be available in the short term to finance our project work. All cash and cash equivalents are in low-risk investments and, in accordance with budget planning and controls, are transferred as promptly as possible to individual projects. The increase in cash and cash equivalents by EUR 5.8 million compared to the previous year is essentially a result of reporting date considerations.

C. Accruals and deferrals

The accruals and deferrals of EUR 0.1 million mainly include expenses for the maintenance of various technical systems as well as premiums that were already charged during the calendar year.

Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018

(all amounts in euros)

| ASSETS | SEP 30, 2018 | SEP 30, 2017 | LIABILITIES | SEP 30, 2018 | SEP 30, 2017 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| A. Fixed assets | | | A. Equity | | |
| I. Intangible assets | 259,070 | 284,034 | I. Assigned capital | 1,176,997 | 1,176,997 |
| II. Tangible fixed assets | 734,659 | 684,113 | II. Reserves | 15,864,010 | 15,782,010 |
| III. Financial assets | 8,151,590 | 8,184,311 | | | |
| Total fixed assets | 9,145,319 | 9,152,458 | Total equity | 17,041,008 | 16,959,008 |
| B. Current assets | | | B. Donated funds not yet spent | | |
| I. Inventories | 427,484 | 416,037 | I. Liabilities from funds for disasters not yet used as assigned | 5,157,172 | 6,306,333 |
| II. Project assets | 8,123,748 | 6,434,034 | II. Liabilities from funds for sponsorship projects, development cooperation projects, etc. yet to be used as assigned | 16,488,465 | 11,016,928 |
| III. Receivables and other assets | 14,848,620 | 8,824,276 | | | |
| IV. Cash and bank balances | 26,933,764 | 21,173,931 | Total project liabilities | 21,645,637 | 17,323,261 |
| Total current assets | 50,333,616 | 36,848,278 | C. Accrued liabilities | 1,449,916 | 1,844,081 |
| C. Accruals and deferrals | 95,574 | 105,345 | D. Liabilities | 19,437,948 | 9,979,732 |
| Total ASSETS | 59,574,509 | 46,106,081 | Total LIABILITIES | 59,574,509 | 46,106,081 |

Liabilities

A. Equity

- I. Assigned capital remains unchanged at EUR 1.2 million.
- II. Reserves amount to EUR 5.9 million as of the reporting date. To achieve the intended purposes of its bylaws, the organization is committed to building a working capital reserve covering project payment obligations incurred so as to ensure a reliable, continuous flow of funds to projects — even if donations decline or fail to materialize. If donation income declines or there is a lack thereof, these reserves will then ensure the fulfillment of transfer commitments, financing of projects and maintaining of business operations. Project run times of generally 10 to 15 years and annual transfer payments of around EUR 90 million require here a farsighted course of action.

B. Donated funds not yet spent

A total of EUR 21.6 million in funds not yet spent in projects are listed separately in the Balance Sheet. The adjustment to liabilities recognized in the profit and loss account reduces revenues via the profit and loss account line item “Donated funds not yet spent” in the fiscal year.

Of this amount, EUR 5.2 million relates to private donations for catastrophes. The majority of disaster funds are funds for the hunger disaster in Africa (EUR 2.2 million), the Syrian refugee disaster in Iraq, Lebanon and Jordan (EUR 1.0 million), the catastrophes caused by the El Niño phenomenon (EUR 0.6 million), the hunger disaster in West Africa (EUR 0.4 million), and the global refugee crisis (EUR 0.4 million). Further donations received during

the current year but not yet transferred or not yet spent locally are reported as “Liabilities from funds for sponsorship projects, development cooperation projects, etc. yet to be used as assigned” and amount to EUR 16.5 million. The increase by EUR 5.5 million is due to the fact that the use of funds was deferred to the following year.

C. Accrued liabilities

Other accrued liabilities (EUR 1.5 million) take into account inter alia future human resources expenses (such as remaining annual leave and overtime), the cost of the audit of the annual financial statements and outstanding invoices as of the date of the balance sheet.

D. Liabilities

This balance sheet item primarily comprises liabilities to affiliated aid organizations (EUR 9.9 million) that consist of liabilities from project advance payments from other NGOs and cooperation partners (EUR 4.8 million), as well as pending fund transfers to project countries for which the individual offices have already made payment in advance (EUR 5.1 million). In addition, there are liabilities to the public sector from project grants received (EUR 7.9 million) that were received by the organization before the reporting date but were not yet transferred. As of the date of the balance sheet, the organization also had liabilities from deliveries and services amounting to EUR 1.2 million and other liabilities amounting to EUR 0.4 million.



Dulamsuren, 8 years old,
and her friends / Mongolia

Explanatory Notes on the Profit and Loss Account

Notes on Comparisons with Other Organizations

A comparison of World Vision's financial numbers with those of other non-profit organizations is difficult to make due to the use of different accounting methods and variable organizational structures in the non-commercial sector. While other organizations delegate project control/management and the use of funds to their partners overseas, 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 individual expense categories (project support, etc.) refers to the total expense of the German organization in accordance with DZI guidelines and can therefore only be compared conditionally to organizations with different structures. When assessing the appropriateness of the advertising expenses, one must keep in mind that these are used only for raising funds from individual donors (and not for grants from public donors). To arrive at meaningful numbers, it is therefore advisable to relate the share of advertising expenses only to the income received from individual donors.

At World Vision Germany, this share is 13.95%.

Sources of Income

In this financial year, World Vision Germany had total revenues of EUR 118.8 million (compare this to the total income on page 67).

I. Income from donations, similar income and grants during the fiscal year

In FY 2018, project-related income has increased by around EUR 6 million over the previous year and amounts to a total of EUR 117.9 million.

