

# Annual Report

## 2016



**Small changes  
can make  
a big difference.**

**You can see that for yourself as you read this report.**



| Dr. h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, President, Bread for the World

## Preface

Dear reader,

The year 2016 had the potential to be a year of increased effort in the global struggle to combat poverty and hunger because we now have a new compass for the community of nations in the form of the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was agreed by the United Nations in 2015. Issues of flight and migration have finally drawn attention to the need to rethink our policies in the fields of security, trade and economics, agriculture and climate, so that we can prevent even more people losing their livelihoods. And all the early warning systems indicated what could happen, and has indeed happened, in 2017: a terrible famine in East Africa.

The key question in relation to the development prospects of poor countries in the global South is: Do our policies in all areas make a significant contribution to minimising poverty, hunger, natural disasters, violent conflict, and—at the end of this chain of events—forced migration? We have to ask ourselves this question in the light of the lessons of the past two years, if we haven't asked it already. The question is not, why doesn't development policy work? Because the innumerable projects which we have been able to support with the help of our congregations, donors, and the federal government, have been and are extremely successful: millions of people benefit from them. You can see that for yourself as you read this report.

As long as resources continue to flow out of poor countries or are continually being destroyed as a result of climate change or violent conflict, there can be no major change in these countries. This certainly doesn't mean that helping individuals is ineffective, let alone a waste of time! After all, good development projects have to be geared towards creating positive outcomes. And small changes can make a big difference.

Thank you for your generous support during 2016. We hope that reading this report will cause you to feel that your faith in our work is well placed.

Yours sincerely,

Reverend Dr. h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel  
President, Bread for the World

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An old countrywoman in Pandachí, an Andean village in the north of Peru

# Report of the Executive Board

## Empowering the poor, promoting peace, and protecting creation

### Financial situation

We are very grateful to our donors and to church and state funding agencies for their generous financial support for our important work in 2016. Bread for the World had more funds to allocate in 2016 than ever before. We are grateful for the trust in us which this represents. The three most important pillars of finance for our work are donations and church collections (61.8 million euro), church funds (54.4 million euro), and state funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of the Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development (EZE) and Service Overseas (DÜ) (139.9 million euro). A total of about 274 million euro was available for Bread for the World's development work in 2016 (255 million euro in 2015). There has been an especially large increase in the grant funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The increased resources enabled us to finance essential investments by our partner organisations which had been delayed for a long time, such as the construction of social infrastructure and the provision of medical facilities and equipment. The stable income from church sources enables us to take up offers of funding from the Ministry, because all the grants are dependent on matching funding from our own resources. These welcome developments must not be allowed to obscure the fact that we are still not able to fund all the projects which deserve support.

### Cooperation and dialogue with the federal government

#### BMZ Special Initiative, "One World—No Hunger" (SEWOH)

This financial support included funding through "One World—No Hunger", special initiative funding which the BMZ once again made available to non-governmental organisations in 2016. Having previously used these resources to fund individual projects in Burkina Faso, Kenya, Somalia, and Ethiopia, we decided to use the funds in 2016 to finance an Africa-wide programme, "African Network for Innovation in Ecological Agriculture", which will run until 2021. The aim of the programme is to enable sharing of experiences and good practice and thereby strengthen our partner organisations (church and secular NGOs and ecological agriculture networks) in their practical

application of approaches in ecological agriculture, in order to broaden and deepen knowledge of ecological agricultural practices throughout the regions covered by the partner organisations.

#### Religion and Development sector plan

At the beginning of 2016, the BMZ presented its sector plan for Religion and Development, which envisages a process of learning, dialogue, and cooperation with faith communities in the field of overseas development. The BMZ seeks to highlight the crucial importance of cooperation and dialogue with representatives of religious and faith-based organisations as an essential element in sustained pursuit of the Agenda 2030 goals. Bread for the World contributes its experience and expertise through participation in the BMZ's national working group and the consultative council of the "International Partnership on Religion and Development" (PaRD), which serves as a forum for cooperation.

### Strategy

#### Strategic goals reflected in the annual plan

During the winter of 2015/16, our committees and assemblies agreed a new Strategic Plan for Bread for the World. This new strategy was first implemented in 2016 as part of the overall strategy of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. The Strategic Plan sets the direction of the work until 2020. All of Bread for the World's units have integrated the strategic goals into their annual work plan. In 2016 this did not lead to any fundamental change to the main thrust of our work: hundreds of projects empowering the poor, promoting peace, and protecting creation. But it did result in a reassessment of priorities and a refocussing of our project work and our work (which we carry out in accordance with our constitution) on advocacy, education, and public relations.

#### Organisational goals

If we want to make sure that the organisation, through its work, reaches the goals which we have set ourselves both at home and abroad, we must build an organisation which is in a good position to meet various challenges. The Executive Board has therefore formulated overall goals and outcomes for the organisation as a whole. These include, to begin with, both a review of the processes of project support in order to make projects more goal-oriented and effective, and a comprehensive management training programme.

# Report of the Executive Board

## Implementation of strategic goals

### Religion and values

Engagement with the issue of religion and development is one way in which we are implementing Bread for the World's strategy plan. Bread for the World participates not only in national but also in international activities through cooperation with the international ACT Alliance network, the World Council of Churches, and the Lutheran World Federation. Together we discuss the opportunities and risks of an approach to development which recognises the important role of religion, and international initiatives in this field. Two internal activities served to complete our work on this strategic issue during 2016: a series of training modules for staff on faith-sensitive development cooperation; and initial thoughts about more purposeful inclusion of religion, values, and ethical orientation as factors to be considered in the practical processes of making and evaluating project proposals. The Luther Decade has been and still is being used for staff training on this issue.

### Flight and refugees

Another strategic priority was, and still is, our work on the causes of migration, and on providing support for internally displaced persons and migrants. Our aim is to open up better prospects for them, and to support both them and local populations with integration or re-integration. In this work, Bread for the World cooperates closely with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Diakonie Emergency Aid) and Diakonie Deutschland.

The absence of any political solution in Syria made it necessary to try to integrate refugees in neighbouring countries. This meant changes in the work with our partners, e.g. in Lebanon, Jordan, and also in Armenia. Bread for the World has for a long time been giving special support to the work with children and young people in Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. Bread for the World has also closely monitored and commented on the policies of the EU and Germany which permit the deportation or return of refugees to countries which, for political reasons, are regarded as safe, but where refugees have no prospects and may even be in danger. In addition to this, the number of scholarships for refugees has been maintained and cooperation with the churches along the migration routes has been strengthened, e.g. in Greece, Italy, Romania, and Serbia.

A working group which was set up in the late summer of 2015 ensured that information was shared within

the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development between Bread for the World, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, and Diakonie Deutschland. The working group also ensured that analysis, the development of policy positions, and public relations work were carried out jointly. In this way the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development was able to make full use of its unique potential as a body which is working both nationally and internationally. It was possible to discuss and agree how best to support refugees and migrants all the way from their place of origin along the route of their flight to their reception in Germany. And the agency also sought to open the eyes of people in Germany to the effects of their own behaviour—through energy consumption, climate policy, and foreign policy, etc.—on the disappearing life chances of people in poor regions of the world and hence on the growing number of people wishing to migrate. The agency also sought to open people's eyes to the situation of refugees in Europe.

### Agenda 2030, climate agreement, sustainability

Following the successful climate summit in Paris in 2015, the implementation of the decisions had to be driven forward during 2016. In the summer of 2016, Bread for the World, together with the Klimaallianz (Climate Alliance) and VENRO (Association of German Development and Humanitarian Aid NGOs), published the "Climate Protection Plan 2050". The plan shows what has to be done in Germany to make it possible to meet the ambitious goals of the Climate Agreement.

Bread for the World paid close attention to the drafting of the German Sustainability Strategy, which is a key instrument for implementing Agenda 2030 in and by Germany. In a comprehensive position paper we commented on the cabinet's draft and made detailed proposals for additional indicators and better involvement of civil society. Some of these proposals were taken up, e.g. the setting up of a "Sustainability Forum".

### Focussing, training, and dividing up the work

Over the next few years, in accordance with our Strategy Plan, the number of countries in which Bread for the World is active will be reduced from about 90 to 80. In addition, the portfolio of projects will be reviewed and we will also review which countries Bread for the World should be working in, in the future. We have begun by drafting a list of criteria. Renewed support is being given to projects in Iraq in conjunction with other European church aid agencies. In Central America, four aid agencies are working out how to structure aid

work jointly so that it is more cost-effective. Other similar ventures are being planned.

Combatting poverty in a lasting and effective manner requires highly professional expertise and ideas which take proper account of local challenges, new advances in natural and social sciences, and the global context. We have therefore further developed the theoretical basis of our work and have continued to support the professional development of our staff in the following fields in particular: food security, health and inclusion, promotion of economic activity amongst the poor, and vocational training. Finally, we have devised a plan for future support in large newly industrialised countries.

### **Building capacities for peace**

In 2016, in line with its own strategic goals, Bread for the World continued to work with its partner organisations to prevent the violent escalation of conflicts. Increasing civil society's capacity for action in areas where there is a lack of governmental authority is crucial to the survival of many people. We are therefore continuing to strengthen—as we have in the past—the contribution of our partners to violence prevention, peaceful conflict management, and reconciliation work. We do this by supporting practical peace projects which involve community work, dialogue, trust building, and the building (and rebuilding) of relationships and development prospects for local communities. This is exemplified by projects in South Asia (Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal), Ukraine, and the North Caucasus, which include measures to promote peacebuilding, mediation, and nonviolent conflict resolution.

### **Supporting our partners through networking and help with local fundraising**

At the request of our partners, we are working to make our large network of partner organisations more strategically useful to all our partners. We have continued to promote the sharing, amongst our partners, of skills and experience in particular fields. In addition, we have organised international networking focussed on

particular global issues. In 2016, the focus was on sharing strategies to overcome the growing restriction of the space in which civil society can operate, and on building an international platform for working towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The contribution of global civil society is coordinated largely by the Alliance for Sustainable Development, in which we play an active role.

Through knowledge transfer and networking, we have supported other partners in countries with upper and middle classes with high incomes, e.g. India and Egypt, in building up their own local fundraising. We were able to draw from and build on experiences with partners in China. The aim is to further strengthen our partners' own basis of financial support. This not only makes sense in the context of reductions in European development spending and in relation to increasing our partners' autonomy, but it also seems to be necessary in the light of obstacles for and defamation of NGOs which receive money from outside their country.

### **Shrinking space**

In 2016, the greatest challenge for international projects was in fact the shrinking space available to civil society in more than 106 countries (according to the organisation CIVICUS). A growing number of partner organisations have had their registration either cancelled or not renewed, and their access to finance has been made more difficult. The staff of some partners have been subjected to serious threats or even imprisoned. Partner organisations which work in the fields of human rights, democracy, and environmental protection are especially affected, but they are not the only ones. Both church organisations and non-church partner organisations are affected. Bread for the World has initiated intensive discussions with and between partner organisations about how to cope with this situation. It is a question of working together with our partners to overcome these obstacles and of working with the overseas development ministry, which provides a lot of the funding, to work out how much can still be done and how partners can still be supported in their work under such difficult circumstances. The problem of shrinking space was addressed at every level of government.



**Dr. h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel**  
President, Bread for the World



**Prof. Dr. Claudia Warning**  
Director, International and Domestic Programmes

## International projects

**Bread for the World supports projects in these countries**

**619**

projects in **79** countries  
were approved in 2016

**93**

global projects

**119**

projects in **17** countries  
in Latin America

**Latin America and the Caribbean**

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia,  
Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador,  
Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico,  
Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru





**13**

projects in **6** countries  
in Europe

**Europe**

Belarus, Kosovo, Romania,  
Russian Federation, Serbia,  
Ukraine

**Asia and the Pacific**

Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Fiji,  
Georgia, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan,  
Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Myanmar, Nepal,  
Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Papua New  
Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand,  
Turkey, Vanuatu, Vietnam

**191**

projects in **24** countries  
in Asia and the Pacific

**203**

projects in **32** African  
countries

**Africa**

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi,  
Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo,  
Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho,  
Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia,  
Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South  
Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania,  
Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

## International projects



Approved  
funding  
in Euro

Number  
of projects

### Africa

	Approved funding in Euro	Number of projects
Africa, continent-wide	13,226,620	16
Angola	1,556,000	3
Benin	690,000	2
Botswana	100,000	1
Burkina Faso	50,000	1
Burundi	110,000	1
Cameroon	3,789,000	12
Chad	1,425,000	7
Democratic Republic of Congo	4,695,252	9
Egypt	1,459,000	1
Ethiopia	9,040,000	17
Ghana	840,000	2
Guinea	390,000	3
Kenya	5,766,000	14
Lesotho	85,000	0*
Liberia	1,979,000	5
Malawi	1,220,000	4
Mali	1,230,000	6
Mozambique	4,994,000	10
Namibia	1,688,000	6
Nigeria	3,330,000	9
Rwanda	1,715,000	4
Sierra Leone	3,796,000	10
Somalia	75,000	1
South Africa	5,855,000	16
South Sudan	4,470,000	4
Sudan	400,000	4
Swaziland	100,000	1
Tanzania	3,885,000	13
Togo	1,946,000	5
Uganda	3,489,339	6
Zambia	50,300	0*
Zimbabwe	2,407,000	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>85,851,511</b>	<b>203</b>



### Asia and the Pacific

	Approved funding in Euro	Number of projects
Asia, continent-wide	5,667,000	10
Armenia	1,989,000	4
Bangladesh	5,964,200	14
Cambodia	2,325,764	10
China	3,691,000	14
Fiji	3,350,000	7
Georgia	1,338,673	5
India	17,060,800	27
Indonesia	3,364,000	11
Israel	1,935,500	11
Jordan	1,650,000	1
Kyrgyzstan	2,475,000	3
Laos	775,000	4
Lebanon	285,000	1
Myanmar	1,570,000	8
Nepal	5,677,270	10
Pakistan	2,710,000	5
Palestinian Territories	3,880,000	11
Papua New Guinea	2,500,000	8
Philippines	3,439,000	10
Sri Lanka	604,718	3
Thailand	276,000	1
Turkey	40,000	2
Vanuatu	125,000	1
Vietnam	2,765,000	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,457,925</b>	<b>191</b>



## Latin America and the Caribbean

America, continent-wide	5,317,700	8
Argentina	1,178,000	2
Bolivia	1,026,000	3
Brazil	6,132,000	16
Chile	2,365,000	3
Colombia	4,694,000	15
Costa Rica	1,710,000	8
Cuba	282,000	2
Ecuador	1,907,700	6
El Salvador	650,000	4
Guatemala	3,228,800	14
Haiti	620,000	1
Honduras	1,537,500	7
Mexico	3,128,000	12
Nicaragua	445,000	2
Panama	313,000	1
Paraguay	494,000	2
Peru	5,644,000	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,672,700</b>	<b>119</b>



## Europe

Europe, continent-wide	69,000	2
Belarus	135,000	1
Kosovo	780,000	2
Romania	695,015	2
Russian Federation	430,000	2
Serbia	100,000	1
Ukraine	990,000	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,199,015</b>	<b>13</b>

## Global projects

<b>Total</b>	<b>34,252,523</b>	<b>93</b>
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## Total

<b>Total</b>	<b>239,433,674</b>	<b>619</b>
Scholarships	4,617,607	6
International human capacity development	4,284,000	6

## Total

Including scholarships and human capacity development

<b>Total</b>	<b>248,335,281</b>	<b>631</b>
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The figures for 2016, unlike those for the previous year, include the allocation of funds from the following sources:

- Civil Peace Service (Funding from the BMZ which Bread for the World receives through Engagement Global)
- Weltwärts (“Out into the World”, funding from the BMZ which Bread for the World receives through Engagement Global)
- Federal Foreign Office
- Federal Ministry of the Interior
- Climate Fund of the BMZ

\* Where funds have been allocated but no new project has been approved (number of projects: 0), the amount represents a further allocation of funds to existing projects.

