

# Annual Report

## 2015



# Joining forces to overcome hunger and poverty.

We need your support to achieve this!  
Please continue to stand by us!



**Preface**  
**Dear Reader,**

The year 2015 has set a number of milestones—both unforeseeable and planned: the misery of millions of people in countries shaped by poverty, disasters, violence and lawlessness has arrived on our doorstep. They themselves have arrived here with their hope for a life in safety and dignity. They have shown us in what a sorry state the world is in and that people voluntarily accept months and years of deprivations and the dangers of refugee life and even death. For decades, Bread for the World has been dedicating itself to people receiving the resources, social security, rights and chances for participation in their countries that they need for their family's future. This is what we have also been working on with our partners around the world during the last year. Thanks to very good revenues we were even able to increase the extent of our efforts.

We will report on some of these efforts in this magazine: it all begins with the chance for a safe birth—for example in rural regions of Cameroon, where there is no clinic and no doctor far and wide. Girls or women should not be subjected to violence simply because they do not have a social status in their society—even this has to be secured first—for example Dalit women in India. The carrying out of free and fair democratic elections is an important step to reduce the potential for conflict of a country, for example in Nigeria. The climate change with its disastrous effects on agriculture worldwide, calls for adjustment measures: farming families have to learn new cultivation methods, for example in West Africa.

The large number of internally displaced people and refugees around the world also calls for measures to secure their long-term chances for the future: lobbying for their access to work and social services in the host countries such as in Lebanon, but also scholarships for young talents, whose university careers have been impeded or disrupted by war, whose know-how will be urgently needed for the reconstruction of their countries: a new refugee scholarship programme should support them to continue on their path of learning. 2015 was also the year of major UN summits, for whose success and ambitious implementation of their outcomes, Bread for the World with partners from around the world has been and still is campaigning—through programmes and through political influence: the UN Summit on the Financing of Development, the new global development agenda with its 'Sustainable Development Goals', the Paris Climate Summit.

All of this would not have been possible without your support, the support of the Protestant church and communities, the donors, the federal government and some cooperation partners. We would like to thank you for your great help and hope that you will also find your trust in our work justified when reading this Annual Report.

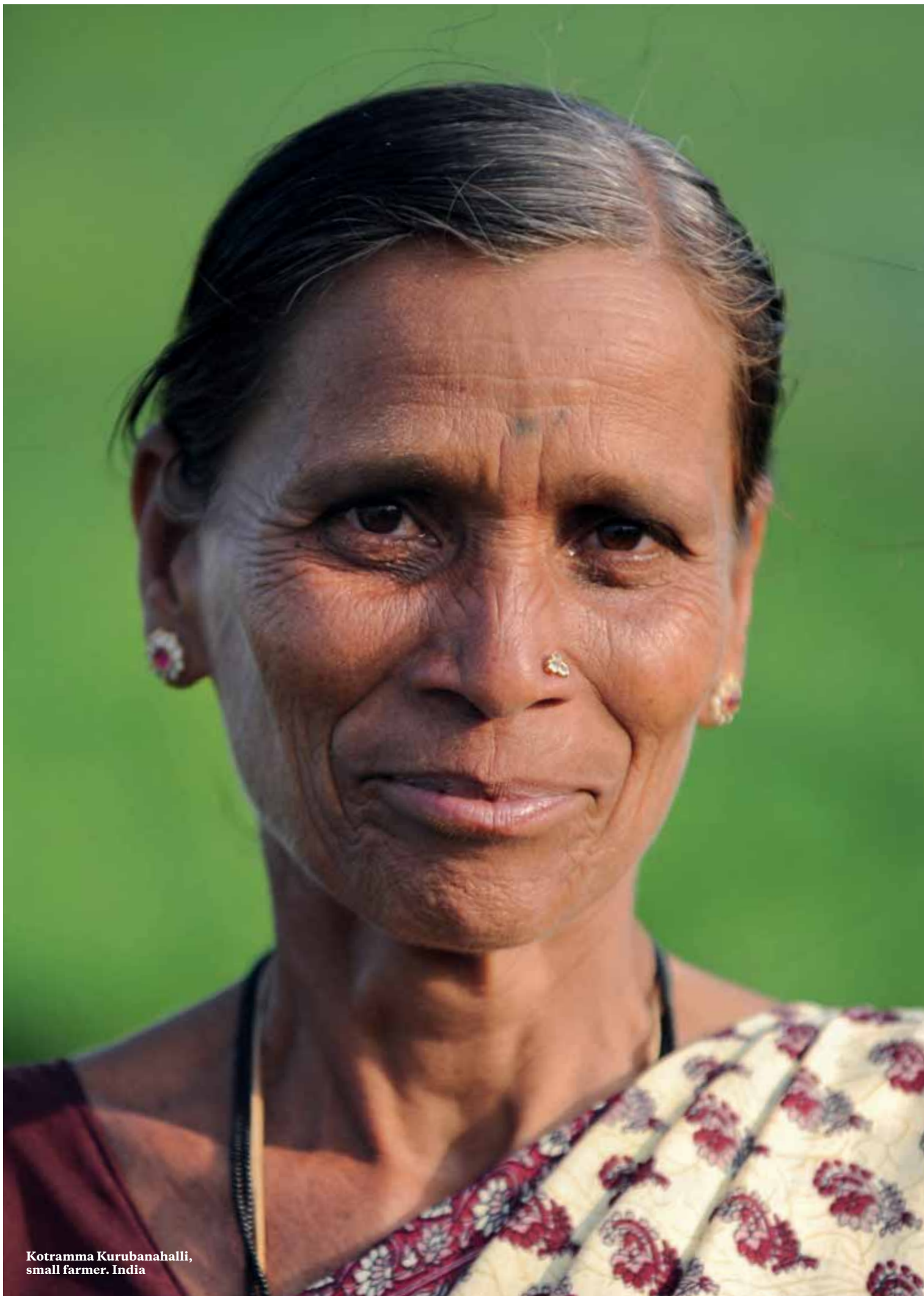
Yours sincerely

Pastor Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel  
President Bread for the World

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Kotramma Kurubanhalli,  
small farmer, India

## Report of the executive board

### A year of course setting

In 2015 Bread for the World issued the largest volume of approvals in its history: 238 million euros. This was possible due to the generous support of the agency's work by the Protestant church and the donors: the agency had donations and collections in the amount of 57.5 million euros and church funds in the amount of 52.5 million euros at its disposal. At the same time, the agency could participate in the increase in public funds for development cooperation and could hence carry out more projects. The German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development provided 125.8 million euros for the support of partners in 2015. We are grateful to our donors as well as church and political decision-makers for the trust and the reliable support they grant Bread for the World. The agency is supported by the Church and society and is held in high esteem in politics for the quality it provides.