Sponsorship contributions continue to represent the largest source of income at EUR 52.2 million but have declined by EUR 0.9 million as compared

to the previous year. For donations for other development cooperation projects and other donations (EUR 13.5 million) by contrast, there is an increase of EUR 1.2 million. The other donations to the amount of EUR 3.7 million are mainly special annual donations by sponsors in addition to their regular donations, as well as unrestricted donations and income from bequests. In addition, the organization received kEUR 15 from fines during the reporting year. At EUR 1.4 million, individual donations for humanitarian aid projects are significantly lower than the previous year's figure of EUR 4.0 million. This income is largely dependent on the occurrence of disasters and is therefore volatile. In 2018, the income consists primarily of donations for the hunger disaster in Africa and West Africa (EUR 0.8 million) and donations for the global refugee crisis (EUR 0.2 million). With the subsidiaries from public sources, an increase of 25% to EUR 40.4 million was recorded in 2018. This is based on a successful and even more professional application for projects that we implement with World Vision partners, but also for joint projects with other globally active organizations and the expansion of cooperation with the UN World Food Programme (WFP). World Vision Germany's main partners in this financial year included the WFP (EUR 13.2 million), EuropeAid (EUR 10.6 million), BMZ (EUR 4.5 million), German Federal Foreign Office (EUR 4.4 million), the United Nations (EUR 2.4 million), German Development Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) (EUR 1.9 million), UNICEF (EUR 1.3 million), KfW (EUR 0.8 million) and ECHO (EUR 0.7 million).

The funds were used among other things for projects in Sudan (EUR 5.5 million), Iraq (EUR 5.1 million), Jordan (EUR 4.7 million), Kenya (EUR 2.9 million), Malawi (EUR 2.6 million), the DR Congo (EUR 1.9 million), Burundi (EUR 1.9 million), and Lebanon (EUR 1.8 million). In comparison to FY 2017, income from cooperation partners increased by EUR 0.3 million to EUR 10.3 million and results in particular from the organization's cooperation with "Aktion Deutschland Hilft".

As part of our cooperation with companies, the following cooperation partners among others have supported us in our work: PM International, fashy, MICON, Fonds Finanz, Grafik Werkstatt and



Edward, 8 years old / Honduras

JEMAKO International. The support took the form of sponsorship contributions, project donations and license payments for the use of the World Vision logo. When companies refer to the cooperation with World Vision Germany for commercial purposes, their business partners and customers are informed clearly and visibly about the financial extent to which the organization benefits from the sales proceeds or the cooperation before their decision is made.

II. Income from Asset Management

Income from asset management (EUR 0.5 million)

primarily refers to income from sponsorship agreements (EUR 0.2 million), interest income and income from financial assets (EUR 0.3 million).

III. Income from Business Operations

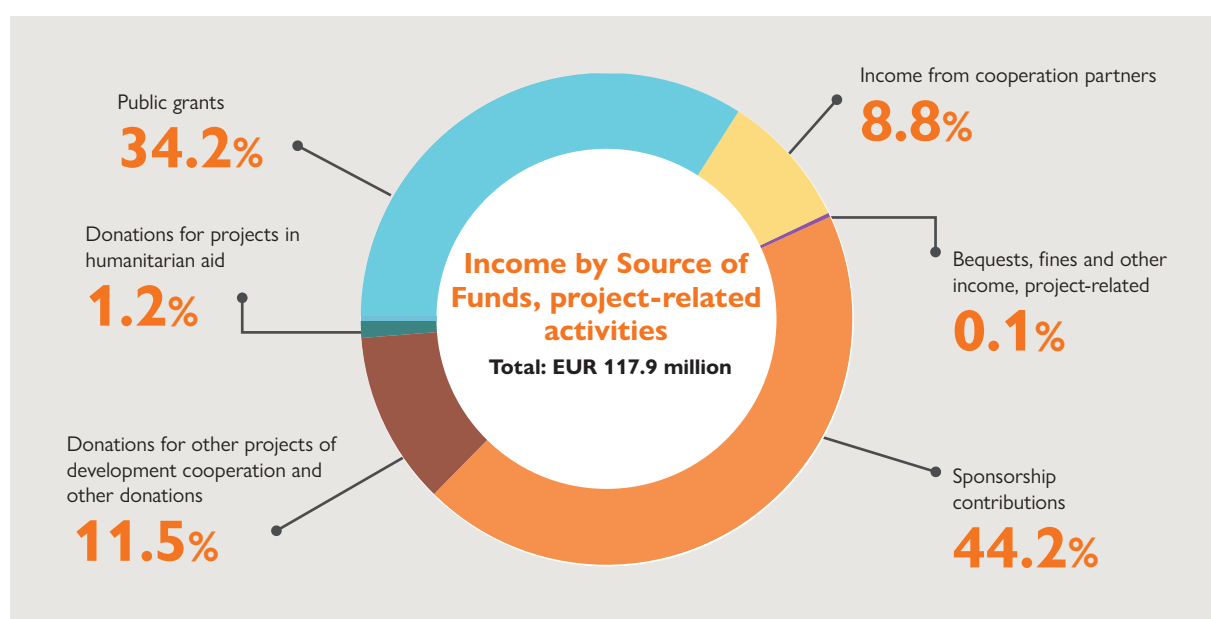
Income from business operations refers primarily to reimbursements for IT support services from smaller European World Vision partner offices. The organization received reimbursements in the amount of EUR 0.3 million to cover personnel and non-personnel costs during financial year 2018.



Children in Nganza /
Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Income Fiscal Year

| | 2018 | | 2017 | |
|---|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Project-related activities | Income in euros | Percent | Income in euros | Percent |
| Sponsorship contributions | 52,198,010 | 44.2 | 53,070,881 | 47.4 |
| Donations for other projects of development cooperation / Other donations | 13,531,755 | 11.5 | 12,282,786 | 10.9 |
| Donations for projects of humanitarian aid | 1,362,251 | 1.2 | 3,970,469 | 3.5 |
| Total donations | 67,092,017 | 56.9 | 69,324,136 | 61.8 |
| Public grants | 40,367,647 | 34.2 | 32,315,497 | 28.9 |
| Income from cooperation partners | 10,342,580 | 8.8 | 10,089,769 | 9.0 |
| Income from fines | 15,479 | | 78,121 | 0.1 |
| Other income, project-related activities | 114,036 | 0.1 | 175,484 | 0.2 |
| Total income, project-related activities | 117,931,759 | 100 | 111,983,007 | 100 |
| Utilization of funds from the previous year | 17,323,261 | | 15,638,952 | |
| Unused funds for the fiscal year | 21,645,637 | | 17,323,261 | |
| Total income, project-related activities | 113,609,383 | | 110,298,698 | |
| Non-project-related activities | | | | |
| Special purpose operations | 5,673 | | 7,346 | |
| Asset management | 546,878 | | 641,699 | |
| Business operations | 281,789 | | 164,586 | |
| Total income | 114,443,722 | | 111,112,329 | |
| Total incomes | 118,766,098 | | 112,796,638 | |



Explanatory Notes on the Use of Funds

World Vision Germany's total expenses in financial year 2018 amount to EUR 114.3 million.