### Food

# We're backing small farmers who practise sustain- able agriculture

Nearly a billion people in the world don't have enough to eat. This is a scandal which we refuse to accept. Malnutrition is equally unacceptable. It is of course good to have a full belly and not to die of starvation. That is not enough, though. Nearly two billion people worldwide get enough calories but don't have a sufficiently varied diet or high quality food. As a consequence, they don't have enough energy to study or to work. We support small farmers who practise sustainable agriculture and produce a variety of high-quality food products. And we call on governments in both the North and the South and on international agricultural institutions to promote decentralised, regionally appropriate, and sustainable food production instead of the global industrialised production of foodstuffs, too much of which ends up in our waste bins.



Project report India

## Organic farming: opportunity for small farmers

In India's big cities there is growing demand for organic products. This is a great opportunity for many small farmers in rural areas and their families. ICRA, Bread for the World's partner organisation, helps these farmers with the transition to sustainable agriculture and with marketing their products.

The shop is not easy to find in the maze of streets of the huge metropolis of Bangalore. There's only one sign pointing to the small slightly hidden health food store, but Sumana Reddy can't complain about a lack of customers. The owner of "Fresh Earth" is happy to tell us: "We now have a lot of customers who come a long way to get here. More and more people want to adopt a healthy diet."

The 46-year-old sources most of her organic produce through Bread for the World's partner organisation, ICRA. In the rural hinterland of Bangalore, ICRA has built up a network of small farmers who practise organic farming. "Organic products are a bit more expensive, but they're worth it," says Venkataraman Jaxagopal. The shelves of her store boast a wide selection of food products from fenugreek, coriander, and chili, onions, peanuts, and lentils, to millet and sunflower oil. Many of the products come from Bellary District, about 300 km from Bangalore, where ICRA has been operating for about ten years. The cooperative in Bellary District now has about 600 members.

One cooperative member is Goneppa Kunder. Although the whole region has been hit by drought and a lot of conventional farmers are complaining about poor harvests, the millet in his field is thriving. And the neighbouring fields are green, too. "With organic farming, the soil holds the moisture for longer," he explains while spreading self-produced organic fertiliser over the field. "We still have a harvest, even though the rain didn't come." On the other hand, the hybrid plants grown on conventional farms—sold by big agribusinesses with the promise of bigger harvests—are dependent on getting enough rain. If the rains fail, then the conventional harvest fails, Kunder emphasizes. The success of the organic farmers cannot be overstated. Following the guidance of ICRA, they have rediscovered traditional seed varieties. There hasn't been a monoculture in their fields for a long time.



Goneppa Kunder, a small farmer, applies organic fertiliser to his field.

Instead there are more than 15 different plant varieties: from maize and various varieties of millet, sunflowers, chickpeas, and beans to peanuts and okra. Organic farming does mean more work for small farmers and their families, though—and requires a systematic approach. This is what ICRA provides.

### Project partner

Institute for Cultural Research & Action (ICRA)

### Grant

179,000 euro

### Duration of project

From 2015 until the end of 2018

### Aims

The organisation wants as many small farmers as possible to be farming sustainably and organically in its three project regions, and seeks thereby to contribute to ensuring food security for poor and marginalised populations in the state of Karnataka.

### Activities

ICRA has built up small-farmer cooperatives with a total of 2,100 members. The cooperatives hold regular meetings. Members receive training in ecological farming methods, the establishment of seed banks, and the creation of vegetable gardens. They are also given support with marketing.

### Achievements

The changeover to ecological agriculture not only guarantees the food security of the small farmers' families themselves; the farmers also produce surpluses which they can sell in shops or in the markets. The cooperatives set an example for small farmers who still use conventional farming methods.

### Gender justice

# Women driving development

Self-help groups are an important tool for promoting development for women. In many places women are involved not only in small cooperative savings and credit schemes but also in improving local facilities for health and education. Studies show that income earned by women benefits families especially, and that women who belong to self-help groups are more likely to send their children to school. The benefits for the women of increased income, greater self-confidence, and higher social status, all reinforce one another. Together these benefits comprise the basis for greater gender equality. That is why Bread for the World is doing so much especially for women as agents of development.



**Project report** South Africa

## Few people benefit from mineral resources

It is primarily international enterprises which profit from South Africa's mineral wealth; most of the local people live in poverty. However, mine workers and their families are now fighting for their rights. And they are supported by the Bench Marks Foundation, a partner organisation of Bread for the World.

Power Khangelani Hafe will never forget 16 August 2012. That was the day when South African police shot and killed 34 striking mine workers—colleagues of his, who were campaigning for better wages, better working conditions, and a better life. The British mining company, Lonmin, had ignored their demands and instead called the police, who used lethal force to put an end to the protest. The “massacre of Marikana” caused a global outcry.

Lonmin's platinum mine in Marikana is the third largest in the world. Today, the families of those who were shot are still waiting for compensation. And they are still waiting for mining companies to acknowledge their social responsibility. The Bench Marks Foundation calls upon companies such as Lonmin to take seriously their responsibility to society. Together with the victims' families, the Foundation is demanding compensation. It is also publicising the injustices in the mining industry in the media—often the only way to get the companies to do anything. In the meantime, as a result of protests by mine workers across the country, Lonmin has raised wages to 9,500 rand, a little more than 630 euro. However, this does not resolve all the social ills.

The Bench Marks Foundation trains volunteers, mostly young people from local churches, as “community monitors”. The monitors record human rights violations and environmental pollution, and then publish their reports using new media: Blogs, podcasts, photos, and videos go onto their own website.

The widows of the mine workers who were shot also meet regularly and support each other as best they can. Lonmin offered all the women jobs in the company, often the same jobs which their husbands had done—underground. Most of them took the jobs, because they were driven to despair by the loss of the family's income. But they are still angry—their pain has not been alleviated: “We demand an apology from



| Marikana is the world's third-largest platinum mine.

the company. And we demand compensation—even though that won't bring our husbands back to life.” Many people also hold BASF responsible, because they are one of Lonmin's most important customers. The Ludwigshafen company uses platinum from South Africa to make catalytic converters. “They should have monitored the local situation more closely and exercised due diligence. And they should put more pressure on Lonmin to give compensation to the widows,” said David van Wyk of the Bench Marks Foundation.

### Project partner

Bench Marks Foundation

### Grant

620,000 euro

### Duration of project

July 2016 to the end of June 2019

### Aims

Support for the workers and especially the people living in communities near mines. Better working conditions and better wages for mine workers. Compensation payments for the families of the victims of the Marikana massacre.

### Activities

Documentation of the impact on the health of the local population, so that improvements can be made to the living conditions and environmental health situation of people living in mining areas. Publicity, campaigning on issues important to the local population.

### Achievements

Mobilisation of public opinion, including in Germany, on issues affecting the communities around the mines. The management of Lonmin and BASF can no longer ignore the issue of humane working conditions. Initial discussions with BASF about improving local monitoring.

### Water

# Everyone should have access to clean water

Hundreds of millions of people do not have access to clean water, while two billion people worldwide have to make do without proper sanitation. People in the slums of many cities are cut off from the water supply. In rural areas, it is usually women and girls who have to carry water home from streams, springs, and sometimes pools, which are often a distance away. Dirty water is one of the biggest causes of high infant mortality rates. Bread for the World supports projects which improve the provision of clean water. We promote just water policies. Everyone has a right to water.





Project report **Bolivia**

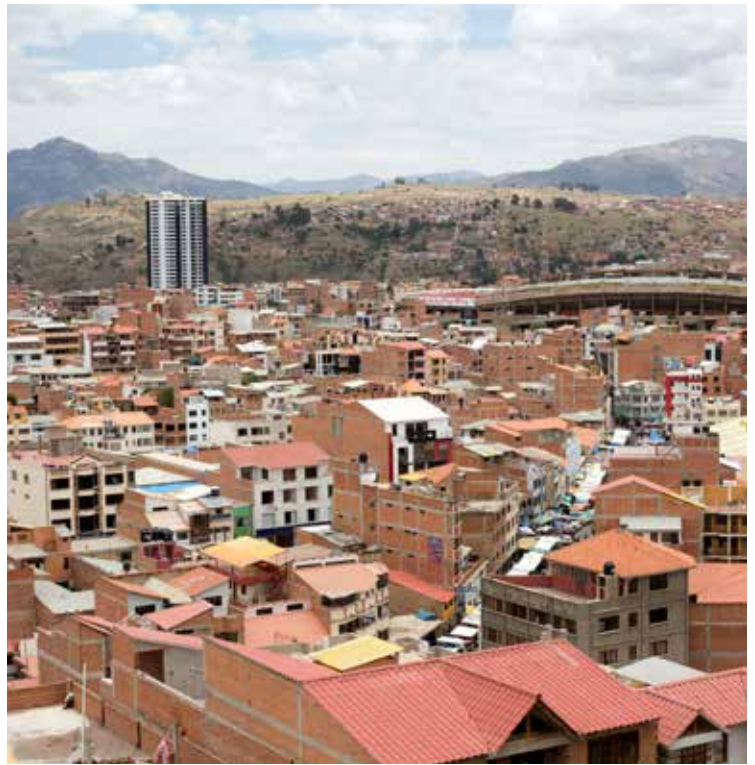
## Improved water supply facilitates a good harvest

In 2016 in Bolivia, major water shortages led to dramatic protests, which were sparked by the rationing of drinking water in some of the larger cities. Tankers, which were used to distribute water, had to be guarded by security forces. Three million litres of water were distributed to several hundred thousand people every day. The three reservoirs near the capital city of La Paz were almost empty. And two lakes, Uru-Uru, with an area of 135 square kilometers, and Poopo, with an area of 2,300 square kilometers, had dried up completely.

One reason for the lack of water is that glaciers have melted away. The Chacaltaya glacier has almost disappeared and the Tuni-Condoriri ice-sheet has shrunk considerably. Glaciers such as these provide between 20 and 28 per cent of Bolivia's water supply. Bread for the World's partner, ACLO, is therefore undertaking measures in rural areas to mitigate climate change. Not only city-dwellers, but farmers especially are hit hard by the extreme water shortage. Harvests have been poor because of drought and also because of shorter and heavier rains. To help address this, small farmers have to be taught new methods. Ecological agriculture plays a key role, making it possible to grow crops even where there isn't much rainfall. It is also important to cultivate crops which—unlike maize—are not dependent on regular rainfall.

Bread for the World's partner organisation, ACLO, emphasises that they want to ensure the food security of small farmers and their families in rural areas. This requires reliable harvests and can be achieved through ecological cultivation, replacing monocultures with a variety of crops, and improving irrigation systems. Improving irrigation primarily means creating facilities for capturing small amounts of rainfall and storing the water in appropriate containers.

The project area in Padcaya district is a good example. ACLO has been working in ten communes there since 2009. About 900 small farmers are given support in the cultivation of various kinds of fruits and vegetables which they grow mainly for their own consumption. An improved and secure water supply is a major determinant of food security. Crops are grown in these communes without the use of chemicals; fertiliser is produced organically. Greenhouses are being



Water had to be rationed in Bolivia's capital as well.

built, and water tanks and irrigation systems are being constructed to irrigate the fields. ACLO also supports the small farmers in the construction and improvement of stalls for livestock, as well as in raising sheep.

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### Project partner

Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO)

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### Grant

800,000 euro

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### Duration of project

January 2015 to the end of December 2017

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### Aims

Food security in seven project areas. Two important components of food security are: transition to ecological agriculture, and improved water supply—through the construction of water tanks and irrigation systems, for example.

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### Activities

Training of farmers in the communes in ecological methods of cultivation and in harvesting scarce rainfall. The small farmers also learn to produce their own fertiliser. And they are supported in marketing the proportion of the harvest which is surplus to their own needs.

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### Achievements

The communes are able to produce fruit and vegetables to meet their own needs and ensure that the families have enough to eat. Surpluses are sold at the market. The changeover to ecological agriculture and more efficient use of water make continual harvesting possible.

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### **Democracy, human rights, and peace**

# We're working to improve everyone's life chances

Poverty and violence shape the everyday lives of millions of people. In many countries, people are robbed of their rights. They are denied title deeds to their own land. They are driven away, so that mineral resources can be exploited. Many people are too poor to send their children to school, so they find themselves in a never-ending cycle of poverty and exploitation. We work to overcome the root causes of oppression, discrimination, and violence. In order to improve everyone's life chances, we promote human rights and a culture of peace worldwide.



**Project report** Colombia

## Opposing impunity

The 2016 peace agreement can only be a step towards a lasting peace process in Colombia. It is not yet clear how the measures which were agreed will be implemented politically and in the judicial system, or what guarantee there will be that international norms for the punishment of crimes against humanity will be met. Nor is it clear that a serious effort will be made to uncover the truth, ensure that justice is done, compensate the victims of violence, and guarantee that it won't happen again. A special tribunal has been set up to investigate the crimes committed during the conflict. In addition, the ELN guerillas, who are still active, are to be demobilised.

Of the 32 departments, the Department of Antioquia was worst affected by the internal armed conflict. Forced displacement and disappearances at times reduced the population by almost half. Paramilitary organisations, guerilla groups, drug cartels, and the Colombian army all fought for decades to establish territorial hegemony. More than 220,000 people died, and more than seven million were internally displaced. More than eight million victims have been registered across the country under the Victim Support Act 1448, which was passed in 2011—1.3 million were registered in Antioquia.

The rate of impunity for serious human rights abuses is extremely high in Colombia—90 per cent. Victims of crimes perpetrated by the state are in particular subject to a high degree of public defamation, their credibility is called into question, and their right to justice is disregarded. For a long time, the responsibility of high-ranking state actors for systematic human rights abuses was denied and covered up.

In Antioquia, Corporación Jurídica Libertad (CJL), a partner organisation of Bread for the World, has for many years been accompanying victims of three types of state-committed crimes against international humanitarian law: systematic disappearances and torture, forced displacement (especially of the rural population), and what are called extra-judicial killings—a kind of political murder.