The support continued to focus on Asia and Africa, where most of the people worldwide live below the poverty line. We could approve many projects in the field of adapting to climate change so that small farmers will also be able to cope with the changed climate conditions and do not slide further into poverty. The spread of the Ebola crisis in 2014 was an additional burden. Although, as is generally known, it could be ended, the support for our partners in the health sector to strengthen the structures in rural areas in the affected regions was, however, continued, as the weak health systems in these countries was the reason for the spreading of epidemic proportion.

#### Challenges for the work with partners

##### Concept of emerging economies

For the major emerging economies such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa a concept was developed for the future promotion and dialogue with partners. Economic data and growing global economic and political importance, seem to suggest that emerging economies can successfully fight poverty and no more promotional work is needed by the agency. But nevertheless, in all of these countries there is a total of just under 700 million people living below the poverty line, as up until now, not all have benefited from the paths taken to fight poverty, indeed, entire population groups remain excluded therefrom. With our work we want to help to promote the participation of the poor in the political and development process so that they

can also find their way out of poverty. At the same time, a vibrant civil society is supported in helping to protect the rights of everyone as well as the environment in the rapid growth processes. Furthermore, there has to be more networking and exchange with civil society in these countries on an international level in questions of the global development agenda and the international climate and resource protection, as their governments play a major role in UN conferences and processes.

##### Restrictions of the scope of action for NGOs—human rights restrictions

The trend to regulate and restrict the scope of action of civil society in the context of political conflicts between the government and the opposition by means of law, bureaucratic actions or violent public intimidation measures has been increasing on a global level. In many countries – above all in emerging economies – our partners experienced repression and even imprisonment. Some were stripped off their registrations, their political, lobbying and human rights work was prohibited, their work and their finances were checked, their accounts completely frozen or they were no longer permitted to receive funds from abroad. Their possibility to carry out work was thereby massively restricted and their work in favour of the rights of the poor and their participation in a country's resources is torpedoed by governments or even prohibited. Bread for the World intensively deliberates these restrictions. We also try to draw attention to these developments in dialogues with politicians in Germany and Europe and to encourage political measures. At the same time, we contemplate the consequences of our promotional work with Misereor and other NGOs, who work with partners in the South.

##### Escape and refugees

In 2015 the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development (EWDE) got caught up in the increase in violent conflicts and, as a consequence thereof, in the so-called refugee crisis both around the world and in Germany. This called upon the agency to defend human rights such as humanitarian international law and humanitarian access to all victims of war just as firmly as human rights and the right of asylum for all refugees in both its project work and in its political work. To this end, some work had to be postponed and a lot of the agency's good work



# Report of the executive board

was entirely lost to public awareness, although it continued in undiminished quality.

In the summer of 2015 the task group escape was formed in the EWDE that coordinates all working units engaging with the reasons for escape and refugees at home and abroad for joint analysis and positioning and ensures consistency of the political, public and funding policy reactions to current developments. The joint appearance as a “trio” of Bread for the World, Diakonie Emergency Aid and Diakonie Deutschland in the case of escape, provided an opportunity to jointly portray the agency, improved the understanding of the profile and the added value of the EWDE in the church and the public and strengthened in-house cooperation.

In the summer of 2015 the calls for help from Greece increased: the poorer part of the population was hardly able to earn their living in the wake of the worsening of the debt crisis in the summer months of 2015, but also did not receive any support from the government. 95 percent of the refugees who arrived in Europe in 2015, arrived in Greece. Itself partially in need of help, the population could do little to support them and public structures were also hardly fit to help. Thus Bread for the World promoted two projects in Greece through “Churches helping Churches” and issued a Greece facility, which is operated in close coordination with Diakonie Emergency Aid. Furthermore, Bread for the World has markedly increased its ‘scholarships for refugees’.

## Cooperation and dialogue with the Federal Government

**Recast funding guideline introduced on 1.1.2015**  
The promotion of church development projects through grants of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been governed through the funding guideline since 1983. The funding procedure was developed in a process that ran over the course of several years. The focus was, amongst others on the implementation of the increased demands for effectiveness and performance monitoring as well as the strengthening of the development policy dialogue between the BMZ and the central church coordinating bodies. With the entry into force of the funding guideline on 1 January 2015, a longstanding optimisation and coordination process was successfully concluded.

**BMZ special initiative “A world without hunger”**  
In order to give rural development and food security a

higher priority, the BMZ launched the special initiative “a world without hunger” (SEWOH) in 2014 and provided more financial and human resources for this area. Bread for the World made constructive and critical suggestions in consultations of the BMZ with NGOs, particularly regarding the most needy small farmers and agro-ecological aspects—especially concerning the 13 green innovation centres under planning in 2015. Furthermore, the agency has started to assess if a closer cooperation is possible between partner organisations and the BMZ or the GIZ respectively that would be monitored from Berlin. At the same time, Bread for the World receives special funds from the initiative we employ in Africa to propagate agricultural know-how and innovation among small farmers and thereby, to further fight hunger.

## Setting the course in development policy

**Summit Year 2015**  
2015 was the year of major international conferences and summits with important agenda setting for development policy and coping with global challenges. Together with its partners and in concert with the ACT Alliance, Bread for the World actively participated in consultation and preparatory procedures and the respective summit events—to the extent possible for civil society organisations—in favour of development that is geared towards the needs of the poorest and human rights, at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Ababa in July, at the United Nations Special Summit at the end of September in New York on the New Global Development Agenda and at the World Climate Conference in Paris in December 2015. The “Agenda 2030” adopted by the United Nations will give the frame for future living conditions for the poor, but will also pose a global challenge for development in all countries, including one’s own.