I. Project expenses represent the largest share at EUR 97.1 million and a percentage of 85.3% of total expenses.

a) EUR 90.6 million goes to direct project funding, which is composed as follows:

- Transfers of individual donation income / cooperation alliances: EUR 51.6 million.

- Transfers of public funds received: EUR 39.0 million. The World Food Programme of the United Nations provided EUR 13.2 million and financed mostly projects in Sudan (EUR 3.1 million), Iraq (EUR 2.8 million), Malawi (EUR 2.6 million), and Kenya (EUR 2.0 million). The funds from EuropeAid of EUR 9.6 million were mainly designated for aid projects in Jordan (EUR 2.3 million), Lebanon (EUR 1.3 million), Somalia (EUR 0.9 million), Mauritania (EUR 0.7 million), Iraq (EUR 0.7 million) and Georgia (EUR 0.6 million).

Aid funds amounting to EUR 4.3 million received from the German Federal Foreign Office were mainly used in Burundi (EUR 1.5 million), Iraq (EUR 0.8 million), DR Congo (EUR 0.8 million) and Sudan (EUR 0.7 million). Funds from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) amounting to EUR 4.6 million were used, among other places, in Jordan (EUR 2.4 million), Lebanon (EUR 0.5 million), DR Congo (EUR 0.3 million) and Burundi (EUR 0.2 million). Aid funds from the German Development Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) amounting to EUR 1.7 million were primarily used in Iraq (EUR 0.8 million), Sudan (EUR 0.5 million), Somalia (EUR 0.2 million) and Kenya (EUR 0.2 million).

The amount of transfer payments is adjusted to the current situation in the project country as well as to project progress. Budget planning, as well as the related transfer of funds, occurs predominantly in US dollars. With the help of currency hedging transactions, a large part of the planned transfer payments are secured to counteract the effects of exchange-rate risks.

b) Project coaching includes the support of projects from Germany, as well as related upstream and downstream activities. Expenses amounted to EUR 4.0 million in financial year 2018.

c) Statutory campaign, education and awareness work is used to create awareness in the public for development policy issues. For example, the organization sponsors lectures and campaigns at schools as part of project days, organizes parliamentary evenings on issues surrounding development cooperation, and is involved in campaigns and exhibitions. This type of work is an independent statutory goal of the organization. In FY 2018, EUR 2.4 million was spent for these purposes.

II. Expenses for administrative, supporting and management activities amount to EUR 16.8 million which is 14.7% of total expenses and appropriate according to DZI guidelines.

a) Advertising and general public relations expenses refer to donor advertising expenses and, at EUR 10.8 million, represent 9.5% of total expenses.

b) Sponsor and donor support expenses amount to EUR 3.1 million (2.7% of total expenses) in the current reporting year.

c) Administrative expenses refer to the organization as a whole and ensure the basic functions of business operations and operational processes. At EUR 2.8 million, this item equals a share of 2.5% of total expenses.

Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses for salaries and non-wage labor costs were EUR 9.4 million for an average of 159 employees (converted to the equivalent of full-time employees). The hours worked per full-time employee were 40 hours/week.

Both members of the Executive Board are full-time employees and received an overall compensation of kEUR 294. Salaries are not published individually for privacy reasons.

In principle, employees of World Vision Germany are remunerated like employees under the German Civil Service Collective Agreement (TVÖD = Tarifvertrag für den öffentlichen Dienst).

In financial year 2018, the distribution of gross annual salaries (for full-time employees) including the salary for the 13th month was basically as follows:

Senior director and department manager: kEUR 59 – kEUR 92

Team leader and experts: kEUR 36 – kEUR 66

Assistants and processing staff: kEUR 31 – kEUR 53

Expenses for Advertising and General Public Relations

In financial year 2018, expenses for advertising and general public relations amounting to EUR 10.8 million are attributed to the use of media (print, radio, TV and Internet) with EUR 5.5 million, publications and mailings at EUR 1.2 million and other advertising at EUR 4.1 million. Other advertising refers, among other items, to direct campaigns to recruit new donors and sponsors (such as face-to-face campaigns). To the extent commercially viable, discrete activities, such as the design and implementation of advertising campaigns, translation services, market analyses and other consulting services are outsourced to external providers. In financial year 2018, the following partners among others supported us in implementing our tasks: Goldbach Interactive/Dreifive AG, Serviceplan Gruppe, Mediaplus Media 3 GmbH & Co. KG, DialogDirect GmbH, hello die Dialog Agentur GmbH & Co. KG and FFW Deutschland GmbH. External service providers are appointed on the basis of a defined award procedure and appointments are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the optimal use of our funds. If possible, we avoid commission payments; these were made in FY 2018 only in connection with online advertising (EUR 249). In addition, two service providers pay performance-linked compensation for direct (face-to-face) campaigns. Here, only regular committed donations are raised, so that incomes exceed the performance-linked compensation by a wide margin.

Year-end result and reserves

The positive year-end result for financial year 2018 of EUR 0.2 million was allocated to the reserves.



A girl waits for food to be handed out at a child protection center / Democratic Republic of the Congo.