CJL condemns the use of these military tactics as crimes against humanity as defined by international law. The victims who are accompanied by the project come mostly from two regions: Comuna 13, a part



Internally displaced persons have settled in a lot of places—here in the south of Colombia, for example.

of Medellín where more than 700 people were killed during the civil war due to paramilitary activities as well as the combined police and military operations “Orion” and “Mariscal”; and the rural district of La Esperanza in the east of Antioquia, where forced displacement, disappearances, torture, and extra-judicial killings were rife. Because the cases taken up by CJL are typical, they are also referred to as strategic cases. CJL and other lawyers' collectives in Colombia hope that the judgments in such cases will set a precedent which will help society to face up to and come to terms with the past, and will lead to political measures ensuring that such crimes are not committed again in the future.

### Project partner

Corporación Jurídica Libertad—CJL

### Grant

250,000 euro

### Duration of project

July 2016 to end of June 2019

### Aims

The judiciary—either in the context of a possible transitional justice system or as part of the regular legal system—should recognise that crimes against humanity have been committed in the cases supported by CJL, and that the state carries responsibility for these crimes.

### Activities

Legal advice, training, lobbying, and advocacy as part of a campaign against impunity in cases of serious human rights abuses.

### Achievements

It is generally recognised that finding out the truth, sentencing those responsible, and compensating the victims are preconditions for radical change after a conflict has been brought to an end. CJL also makes an important contribution to the organisation of victims' associations and to awareness-raising throughout the society.

### **Integrity of creation**

# **We work to conserve the natural environment on which life depends**

The relentless exploitation of natural resources is destroying more and more natural habitats and driving poor people from rural areas into slums in the big cities. Our failure to protect the environment is having fatal consequences for the Earth's climate. Global warming, which is driven by the use of fossil fuels, robs the poor of their natural livelihood because it causes droughts, floods, and irregular rainfall. Bread for the World works to protect the integrity of creation. We must not allow people's livelihoods to be destroyed by over-exploitation of natural resources. Poor people must not be left to cope on their own with the consequences of climate change.



**Project report** Georgia/South Caucasus

## Sustainable use of resources

The Green Alternative project, which is based in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, works to promote an energy transition in the South Caucasus. The aim is to give greater impetus to the transition from a coal-based to a sustainable energy strategy. Until now, energy and investment policy in the South Caucasus has emphasised coal mining, exploitation of oil and gas, the operation of an ageing nuclear power station, and plans for dams and hydroelectric power stations.

The whole of the South Caucasus is affected by environmental and energy problems, so working across national borders is especially important to our project partner. As a result, the project is not restricted to Georgia but extends across Armenia and Azerbaijan as well. Protection of the environment and workers' rights are key themes for Bread for the World's partner organisation. To this end, people in positions of responsibility in the field of environmental protection and in the media, as well as people from various social groups are given training on the subject of sustainable energy.

The organisation also monitors major projects in energy, mining, and infrastructure. The projects are measured against existing laws; and contraventions of the law are publicised—along with information about legal measures protecting rights in the respective countries, and about international standards. This is done through the traditional mass media. Social networks are used as well, to publish reliable information about the benefits of sustainable energy policies to as wide an audience as possible.

The organisation is especially interested in facilitating the participation in decision-making of local authorities which are affected by energy, mining, and infrastructure projects. In addition, Green Alternative supports local authorities in submitting complaints to the appropriate national or international rights protection agencies. Finally, Bread for the World's partner organisation also submits legislative proposals for environmental, social, economic, and gender-related protection measures to the governments and parliaments in the region, so that these measures can be officially approved and put into effect.



Environmental protection has been neglected in the South Caucasus until now.

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### Project partner

Green Alternative

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### Grant

250,000 euro

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### Duration of project

September 2016 until the end of August 2018

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### Aims

Transition to a sustainable energy policy.

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### Activities

About 180 people from the environment and media sectors and from various social groups have participated in training on the subject of energy production. More than 20 local authorities affected by major projects, and 7,000 citizens, have been informed about laws and legal standards. Thousands of people have been informed about sustainable energy policy via social media.

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### Achievements

As a first step, the impact of major energy and mining projects in the Caucasus was used to raise awareness of the need for a change in energy policy, especially amongst those directly affected. The population has to be mobilised, so that legislative proposals can be introduced with the strong public backing which will be needed.

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### Voices of our partners

**Interview** Colombia

#### Overcoming the civil war

**A peace agreement was made in Colombia in 2016. Have you noticed any changes in the country yet?**

**Adriana Arboleda Betancur** — The peace agreement between the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) and the Colombian government presents a huge opportunity to end the civil war which has been going on for 50 years. Since the peace agreement, 8,000 former guerrillas, women as well as men, have chosen to return to civilian life and to engage in politics with words instead of weapons. In the presence of the UN mission, FARC has given up 7,132 weapons and more than a hundred disabled explosive devices. This means that FARC has almost entirely disarmed. Since the ceasefire in December 2014 more than 100 lives have been saved. There has been a significant decline in the number of victims since negotiations began, and progress is being made in social mobilisation to demand their rights. However, the peace agreement also shows that the armed conflict is not the country's only problem. There is a social conflict which affects millions of people, whose rights are not recognised, and who are excluded from society and living in extreme poverty. This is aggravated by the high level of corruption in the country.

**What has CJL done to support the peace agreement?**

**AAB** — CJL has always advocated a political solution to end the conflict. That's why we supported the negotiations with FARC and why we are actively engaged in implementing the peace agreement which was signed on 24 November 2016. We are currently assisting in rounds of negotiation between the Colombian government and the ELN guerrillas in Quito. As part of the development of legal regulations, we are contributing to new legal standards and decrees which will later be debated in Congress. We provide psychosocial advice and counselling for individuals, communes, and institutions which have been affected by the conflict. We also inform them about the peace agreement and support them in claiming their rights. We still face a major challenge as we seek a guarantee that there will be no repeat of human rights abuses and that human rights will actually be respected following the peace agreement.

**What is your daily work like? What are the prospects for the future?**

**AAB** — Together with victims' families, we have drafted and proposed measures for the victims of "disappearances", so that no case of disappearance goes unpunished. Important pillars of the peace agreement include the centrality of victims and their rights, and the threefold guarantee that they will be able to participate in the process, that the agreement will be implemented in every region, and that they will be able to receive compensation in every part of the country. Stable and lasting peace will only be possible when victims' rights are guaranteed and there is also a guarantee that there will be no repetition of human rights abuses.

**What challenges do civil society and human rights organisations face right now?**

**AAB** — Unfortunately, Colombian society is deeply divided and more inclined towards civil war than reconciliation. 2018 is supposed to be a Year of Unity for Peace. This should prevent the far right in the government from carrying out their threat to overturn the peace agreement at the next presidential election in 2018. Where justice is concerned, it is first and foremost the crimes perpetrated by the state which have to be recognised by the special courts. FARC has accepted responsibility for their own crimes, but the military and the police still deny or justify their crimes, and this favours impunity and re-victimisation.

**How important is the support of the international community to the peace process?**

**AAB** — The international community was a fundamental element in the creation of a peace agreement. And it is responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of the six points of the agreement. International cooperation is an especially sensitive issue, because it is also a source of money to ensure that the agreement is fully implemented.



**Adriana Arboleda Betancur,**  
Director and Senior Lawyer  
Corporación Jurídica Libertad (CJL)  
in Medellín

**Interview** South Africa

## The Widows of Marikana

**Ntombizolile Mosebetsane demands compensation for the injustice which has been done to her.**

**Ntombizolile Mosebetsane** — Did I ask Lonmin to kill my husband? I'm one of the widows who have been shoved aside by Lonmin. Lonmin paid for our husbands to be buried after they had been killed by Lonmin and the police. I asked Lonmin for compensation. They told me they had already paid for my husband's burial and that they didn't owe me anything more. I ask myself, did I ask Lonmin to kill my husband? Paying for the burial is not an answer to the question of compensation. Lonmin maintains that they have offered jobs to the families of the employees who were killed. They say that my husband, who worked in a Lonmin mine, was employed by a different company. Lonmin says they won't even pay me the payments which are legally prescribed when someone has died and which they have paid to the families of those who were directly employed. They won't give me a job either. They tell me to talk to the other company, but no one has any idea who this other company is.

**Agnes Makopano Thelejanes' husband was employed by a sub-contractor, so she is in an even worse position than the other widows of Marikana.**

**Agnes Makopano Thelejane** — This is what things look like for those of us who've been excluded by Lonmin: we don't know what our children are going to eat tomorrow. We live in absolute poverty; our neighbours often have to provide us with basic necessities. We can't even buy school uniforms for our children. We can't repair our houses. When it rains, everything gets wet. When BASF say they trust their platinum supplier, Lonmin, when they say that everything is fine again now after the massacre, that doesn't help us at all. They haven't come to us, the affected families, to ask us what life is like for us. They say they'll help Lonmin to improve the fire service at the mines—and then they think they've done enough to meet their obligations as a company. Our response to them is, what has that got to do with us? How does that help us? We ask them: What do you plan to do to improve our situation and to support our families? What are you thinking of doing to help us and our families, after our husbands who worked for your platinum supplier, Lonmin, were murdered? How is our human dignity going to be restored?



| The Widows of Marikana demand compensation

**Interview** Prof. Dr. Claudia Warning, Director, Bread for the World, International and Domestic Programmes

### Working for peace in conflict zones and fragile states

**Ms. Warning, Bread for the World's new strategy plan gives high priority to work for peace and for the resolution of conflicts. Why is that?**

**Claudia Warning** — We know that it's very difficult to combat poverty and hunger, or to achieve long-term success in development, when people's lives are disrupted by violent conflict or war. That's why we're putting special emphasis on measures to build peace and resolve conflicts.

**We see the wars going on in Syria—and in Ukraine as well—and get the impression that the level of violence across the world is increasing again. Is that right?**

**CW** — It's true. The number of violent conflicts around the world is growing: according to the Heidelberg Institute for International Conflict Research, in 2016 there were 38 high-intensity wars and civil wars, making life very difficult for the populations concerned. I can name South Sudan, Yemen, Somalia, Mali, Eastern Congo, and the Philippines as examples where the country is being torn apart by civil war and where armed rebels terrorise the population. But there are other examples as well, such as northern Nigeria or Egypt, where terrorism is a serious threat to people being able to live together in peace. In some regions, the situation has been akin to war for decades, with armed violence seriously affecting the civilian population.

There are less well-known examples, such as West Papua, North Myanmar, and Northeast India, where state repression and liberation struggles are a daily reality. Most of the countries of Central America suffer a very high level of violence due to crime and drug trafficking; a life in safety and security, such as what we're used to, is denied to most of the people there. The United Nations refugee agency has recognised the systematic violence and organised crime there as a reason for fleeing. And in spite of the peace agreement which has been reached in Colombia, a lot of people are still displaced. I could name even more examples.

**Is it at all possible to work effectively in regions which are so violent? Is it safe enough?**

**CW** — It is not only possible but necessary. As a Christian aid agency, we have a duty to help those who are suffering the most and to support our local partners who are working to end the violence, overcome the root causes, and promote a just peace. As regards the question as to whether it's safe enough, we work in cooperation with local churches and non-governmental organisations. They are there in the region and suffer themselves because of the conflict, so they naturally want to work for peace. And we help them, when asked, with the development and implementation of security policies. We also have peace workers in the field who can make their own contributions from a neutral standpoint.



**And what does that look like in practical terms?**

**CW** — In the countries and regions which I've mentioned, we work at several levels. Firstly, it's incredibly important to gain a very clear and detailed understanding of each conflict, its root causes, and the key actors, and to observe what's happening in the course of the conflict. Otherwise one can soon end up aggravating the conflict by inadvertently giving more support to one side than to the other, or by contributing to one of the causal factors. That is why it's important to be talking to the churches and civil society actors on the ground in order to get to know—and be able to discuss—their view of the situation and their response to it. Conflicts are often caused by disputes over natural resources. In South Sudan, access to oil wells is a factor; in northern Nigeria, it's about a conflict between farmers and nomads over access to land. Unfortunately these resource conflicts are often overlaid by religious differences.



### **But that's not all?**

**CW** — No. When it's a question of providing practical aid, things have to be done at a variety of levels. It's important to maintain the basis for meeting the fundamental needs of the population. This means that making provisions for food security, agriculture, education, and health, goes hand-in-hand with promoting peace. So, for example, it was the churches who maintained basic health and education provision during the 40-year conflict in Sudan—whilst simultaneously working for peace and resolution of the conflict. When people's basic needs are met and mechanisms are created for resolving conflict without violence, people are less likely to get involved in violent conflict or to follow warmongers. They also suffer less from the consequences of violent conflict. Then it may be possible to prevent people from fleeing: people are forced to flee not only by war and violence but also by the starvation which is often a result of violent conflict, and the lack of any prospect of a life of dignity. In Eastern Congo, the churches are building schools and universities to give young people prospects for the future. If they're sitting on school benches, they're not fighting. At the same time the churches are trying to rehabilitate former soldiers and militia fighters. In Bukavu, a large vocational education centre has been built with our help. There are a lot of former child soldiers amongst the young people who are now able to learn a trade there. But not only that: imagine the injured souls of these children who are both victims and perpetrators. How on earth are they going to find their way back into life without good psychosocial care, trauma healing, and psychological/spiritual support? The churches are performing a gargantuan task here!

It's essential to also run projects which promote peace directly. So, for example, we're supporting the churches in Nigeria, which, together with the village imams, are organising discussions and joint projects with people from both religious groups in order to foster mutual understanding. That has practical consequences: in these villages it has been possible to prevent the people from splitting into separate camps after an attack by Boko Haram. Unlike in other similar cases, the villages remained quiet after the attacks, and there were no reprisals or internal conflict. There are a lot of examples of this. In many projects, people are working on transforming enemy stereotypes amongst the population, enabling people to get to know and understand each other. They are organising joint activities, so that trust can grow. This is often the role

of our peace workers in the Civil Peace Service programme. Just one example: in Colombia an expert has supported victims' groups in contributing their perspectives to the peace negotiations.

### **That's at the level of individuals and villages, but is that enough? These aren't usually the drivers of conflict, are they?**

**CW** — No, that still isn't enough. We always have to ask ourselves whether we can also make a contribution to overcoming the root causes of a conflict or to influencing the parties involved. This is naturally a lot more difficult than just helping the people who are affected. We often try to work through ecumenical associations. It isn't so easy to point to successes—which we can see much more easily at the local or district level. We've tried, for example, through our involvement in an ecumenical coalition, to influence oil production companies in Sudan. We're helping to build up an international coalition to work on the conflict in West Papua. We've joined delegations of the World Council of Churches to leaders in the Congo. And I could mention a lot more that we've done. We also take part in national and international discourse about peacemaking in an attempt to contribute to the development of German and international policies which promote peace rather than aggravate conflict. Arms exports and the arms trade must be much more strictly limited and monitored. Unfortunately, we can't simply say: "Look, we've played a major part in bringing peace to this country." One should ask instead, whether things might have been much worse, if it hadn't been for the efforts of our partners and our own involvement. But we've learnt one thing from our partners: never give up, even when it seems altogether hopeless.