## Institutional development


**Strategic development**  
Following the completion of the organisational tasks and the tasks regarding the integration of the promotional work of the merger of 2012, management in 2015 started to develop a medium-term strategy up to 2020. This took place in the course of the strategy development process of the entire EWDE and together with the subordinated management levels. Following a stakeholder analysis, the challenges Bread for the World faces regarding support and political work at home and abroad in the medium-term as well as the expectations and developments of the different donors

were analysed. Against this background the strategic goals for the entire EWDE, for the agency Bread for the World and for the individual areas were defined. Both the ‘Global Reference Group’ (a think tank of selected strategic partners of the agency), which had already outlined the basic guidelines in the Fall of 2014, as well as Bread for the World’s ‘committee development agencies and humanitarian aid’ were involved in this process. The determined trends and strategic goals also constituted the basis for Bread for the World’s annual planning 2016.

**Changes on the Board of Directors**  
The longstanding chief financial officer, Tilman Henke, left Bread for the World in September 2015 and assumes board responsibility with a diaconal support organisation. He was responsible for the finances of the Protestant development agencies and since the merger—of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Devel-

opment—for nearly ten years. He earned a great deal of credit in particular with the construction of the new building in Berlin and the agency’s move, which were both implemented within the planned budget and time frame. His functions have initially been taken over by the board member Dr. Jörg Kruttschnitt, responsible for law, social economy and personnel.

**EWDE confirmed as family friendly organisation**  
On 29.6.2015 the EWDE was officially presented with the certificate for the renewed successful carrying out of the audit “berufundfamilie” (‘work and family’). In the course of the re-auditing, the portfolio for the structural improvement of reconciling work and family life were assessed and further goals for a family-friendly personnel policy as well as the strengthening of a joint organisational and leadership culture were defined. First measures could be implemented in 2015.

  
**Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel**  
President Bread for the World

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



In these countries Bread for the World provides aid

553

approved projects in 2015  
in 79 countries worldwide

93

projects  
worldwide

96

projects in 17 Latin  
American countries

**Latin America and  
the Caribbean**  
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile,  
Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba,  
Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala,  
Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua,  
Panama, Paraguay, Peru

**Europe**  
Albania, Belarus, Croatia,  
Russian Federation

**Asia and the Pacific**  
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Cambodia,  
China, Fiji, Georgia, India, Indonesia, Iraq,  
Israel, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon,  
Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea,  
Pakistan, Palestine (West Bank and Gaza),  
Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka,  
Syria, Vietnam

174

projects in 26 countries  
in Asia and the Pacific

183

projects in 30  
African countries

**Africa**  
Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt,  
Ethiopia, Cameroon, Chad,  
Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Ghana,  
Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia,  
Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia,  
Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone,  
Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan,  
Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda,  
Zambia, Zimbabwe

7

projects in 6 European  
countries

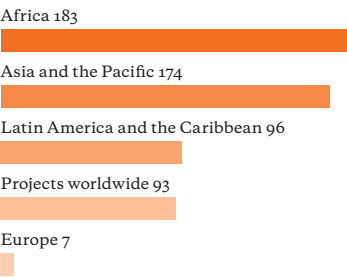


Projects according to countries

In 2015 Bread for the World approved 553 new projects worldwide with a total budget of 211 million euros. The regional focus was on Africa with 183 projects and Asia and the Pacific with 174 projects. Most of the funds were approved for Africa, which received 70.5 million euros. Asia and the Pacific received 69 million euros. Thematic funding priorities were food security, promoting education and health, access to water, strengthening democracy, respect for human rights, safeguarding peace as well as the integrity of creation.

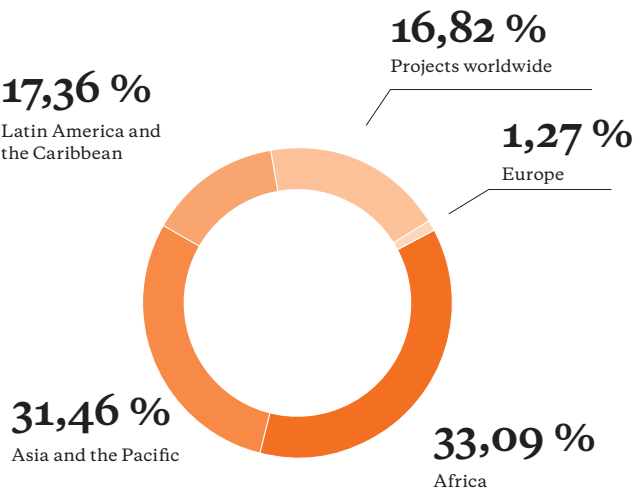
Region Country	Amount of funding approved in EUR	Number of Projects
Africa		
Continental Africa	4,445,500	15
Angola	1,197,500	4
Benin	1,512,000	3
Burkina Faso	309,919	2
Cameroon	3,234,000	13
Chad	471,700	5
Dem, Rep, of the Congo	7,609,000	15
Egypt	1,100,000	3
Ethiopia	7,212,000	19
Ghana	1,307,000	3
Guinea	235,000	3
Kenya	8,918,000	11
Lesotho	85,000	1
Liberia	259,000	3
Malawi	1,434,000	3
Mali	100,000	2
Mozambique	2,109,000	5
Namibia	1,280,500	2
Niger	650,000	4
Nigeria	840,000	2
Rwanda	2,017,000	5
Sierra Leone	1,829,000	5
Somalia	1,400,000	1
South Africa	6,215,000	15
South Sudan	3,879,900	4
Swaziland	670,000	3
Tanzania	2,174,000	8
Togo	2,089,203	7
Uganda	2,807,000	6
Zambia	250,000	2
Zimbabwe	2,914,300	9
Total	70,554,522	183