Tumensaikhan, 12 years old, and
Altantuul, 8 years old, play chess / Mongolia

Use of Funds in Fiscal Year

| | 2018 | | 2017 | |
|--|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| | Amounts in euros | Percent | Amounts in euros | Percent |
| I. Project expenses | | | | |
| a) Project funding | 90,613,894 | 79.6 | 87,604,100 | 79.1 |
| b) Project support | 4,020,097 | 3.5 | 4,108,365 | 3.7 |
| c) Statutory campaign, education and public relations work | 2,433,710 | 2.1 | 2,075,262 | 1.9 |
| Subtotal | 97,067,701 | 85.2 | 93,787,728 | 84.7 |
| II. Expenses for administrative, supporting and management activities | | | | |
| a) Advertising and general public relations | 10,800,855 | 9.5 | 10,683,469 | 9.6 |
| b) Sponsor and donor support | 3,129,069 | 2.8 | 3,337,663 | 3.0 |
| c) Administration | 2,846,696 | 2.5 | 2,955,143 | 2.7 |
| Subtotal | 16,776,620 | 14.8 | 16,976,276 | 15.3 |
| Total expense, project-related activities | 113,844,321 | 100 | 110,764,003 | 100 |
| III. Other expenses, non-project-related | 417,402 | | 248,326 | |
| Total expenses | 114,261,722 | | 111,012,329 | |
| Withdrawals from reserves | 0 | | 0 | |
| Allocation to reserves | 182,000 | | 100,000 | |
| Total after addition to reserves | 114,443,722 | | 111,112,329 | |

Advertising / general
public relations

9.5%

Administrative
expenses

2.5%

Sponsor / donor
support

2.8%

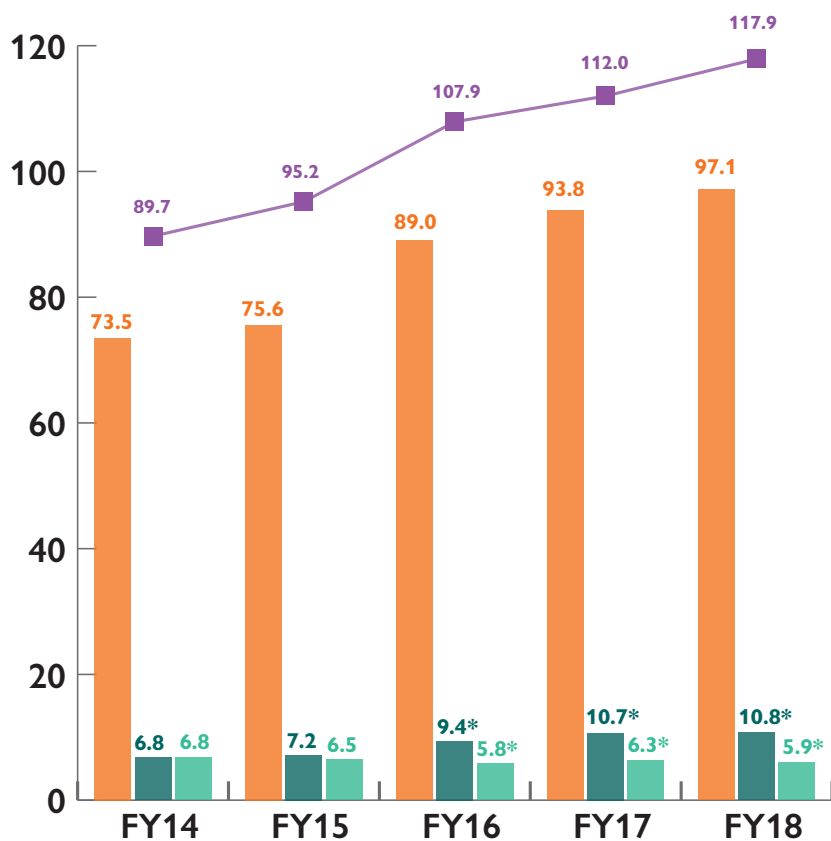
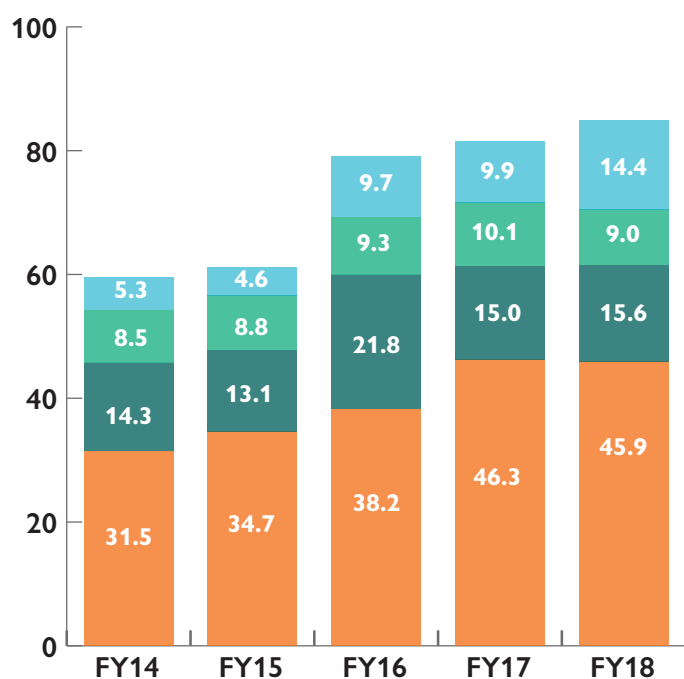
**Use of funds
project-related
activities**

Total: EUR 113.8 million

85.2%



Every 60 seconds,
World Vision
provides a family
with access to
drinking water



*Change particularly due to changes in DZI's allocation criteria

Presentation by Category

(in euros, following the category accounting of the German Council of Fundraising)