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### Learning through evaluation

# Ebola: the beginning of a special collaboration

Between the end of 2013 and 2015, the Ebola virus was rampant in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea: 28,000 people were infected and more than 11,000 died. Health services were overwhelmed. Hospitals became hotbeds of infection, so people avoided them. Staff refused to work because they were afraid of becoming infected. This was the situation in which the Christian partner organisations, Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (Diakonie Emergency Aid), appealed for support, and the aid agencies began to collaborate in a way which was unprecedented in its scope. The lessons to be learned from this were the subject of an evaluation in 2016.

When the first patient died in the Methodist clinic in Ganta in Liberia, there was no hygiene equipment, no protective clothing, and no medicines. No one dared to touch the body, but it still had to be buried. At that very moment a vehicle belonging to the Christian health organisation, CHAL, arrived with the first delivery of urgently needed supplies for combatting the epidemic.

Measures to equip hospitals and train staff in the treatment of Ebola began in the spring of 2014 with the support of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe. Because the epidemic was spreading so rapidly, a new approach was needed. Together with the German Institute for Medical Mission (DifÄM) and its partners in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Guinea, Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe developed a broad programme with two components:

- providing weakened health care facilities with medical supplies for the treatment of Ebola and for preventing the spread of the disease, and training medical staff. This component was the focus of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe;

- local health education campaigns informing people about the dangers of infection, protective measures, and how to take proper care of people at home. This was the focus of Bread for the World.

The joint programme was implemented between October 2014 and the beginning of 2016 by the local partner organisations. The German government provided the lion's share of the funding, while Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe together contributed a total of 7.3 million euro.

#### **The Anti-Ebola Programme**

As an example, in Liberia Bread for the World's partner organisation NARDA trained more than 600 volunteers for the health education programme. Half of the volunteers also made regular visits to homes in their locality in order to identify suspected cases of Ebola and arrange appropriate treatment.

There were discussion sessions in 100 parishes about avoiding the traditional washing of the dead, as this

was one of the factors which contributed to the spread of the disease. At the same time Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, together with its partner organisation Christian Health Association of Liberia, provided infrastructure to contain the epidemic in 17 church health care facilities, including water, sanitation, and medicines. 300 staff were trained in how to protect themselves and their patients from infection.

The Christian health care consortium CHASL did similar work in Sierra Leone. Health education work was carried out by a network of NGOs coordinated by Bread for the World's partner organisation SLADEA. They trained 4,000 volunteers who reached 160,000 households with information about hygiene, hand-washing, and transmission of the virus. The network also produced their own radio programmes to support the work of the volunteers.

In Guinea it was the women's organisation TWIN, which carried out awareness-raising and provided support for survivors at the regional level. Here, as in Liberia, Bread for the World is continuing to run the projects as a form of sustainable development aid following the emergency aid provided by its sister organisation, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.

### **Successful containment of the epidemic**

The cooperation between Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe was evaluated during the summer of 2016. The independent evaluation team began by reviewing documentation and interviewing staff of both aid agencies. This was followed by a 10-day field visit in Liberia, during which discussions were conducted both with the partner organisations there and with health care institutions. During the field visit, a workshop was also held which was attended by partners from Sierra Leone and Guinea.

The evaluation team concluded that the programme had been successful in combatting the causes of the rapid spread of Ebola (failure of hospitals to maintain standards for controlling the spread of infectious diseases, and cultural factors). Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe's earlier "Kick-Off" projects had already contributed to the prevention of further infection. In addition, the later, more comprehensive projects reached the target groups quickly enough to save a lot of lives at the height of the epidemic.

### **The importance of an overall policy**

The cooperation between the two aid agencies worked well during the planning phase. In the view of the auditors, Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe should build on this success by developing an overarching policy for linking emergency aid and development work (LRRD—Linking Relief, Rehabilitation, and Development). This would cover programme planning, and implementation until the final hand-over or termination of the project. With regards to communication, the good personal contacts which exist between project staff in the two agencies should be formalised and systematised. The same applies to the coordination of approaches to impending crises such as drought or starvation. Where a programme covers more than one country, international workshops and networks would facilitate the sharing of information. This was lacking in the anti-Ebola programme. The auditors also noted the lack of a transition strategy for the changeover from emergency aid to a development project of Bread for the World. A transition strategy plan should include clear timelines for the transfer of responsibilities. The evaluation team observed that the transition at the turn of the year between 2015 and 2016 had been a little "bumpy".

### **Lessons from the ebola crisis**

The Ebola crisis has inspired Bread for the World to give a higher priority to improving health services as a policy goal, according to Ewald Zimmer, Head of the Africa Department, and Mareike Haase, International Health Policy Advisor. The experience of being able to reduce infection rates through their own activities has given the African partner organisations much more self-confidence.

Zimmer and his counterpart at Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Kai M. Henning, agree that Bread for the World and Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe should develop the existing consultation mechanisms to cover similar situations. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is already taking the lead in drafting an LRRD policy as recommended by the auditors. The Head of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Martin Kessler, sees the joint development of guidelines on the subject of "resilience" as promising in this respect—especially when it comes to risk management for natural disasters or securing basic human needs. Joint regional strategies, e.g. for the Middle East and North Africa, East Africa, and the Congo, are also on the agenda.

### Professionals

During 2016 a total of 157 professionals were working for Bread for the World in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. 148 were employed as development aid workers, and 9 were employed as part of the reintegration programme. Their support for our partner organisations is an expression of their solidarity with the people in the country where they are working. Partner organisations ask for professionals to be sent when they need someone with particular experience or particular skills and are unable to find anyone locally. It is also helpful to have someone from outside who does not know the organisation and who can move organisational change forwards productively or play a mediating role in conflicts. By sending out professionals within the framework of the Federal Development Cooperation Act, Bread for the World supports the work of its partner organisations across national, cultural, and religious boundaries, and also enables German experts to widen their horizons and develop intercultural skills.

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#### Portrait Colombia

### Counselling refugees

Katharina Trägler worked for four years as a professional in the Colombian capital, Bogota. The 33-year-old worked for Bread for the World's partner organisation in Colombia, Corporación Viva la Ciudadanía, as an advisor on the Compensation of Victims Act. She supported the work of the partner organisation in lobbying government ministries and agencies to persuade them to implement the law which covers compensation for victims of the armed conflict. Together with human rights organisations, she organised workshops and advised internally displaced persons about income generation schemes and planning their lives after they had fled their homes.

She already had experience of living in Colombia: After completing her studies in social work and social science, she went there through the youth programme of the Association for Development Cooperation (AGEH). After completing her time on this programme, she started her contract with

Bread for the World—continuing with the same degree of commitment: Trägler wanted to make a valuable contribution and to grapple with issues she had previously only heard about in the news. “I would encourage everybody to spend a fairly long time abroad. Anyone who wants to do this, just needs to be totally open and flexible,” Trägler stresses. “Then you come back with a huge treasure trove,” she adds.

Trägler wanted to develop the organisation further and to build up its capacity. “Not only your training and experience qualify you for the work; You also undergo intensive preparation for your specific role as a professional. That takes several months. Because you are then based with a local partner organisation, there's a lot that you can do. And behind it all there are the sending agencies, which create the framework for everything and can also ensure continuity and sustainability.”

Back in Germany Katharina Trägler works with refugees, providing counselling for asylum-seekers in Bavaria. Her experiences in Colombia stand her in good stead: “The whole issue of intercultural skills—understanding other cultures, being aware of other cultures, and being aware of the differences between cultures without making judgements—these



| German Federal President Joachim Gauck (top right) praised professionals such as Katharina Trägler (left).

skills help me enormously in my job here!” In her job she also needs to make use of and apply a political agenda—human rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child—in her work with child refugees (those under 18 years old).

Her background as a development aid worker is helpful here too. Don’t make hasty judgements; take it all in; don’t let yourself be overcome with frustration, but instead see setbacks as useful experience. This is what Trägler wants to tell those who are about to embark on a similar journey in life.

At a celebratory event, the Federal President, Joachim Gauck, praised professionals who had returned to Germany. “You’ve all worked together with local people, often in remote places, sometimes under difficult or even dangerous conditions. You’ve been committed to the cause, to improving people’s lives; you haven’t been especially privileged or highly paid; but you’ve been that much more strongly motivated. Every one of you has used your own particular expertise to develop the local economy and create jobs, to organise education and training, to build efficient health services, to strengthen participative structures, to bring the parties in a conflict together, or to help the traumatised victims of violence. And you’ve lived together with the

people you’ve been working with. We know that development aid projects are successful when local people take responsibility for them, when as many people as possible are literally able to ‘take part’ in the project.”

“Development happens through the involvement of local people: It unfolds through encounter and dialogue, and it requires expertise. Due to the growing number of crises and conflicts in the world, we need more professionals who practise solidarity and take on responsibility in other parts of the world. We need more people to commit themselves to development work and civil peace service—courageous, friendly, and optimistic people like yourselves,” according to the politician. Gauck went on to explain, “There’s a debate going on around the world about what form of development cooperation benefits those at the bottom of society and doesn’t just benefit the people at the top in individual countries where we’re providing aid. You—with your expertise—are the sort of people our parliamentarians and government ministers, who hold the public purse-strings, need to be talking to, so that they can act in solidarity with the rest of the world and relieve suffering.”

### Volunteers

Every year, Bread for the World sends about 30 young people as volunteers to Costa Rica, Georgia, Cambodia, Cameroon, and Zambia. This voluntary service for development enables young people aged between 18 and 28 to gain exceptional experience of life. They are able to spend a year working and learning in a foreign society, so that they can extend their horizons, progress in their own personal development, and do something meaningful for the benefit of other people. They work in local partner organisations and perform tasks such as supporting the education of children and young people, supporting sustainable rural tourism projects, or working in ecological agriculture. The aim of the programme is to enable the volunteers to develop an understanding of development issues and how everything is interrelated at the global level, as well as to lay the foundations for long-term commitment to creating a more just world. Towards these ends, the volunteers get plenty of mentoring. Their service is funded by the state programme “weltwärts” (“worldwide”), church funds, and donations. Bread for the World’s partner organisations also send young people to work for a year in Germany.

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#### Report Returnees report

### A year of ups and downs

The volunteers who have been sent out by Bread for the World return from their year abroad hugely inspired by their experiences, which they are eager to share with other people. Instead of enjoying a comfortable life in Germany, they’ve lived in a society where there’s a lot of poverty, where people lack many things, and where having a warm meal every day cannot be taken for granted. Returning volunteers become ambassadors for the need to get involved in working for global justice. They also have a much better understanding of how everything is globally interconnected.

In 2016, for example, Damaris Breithaupt left southern Germany for Cameroon. She agrees that she experienced both “ups” and “downs” while she was there. She was supporting the work of our partner organisation CBC (Cameroon Baptist Convention). “It wasn’t easy for me to start with. I was very homesick. And I found it difficult to come to terms with the new world in Cameroon which was still strange to me,” she writes. “I didn’t have an easy

start at work either. When I arrived, I thought I was going to be working with children. But I found myself in the pharmacy. This was because it was the school holidays and I was encouraged to start with some easier work, so that I could take my time to get to know the language and culture,” she continues. “Four weeks later I finally made the move into the school. Most of the time I was working in the first class, supporting the teacher and helping the weaker children. There was a wide range of ability. Some children hadn’t been to nursery school, because it’s too expensive for a lot of families. These children in particular found it difficult to keep up. So most of the time, I had rather a lot to do checking their work and helping them. As time went on, I gained a better idea of what I could do and where I could help. In spite of the difficulties, I really enjoyed working with the children. And after a while the teachers trusted me to do more too.”

Markus Blasberg was sent to work in Zambia. The 19-year-old was a volunteer at the UCZ Kafue Boys Secondary School.

He and a fellow volunteer, Simon, performed a variety of tasks, ranging from general maintenance to helping out with the various programmes which the school offered. The school is a boarding school



| Volunteers gain a lot of experience from working with Bread for the World's partner organisations.

for boys from the 8<sup>th</sup> class to the 12<sup>th</sup>, and is run by the church. The two volunteers were supported by the Gossner Mission, Bread for the World's partner organisation in Zambia.

"The first week was already rather full, so we couldn't start our work properly until the second week. Since then we've done all sorts of different things with the maintenance team. The whole school site is quite big, so there are always things waiting to be repaired. But it isn't always possible to do things as quickly and easily as someone coming from Germany might expect; some unexpected difficulty nearly always gets in the way. So you need to be spontaneous and patient at the same time. But we've adjusted to that alright." The two volunteers also enjoyed the contact with the schoolboys. "The pupils really only have a couple of hours at the weekend for various free-time activities. There's usually some sport or music. Here in Zambia the music is mostly singing, sometimes accompanied by various musical instruments. It's really good to listen to, as the singing is often of a professional standard," writes Marcus. The volunteers enjoyed many more good experiences with the people there. "The church services are very lively with lots of music. We were even asked whether we wanted to join in during worship

playing our own instruments. People are very open and friendly in Zambia, so you can quickly get involved in interesting conversations. We like that a lot, because we were able to make good contact with people early on and we've heard about the country from different perspectives."

Anyone who is interested can learn about the activities of the volunteers by reading their blog-posts on the Bread for the World website. The contributions give a vivid impression of the variety and intensity of the experiences which the volunteers bring back with them when they return to Germany—experiences which have made a lasting impression on them and in some way changed their lives.

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### Scholarships

Bread for the World provides scholarships and also contributes to scholarship funds in the fields of theology, pastoral work, and development. In the field of development, the aim is to improve the chances of disadvantaged people in the global South through academic education. The church/theology scholarship programme aims to promote social/diaconal reflection in the world's churches and to foster international ecumenical relationships. In addition, in Germany, Bread for the World gives annual grants to 11 regional study support programmes and an Ecumenical Emergency Support Fund for international students. Bread for the World provided 188 scholarships in 2016. Twenty of these went to refugees. Young refugees in particular need help in difficult situations to be able to study. Assistance is given through the provision of scholarships for refugees both in Germany and in countries of the global South. In 2016, Bread for the World financed, through scholarship funds, 3,600 partial and full scholarships in the field of development in countries of the South.

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#### Report Scholarships Unit

### First Day of Action for students from the Global South

Students from the Global South shoulder a heavier financial and psychological burden than their fellow students from Germany. They have much less money available, so they have to work more, which in turn means they have less time to study. Obtaining recognition of their educational qualifications obtained outside Germany is also a big hurdle. These are only some of the problems faced by young women and men from developing countries who want to obtain an academic qualification in Germany. In November 2016, Bread for the World's first national Day of Action, entitled "Students from the Global South in Germany: Are they welcome?", took place in Berlin with students making a sober assessment of the situation. They had been invited by the Scholarships Unit. Susanne Werner, Head of the Scholarships Unit, said, "We're ready to do some lobbying on behalf of the young academics from the South."