Asia and the Pacific			
Continental Asia	1,510,467	6	
Armenia	1,090,000	2	
Azerbaijan	32,500	1	
Bangladesh	8,412,795	11	
Cambodia	2,898,300	14	
China	4,135,000	16	
Fiji	1,363,000	4	
Georgia	465,000	1	
India	19,275,900	35	
Indonesia	5,458,000	14	
Iraq	1,000,000	1	
Israel	1,871,600	5	
Jordan	212,000	1	
Kyrgyzstan	450,000	1	
Laos	1,500,000	4	
Lebanon	385,000	3	
Malaysia	636,000	2	
Myanmar	2,110,000	6	
Nepal	2,710,000	4	
North Korea	175,000	2	
Pakistan	650,000	2	
Palestine (West Bank and Gaza)	3,752,528	8	
Papua New Guinea	620,000	2	
Philippines	4,905,532	15	
Sri Lanka	414,680	3	
Syria	1,553,000	1	
Vietnam	1,543,700	10	
Total	69,130,002	174	



Project approval in 2015 according to continent in absolute numbers

Latin America and the Caribbean		
Continental America	1,555,500	5
Argentina	527,600	3
Bolivia	2,973,000	8
Brazil	8,222,870	12
Chile	1,293,000	5
Colombia	2,706,635	11
Costa Rica	873,000	3
Cuba	835,000	2
Ecuador	1,211,792	1
El Salvador	543,000	4
Guatemala	1,200,000	6
Haiti	753,000	2
Honduras	603,700	3
Mexico	1,972,094	11
Nicaragua	170,000	1
Panama	608,646	3
Paraguay	357,750	3
Peru	4,174,000	13
Total	30,580,587	96



Project approval in 2015 according to continents in relative numbers

Europe		
Albania	210,000	1
Belarus	120,000	1
Croatia	21,000	1
Russian Federation	1,070,000	4
Total	1,421,000	7

Worldwide / supra-regional		
Insgesamt	30,399,134	93

SUM		
Total	202,085,245	553
Scholarships	326,830	1
Staff development	8,800,000	2

SUM Including scholarships / staff development		
Total	211,212,075	556

Health

# All people should have access to health care

Bread for the World’s commitment in the health-care sector is based on three columns: preventing, caring and educating. For spiritual and physical well-being, health is a prerequisite and everyone has a right to it. Thus we support basic health services around the world for the poor and destitute. We place a special emphasis on pregnant and young mothers. Fundamentally, all people should have access to health care. It is especially important to lead a life that prevents illnesses and to ensure that everyone has access to medication. Basic health care has to be guaranteed and social security systems have to protect the poor from further impoverishment in the case of illness.



Project report Cameroon

## Helping to bring life into the world

“I applied for the training as a midwife, because I want to save lives”, Wongeh Happiness Bindeh says. The 41-year old works in the health centre in Boh, a small village in Northwest Cameroon. Medical care there was calamitous for a long time, as is the case in many rural areas of the central African country. There are hardly any public healthcare facilities. Thus the villagers in Boh took matters into their own hands, and founded a health centre in 1993 with the support of the Baptists’ health service (CBCHS).

Since 1980, Bread for the World supports the Baptists’ health work. “At the time we started with four pilot centres”, project coordinator Peter Kakute remembers. In the mean time, there are almost fifty such institutions. Just like in Boh, they are autonomously managed by the villagers. The population provides a plot and constructs the building. And it elects a health committee from its own ranks, which takes care of the administration. Employees of CBCHS train the personnel for the health centres. In eight to twelve-week courses, the future midwives and health workers learn the most important things about pregnancies and possible complications, about nutrition, hygiene as well as the treatments and psychological support of people with HIV and Aids. What is more, CBCHS supplies all necessary medications to the health centres. “Projects are only of duration if the population really accepts them”, Peter Kakute explains. “This feeling is very strong regarding the health centres. It is amazing, what the people in the villages do to this end, both financially and the amount of work they put in.”

Happiness also attended a course with CBCHS. The mother of two knows from her own and painful experience, how difficult a birth in the rural areas of Cameroon can be. “I had to walk to the next health station in the middle of the night during labour. Six kilometres!”, she recounts. At that time, sometimes two mothers died within one month while giving birth or as a consequence thereof. “Since we have our health centre here in Boh, one or even two years can pass without some one dying”, Happiness says.

It is just after eight o’clock. The first patients are arriving at the Boh health centre. It is Tuesday, time for the pregnancy clinic. The young women have a seat on the simple white wooden benches standing on



During a prevention-day for pregnant women in the village of Boh the midwife/obstetrician (Geburtshelferin) Wongeh Happiness Bindeh from the organisation CBCHS examines the pregnant woman Happiness Kenji.

the centre’s veranda. Happiness calls her first patient into the treatment room. The 26-year old Florence is expecting her fourth child. So far her pregnancy has been without complications. Happiness recommends her to have an HIV test done. Then she listens to the unborn child’s heart tones. All is well.

### Project partner/Project initiator

Cameroon Baptist Convention Health Services (CBCHS)

### Amount of funding

350,000 euros

### What should have been achieved

In the rural areas health care, especially for pregnant women, mothers and children, was to be improved.

### What was done / has been done

In overall 49 communities, village health centres have been set up. These are autonomously managed by the villagers. Health workers and midwives were trained who take care of the patients.

### What was achieved/ has been achieved

The mortality of mothers and children has markedly gone back through better prevention and treatments before, during and after birth. By means of regular nutritional counselling and breastfeeding campaigns there are fewer malnourished children in the villages. A further six maternity wards, nine vaccination campaigns as well as trainings for 60 midwives and 110 health workers have been planned.

Women

# Women as engines for development

Self-help groups are an important instrument to promote women. In addition to joint savings and awarding small loans, the women also engage in the improvement of local educational and health facilities in many places. Studies show that the income generated by women especially benefits the families and women engaged in self-help groups send their children to school more often. Economic strengthening, self-confidence and a boost to the women's social status are mutually dependent. Together they constitute the basis for more gender equality. Therefore Bread for the World is especially dedicated to women as an engine for development.