| Period: Oct. 1, 2017 – Sep. 30, 2018 | | Fulfillment of statutory goals / project-related activities | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Line | Description | Direct project-related activities (project funding) | Direct project-related activities (project support) | Statutory campaign, education and public relations work | Subtotal project-related activities (direct) | General administration (incl. management) |
| 1 | Donations and similar income | 113,495,346.79 | | | 113,495,346.79 | |
| 2 | Revenues | 29,136.59 | | | 29,136.59 | |
| 3 | Other operational income | 84,899.24 | | | 84,899.24 | |
| 4 | Subtotal income | 113,609,382.62 | | | 113,609,382.62 | |
| 5 | Direct expenses for statutory purposes / project work | 90,605,629.75 | 487,725.00 | 676,261.18 | 91,769,615.93 | 487,898.18 |
| 6 | Personnel expenses | | 2,692,345.82 | 1,228,346.09 | 3,920,691.91 | 1,712,773.72 |
| 7 | Depreciation of intangible and tangible fixed assets | | 45,796.92 | 26,618.80 | 72,415.72 | 38,148.17 |
| 8 | Advertising and marketing expenses | | | 67,945.22 | 67,945.22 | |
| 9a | Travel expenses | | 145,316.85 | 56,293.74 | 201,610.59 | 33,443.53 |
| 9b | Outside services | | 33,573.68 | 48,251.24 | 81,824.92 | 85,583.86 |
| 9c | Postage and telecommunications | | 34,464.56 | 39,342.11 | 73,806.67 | 29,354.18 |
| 9d | Rent and premises | | 131,640.61 | 104,990.54 | 236,631.15 | 117,535.56 |
| 9e | Office expenses | | 362,999.59 | 119,552.86 | 482,552.45 | 116,802.17 |
| 9f | Monetary transactions expenses | 6,649.22 | | | 6,649.22 | 88,741.75 |
| 9g | Other expenses | 1,615.08 | 86,234.13 | 66,107.83 | 153,957.04 | 136,414.80 |
| 9 | Subtotal other operational expenses (9a – 9g) | 8,264.30 | 794,229.42 | 434,538.32 | 1,237,032.04 | 607,875.85 |
| 10 | Subtotal expenses | 90,613,894.05 | 4,020,097.16 | 2,433,709.61 | 97,067,700.82 | 2,846,695.92 |
| 11 | Income from financial assets | | | | | |
| 12 | Other interest and similar income | | | | | |
| 13 | Depreciation of financial assets and securities, current assets | | | | | |
| 14 | Interest and similar expenses | | | | | |
| 15 | Subtotal financial results | | | | | |
| 16 | Results from ordinary business activities | 22,995,488.57 | -4,020,097.16 | -2,433,709.61 | 16,541,681.80 | -2,846,695.92 |
| 17 | Taxes on income and earnings | | | | | |
| 18 | Annual result | 22,995,488.57 | -4,020,097.16 | -2,433,709.61 | 16,541,681.80 | -2,846,695.92 |
| 19 | Total income (incl. financial income) lines 4+11+12 | 113,609,382.62 | | | 113,609,382.62 | |
| 20 | Total expenses (incl. financial expenses) lines 10+13+14+17 | 90,613,894.05 | 4,020,097.16 | 2,433,709.61 | 97,067,700.82 | 2,846,695.92 |

ing Organizations)¹

| | | | | | Asset management | Taxable business operations | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Sponsor and donor service | Fundraising advertising | Subtotal project-related activities (indirect) | Special purpose operations | Total statutory activities | | | Total, profit and loss account |
| | | | | 113,495,346.79 | | | 113,495,346.79 |
| | | | 5,672.90 | 34,809.49 | 229,773.42 | 281,788.70 | 546,371.61 |
| | | | | 84,899.24 | 106,121.56 | | 191,020.80 |
| | | | 5,672.90 | 113,615,055.52 | 335,894.98 | 281,788.70 | 114,232,739.20 |
| 1,939.32 | 576,753.31 | 1,066,590.81 | | 92,836,206.74 | | | 92,836,206.74 |
| 2,129,052.04 | 1,609,215.53 | 5,451,041.29 | | 9,371,733.20 | | 39,000.00 | 9,410,733.20 |
| 37,560.43 | 42,749.47 | 118,458.07 | | 190,873.79 | | | 190,873.79 |
| 10,165.13 | 7,868,191.63 | 7,878,356.76 | 2,168.07 | 7,948,470.05 | | | 7,948,470.05 |
| 13,418.03 | 77,629.84 | 124,491.40 | | 326,101.99 | | | 326,101.99 |
| 218,938.92 | 101,342.04 | 405,864.82 | | 487,689.74 | | | 487,689.74 |
| 154,419.96 | 132,108.00 | 315,882.14 | | 389,688.81 | | | 389,688.81 |
| 169,054.28 | 89,343.11 | 375,932.95 | | 612,564.10 | | | 612,564.10 |
| 250,058.84 | 285,058.32 | 651,919.33 | | 1,134,471.78 | | 241,985.04 | 1,376,456.82 |
| | | 88,741.75 | | 95,390.97 | 41,978.52 | | 137,369.49 |
| 144,462.48 | 18,463.29 | 299,340.57 | | 453,297.61 | 3,981.95 | | 457,279.56 |
| 950,352.51 | 703,944.60 | 2,262,172.96 | | 3,499,205.00 | 45,960.47 | 241,985.04 | 3,787,150.51 |
| 3,129,069.43 | 10,800,854.54 | 16,776,619.89 | 2,168.07 | 113,846,488.78 | 45,960.47 | 280,985.04 | 114,173,434.29 |
| | | | | | 149,826.00 | | 149,826.00 |
| | | | | | 61,157.22 | | 61,157.22 |
| | | | | | 79,160.67 | | 79,160.67 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 131,822.55 | | 131,822.55 |
| -3,129,069.43 | -10,800,854.54 | -16,776,619.89 | 3,504.83 | -231,433.26 | 421,757.06 | 803.66 | 191,127.46 |
| | | | | | 9,127.46 | | 9,127.46 |
| -3,129,069.43 | -10,800,854.54 | -16,776,619.89 | 3,504.83 | -231,433.26 | 412,629.60 | 803.66 | 182,000.00 |
| | | | 5,672.90 | 113,615,055.52 | 546,878.20 | 281,788.70 | 114,443,722.42 |
| 3,129,069.43 | 10,800,854.54 | 16,776,619.89 | 2,168.07 | 113,846,488.78 | 134,248.60 | 280,985.04 | 114,443,722.42 |

1. The statement based on the requirements of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations was further differentiated by World Vision (breakdown of other expenses into the individual line items on lines 9a – 9g and breakdown of indirect expenses into columns "General administration (including management)" and "Sponsor and Donor Service").
2. These numbers can also be found in the income overview on page 67.
3. These numbers can also be found in the use of funds statement on page 71.



Children in the Hai Duong commune kindergarten / Vietnam

Voluntary Declaration of Commitment of the Member Organizations of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations

World Vision Germany is a member of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations (Deutscher Spendenrat e. V.) which aims to uphold and promote the ethical principles in the area of charitable contributions in Germany and to ensure proper, fiduciary handling of donations through voluntary self-regulation. Our organization is committed to adhering to the free and democratic 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 inter alia the existence of our non-profit status and our compliance with the legal regulations of data protection and guidelines for consumer protection.