The Day was also about students who are active in regional study support programmes (STUBEn), and about those who receive help from the Ecumenical Emergency Fund to tide them over in difficult circumstances such as illness. One of the aims was to ensure that the voices of the refugees amongst the scholarship holders were heard. They were persecuted or under threat in their country of origin because of their political, religious, or ethnic background and are seeking protection in Germany. At the same time, they very often have difficulties because of their legal status.

Susanne Werner reports that the impetus for the Day of Action came from partner organisations such as the protestant student chaplaincies (ESGs). The Day of Action was held in the context of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development, which sees education as an important precondition for a global social and ecological transformation. 150 participants, about half of whom were foreign students, discussed how young academics from the South could become—or already are—architects of such a transformation. The participants came from universities, the churches, and the world of politics. Recipients of Bread for the World scholarships were involved in the organisation of the day as well as leading some of





| Presentation of the Berlin Declaration to Thilo Hoppe, Policy Advisor on Development Policy at Bread for the World.

the workshops on subjects such as “A culture of welcome—entry restricted”, “Beginning a career”, and “Racial discrimination—What can we do?”

Experts taking part in a panel discussion agreed that higher education in Germany urgently needs to become much more welcoming, because many students from the Global South are going back to their home countries sooner than planned. The high drop-out rates are also partly due to a lack of counselling, a lack of contact with Germans, financial problems, and experience of xenophobia.

Theophile Mian, a Bread for the World scholarship recipient, pointed out that the proportion of students from poorer countries has fallen in recent years. In spite of the abolition of student fees, studying in Germany is prohibitively expensive. The amount that young people from the Global South have to set aside in order to obtain a visa (they need to show that they have 8,000 euro for their first year of study) is too much for many of them.

A reduction of the amount which students have to set aside and stopping the introduction of tuition fees for non-EU students in Baden-Württemberg were two key issues which participants in the Day of Action thought should be taken up by Bread for the World. “It wasn’t possible to prevent tuition fees

being introduced in Baden-Württemberg, but there is an exemption clause, which allows for the fees to be waived,” says Conrad Schmidt-Bens of the Scholarships Unit, who, together with Anja Esch from the Policy, Dialogue, and Theology Staff Unit, coordinates lobbying on behalf of students from the Global South.

Exemption from paying TV/radio licence fees for all students is another issue. “Up to now, students receiving state support (BAFöG) have been exempt from having to pay TV/radio licence fees. But a foreigner who comes to Germany to study, doesn’t receive BAFöG and therefore has to pay,” says Susanne Werner.

The students’ conclusions are summarised in the “Berlin Declaration” (<https://info.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/blog/studierende-erklaren-nachhaltigkeit>). “We can refer to this document when we’re lobbying,” says Schmidt-Bens. Some students have also established a “Study and Transformation Network” to represent their own interests. According to Susanne Werner, the Day of Action resonated so well that the Scholarships Unit is planning another similar day in 2019. The emphasis then will be on dialogue between students and politicians.

### Politics and advocacy

The world faces huge challenges, including violent conflicts, ethnic cleansing, forced migration, failing states in which human rights are totally disregarded, and climate change. Bread for the World is a member of an international network, the ACT Alliance, and other civil society networks. Through these networks, Bread for the World brings the perspectives of people in poor countries and regions of the world into national and global decision-making processes around significant questions affecting our global future. With Agenda 2030, ambitious standards for development cooperation and environmental policy have been set, against which all the world's states will be judged. Bread for the World, together with its partners, is pushing for practical measures to realise the goals—both globally and here in Germany.

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#### National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights

### An important step towards increasing corporate social responsibility

Smartphone, clothes, tropical fruit—we take so much for granted nowadays. However, behind all these consumer goods, there are hidden stories of hunger, poverty, and human rights abuse. Whether in textile factories in Cambodia, vineyards in South Africa, or mines in conflict regions, people work hard under appalling conditions for meagre pay, are subject to major health risks, and may be driven from their land. German companies are amongst those which purchase raw materials and goods procured or produced in these conditions. Bread for the World has already been campaigning for many years for German companies to do more about human rights abuses by their subsidiaries and along their supply chains. The federal government has a responsibility to create an effective framework to ensure that German companies are not involved in human rights violations. In December 2016, following pressure from civil society organisations, including Bread for the World, and as a result of a two-year consultation process, the federal government set out a National Action Plan on Business and Human Rights. The plan calls on all German companies to observe their duty

of care in relation to human rights. They should not only pay attention to working conditions within the company, but should also identify risks in subsidiary companies and along their supply chain, and implement appropriate measures to reduce the risks as far as possible. Between now and 2020, large German companies will be subject to annual random spot-checks to establish whether or not they have introduced processes to meet their duty of care. If fewer than 50 per cent of these large companies put the recommended processes into effect by 2020, the federal government will consider introducing legal regulations. In addition to this, the observation of the duty of care regarding human rights will be given greater priority in future in the allocation of public contracts and in supporting trade.

These measures are an important step in the right direction, which is due in no small part to persistent and intensive “observation” of the drafting process by civil society actors such as Bread for the World. And yet so much of the Action Plan is still toothless. Instead of imposing a legal obligation on companies to respect human rights and making government credit dependent on that, the Action Plan only expresses an expectation. It is still almost impossible for the victims of human rights abuses to force companies to accept their responsibility. Bread for the World will continue both to campaign for companies to be required to meet their responsibilities, and to support affected people in asserting their rights.

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### Flight and migration

## Migration control at the expense of development and refugee protection

Did you know that remittances from migrants contribute more to development than all the state development aid and emergency relief across the globe put together? Migrants make an important contribution to sustainable development and to reducing social inequality. In a ground-breaking declaration in September 2016, the United Nations acknowledged that this contribution changes the world for the better: “Safe, orderly, and regulated migration creates major benefits and opportunities which are often overlooked,” the declaration says. However, German and European policy decisions have taken little notice of this observation. The federal government and the European Union are much more eager to link migration and security policy with development cooperation in the interests of “combatting the causes of migration” and reducing flight and migration flows. In political discourse and through numerous publications, Bread for the World has repeatedly made it clear that Germany and Europe are themselves contributing to the causes of migration through the effects of their agricultural, economic, trade, and resource policies, as well as through arms exports.

The effects of a migration policy which aims to shut people out are extremely worrying from the point of view of human rights and development policy. The agreement with Turkey, which came into effect on 18 March 2016, essentially rewards Turkey with major flows of money and the prospect of easier access to visas for Turkish citizens in return for halting the flow of refugees across the Adriatic. There are many other agreements with the governments of African countries and countries in the neighbourhood of Europe, which infringe fundamental principles of the rights of refugees. For example, people are being sent back to their home countries in spite of their return putting them in danger.

Along with Libya, Niger, Mali, Ethiopia, and Sudan, even Eritrea is included on the list of key countries whose support is expected to virtually bring migration to Europe to a halt. It has been repeatedly stressed officially that people should be given help in



| Many refugees find that their way to Europe is blocked.

the region where they become refugees or displaced persons. But it is difficult to see—from instruments such as the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa—how this is supposed to happen. It looks as if monies are being used as bargaining chips to serve the EU’s own interests in foreign and security policy.

By reinforcing the borders of other countries, the European Union is pushing away and aggravating the problems rather than resolving them. Bread for the World is working together with its partner organisations with the objective that everyone be granted the right to a self-determined life in their own homeland. But when people are forced to flee or feel compelled to leave their homeland for other reasons, it is necessary to guarantee that they will be protected and that adequate legal frameworks are in place in transit and destination countries.

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### Climate policy

## Damage and losses due to climate change in the South Pacific

“Don’t call us climate refugees! We’re not climate refugees and never will be, because we’re not going to abandon our homeland,” says Tafue Lusama, General Secretary of the Church of Tuvalu, a small island state in the Pacific Ocean. “If anything, we’re forced migrants due to climate change,” he admits.

Tuvalu, with its 11,000 inhabitants, is one of the countries most threatened by climate change. The rise in sea-level, coupled with extremely high waves and violent storms, is an existential threat to these islands in the South Pacific.

The total land area of Tuvalu is only 26 km<sup>2</sup>. And the land is on average only two meters above sea level. The worst cyclone in recent years, “Pam” in 2005, was accompanied by waves six meters high which completely flooded the country. It was only through extremely good fortune that neither the storm nor the flooding claimed any lives.

Tuvalu’s head of government, Prime Minister Sopoaga, is calling on the international community to do all it can to implement the Paris climate agreement thoroughly and as soon as possible. His key message is that Tuvalu must be saved. Giving up their homeland is unthinkable. In a conversation with Bread for the World, the prime minister also stressed that an international legal framework has to be created for people who have no other choice but to leave their homeland because of climate change.

Bread for the World supports the poorest and most vulnerable people in their demands for a climate policy designed to meet their needs. For Tuvalu it is essential that global warming is kept below 1.5°C and that people are supported in overcoming loss and damage caused by climate change.

The Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM) for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts, a working group within the Framework Convention on Climate Change, focuses on issues of migration due to climate change, risk management approaches, and finance. Work is also being carried out on non-economic damage associated with climate change, such as the loss of a culture or language. Such losses cannot be measured in monetary terms, but they could become real if, for example, it were necessary for the inhabitants of Tuvalu to settle somewhere else.

Bread for the World monitors the work of the Warsaw Mechanism with the aim of ensuring that those who are affected by climate change have a platform where their voices can be heard. The Warsaw Mechanism began its activities one year after the conference took place in Warsaw at the end of 2013. Bread for the World and some of our partner organisations were at the climate conference in Marrakesh at the end of 2016, where the pillars of a five-year work plan were agreed. The plan, the details of which then had to be worked out, will run until 2021. Priority is to be given across all areas of work to the needs of the most vulnerable countries and population groups.

In our documentary film, “Tuvalu in a Time of Climate Change”, church and government representatives, fisherfolk, and schoolchildren describe what it’s like to lose their homeland, what they expect from the international community, and how they would like to live a life of dignity in the future.

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### Agenda 2030

## Steps towards implementing “The Future We Want”

When the ambitious “Agenda 2030” with its 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) was passed by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, there were great expectations for the year 2016. After the dynamic launch in New York, the international community was keen to make an ambitious start on implementing the sustainable development goals. Germany declared its willingness to be one of the first countries to submit an initial report on its implementation of the SDGs to the High-level Political Forum, the UN review body for the SDGs (which is non-binding under international law). Bread for the World and other actors commented critically on the federal government’s draft report and were able to draw attention to some blind spots in government policy. The comments made it clear that, in Germany too, more work needs to be done on sustainable development. Germany has some catching up to do, especially as regards resource consumption, the impact of German policies on other countries, and social justice.

The federal government’s report included a new draft of Germany’s sustainability strategy which serves as the main framework for the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Germany. Bread for the World has also published a comprehensive statement on this draft. In terms of content, the sustainability strategy can be viewed as a good first step towards implementing the SDGs, even though there is much that needs to be improved. Bread for the World is particularly concerned about the need to ensure coherence and consistency. Individual policy measures should not work against each other. This problem is especially noticeable in relation to Goal 16, the so-called “peace goal”.

The peace goal includes an indicator or yardstick for collecting in small arms in other countries.

However, surprisingly, there is no mention of the fact that Germany is one of the world's largest arms exporters.

All-in-all, the year 2016 can be judged to have been a good start for the sustainable development goals. But a lot more needs to be done if there is to be a genuine policy transition towards sustainable economics and lifestyles within the limits of what our planet can cope with. Bread for the World will continue to monitor closely the implementation of "The Future We Want" in and by Germany, and will bring both critical viewpoints and positive examples from our partner organisations into the debate. Maybe the most important lesson of Agenda 2030 is that Germany too is a "developing country" and can and must learn from other countries.

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## Global Health

# Health policy dependent on private actors

There are still a great many people living and working in unhealthy conditions. Poor people who are ill often cannot afford health care. In addition, every year one million people around the world are reduced to poverty because of the costs associated with illness.

A large number of actors are engaged internationally in working for improvements in the field of health. In addition to governments, whose actions are coordinated by the World Health Organisation (WHO), an increasing number of charitable foundations and private companies are playing a role. They have so much financial clout that they can influence international decision-making processes. Particular vested interests are often prioritized over the interests of society as a whole. When pharmaceutical companies have a direct input into WHO decisions about immunisation programmes and the use of particular medicines, for example, a conflict arises between the economic interests of the company and the interests of the global community for independent planning of health measures.

Currently, the WHO is not sufficiently able to live up to its role as a coordinating institution which sets globally recognised standards. This is due at least in part to the lack of contributions from member



| Health care must be available to everyone.

states. The second largest source of funds in the field of international health is the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This huge dependence on the generosity of individual philanthropists who may change their priorities overnight, makes long-term planning and the allocation of resources according to the WHO's priorities impossible. Also, these non-state actors often work in parallel with the WHO. Unlike governments (and Bread for the World), private actors are responsible to their shareholders rather than to society, in spite of the fact that they operate within society. The multiplication of actors in the field causes problems for our partner countries, because every new funding agency, whether governmental or private, brings its own objectives which the government must then adopt.

For these reasons, Bread for the World is lobbying the federal government to strengthen the WHO. This issue was discussed thoroughly during the past year with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and with members of the German Federal Parliament in meetings and public symposia. Bread for the World, together with Global Policy Forum and Misereor, has highlighted the risks involved in cooperating with new donors and has developed recommended criteria for the involvement of private companies and charitable foundations in governmental development cooperation.

The federal government is currently drafting a list of criteria for cooperation with private foundations and is taking our recommendations into account. The WHO has agreed a framework for its own cooperation with non-state actors in order to increase transparency and avoid conflicts of interest.

**Interview** Dr. h. c. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel,  
President of Bread for the World

### The importance of political work

**For a long time the image of development aid was one of practical assistance: wells being constructed and schools being built. Politics hardly came into it. Why is that different now?**

**Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel** — Because the experience of the last twenty years has taught us that much of what was achieved through development cooperation—and all the other things which could have been achieved—were to a large extent undermined or even ruined by the increasing globalisation of political decisions in other policy areas around the world. The agricultural, trade, and foreign policies, and the climate and security policies of Germany and the EU, make at least as much difference to the fate of people—in Africa, for example—as development policy does.

**Can you give an example?**

**CFW** — The current famine in East Africa is an example of how climate change and violent conflict, amongst other factors, threaten the livelihood and

lives of hundreds of thousands of people. Both are human-induced; both require a political rethink and preventive measures. The irreversible damage done by climate change requires adaptation measures in the lives and farming practices of millions of people. It is hardly possible for the governments of East Africa, for example, to fund these measures—and they shouldn't have to.