Project report Myanmar  
**Refugee families in Myanmar**

For decades there was a brutal dictatorship in Myanmar. Especially the various ethnic minorities in remote rural regions such as the Kachin district were suppressed through many and systematic violations of human rights like murder, forced labour, torture and rape. Also the demands of the Kachin ethnic group for a federal state system were to be nipped in the bud. And there are various claims for the abundant resources such as jade, gold, wood and also land, which imply further potential for conflict.

Alone in the Kachin district in the country's North, an estimated 50,000 dead and at least 100,000 internally displaced people are proof for the extent of the conflicts between state military and the Kachin Independent Army (KIA). Since the cease fire in June 2011 broke down after 17 years, there are daily fights between KIA and the Burmese military.

Htu Bu still exactly remembers 15 June 2011. On this day the fights unexpectedly escalated directly in her village. Together with her family she packed the most important things and escaped to the next larger city. There they arrived at a refugee camp that was being built on the grounds of the Baptist church. Huts were built in long rows from quickly assembled bamboo walls.

They could not return to their village, as it is occupied by the Burmese military. "Although it is officially claimed that the Burmese military would be there in order to protect us, it is there because it doesn't want to lose the village to the KIA", Htu Bu recounts. "Once in a while one of our men sneaks close to the village to see if perhaps we could return all the same. But the Burmese soldiers live in our houses. They killed our entire cattle. In the mean time, the rice fields are overgrown with weeds. And the military has driven all furniture and house-hold items out of the village by lorry. Probably the soldiers' families in the cities are now living in our furniture. We can't return, because innocent people are being arrested and tortured and woman are being raped."

Htu Bus survival in the camp has been secured in the mean time. Since the organisation KBC has formed a women's group in the camp, the women make a small income: The women cut bananas and potatoes into thin slices, fry them and sell them in



The 46 year-old Htu Bu, manager of a women's group, in a camp for internally displaced persons close to Myitkyina, which is supported by KBC.

prettily printed bags as potato or banana chips. They can thus buy sufficient food for themselves and their families and their children can attend the local school. Htu Bu heads the women's group.

It is Htu Bus' biggest dream to once again live in her village. Many hopes rest on Aung San Suu Kyi's new government—also the hope for stable peace agreements, which give ethnic minorities the possibility, to shape the new Myanmar as equals.

**Project partner/Project initiator**  
Kachin Baptist Convention (KBC)

**Amount of funding**  
250,000 euros

**What should have been achieved**  
Women who have to live in the camp for a long time, receive opportunities for education and vocational training. They are enabled to earn their own livelihood. Their self-confidence is boosted.

**What was done / has been done**  
The promotion is divided into three sections: vocational education, income forming measures and school education for refugee children.

**What was achieved/ has been achieved**  
Courses for vocational training were carried out so that, for example, those with a qualification found work as carpenters. Overall 15 self-help groups were formed that produce and sell goods such as dried banana or potato chips. Refugee children were enabled to attend local schools. Overall, roughly 15,200 people living in 20 camps were reached.



Democracy, human rights and peace

# We are dedicated to a culture of peace

Poverty and violence shape the everyday life of millions of people. In many countries they are deprived of their rights. They are denied land titles. They are driven out so that natural resources can be exploited. Because the families are too poor to send their children to school, the spiral of poverty and exploitation continues. In many countries, entire groups are denied participation in society, although by law, they are no longer allowed to be discriminated against, as, for example, the Dalits in India. We are committed to ensuring that the causes of oppression, discrimination and violence are overcome. We work on the worldwide realisation of human rights and a culture of peace so that the opportunities in life for all people can be improved.



Project report India

## The long fight for acknowledgement

Those travelling in India will not be able to avoid the topic: the caste system. To this day, it shapes the thinking of the majority of Indians. Admittedly, the Indian Constitution grants all people in the country the same rights—at least in writing. In reality there is still a hierarchy of castes and a large group of people that is excluded and discriminated against. 200 million Indians belong to the so-called Dalits—the untouchables.

Most Dalits are extremely poor, which means that they have to manage with less than 80 cents per day. They live at the borders of villages, without access to clean drinking water, appropriate health care and other public services. If they want to participate in religious festivities of the village community, they are beaten. Women and girls from Dalit families are seen as fair game for men of higher castes.

There is, however, a strong social movement against the discrimination of the Dalits and other disadvantaged groups. The Dalit Bahujan Resource Centre (DBRC) in Hyderabad is also part of this. It is supported by Bread for the World. The employees of DBRC drive to the surrounding villages on an almost daily basis to advocate for the rights of the Dalits living there. Since according to the Constitution, they have a right to free education, special access to a place at university, jobs in government and many more. In the everyday life of most villages there is no sign of this. DBRC has already been able to obtain justice for countless Dalit families. And with its longstanding project work, the organisation has contributed to improving the social and economic living conditions of the Dalits.

Women and girls from Dalit families require particular protection and support. They are virtually “outlawed”, constantly live with the danger to be raped and murdered. Only rarely does one of these crimes become known to the public—such as the gruesome execution of two Dalit girls from the village Kutra in Uttar Pradesh in the summer of 2014: the two 14 and 15-year old girls had fallen victim to gang rape before they were killed. The police covered for the murderers. Only when pictures of their gruesome crime went around the world, were they arrested. The “National Dalit Movement For Justice” (NDMJ) in New-Delhi



At an assembly of the Dalits in the village Pemmanahalli.

wants this lawlessness to come to an end (Project partner SWADHIKAR). With the help of an interactive website, the “Atrocity Tracking & Monitoring System” (ATMS), NDMJ created a public reporting system: online, by text message or by phone, acts of violence against Dalits and members of other groups can be reported. The reports are checked at headquarters, put online and reported to the local police, which is also linked to the website. If an act of violence has been registered in the system, everyone can check what happened to the charge. The website went online in 2014. A milestone in the fight for the rights of the excluded.

Project partner

Dalit Bahu Resource Centre (DBRC) and SWADHIKAR

Amount of funding

DBRC: 282,000 euros, SWADHIKAR: 150,000 euros

What should have been achieved

Dalits and other disadvantaged groups are supported to call for their rights. Sexual violence against women and girls is combated.

What was done / has been done

Employees of human rights and development organisations support Dalits to call for their rights. An interactive website for the tracking of crimes (Atrocity Tracking & Monitoring System, ATMS), was set up.