In addition, we commit to publishing our Annual Report no later than nine months after the end of our fiscal year. In our Annual Report, we provide information truthfully, transparently, understandably and comprehensively. It contains an activity / program report on the general context, services provided, and developments and trends in the organization's sphere of activity. Our annual financial statements (including the management report) are audited and our four-column accounting statements 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 principles of non-profit tax laws.

We confirm that our organizational structures prevent possible conflicts of interest among the responsible and acting individuals, and we undertake to publish the essential contractual bases and company law interdependencies in our Annual Report.

We refrain from any advertising that violates common decency and honest practices. We do not engage in any membership or donor advertising with the help of gifts, benefits or promises of other benefits or by granting other benefits that are not directly related to the statutory purpose or that are disproportionately expensive. We refrain from the sale, lease or exchange of member or donor addresses and do not offer or pay any commissions within the framework of the principles laid down by the German Council of Fundraising Organizations for soliciting donations.

We take note of donor restrictions, explain the handling of project-related donations and do not forward any donations to other organizations or identify the forwarding of donations to other organizations and inform about their amount.



The full Declaration of Commitment is available on our website at the following link:
worldvision.de/selbstverpflichtung

Audit Opinion by External Auditor



Audit Opinion by External Auditor

To World Vision Deutschland e.V., Friedrichsdorf

Audit Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of World Vision Deutschland e.V., consisting of the Balance Sheet as of September 30, 2018, the Profit and Loss Account for the fiscal year from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018, and the appendix, including the statement regarding the accounting and valuation methods. Furthermore, we have audited the status report of World Vision Deutschland e.V. for the fiscal year from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018.

Based on the findings obtained in our review,

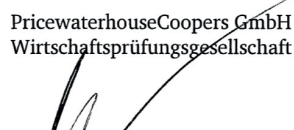
- the annual financial statements attached comply in all material respects with the provisions of German commercial law and, by conforming to the generally accepted accounting principles of German law, present fairly the asset and financial position of the association as of September 30, 2018, as well as its earnings position for the fiscal year from October 1, 2017 to September 30, 2018, and
- the status report attached fairly presents the overall position of the company. This status report conforms in all material respects with the annual financial statements, conforms to the legal requirements of German law, and accurately represents future opportunities and risks.

In accordance with sentence 1 of Section 322 (3) HGB (German Commercial Code) we hereby declare that our audit did not lead to any objections regarding the correctness of the annual financial statements and the status report.

Among other things, we are discussing with those charged with governance the planned scope and the timing of the audit as well as significant findings of the audit, including any deficiencies in the internal control system identified during our audit.

Frankfurt am Main, January 11, 2019.

PricewaterhouseCoopers GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft


Dirk Fischer
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(Auditor)


ppa. Michaela Rehr
Wirtschaftsprüferin
(Authorized representative Auditor)



The audited annual financial statements are available at worldvision.de/jahresabschluss.

We confirmed compliance with the Declaration of Commitment to the German Council of Fundraising Organizations as part of the audit of the annual financial statements as well. Furthermore, the four-column accounting statements were duly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the German Council of Fundraising Organizations, and income and expenses were allocated in accordance with DZI Seal of Approval standards.

Strategy and Outlook

Outlook

We will continue to work on the implementation of our five-year strategy in fiscal year 2019. We have set a target of supporting ten million children on a sustainable basis by fiscal year 2022. To achieve this goal, we are focusing on adding more sponsors for long-term Area Development Programs. An ever increasing number of children in disadvantaged areas around the world are suffering from acute poverty and are exposed to various forms of violence.

As part of the multi-year campaign “It takes a world to end violence against children”, in 2019 we are concentrating on giving child soldiers a fresh lease in life, with demobilization and reintegration programs in the form of medical and psychosocial care as well as access to education

Our Program Work

In 2019, we will be publishing our 3rd impact report which has a particular focus on the sustainable impacts in our project work. Impact monitoring is an important concern for us in all our projects. This will continue to be reflected in regular and systematic evaluations next year. Cooperation with local partners will continue to grow in importance and we will expand our training for groups in civil societies. We want to strengthen the abilities of local actors and ensure that our tried-and-tested project models are sustainable.

The number of projects and the extent of support will be enhanced in unstable countries and fragile contexts as that is where the need of children and their families is the greatest. Due to refugee crises and climate change, this means we are expanding our operations in many countries in Africa, for which we are counting on steady financial support from public authorities as well as from Germany and the European Union. The financial volume and complexity of individual projects is set to grow. And continuing in 2019 we will be faced with ongoing and new humanitarian crises with a great deal of challenges, although this does not mean that disaster risk reduction will be neglected.

Our Political and Scientific Work

In our dialog with politicians, experts and scientists, as well as through our campaign work, we are permanently committed to the protection and safety of children and the human right to health. Our focus is on the health of mothers and children in countries of the global South. We advocate the promotion of civil society participation in Germany and all other countries;

this is imperative in order to promote democratic processes at all levels. We demand an increase in funds for development cooperation, civil crisis prevention and peacebuilding, and a massive halt to the national and international recruitment of minors. We want to give children a voice. In the coming year as part of a new research project which will be carried out in collaboration with the theologian and religious educator Professor Britta Konz from the Technical University of Dortmund, the institute will address the question of how religion and faith can help refugee children to cope with the challenges of displacement and integration.

Financial Planning

With the implementation of various strategic measures, World Vision Germany is expecting a slight increase in the volume of donations for fiscal year 2019. It is an important goal of ours to keep the sponsorship contributions at a constant level. These provide continuous support for long-term Area Development Programs which run for 15 years and help bring about comprehensive and sustainable changes. World Vision Germany also expects the number of grants from public donors to continue to grow in the future. This is also associated with an increase in co-financing contributions to be provided. There is therefore a further focus on acquiring a greater number of private donations, which can be used for these purposes, among other things. In addition, further donors are to be added as “childhood savers”, whose donations will promote special projects in the poorest regions of the world in order to also give children living there prospects. An increase in costs should be prevented as far as possible due to increases in efficiency.