It is not a matter of course that the governments in the regions which drive climate change, such as the EU, help compensate for the damage done by climate change and provide finance for adaptation measures. Before and during the climate summit in Paris in 2015, we had to do a lot of persuading, both in Brussels and in Paris, in coordination with our global church partner network, ACT Alliance and together with our partner organisations in especially vulnerable regions.

ACT Alliance was one of the main driving forces worldwide on this issue. Their lobbying before and during the Paris conference met with considerable success. But everything depends, of course, on having an ambitious goal for reducing emissions and on this goal being translated into national action plans. There's still a lot to be done.



| In self-help groups, like this one in Nepal, women are standing up for their rights.

### **How has this change been reflected in the organisation?**

**CFW** — For one thing, there's now a Policy Department and also a unit which is responsible for coordinating lobbying within the organisation, with our German partners (such as Misereor and VENRO), and with the global church organisations (such as the ACT Alliance and the World Council of Churches). And then there's a small office in Brussels. There's the fact that, when Bread for the World and the Protestant Development Service (EED) merged with Diakonie to form the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development, they pushed for the headquarters to be in Berlin—this also has to do with the growing importance of political work.

### **At what levels does Bread for the World engage in political work?**

**CFW** — The policies of governments in the South can have positive or disastrous consequences for the right to live and the livelihoods of their people, and can reinforce or destroy all the positive outcomes of a development project. So we support our partner organisations in holding their governments to account. This happens, for example, when there are questions about what's happening to development aid from other countries besides Germany or what's happening with the country's natural resources. Support for sustainable agriculture is, for example, accompanied by campaigning for the establishment of a land registry. A registry makes it possible to acquire land titles for farms which families have been cultivating for generations, before the government sells the land off to international companies on the basis that there are no documents to show to whom the land belongs.

### **Is Bread for the World allowed to get involved in politics at all?**

**CFW** — The statement of principles, *Den Armen Gerechtigkeit* ("Justice for the Poor")—agreed by the governing bodies in 2000 in response to urgent appeals from our partner organisations—affirmed that political advocacy is a necessary and legitimate area of work. And, in line with that affirmation, § 7 (3) of the constitution of the new agency, which was agreed by the churches and Diakonie in 2012, states: "The agency takes and promotes action: to raise awareness within church, society, and

government; to increase people's desire to work to prevent disasters and overcome destitution, poverty, persecution, and violent conflict in the world; and to contribute to an improvement in the political and economic conditions which foster sustainable human development. The agency accordingly engages in advocacy and promotes development education in Germany." Such work is also in line with the policy papers of the EKD (Evangelical Church in Germany) and the decisions of the EKD synod on the work of the protestant churches in Germany on development policy.

### **Do the donors know that?**

**CFW** — They can read about it in our annual report, in our newsletters, and on our website—it's all very transparent. And this transparency is very important to us, because we want to take congregations with us—and individuals too—on our journey of discovery and sensitise them to the changes in policy here in our own country which are necessary from a development perspective. And in a lot of our campaigns we're working—very openly—together with the churches or as a part of them.

### **Is it at all possible to tackle a challenge such as climate change seriously without engaging in lobbying and advocacy?**

**CFW** — Bread for the World was one of the founders of the Climate Alliance in Germany because we believe that, without a drastic reduction in our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and a moratorium on the use of fossil fuels, as was agreed in Paris in 2015, large regions of the South are likely to become uninhabitable, because it wouldn't be possible to do anything to stop delta lands becoming permanently inundated, islands disappearing beneath the ocean, and large regions being subject to desertification.

### **Why do politicians value aid agencies, such as Bread for the World, as partners?**

**CFW** — Because, through our partner organisations, we're very close to the concrete practical problems which people have, even in remote places, and we can report on the actual impact of development projects and policies. Also, because the partner organisations which we support, engage in lobbying to make sure that governments in the South don't get away with corruption.

## Public relations

Through its public relations work, Bread for the World aims to build bridges between people in Germany and disadvantaged people in countries in the South. The regional churches and their Diakonie agencies support us in a wide variety of ways, and we work together closely with them in many areas. Bread for the World informs people about the causes of hunger, poverty, and discrimination around the world at public meetings, through publications, at campaigning actions and special events, and via our website. We are always encouraging people to join in. The channels of communication include not only the press, radio, TV, and social media, but also actions which people can join in on, and special events. Here we would like to use two examples of our work in particular areas to show how we do public relations.

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### The Internet

## A new look

At the end of November 2016, we were there! Just in time for the start of Bread for the World's 58<sup>th</sup> Advent Campaign, those who were responsible could report that the job was done. The revamping of Bread for the World's website was completed successfully with a presentation for all the staff.



The reconstructed website went 'live' with a new look. The team from Media Relations had been working on it right up until the last minute.

As was made clear by Dieter Pool, the Head of Public Relations and Cooperation, the first phase of the reconstruction focussed on donors and congregations as the target audiences, because it was evident that these groups use the website especially intensively in the run-up to Christmas. Pastors need information about the opening event at the start of the campaign, for example, so that they can present the plans to their congregations. In addition, there is also a need for information about the work of Bread for the World.

Key criteria for the redesign of the website included constructing the site in such a way that users can easily get a good overview, and making things easy to find. The users should be directed quickly to the information that they're looking for. This is done by the division into five large subject areas, such as issues, projects, and donations. Everything can be found in just a few steps, whether it is information about a project to be downloaded or "News for Church Services".

Pool said that the process of improving the website would continue during 2017. The aim now is to optimise the website for other target groups. He mentioned job-seekers and partner organisations as examples. But right now Pool was simply pleased that the new website "was up and running for the launch of the campaign".

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## Campaigning

# Resources for congregations

Donations and collections from church congregations are the life-blood of Bread for the World. They also comprise a way through which congregations and individuals demonstrate their commitment. The protestant aid agency provides information and resources for congregations working on development issues, for groups engaging in practical or theological activities, and for people leading worship. The resources include, for example, weekly suggestions for intercession arising from current events, and worship resources for important events in the church calendar.

During 2016 preparations were made for the celebration of the Reformation in 2017, so that resources could be made available to congregations in good time. This included the production of a booklet about Reformation Bread with informational material and several suggestions for action. Reformation Bread and Reformation Bread Rolls come from central Germany, where Martin Luther lived. Reformation Bread is traditionally baked around Reformation Day on 31 October. No-one really knows how the tradition originated.

The suggestions for Reformation Bread events use the anniversary of the Reformation as an opportunity to encourage congregations to reflect on the need for reform in the world today and to find out about the work of Bread for the World. Baking Reformation

Bread Rolls according to the suggested recipe can be more than just a social activity in the kitchen of the church hall or parish centre. It is also an opportunity to give away surplus bread rolls in specially provided paper bags, so as to make neighbours aware of the event and invite them to join in. The celebration of the anniversary of the Reformation can thus be a way for the congregation to take action. One practical suggestion is that, while people are sharing the bread or bread rolls, they might be told about the change and reform which is needed in the world today so that everyone can have their “daily bread”. Such reform would include, for example, ending hunger and poverty, reversing the growth of inequality, providing universal education, stopping climate change, and achieving good governance.

Another project involving church congregations is “Bread ambassadors”. Bread ambassadors make sure that people throughout their area, and especially in churches and congregations, are aware of Bread for the World’s concerns. They are “ambassadors of the South” in the district in which they live. There are many kinds of opportunities to act as an ambassador at church celebrations, events, or discussion evenings, depending on the aptitude of each ambassador. Ambassadors receive support during their term of office. They are able to do some good work for a set period of time, gain insights into the complexities of development policy, build contacts with people in their parish, district, and region, and, at the same time, have fun participating in creative activities.

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| Bread for the World provides congregations with suggestions for action and events.

### Transparency

Transparency plays a key role in the work of Bread for the World. On the one hand, it is one of the protestant aid agency's key demands in its lobbying and advocacy work. Transparency makes it possible to observe the flows of goods and capital and to follow supply chains, so that it is then easy to see who profits most. At the same time, in accordance with our own understanding of being an agency based on Christian values, it would be impossible for us to demand transparency from others and then ignore relevant guidelines in our own work. That is why we set high standards for our projects which guarantee the quality and transparency of the work. After all, it has to be possible to see and understand how Bread for the World spends its money. Thus, transparency also has an impact on how the agency presents itself to the outside world. The more clearly we communicate, the better our work will be understood. Here we would like to present some examples of where and how transparency comes into play.

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#### Transparency

### Exposing exploitation

In Bread for the World's work for humane living and working conditions, the call for transparency is a precondition for bringing about real change. This is because unjust working conditions and exploitation can then be publicly exposed. One example is electronic equipment, which is now taken for granted as a consumer item. A smartphone contains a number of minerals, such as copper, gold, and tantalum, which is obtained from coltan. Aid agencies have made it widely known that children have to work in the coltan mines in eastern Congo, that gold mines in Brazil are polluting the rivers and poisoning people with arsenic, and that entire village communities are being forcibly resettled to make way for copper mines in Peru.

The minerals are used to make circuit boards, SIM cards, and capacitors, mostly in China, by workers who have to work up to 180 hours overtime per month, are not given protective clothing, and are punished for mistakes by having deductions made from their pay. The 'added value' in manufacturing, is created by the poorest and weakest, although the injustice usually begins with the exploitation of the minerals.

This has been clearly demonstrated in countries where there is civil war and armed groups are making money from selling minerals. One source of what are called conflict minerals is the Democratic Republic of Congo. When companies buy gold, tin, or coltan from such regions, they and their customers are more or less directly financing warlords and warfare. In other countries, workers' rights, environmental protection, and human rights are often disregarded. Aid organisations such as Bread for the World complain that there are very few binding regulations which carry sanctions for companies which operate internationally. It was only when all this was made public that there was any change. One partial success was the EU guidelines on conflict minerals which were adopted in 2016. Thanks to many years of campaigning by civil society, Brussels has established binding regulations governing the extraction of raw materials. However, these do not cover the whole supply chain. It is still possible for smartphone and car manufacturers which import processed parts to shirk their responsibilities. Here too, transparency is a prerequisite for successfully pushing for regulations to be introduced.

Together with its partner organisations, Bread for the World calls for supply chains to be made transparent.



We are also actively engaged in working for supply chains to be made ecologically sustainable and socially beneficial. It's all about better working conditions for the people who mine raw materials and produce processed goods. With the aim of improving the situation in mines and factories, Bread for the World supports local non-governmental organisations and social movements, and organises legal assistance, lobbying and campaigning, in order to influence companies and governments, so that there is an end to exploitation, environmental destruction, and land grabbing.

### **Transparency in our project work**

Transparency is also a key principle of Bread for the World's project work, which is focussed on long-term positive outcomes for the people who are project beneficiaries. A results-based approach to project work involves measuring and documenting project outcomes. Already at the application stage, project partners have to give details of how they will measure the achievement of each of the aims of the project. As a result, every change brought about by the project (whether positive or negative) has to be monitored and documented throughout the life of the project. At the end

of the project, evidence has to be provided of the extent to which the aims have actually been met.

This results-based approach provides for transparency and accountability, because it makes it possible to show what has been achieved with the financial support. Project work can only be properly assessed when the activities are transparent. Monitoring the results also helps Bread for the World and its partner organisations learn from mistakes and improve the quality of their own work.

### **How is funding used?**

Transparency is also Bread for the World's top priority when it comes to the use of financial resources. It should be possible for anyone to see whether funds actually get to where they are meant to go. Examination of the evidence should make it clear that Bread for the World responsibly manages the resources entrusted to it by donors and by state and church institutions.

This is also audited and certified regularly by external auditors. Information is made available in the Finance and Transparency dossier on the website as well as in our publications, so that everyone can see where the money goes.



| In many countries, in spite of great mineral wealth, most of the population lacks the basic necessities for survival.

## Domestic programmes

Bread for the World supports the development education and communication work of congregations, development initiatives, and educational institutions. Development requires as many people as possible to be engaged in well-informed and active collaborative thinking. Promotion of development education and communication is therefore intended to stimulate and facilitate broad participation. There are many ways in which topics in development and development policy can be communicated, and this diversity is reflected in a variety of funding mechanisms. About 500 groups and congregations are supported every year. Bread for the World began working in this way 40 years ago.

### Education

## 40 years of promoting development education and communication

“Why do people leave their homes?” At the Berlin Development Education Programme, “benbi”, in November, more than 2,000 school students tackled controversial questions about flight and migration. They met over five days, several hundred at a time, in workshops with action groups, film forums, and panel discussions.

The “benbi” is a current example of Bread for the World’s promotion of development education and communication. This branch of work, which in 2017 looks back at a 40-year history, has—in various forms—played a defining role in development education and communication in Germany.

February 7, 1977 is regarded as the date which marks the start of this work, because that is when the Ausschuss für entwicklungsbezogene Bildung und Publizistik (Board for Development-related Education and Media, ABP) met for the first time. The Kirchlicher Entwicklungsdienst (Churches’ Development Service, KED) had recognised that charitable works alone are not enough to overcome poverty and injustice in what was then called the “Third World”, and this gave birth to the ABP. It was recognised that there has to be change here at home as well as abroad, change in economic and trade policies as well as in personal lifestyles. Since 1977, church tax funds have been used to

support church congregations, information centres, action groups, One World shops, schools and other educational institutions which foster new thinking through awareness-raising activities and the provision of information. The purpose of this financial support is to strengthen civil society and promote networking amongst people who are active in the field of development. Not only church groups but also secular groups and organisations receive support. And some issues have provoked criticism and lively debate, especially during the 1980s.

Over the years, support has been given to a series of campaigns which caused outrage amongst those who were targeted, and this outrage was directed against the church board which was providing the funding. So the EKD found itself having to mediate between a large German pharmaceutical company and action groups which were receiving funding and had severely criticised the way in which the company was marketing medicines in developing countries. Support for Nicaragua solidarity groups, certain campaigns against the South African apartheid regime, and other such groups also sparked lively political debates.

From the point of view of Wilfried Steen, a former member of the board of the Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (Church Development Service, EED), the support for the “independent scene” contributed a great deal to the building of relationships between church development work and other actors. Steen is convinced that: “Only by working together can we be effective in promoting publicly the idea of liberation from unjust power structures.” According to this

expert, Bread for the World's domestic programmes have helped to anchor development work within the regional churches, because their parishes, academies, and education agencies benefit from the work.

During the 1990s, the regional churches of eastern Germany gradually took on the structures of the EED. During this period, support from ABP enabled, amongst other things, networking between One World shops in the 'new regions', and the creation of church centres such as the "Leipzig One World Centre".



Children should be able to understand how things are interrelated globally.

From the beginning, framework plans have laid down the criteria for the allocation of funds. The current framework dates from 2008. The frameworks have also ensured the continuity of funding policy during structural changes in the area of work. First, ABP became part of the EED when it was created in 2000. Then, with the merger of agencies in 2012, promotion of development education became part of International and Domestic Programmes at the Executive Board level of the joint agency, Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service.