What was achieved/ has been achieved

The social and economic situation of many Dalits in the project region has improved. Through improved law enforcement, violence against Dalits is punished.

Children and youth

# Addressing children's needs

The gap between internationally guaranteed children's rights and the reality of life in the countries of the South is sometimes very big. Many areas of work of Bread for the World aim to improve the situation of children in these countries. In order to break the circle of poverty, ignorance and exploitation, Bread for the World advocates for educational opportunities in poor countries that address the needs of children and youths there. We say that every child has the right to live in dignity. There are millions of vulnerable children living in difficult conditions. Bread for the World undertakes every effort to help these children.



Project report Honduras

## Paving the way out of the slums

Those visiting the slums of Tegucigalpa, will find a desolate situation. Everyday life in Honduras' capital is shaped by poverty, corruption and violence. Many families live from scavenging for plastic bottles, metal tins and cardboard on the public rubbish dumps and selling these. The organisation AyO is dedicated to each child knowing its rights and that each child can attend school.

Basically Lourdes Sierra also cannot afford to send Emily to high-school. Actually the 13-year old would have to work, to earn money, to at least pay for her own lunch. Just like her older siblings did and just as most children from poor families do. "Emily should have a better life one day", her mother says. "I don't want to be like my sisters", the daughter says who steps out of the hut and into the courtyard neatly combed and in her school uniform. "They left school, had babies and can't get out of poverty. I want to achieve something in life. I would love to study psychology."

Emily will be the first in her family to graduate. "This is thanks to AyO", the mother says. The child- and youth rights organisation AyO supports families like the Sierras: poor, disadvantaged, marginalised by society, although they represent the majority of the population.

"A friend told me about AyO four years ago", Emily recounts. "It was the best thing that could happen to us", her mother adds. Because at the time, she was only inches away from the abyss. After 27 years she separated from the father of her children. She could no longer bear his beatings and boozing. Since then she has been living in the slums with Emily. Around the same time, three of her son-in-laws were killed by the maras, Honduran Mafia gangs. Mother and daughter were emotionally stumped. In her despair Emily marched down to the centre of town to get help at the AyO office.

At AyO Emily immediately got an appointment with the psychologist and was in therapy for one year. She started attending a children's group once a week. Then Emily undertook further training as a children's rights expert at AyO. Since then she has been the prefect at her school. As so-called multiplier or children's rights expert Emily visits the surrounding schools together with her friends.



Lourdes Sierra (47) with her daughter Emily Oliva (13). They live in the slum of Japon in the capital of Honduras.

After school they explain the right to healthy food, free time, integrity or education to classes—all of these cannot be taken for granted in Honduras, although the state signed the UN Convention of the Rights of the Child 25 years ago. Children are still being beaten, demeaned or forced to work, into prostitution or crime in the Central-American country—especially in poorer sections of the population. AyO protests against this with awareness raising campaigns, lobbying work and persistent social work at the grass-roots level. AyO supports Emily's right to education with a scholarship for a school uniform, material and travel costs.

Project partner

AyO (Alternativas y Oportunidades)

Amount of funding

100,000 euros

What should have been achieved

The living conditions of children and their families in the slums of Tegucigalpa has improved. They have been enabled to call for their rights.

What has been done

Overall 390 poor families have been supported. 444 children participated in weekly groups. 390 women organised themselves in mother's circles. 44 boys and girls were trained as multipliers.

What has been achieved

The participants learned to stand up for their rights. They recognise how important good education is. Hundreds of pupils have been informed about their rights.



Education

# We enable people to exercise their rights

On the one hand, education is something fundamental. There are still almost 800 million people around the world who can neither read nor write. Education is, however, the prerequisite for sustainable development. Thus we advocate for as many people as possible havito have access to good education. On the other hand, it is also important that people are informed about the rights they have and how they can exercise these. To this end there are different instruments such as workshops and seminars. These are used for further education—for example in the case of elections in countries where democracy has not yet been established.



Project report Nigeria

## Churches strengthen democracy in the country

The national Christian Council of Nigeria has become an important social force in Nigeria under its secretary general, pastor Yusuf Wushishi. The churches consolidated in the Christian Council are perceived as important entities advocating peace and justice in society all the way to the president. The topics here range from combating poverty and food security to inter-religious relations, peaceful conflict solutions and strengthening democracy in Nigeria.

Together with Bread for the World those responsible on the ground have developed the project “Education on electoral law and election monitoring of the 2015 elections in Nigeria”. It was about the election of a new president. With its nationwide presence, the Nigerian Christian Council had the ideal prerequisites for the electoral assistance. Bread for the World supported the project, as it is essential to make elections public in order to promote a regulated process as well as to prevent irregularities and abuses and to at least document them if they cannot be prevented.

The outcome was convincing. The presidential elections in Nigeria were largely peaceful contrary to the concerns previously expressed. “As a faith-based organisation the Christian Council has taken on a special role that has made an important and widely recognised contribution to the improvement of the democratic process in Nigeria”, secretary general Wushishi summed up after completion of the project. In the case of the 2011 elections there was unrest with over 100 dead. In 2015 there was not only no violence, but also a peaceful regime change.

Considerable efforts were made to arrive at this success. To this end, 2,000 election observers as well as multipliers were trained and deployed in Nigeria’s 36 federal states. Among the roughly 400 people who were thus trained in the field of citizens rights and duties, there were not only 150 women, but also roughly 100 youths. All age groups were to be addressed. Thereby the awareness of thousands of people was raised for political issues prior to the election. The qualified and trained men and



Elections in Nigeria were peaceful.

women from the member churches were given a checklist for election day that they were to fill out. They observed the entire process in selected election offices, from the opening to the registration, the voting, counting as well as the transmission of the results. With this commitment in the whole country, the Nigerian Christian Council was perceived by the public as an organisation that is not only dedicated to combating poverty, to sustainable development as well as to participation and justice based on its values, but also as being actively involved in improving the political situation in the country.

Project partner

Christian Council of Nigeria (CCN)

Amount of funding

350,000 euros

What should have been achieved

Interest for political processes and topics should be awakened in the citizens and the turnout should be promoted. Through election observers a public is established and a regulated voting and counting process is ensured.