Budget plan for fiscal years (FY) 2019 to 2021 in EUR million

| Income in EUR million | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Donations | 71.2 | 73.6 | 76.2 |
| Public grants | 31.8 | 32 | 34 |
| Income from cooperation partners | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Other income | 0.7 | 1 | 1 |
| Total income | 111.2 | 114.1 | 118.7 |

| Expenses according to DZI criteria | FY 2019 | FY 2020 | FY 2021 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Project funding | 86.9 | 89.7 | 94.3 |
| Project support | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Statutory campaign, education and public relations work | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Advertising and general public relations | 11.6 | 11.7 | 11.7 |
| Sponsor and donor service | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Administrative expenses | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Total expenses | 111.2 | 114.1 | 118.7 |

Introducing: World Vision



Development Cooperation
Long-term and sustainable projects



Humanitarian aid:
Rapid deployment during disasters



Political work:
Lobbying for the poor

Our Goals

World Vision Deutschland e. V. was established in 1979. Together with our partners in developing countries, we strive to overcome poverty, hunger and injustice sustainably (see also “Excerpt from the Bylaws” on the following page). In addition, World Vision's work is aimed at alleviating and preventing suffering in crisis areas. To achieve these goals, World Vision is active in three areas: sustainable development cooperation, humanitarian aid and political work. In all areas of our work, we lay special emphasis on the well-being and healthy development of children.

Development Cooperation

Our development cooperation projects are designed to provide comprehensive and sustainable assistance aimed at helping 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 developing countries.

Humanitarian Aid Projects

Another priority is our focus on supporting disaster victims as well as war refugees and refugees fleeing hunger. In part, these projects are financed through individual donations; however, most of the financing comes from cooperative efforts undertaken jointly with “Aktion Deutschland Hilft e.V.”, the German Federal Foreign Office, the European Union and the United Nations World Food Programme.

Political Work

The third area World Vision Germany is active in is political work and research. This branch of work aims to show the connections between political decisions in Germany and the plight of children worldwide. We are therefore urging politicians in Germany and Europe to take global contexts into account in their decisions.

Christian Motivation

As Christians of different denominations, World Vision employees 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 all those who have been deprived of their rights in this world.

International Work Relations

World Vision International maintains official relations with the World Health Organization (WHO) and with UNICEF, and has consultative status at the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) as well as at 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, please see pages 51 and 87.



Excerpt from the Bylaws

Section 2 Mission of the Organization

- 2.1 The organization exclusively and directly pursues non-profit and charitable purposes in accordance with the section called "Tax-deductible purposes" 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 promote an international 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 sustained 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 also to raise monetary and non-monetary resources to promote the purposes mentioned in paragraph 1 through a German organization with tax privileges, a public body or a foreign body. 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 public bodies for the purposes listed in paragraph 1 or allowing such entities to use its premises for these purposes. In addition, the association may provide manpower to other people, companies, institutions or a public body for the above purposes.
- 2.4 World Vision Germany is a non-profit organization and does not primarily aim to earn a profit for its own financial purposes.



World Vision Deutschland e. V., (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 11/14/2018 (tax number 00325099188). The organization is registered in the Register of Associations at the Bad Homburg district court.



For a complete copy of the bylaws, please go to worldvision.de/satzung. In addition to this Annual Report, reports from previous years are also available online at worldvision.de/jahresbericht.



Organization and Governance

General Assembly

World Vision Germany (World Vision Deutschland e. V.) is an incorporated association and is legally, organizationally and financially independent. Its headquarters are located in Friedrichsdorf. In accordance with Section 32 et seq. of the German Civil Code (BGB), the General Assembly governs the organization. It meets at least once a year and is headed by the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. In fiscal year 2018, one member of the association resigned and three new members were accepted to the association, with the result that World Vision had a total of 35 members as of September 30, 2018. Their responsibilities include the following: election of members to the Supervisory Board; acceptance of the Annual Report; approval of the audited annual financial statements; decision on inclusion and exclusion of members; amendments to the organization's bylaws; and discharge 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 provides them a copy of the Annual Report prepared by the auditor prior to the General Assembly. The organization's members receive no compensation for their volunteer work, however, documented expenses are reimbursed by the organization.

Supervisory Board

In FY 2018, World Vision's Supervisory Board consisted of nine members. Sister Anna Schenck CJ and Dr. Rolf Scheffels were elected to the Supervisory Board for the first time at the General Assembly in 2018. Its members — 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 a maximum of two times. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the following areas: preparation and convocation of General Assemblies; implementation of the decisions reached at the General Assembly; proposing new association members at the General Assembly; the strategic direction of the association; approval of the annual budget; monitoring of the management of the Executive Board and of the development of the organization; the appointment and dismissal of members of the Executive Board; 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 met four times in FY 2018. The members of the Supervisory Board receive no compensation for their volunteer work, however, documented expenses are reimbursed by the organization. Members of the association and Supervisory Board members received a total of approximately kEUR 10 during the reporting year for travel expenses (and for their committee work). This included the honorary officer flat-rate compensation of EUR 720 for the external ombudsperson, Dr. Erik Kießling, judge at the Palatine Higher Regional Court Zweibrücken, under the provisions of Section 3, No. 26a of the German Income Tax Act. To carry out its responsibilities, the Supervisory Board may convene working committees (Finance, Personnel, and Risk and Governance Committees), or appoint external experts.

Finance Committee

The members of the Finance Committee are voluntary members and are appointed by the Supervisory Board; they advise the Supervisory Board primarily in financial matters, such as the regular financial development, preparation of the annual budget as well as acceptance of the annual financial statement. In fiscal year 2018 World Vision's Finance Committee had two members: Dr. Marcus Dahmen and Jens Haas (association member). The Finance Committee met four times in fiscal year 2018.

Personnel Committee

The Personnel Committee forms the connecting link between the Supervisory Board and the Executive Board and consisted of two members, Edgar Vieth and Harald Dürr, in FY 2018. It handles basic staffing issues for the association as well as personnel matters for the Executive Board, such as regular staff appraisals with members of the Executive Board. The Personnel Committee met four times in fiscal year 2018.