About ten per cent of the funds made available by the regional protestant churches are spent on development education: on seminars and conferences, meetings between partner groups from the North and the South, days of action, newsletters, films, school projects, and fair trade initiatives. Action groups such as BUKO-Pharmakampagne and information centres such as the Asia House in Cologne are supported by

recurring annual grants. Grants are also given to small development projects which are part of parish twinning partnerships.

"Our approach is decentralised and basically reactive: local actors choose their own topics and how they address them; and we support them," says Head of Unit Barbara Riek. At the same time, Bread for the World sets thematic priorities by funding staff positions for work on education and sustainable development. During 2016 a total of nearly 500 domestic projects received funding totalling just over 5.7 million euro.

Barbara Riek says that the trend has not been linear as regards the themes of project proposals. During the 1980s there was a strong current of solidarity with countries experiencing political conflict, such as the Philippines, El Salvador, and South Africa. At the same time, there was already an emphasis on parish twinning. Fair trade initiatives were started up—now a "modern idea" and a "success story" for Domestic Programmes, according to the Head of Unit. Newer themes include issues around a future-friendly lifestyle, such as ecologically fair shopping and climate protection. Riek refers to an increase in applications relating to flight and migration, similar to the trend during the wars in the Balkans in the 1990s. There has also been a growth in themes relating to economic issues.

The geographical spread of projects in this area of funding shows a loyalty to countries where there have traditionally been church partnerships: Tanzania, South Africa, India, and Brazil. Riek regrets that other regions, such as the countries of the Maghreb, often get only fleeting attention. Support for film production is one of the successes of the past 40 years, notes Riek. This support has made it possible to make sure that African productions get attention in Germany, are eligible for awards, and can be seen in cinemas and on TV.

Back to the "benbi", which was mentioned to start with: Berlin schools are extraordinarily keen to take part in this development education programme, although not all of them are able to do so. This project indicates one general trend amongst the groups receiving funding, which is that schools feature most often. Bread for the World provides training in this area, which is so important for the future, by funding an academic post in the Comenius Institute, the Protestant Centre for Research and Development of Education.

## Annual accounts

	2016		2015	
	euro	%	euro	%
<b>Balance at 1 January</b>	<b>114,968,840.61</b>		<b>117,995,611.42</b>	
<b>Income</b>				
<b>Donations and collections</b>	<b>61,766,965.52</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>57,526,671.65</b>	<b>22.5</b>
including donations to the "Development Helps" alliance	666,905.45		1,738,326.62	
<b>Legacies</b>	<b>4,401,140.26</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>4,233,134.08</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Fines</b>	<b>383,967.76</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>521,144.00</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Church Development Service funds</b>	<b>54,429,905.00</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>52,514,000.00</b>	<b>20.5</b>
<b>Third party contributions</b>	<b>144,647,010.93</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>129,831,310.13</b>	<b>50.8</b>
European Union	470,995.78		814,351.17	
Federal German government	141,008,927.43	51.5	125,858,649.40	49.3
Other third party contributions	3,167,087.72		3,158,309.56	
<b>Other revenues</b>	<b>5,710,882.88</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8,844,813.66</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Income from investments</b>	<b>2,206,237.20</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1,946,611.24</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Total income</b>	<b>273,546,109.55</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>255,417,684.76</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
<b>PROJECT EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>246,728,623.40</b>	<b>91.3</b>	<b>238,029,936.27</b>	<b>94.2</b>
<b>Project funding</b>	<b>218,573,330.22</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>207,676,830.46</b>	<b>82.2</b>
Project fund disbursements	213,261,012.61		202,392,040.90	
Emergency fund	3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	
Kirchen helfen Kirchen ("Churches Helping Churches")	1,637,302.61		1,741,847.56	
BMI old people's home project in Romania	675,015.00		542,942.00	
<b>Project support</b>	<b>18,283,623.63</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>19,412,248.88</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Campaigns, education, and advocacy</b>	<b>9,871,669.54</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>10,940,856.93</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>ADVERTISING AND ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>23,602,375.84</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>14,482,711.30</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Advertising and public relations	5,919,890.46	2.2	6,012,912.82	2.4
Administration	17,682,485.38	6.5	8,469,798.47	3.4
<b>Total expenditure</b>	<b>270,330,999.24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>252,512,647.57</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Balance at 31 December</b>	<b>118,183,950.93</b>		<b>120,900,648.61</b>	
<b>Of which:</b>				
Approved project funds	105,299,980.24		107,124,888.00	
Unrestricted reserves	0.00		0.00	
General reserve fund	7,066,167.90		8,160,839.68	
Contingency fund	601,147.25			
Financial assets of Dienste in Übersee gGmbH	99,581.80			
Disposable funds for short-term use on newly approved projects	9,554,058.53		13,724,939.61	
less advance payments	-4,436,984.79		-8,110,018.68	

\* The balance on 1 January 2016 was adjusted by 6.8 million euro to take account of the use of the general reserve fund in 2014 in accordance with its purpose. In addition to this, in 2016 the finances of DÜ gGmbH and EZE e.V. were included in the annual accounts for the first time, so the balance on 1 January 2016 was adjusted accordingly.

### 4,401,140.26 €

Legacies

In 2016, Bread for the World received more than four million euro from legacies.

### 218,573,330.22 €

Project funding

In 2016, Bread for the World spent more than 218 million euro on funding projects.



This farmer is a member of a micro-credit group in Chattiwan Kharka, a village near Malekuh in Nepal.

## Sources of funds / Income

### Total income

Total income in 2016 was 18.2 million more than in the previous year.

### Donations and collections

Donations and collections continue to be Bread for the World's central pillar of strength. They are the way in which congregations and individuals express their interest and commitment. They motivate us to do what our supporters want to be done. They also demonstrate to the government that we are anchored in church and society, thereby forming the foundation of the government's trust in us and the basis on which we are given government funding. Like contributions to the KED (Church Development Service), they connect our development work with our mission as a church organisation. The total income from donations and collections was 61.8 million euro, an increase of 4.3 million euro over the previous year. The earmarked income which we were able to raise through the "Development Helps" alliance fell by 1.0 million euro to 0.7 million euro.

### Legacies and fines

Legacies amounted to 4.4 million euro, 0.2 million euro more than in the previous year. Fines imposed by German courts and allocated to Bread for the World totalled 0.4 million euro, the same amount as in the previous year.

### Funds of the Church Development Service

Bread for the World receives contributions to the Church Development Service from the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD). These contributions are a proportion of church tax funds which is allocated by the regional churches to development aid. Totaling 54.4 million euro in 2016, this was an important source of support not only for the project work but also for the funding of the development agency's staff and material costs.

### Third party contributions

Third party contributions are primarily funds provided by the government for the development work of the churches. Of the 141.0 million euro provided by the federal government, 99 % came from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), about 0.4 million euro from the Federal

Foreign Office (for sponsorship of overseas students), and 0.7 million euro from the Federal Ministry of the Interior for a social project in Romania. These funds are spent exclusively on project work. All the grants from the European Union, 0.5 million euro in total, were for the co-funding of current projects. Depending on the progress of the project, an application may be made for the funds to be paid out. And the amount may vary according to the progress of the project. We also received a further 3.2 million euro from other institutions, e.g. for church-to-church aid projects (1.1 million euro).

### Other revenues

Other income totalling 5.7 million euro comes mostly from reimbursement of project expenditure on staff and travel. Some other income also comes from the sale of Bread for the World merchandise and from payment for work done by Bread for the World for other agencies.

### Income from investments

Bread for the World receives interest on investments because donations are not immediately passed on in full to project partners, but are paid out as the projects progress. In the meantime, until they are paid out, the funds which are earmarked for approved projects are invested according to ethical criteria. The income from these investments then becomes available to Bread for the World for use in fulfilling its mission. In spite of further interest rate reductions during the past year, the outcome was positive with investment income totalling 2.2 million.



**52 %**  
Federal  
government  
funding

**23 %**  
Donations and  
collections

**20 %**  
KED funds

**5 %**  
**Other sources**  
including  
legacies 1.6 %  
fines 0.1 %  
other revenues 2.1 %  
interest on investments 0.8 %

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**Sources of income in 2016**  
percentage of total

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## Use of funds / Expenditure

### Total expenditure

Total expenditure rose by 17.8 million euro to 270.3 million euro in 2016. In order to ensure that the agency's spending is transparent for donors and anyone interested in our work, the expenditure is categorised, as in the past, according to the spending categories defined by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI). This makes it possible to compare Bread for the World with other charitable organisations.

### Project expenditure

The project expenditure serves the direct fulfilment of the aims of Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service as stated in the constitution of the organisation. This is by far the largest share of total expenditure: 91.3 %. Project expenditure is broken down into the following categories:

- **Project funding**

A total of 218.6 million euro was spent on the direct funding of projects. This was the lions share of total project funding, which also included spending on: funds allocated to the Bread for the World Emergency Fund of our sister organisation Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe; the scholarship programme; human rights work; inter-church aid for social work worldwide; and an old people's home project funded by the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

- **Project support**

Besides the supervision of on-going projects, expenditure for project support includes activities preceding and following the provision of support for individual projects, such as: the planning, preparation, and selection of suitable projects; the evaluation of project proposals; capacity building for partner organisations; the monitoring of projects; project reviews; and the evaluation of projects. This expenditure amounted to 18.3 million euro, which was 6.8 % of total expenditure.

- **Campaigns, education, and advocacy**

Expenditure on campaigns, education, and advocacy, totalling 9.9 million euro in 2016, contributed to raising awareness of the unjust distribution of power and wealth in the world and exercising influence to overcome it—as far as we can within our means and in cooperation with allied organisations.

- **Advertising and administration**

Expenditure of 23.6 million euro on advertising, public relations work, and administration was only 8.7 per cent of total expenditure in 2016. This is a relatively small proportion of total spending, when measured against the criteria of the DZI.

This expenditure includes the costs of a general publicity campaign, which was launched in 2015 and will run for several years. During this time, Bread for the World will be presented and portrayed through the campaign, which includes new posters, advertisements, on-line banners, and commercials. This advertising communicates clearly what Bread for the World's work is all about: respect for and protection of humanity and human dignity.

During 2016 materials were developed in particular for the celebration of the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Reformation in 2017. The materials include the "Calendar for parish community work: Reformation on the Way. People Changing the One World." The calendar portrays people who have brought the legacy of the Reformation to life on other continents and paved the way for the work of Bread for the World. Suggestions for action in church congregations to mark the anniversary of the Reformation were also developed, as were—in cooperation with various agencies—materials for actions, events, and meetings throughout the course of the year. The "Music for Sharing" concerts are a part of this.

In all these public relations activities care is taken to ensure that the development of new activities does not drive up the costs of advertising and publicity. In 2016 we succeeded once again in this respect.

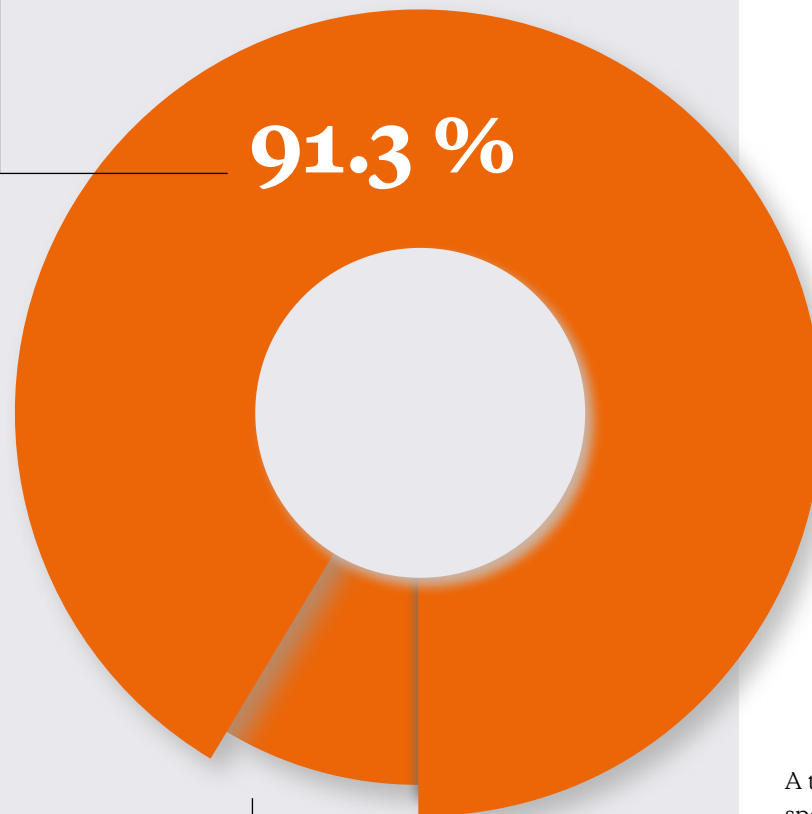
Administration costs rose by 9.2 million euro to 17.7 million euro due largely to a 6.0 million euro grant to EZE and additional consultancy fees associated with a reorganisation of business procedures.

### Project expenditure

Project funding 80.8 %

Project support 6.8 %

Campaigns, education, and  
advocacy 3.7 %



91.3 %

8.7 %

### Advertising and administration

Advertising and  
public relations 2.2 %

Administration 6.5 %

218.6

207.7



### Project funding

A total of 218.6 million euro was spent on the direct funding of projects. This was the lions share of total project funding.

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**Expenditure in 2016**  
percentage of total

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## About us

Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service is the globally active development agency of the regional protestant churches and free churches in Germany and their Diakonie agencies. We help poor and marginalised people in more than 90 countries all over the world to improve their living conditions themselves.

Food security is a key theme of our work. In times of climate change and diminishing resources, combating hunger and malnutrition is becoming increasingly important. Bread for the World helps poor and rural populations to obtain good yields using environmentally friendly and locally suitable methods.

### Equal opportunities for all

We also work to promote better health and education, access to water, the strengthening of democracy, respect for human rights, lasting peace, and maintenance of the integrity of creation. This is because bread means more to us than just food. Like Martin Luther we understand it to mean everything a person needs to be able to live.

### Helping in times of need

When there is a disaster, we provide fast and unbureaucratic emergency aid—usually through our sister organisation, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, which has been providing humanitarian aid for 60 years, wherever people have fallen victim to natural disasters, war, and expulsion. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe receives funding from Bread for the World's emergency relief fund.

### Acting in partnership

One of the key features of our project work is close cooperation with local partners, which are often church organisations. We work together with them to find solutions to the most urgent problems. And together we learn from mistakes and continue to develop our work further.

### Help for the most vulnerable

Bread for the World helps poor people regardless of their ethnic or religious affiliation, but it is the poorest groups in society who benefit in the first instance. We help them to develop their potential so that they can work their way out of poverty. And we always take care to ensure that our projects benefit women and men equally.