What has been done

More than 2,000 election observers as well as multipliers were trained nationwide. A checklist was drawn up for the election.

What has been achieved

The election observers informed on the election process and on irregularities in all federal states in more than 2,000 reports. The Christian Council has prepared in-depth documentation on the election, which enables a thorough analysis of the elections.

**Interview** Claudia Warning

### Does work in China still make sense?

**Claudia Warning, board member responsible for international programmes and domestic support, has advanced a debate on the agency's work with partners in the so-called emerging economies. Is our support really still required in prospering countries such as India, China, Brazil and South Africa?**

**Mrs. Warning, China and India have had veritable economic growth over the last years and are generating more and more of their own wealth. Can't Bread for the world withdraw its support for these countries soon?**

**Claudia Warning** — This is indeed a justified question. There are in fact enormous resources in both countries, economic upturn and middle classes have started to form. But according to statistics of the World Bank, it is also true that in both countries there are still more than 430 million people living on less than 1.90 dollar a day—the internationally recognized limit for extreme poverty.

**That is correct, but can't these countries solve these problems themselves?**

**CW** — Basically yes, and there are huge public programmes for combating poverty in both countries as is, for example, also the case in Brazil and South Africa that have led hundreds of millions of poor people out of poverty in the last decade, especially in China. But there is still a lot to do. Our work in these countries therefore aims to enable the poor to participate and don't only use such programmes, but actively engage in shaping their society. And naturally, to engage in economic activities or to get a job.

**What does this mean in practical terms?**

**CW** — In Brazil for example, we have supported church organisations for many years that connected three things: concrete programmes for combating poverty on the ground, for example when launching village water supplies, then evaluation of the work and supervision of studies. These were in turn used to make suggestions for laws and public programmes. Thus our partners participate in democratic processes in policy-making in favour of the poor. In a vibrant democracy one can work toward ensuring that wealth

actually reaches the poor that they partake in the economic advances and aren't only the objects of charity of programmes combating poverty. This also includes an appropriate school system and good vocational training so that the poor also have a chance to get a job.

**What do our partners do if democracy is not yet fully developed? As is the case in China, for example?**

**CW** — China is an interesting case. The Chinese authorities know that they have to do something for their population, in order to retain their political legitimisation. There are regular protests and riots of the paupers, which also inconvenience the Chinese government. Our partners can't carry out any programmes in China without public approval. Thus they make this a virtue and work together with public local authorities. For example a project for combating drought in Inner Mongolia, for which our partners receive strong backing from the authorities. Our partners in turn ensure that the villagers are closely involved in shaping and carrying out the programme. If good models have been developed, these are frequently replicated by the state. Our support, which finances process design in particular, falls on fertile ground and multiplies many times through Chinese funds. An amazing effect!



**This almost sounds too good to be true?**

**CW** — Naturally the negotiating process is difficult for our partners in which they have to keep various interests in mind. And it is also not easy for environmental organisations which we also support. Environmental destruction, resettlements, migrant workers without rights, insufficient social primary care and security

are also an enormous task in China. Nevertheless, I believe that we won't be needed in China for ever and our partners are well on track for independence, also financially. Therefore we are happy to support our partners setting up donation departments. To the extent the Chinese middle class and incidentally, especially Chinese Christians lend a hand, we can withdraw our commitment.

**Does this also work in India ?**

**CW** — The Problem in India is different and involves significantly more people: if there are "only" 150 million poor subsisting on 1.90 dollar a day in China, there are 280 million in India. Here we still have high numbers of absolutely poor, illiterates and incidentally, the malnourishment in the case of children is rising again. In theory India has many good regulations to support the poor, but the implementation is inadequate on all levels of administration. India is a huge subcontinent, whose infrastructural development does by far not bear up to the development of the population. India has enormous natural resources. These are often ruthlessly exploited. The poor are often driven from the territories they have traditionally occupied and often cannot defend themselves, as they do not own any land titles. Therefore our partners not only aim to immediately combat poverty, but to advocate for the law of the poor to participation and access to resources and social infrastructure. This, by the way, frequently happens in cooperation with state authorities, for example in the case of large programmes for the use of land and securing water resources. Many of our partners also consult the government.

A major focus in India is the work with women, with natives and the casteless, the Dalits. All these groups have rights guaranteed by the constitution, but are often denied. Or which they cannot exercise, because they lack the knowledge, education or also the resources to enforce them. This is where our partners see a task, as these groups are frequently excluded from all developments. A lot could be said to this end. For us this means that we want to continue to assist the poor in India.

**Now we have heard a lot about Asia. But also most of the countries in Central America have become middle-income countries in the mean time...**

**CW** — ... and a gigantic gap between poor and rich, a problem with the drug trade, criminality and the treatment of indigenous peoples. Not to mention

environmental problems also as a consequence of ruthless overexploitation of resources. No, earnestly, even if the increase of the national income in Central America has been impressive, large parts of the population are still excluded. And it is a form of growth based on the use of natural mineral resources. They aren't diverse and wide-ranging economies that can deal resiliently with economic fluctuations and world market prices. Therefore there is also still a lot to be done for our partners here, especially for indigenous people and small farmers, who often have to compete with intensive agricultural cultivation or with resource depletion. Therefore it is important to also secure their rights in this regards, to enable them to participate, for example through shifting to high-quality organic cultivation of coffee and vegetables or to also form small community-based tourism enterprises.

No matter on which continent we are active in: in all emerging economies, which increasingly have funds of their own, the gap between the poor and the rich also becomes wider and the poor are often far from participating in the prosperity. This will still be a task for Bread for the World for many years to come: to be at the side of the poor so that they are not further marginalised, but can actively participate in the shaping of their society, can safeguard their living space and can get involved in the economic and social development.



## Religion and development

# A special contribution to development

As church-related agency, Bread for the World supports churches and church-related aid agencies and ecumenical organisations around the world in a special way. We have known for a long time that they can make a particular contribution to the development of their country, to peace building and reconciliation and for the defence of the people's dignity and rights of all people and for the resilience of communities.