Risk and Governance Committee

The Risk and Governance Committee was formed as a new Committee in fiscal year 2018. It advises on the organization's internal control and risk management system, receives information from the Executive Board about existing risks and further develops governance principles for the organization. The Risk and Governance Committee consisted of two members, Dr. Rolf Scheffels and Dr. Annette Messmer (association member), and met once in fiscal year 2018.

In FY 2018, the full-time Executive Board, which must consist of a minimum of two persons in accordance with the bylaws, comprised of two individuals, as in the previous year: Christoph Waffenschmidt (Chairman) and Christoph Hilligen. Executive Board members are appointed by the Supervisory Board. Its responsibilities include the operational management of the association and its representation to the outside world. The Executive Board is responsible for all matters concerning the organization, unless these are transferred to another body of the organization in accordance with the bylaws.

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 concerns of World Vision Germany and volunteer to advocate on behalf of World Vision in public life.



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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 individual World Vision offices work together as partners in a network and as equals in 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 public
- **Political advocacy work** for the improvement of living conditions in the project countries

20 support offices,
such as World Vision Germany

Council

- **Supreme body** of the World Vision partnership
- **Almost all World Vision offices** are represented
- It meets **every three years**, most recently in November 2016 in Bogotá, Colombia
- It analyzes **current challenges and higher-level strategies** of World Vision
- It advises the International Supervisory Board

International Supervisory Board

- It meets **twice a year**
- The Chairperson is currently Australian citizen **Donna Shepherd**
- Appointment and dismissal of international management personnel
- **Verification of compliance with the principles and guidelines** of the World Vision partnership
- **Approval of the World Vision International budget**
- It makes **fundamental strategic decisions** for the World Vision partnership as a whole

International Coordination Office in London

- It is led by the president of the international World Vision partnership: **Kevin Jenkins** from Canada (since 2009)
- **Representative body** of the World Vision partnership
- It develops **international quality standards** for the organization's project work
- **Coordination of 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 the Caribbean** (San José, Costa Rica)
- **Middle East and Eastern Europe** (Nicosia, Cyprus)
- Responsible for **supporting and managing country offices** in 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
- About **95% local staff**
- Planning, implementation and evaluation of project activities
- **Regular reporting** to the support offices **on project progress and use of funds**



The Christoph Lange Foundation supports the building of wells / Chad

World Vision Foundation

The World Vision Foundation was established in 2009 by World Vision Germany, the foundation sponsor, as a legal foundation headquartered in Friedrichsdorf. With financial support from World Vision Germany, 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, its founder. The Foundation's Board of Trustees is appointed by the Founder's General Assembly and monitors the work of the Executive Board. Currently, there are three members on the Foundation's Board of Trustees.

The World Vision Foundation may be supported by individuals or businesses. As sponsors, donors, or testators, committed people play an active role together with the World Vision Foundation in bringing children in need out of poverty and giving them a better future with opportunities and prospects on a long-term basis.

| Foundation assets in euros as of December 31, 2018 | |
|---|-----------|
| Foundation capital | 100,000 |
| Donations | 1,302,231 |
| Endowment fund | 450,568 |
| Trust assets | 727,368 |
| Inheritance and estates | 563,533 |
| Other assets | 778,000 |

Foundation Project Example: The Christoph Lange Foundation is supporting a well being built in Ngouboua, Chad



Families in the lake region in Chad suffer from poverty, underdevelopment and environmental destruction. Further problems are caused by the hundreds of thousands of refugees from neighboring countries as well as the activities of the terrorist group Boko Haram since 2015. The people in this region often do not have enough clean drinking water – or none at all. Thanks to World Vision founder Christoph Lange, a new well has been drilled in Ngouboua as part of a larger project in the area. This provides around 500 internally displaced persons, refugees and returnees with fresh water. The hole was drilled under the technical supervision of the water and sanitation delegation in the lake region.

Subsequently, multiple samples of the water were subjected to quality control tests and declared safe for human consumption in the State Laboratory of Ndjamena (Laboratoire National Etatique de Ndjamena). In addition, World Vision trained local workmen to be able to repair the water points themselves and provided them with repair kits. To ensure a sustainable solution, World Vision implemented a so-called Water Committee whose members were trained in maintaining the water points and wells on a regular basis.

At the same time this increases awareness for hygiene and cleanliness, issues which were previously unknown.



Additional information is available at: worldvision-stiftung.de

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 contact for the EU for emergency assistance, reconstruction and disaster risk reduction.



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

An open network for the promotion of civil 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 civic actors.



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 "Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers".



Globale Bildungskampagne (GBK) ("Global Education Campaign")

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



INTEGRA

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



Aktionsbündnis gegen AIDS ("Action Alliance against AIDS")

This coalition represents more than 100 NGOs as well as more than 280 political action groups in Germany fighting HIV and Aids.



Aktion Deutschland Hilft ("Germany's Relief Coalition")

A number of German aid organizations have come together in this organization and joined forces to be able to provide effective and coordinated humanitarian aid. Former German Federal President Horst Köhler is its patron.



European Peacebuilding Liaison Office (EPLO)

Platform consisting of European NGOs, NGO networks and think tanks working in the areas of peacebuilding 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.



Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

Global network of civic organizations active in peacebuilding and conflict prevention.



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

This coalition of more than 115 organizations and associations 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.



Kampagne "Deine Stimme gegen Armut" (DSGA) ("Your Voice against Poverty" campaign)

This is the German platform of 'Global Call to Action Against Poverty' (GCAP), an international campaign consisting of numerous bodies and individuals in more than 100 countries advocating for an end to poverty.



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

A group of about 120 development cooperation NGOs committed to emergency aid as well as development policy work in education, public relations and lobbying. The group's goal is to jointly advocate against poverty and for human rights and the conservation of natural resources.



Deutscher Spendenrat e.V.

Deutscher Spendenrat ("German Council of Fundraising Organizations")

An umbrella organization of associations collecting donations (private and church backers). Members sign a declaration in which they agree to good organizational management and transparency.

WASH NETZWERK

WASH-Netzwerk ("WASH Network")

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



Concord

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



Students at the Kurfo Gute School
outside of Chitu / Ethiopia

World Vision
ZUKUNFT FÜR KINDER

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