### Sharing knowledge

Bread for the World sends out experienced professionals in response to requests from partner organisations. Through their active involvement these professionals demonstrate their solidarity with the people in the countries in which they work. And when they return home, they become important bridge builders in our own society.

### Voluntary commitment

Committed young adults can also work in Bread for the World's projects—as volunteers for twelve months. In doing so, they support the work of partner organisations and, at the same time, gain valuable experience which often stays with them for the rest of their lives and motivates them to continue working for a more just world.

### Political discourse and public relations

In order to draw attention to global problems and bring about the changes which are so urgently needed, Bread for the World seeks to exchange ideas with decision-makers in politics, business, and society. The agency also undertakes public relations work and promotes development education in parishes, schools, and One World shops.

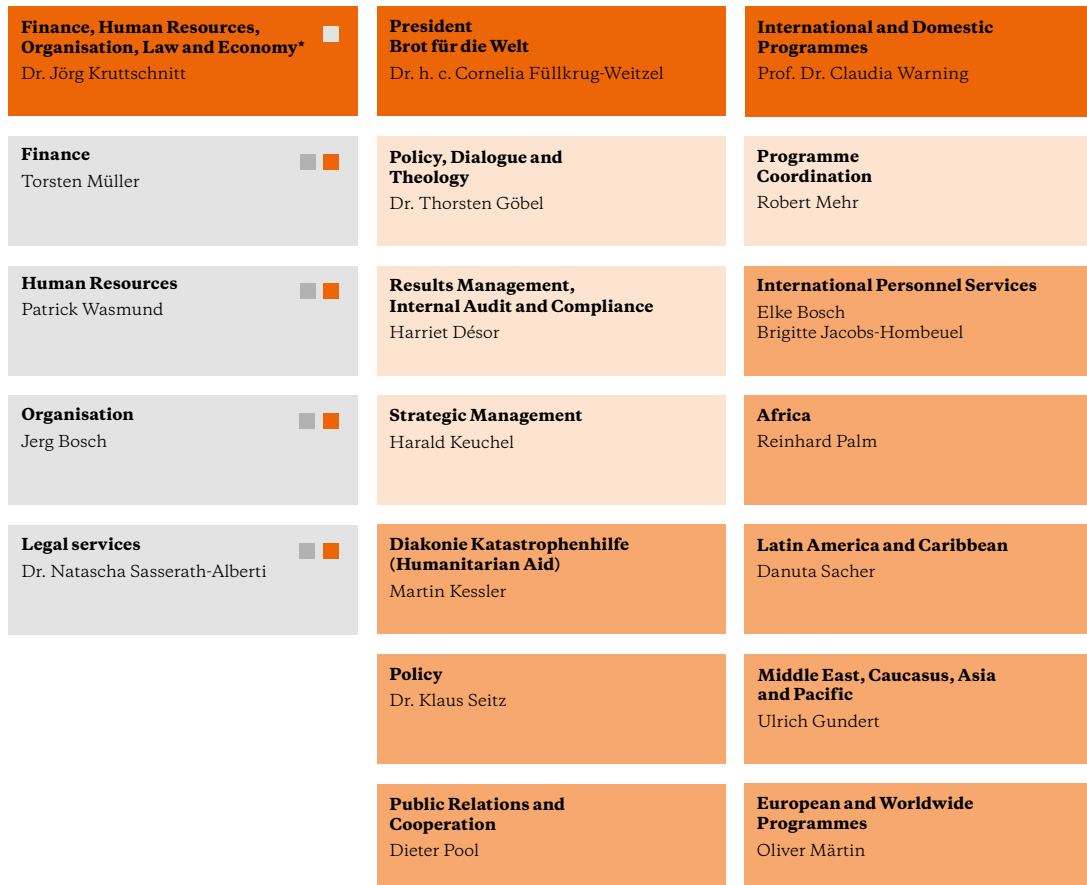
### Living ecumenically

Bread for the World considers itself to be part of global Christianity. We seek to cooperate with churches and church aid agencies around the world, accepting and fulfilling our responsibility as a part of ecumenical networks. Through the programme "Churches help Churches" we support poor churches of all confessions and their facilities in carrying out their tasks. Together with Diakonie Deutschland we take a stand for those suffering poverty and injustice—both here and around the world.

## Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development



## Brot für die Welt – Protestant Development Service



■ ■ The departments work on Diakonie Deutschland and on Brot für die Welt.

\* Final name and structure will be decided by the Supervisory Board in Autumn 2017.

## Governing Bodies

The two agencies, Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service and Diakonie Deutschland—Protestant Federal Association, constitute the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. The association pursues exclusively charitable, benevolent, and church-related purposes, in accordance with the “tax-deductible purposes” section of the German tax code (Abgabenordnung).

The association is managed by an Executive Board, whose members are appointed by a Supervisory Board for a six-year term of office. The Presidents of the two agencies alternate as Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of the Executive Board.

After three years, the Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson change round, assuming each others’ roles. The members of the Executive Board serve as the executive of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development, under the supervision of the Supervisory Board. It is a collegiate body, but each member has their own area of responsibility.

The two agencies, Bread for the World and Diakonie Deutschland, are both led by up to three members of the Executive Board: the President and one or two other members of the Executive Board. Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe is administered as part of Bread for the World under the direct supervision of the President.

**Revd. Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, M.A.**

*President of Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service, President of Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, Chairperson of the Board of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development.*

**Prof. Dr. Claudia Warning**

*Member of the Executive Board of Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service with responsibility for International and Domestic Programmes.*

**Revd. Ulrich Lilie**

*President of Diakonie Deutschland—Protestant Federal Association, Vice-Chairperson of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development.*

**Maria Loheide**

*Member of the Executive Board of Diakonie Deutschland—Protestant Federal Association with responsibility for Social Policy.*

**Dr. Jörg Kruttschnitt**

*Member of the Executive Board of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development with responsibility for Finance, Personnel, Organisation, Law, and Business.*



**A woman harvests maize from her field in Mangaltar, a village in the Dhading District of Nepal.**

## Cooperation and networks

Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service is a member of various national and international networks and works together closely with other aid organisations.

### **ACT Alliance**

With more than 140 member organisations worldwide and more than 25,000 workers, the international ACT Alliance network is one of the largest humanitarian aid and development coalitions. ACT stands for “Action by Churches Together”. The ACT Alliance offers people who are suffering hardship, poverty, and injustice both short-term and long-term assistance. The aim of the ACT Alliance is to coordinate the worldwide work of church aid organisations and to make it even more effective through common quality standards.

### **ACT Alliance EU**

European members of the ACT Alliance from 11 countries have come together so that they can better represent their interests and the concerns of their partners in the global South to the institutions of the EU. They run a joint office in Brussels and focus especially on the issues of climate change, food security, and EU development policy.

### **Working Group of Development Services (AGdD)**

The AGdD is the umbrella organisation of the seven officially recognised German development service agencies (Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service, AGEH, CFI, ded, Eirene International, Forum ZFD, and WFD). It helps returning professionals to reintegrate and organises career orientation seminars for them.

### **“Learning and Helping Overseas” Working Group**

The “Learning and Helping Overseas” Working Group (AKLHÜ) is an information and coordination centre for organisations and groups in the field of development cooperation and for people who are interested in development. It is a registered charity whose members include officially recognised development service agencies, international voluntary service organisations, and organisations in the field of development education. Since its foundation in 1963, the activities

of the association have been funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

### **“Development Helps” Alliance**

Bread for the World has joined together with Welthungerhilfe (Freedom from Hunger Campaign), terre des hommes, medico international, the Christoffel-Blindenmission (CBM), and Kindernothilfe (Supporting Children in Need) to found the “Development Helps—Working together for people in need” alliance. The members of the alliance provide immediate and long-term assistance in emergencies and in response to disasters. Their aim is to combat the causes of suffering and conflict. The members of the alliance work closely together with local partner organisations.

### **Climate-Alliance Germany**

Around 110 organisations have come together to form Climate-Alliance Germany. They are campaigning to promote policies which will bring about a drastic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in Germany. The membership of the alliance includes churches, development agencies, environmental associations, trade unions, consumer protection bodies, youth organisations, and business associations.

### **VENRO**

The Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO) is a coalition of more than 120 members, including private and church organisations engaged in development cooperation, disaster relief, development education, campaigning, and advocacy. VENRO brings together the resources, skills, and experience of the member organisations and coordinates joint campaigns, so that the members’ development policy goals are given more weight in public discourse and in dialogue with government bodies.

## Towards 2020

### Strategy

The strategic monitoring which we began in 2016 makes it possible for the whole of Bread for the World to measure how far we have got with the implementation of the strategic goals which we set ourselves at the turn of the year 2015/16—in relation to development policy, project work, and Bread for the World as an institution. We expect to see the first results of this monitoring in 2017, and will want to use them, together with our partners, as the basis for further development.

With the strategic goals of Bread for the World in mind, we have given ourselves two tasks for the next few years: to continue our internal organisational development; and to make lasting improvements to our structures, processes, and methods of cooperation. This should enable us to better fulfill our mission to promote development and to meet the challenges of the future. Our priorities during 2017 are: to strengthen our human resource management and financial management; to optimise processes in our project work; and to optimise leadership and cooperation.

Each of our priority areas of work is to be evaluated and further developed within the period covered by the strategy, i.e. by 2020. We plan to begin by further developing strategies for promoting the development of health services, occupational training, and civil society. The current across-the-board evaluation of human rights work and the promotion of civil society umbrella organisations will also inform the development of our work.

### Flight and migration

The development and implementation of migration policy will continue to be at the top of the international agenda. The United Nations have decided that two global compacts are to be drafted: on the sharing of responsibility for refugees; and on safe, orderly, and regular migration. The Global Forum on Migration and Development (June 2017 in Berlin) should make significant progress on these treaties which are to be agreed at the end of 2018. Bread for the World, together with Diakonie agencies, will be closely involved in these processes. At the same time we shall continue to try to help refugees around the world to integrate in the countries or regions to which they have fled (whether this is a foreign country or another region within their

own country) and where—experience shows—they are likely to stay for many years.

### Disaster preparedness

The El Nino climate cycle, which is being aggravated by climate change, is bringing floods to some regions and drought to others. Since the summer of 2016 there has been a growing famine in East Africa and Southern Africa which is threatening the lives of millions of people. Together with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe, we will need to give special assistance to small farmers and their families in Africa. This will, of course, be in addition to long-term efforts to facilitate adaptation to and preparation for changes in weather patterns as a result of climate change, and also in addition to long-term measures to combat starvation in Africa.

### Religion and values

We shall be busy, even—and especially—during the anniversary year of the Reformation, with our work on strengthening the place of values in the thinking of our staff and on making people more conscious of the importance of religion in development. Together with staff, the Global Reference Group, and our governing bodies, we shall work on the ethical paradigm and the beliefs which underpin our work. On the other hand, we also want to contribute, through selected seminars and other measures, to a strengthening of the global responsibility of the churches worldwide.

### Globalisation

In the global political context, multilateralism is under growing pressure from the increasingly common pursuit of narrowly-defined national interests. This means that there is a growing need for a careful political framing of globalisation. Germany holds the presidency of the G20 during 2017. Whilst this is an opportunity, it also carries with it a burden of responsibility. Bread for the World will intensify discussions with its Global Reference Group and other partners about opportunities for and ways towards managing globalisation. The agency will also play an active role in organising the dialogue with international civil society (Civil 20) on the themes of the G20 summit, both during and after the summit. It is essential for the policies of the G20 states to be integrated in line with the agreements for globally sustainable development which have been reached under the auspices of the United Nations.



### Redesigning partnerships and strengthening our partners and civil society

Since 2016 we have been working on a framework policy paper on our understanding of partnership. When we have finished drafting it, we will begin a consultation process with selected partners and our Global Reference Group.

In response to requests from our partners, we shall continue the global exchange between partner organisations of experience and expertise on particular subjects, e.g. on strategies for overcoming the shrinking of the space in which civil society can operate, and on strategies for the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). We shall enable a number of partner organisations to take part in the second conference of the High Level Political Forum, the

central UN body which is overseeing the SDG process, and we will extend the associated network. A strong civil society is—also according to the SDGs—the key driver of development, conflict prevention, conflict transformation, and reconciliation. The erosion of fundamental democratic achievements as a result of the shrinking space for civil society is standing in the way of this in more and more countries. The systematic weakening of civil society is the greatest assault on many countries' chances of development at this time. During 2017 we shall be giving priority to thinking about how we can help our partners who are affected by this to continue in their role as constructive critics of the development process in their own countries, and how we can contribute to the defence of the fundamental rights to freedom of opinion and freedom of association.

<b>Budget 2017</b>	million euro		million euro
<b>Income</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>2017</b>
Donations and collections	59.0	Project funding	260.9
Legacies and fines	4.0	Project support	20.1
German government funding	170.3	Campaigns, education, advocacy	6.4
Church funding	63.2	Advertising and public relations	8.0
Other funding (EU)	0.2	Administration	11.5
Other income	10.1		
Interest	0.1		
<b>Total income</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>306.9</b>



In the dry region of South Ngariama in Kenya saplings are being reared for reforestation.

# Contact / Imprint

## Imprint

**Publisher** Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service **Editors** Rainer Lang, Thorsten Lichtblau, Thomas Sandner (responsible) **Text Editors** Rainer Lang, Thomas Krüger **Translation** Gordon Matthews **Photography** Helge Bendl: p. 31; Jorg Böhling: title (bottom right), p. 58, back (bottom right); Hermann Bredehorst: p. 3; Karin Desmarowitz: p. 19, back (top right); Birgit Handke: p. 33; Kathrin Harms: title (top left and top right), p. 4, back (top left and bottom left); Christof Krackhardt: p. 13; Thomas Lohnes: title (bottom left), pp. 38, 43, 47; Cedric Nunn: pp. 15, 23; Christoph Püschner: pp. 35, 37, 41; Federico Rios: p. 19; Andreas Schoelzel: pp. 29, 45; Uta Wagner: p. 21; **Conception** FactorDesign AG, Hamburg **Graphic Design / Layout** Jutta Herden Design, Stuttgart **Lithography** HKS-Artmedia, Leinfelden-Echterdingen **Print** DBM Druckhaus Berlin-Mitte GmbH **Paper** Circle matt White, recycled paper, certified with the Blue Angel **Item Number** 119 102 227

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## Pictures

### Front cover (clockwise from left):

Jose Barrios is a small farmer in the highlands of Peru.

Child with flower in Monuno, Peru.

Susan Parajuli is an agricultural expert in a Bread for the World partner organisation in Nepal.

Jane Nyambura, a farmer in Eastern Kenya.

### Back cover (clockwise from left):

Old man in a village, Pandachí, Peru.

Dolly Joshi, staff member of a children's rights organisation and human rights specialist.

John Chimwayi, who lives in Malawi, is improving his irrigation system.

Girls in the primary school in Pandachí, Peru.

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Dieses Druckerzeugnis  
wurde mit dem Blauen  
Engel ausgezeichnet