Mass is celebrated in the Lutheran church in Rabisap in Papua New Guinea on Sundays. It is the central church for seven communities.

In many countries churches are present even in rural regions, where some public structures can never reach and NGOs never appear. Many have a holistic understanding of salvation and healing and therefore churches are significant if not even the sole pillar of the health system, for example, in many regions of Africa.

They forge and provide social cohesion and communities of sharing that can also rescue people in crisis situations. They convey values and orientation. By means of their pastoral care they help people with psychological problems and entire villages to cope with traumatic situations. They strengthen the responsibility for one's own life, society and the entire humanity and creation and convey a positive world view, a sustainable life style and hope for the future. And something similar can probably be said about many religious communities.

The connection of religion and development has increasingly been ignored, denied or negatively connoted by state and other development organisations over the last decades with the increased secularisation in Europe. Therefore the support of religious communities was very strictly regulated due to concerns



Women's choir in a mass in Burkina Faso

about misappropriation of funds. Indeed, religious communities also have the potential to promote the discrimination of minorities, or to elevate hierarchic structures and to thus, strengthen them. Some even let themselves be instrumentalised to legitimise violence, some are abused without giving their consent. All this should be reflected on carefully. Already in 2004 Bread for the World devoted itself to this topic and then was among the founders of a working group established in 2010 together with the Protestant development agencies in Europe (APRODEV, today ACT EU)—“Religion and Development”. Therefore Bread for the World has been monitoring the new international discourse about religion and development in the UN and the Worldbank and since 2014 in the BMZ interestedly.

At an international consultation carried out by Bread for the World in 2014 on the topic, the opportunity for a new constructive dialogue with public and international development actors was welcomed: it leaves behind it an understanding totally abstinent of religion or secularism.

At the same time, the ambivalence between religious traditions and communities and the necessity of more

“religious literacy” in the case of public and non-public development actors is pointed out. Since the beginning of 2015, we work in the BMZ's national topic team “religion and development” on a consultative basis, where both a position paper on the basic understanding of religion and development (June 2015), as well as a “BMZ strategy paper: the role of religion in German development policy” (January 2016) were developed.

We believe that it should be the aim of the new public attention for the correlations of religion and development should not be the elimination of religious neutrality of the state or the state meddling in internal matters of religious communities, but making public development cooperation more sensitive to the role of religious communities for a value-based, human rights oriented and sustainable development.

Furthermore, from this, Bread for the World expects an acknowledgement of the peace making and conflict regulating role of religious communities as well as of inter-religious communities dialogue competence as well as a stronger commitment for religious diversity, religious freedom and interreligious cooperation in conflict situations etc. in partner countries.



Quality assurance

# Quality and transparency in project work

To ensure quality and learning, Bread for the World has developed a range of instruments. A quality assurance system is also part of this.

Who does this?

Bread for the World supports around 600 projects a year. In order to ensure maximum quality, binding standards for project handling and procedures as well as a system of quality control need to be in place that are guided by the project cycle. At Bread for the World, both the respective project managers and the executive department's programme coordination as well as results management, internal audit and compliance are responsible for ongoing quality control. Regarding project applications, the programme coordination department is foremost responsible for the inter-departmental working group for the development of procedures and standards and to this end develops formats for applications, progress on projects, evaluation and financial reporting, amongst others.

Amongst others, the executive department results management, internal audit and compliance reviews compliance with standards in the projects funded, the establishment of effectiveness in project work, the execution and analysis of evaluations.

A focus of both entities' work is the continual further development of quality standards. An electronic manual was compiled, in order to ensure quality. All standards and procedures on project handling as well as relevant background information are contained herein.

Quality control in the project cycle

1<sup>st</sup> step

Dialogue with the partners

Dialogue is the beginning of every cooperation. The projects supported by Bread for the World are carried out by church and non-church—often long-term—partner organisations. The employees of these organisations know the circumstances and the people on the ground and know their difficulties and needs.

Together with those affected, they discuss existing problems and develop project ideas with the aim to improve the situation on the ground in the medium or long term. These project ideas are subsequently discussed with Bread for the World's project managers.

2<sup>nd</sup> step

Project application of the partner organisation

If the project idea is fully developed, the partner organisation files a project application, describing its plans. Partners also have the possibility to receive professional advice, in order to increase the quality of their applications and, if necessary, to make them more focused on the needs of the people on the ground. An application for project funding addressed to Bread for the World needs to describe the problem, the reasons for this problem, the project objective,



Pilirani Minora  
selling vegetables on  
the market, Malawi



the measures necessary for achieving this objective, the planned costs, own funding as well as the financial requirements. Partners also have to provide information on the decision-making and supervisory structures of their organisation, their working practices and the financial situation. Thus Bread for the World's project managers gain a clear understanding of the organisation and the planned project that is deepened through visits.

**3<sup>rd</sup> step**  
**Application review and project approval by Bread for the World-Protestant Development Service**

The submitted application is initially reviewed by the responsible project manager and the feasibility of the measures as well as the attainability of the project goals is evaluated. This also includes ensuring that the beneficiaries are extensively involved in the project. Thus self-confidence, sense of individual responsibility and bargaining power of the people on the ground is strengthened. Hereby great value is placed on the equality of the beneficiaries. Bread for the World is particularly committed to the equality of women, but also of the general promotion of marginalised groups. In addition, it is investigated if the project partner has

suitable personnel for carrying out the project, risks have sufficiently been taken into account in the planning and the planned expenditure, such as for the organisation's salaries or purchases, correspond with the customary amount.

Following review of the application, the project managers prepare an appropriations bill that has to be approved by an internal approvals committee. Appropriations bills that exceed a subsidy of 100,000 euros, are assessed by Bread for the World's "Committee for development agency and humanitarian aid" (see p. 79). It decides to either approve or reject a project.

**4<sup>th</sup> step**  
**Cooperation agreement**

Following approval, Bread for the World and the partner organisation enter into a cooperation agreement, which states the rights and duties of the contracting parties. This includes, amongst others, the length of the support and the amount of Bread for the World's financial contribution as well as the project objectives and indicators. With the cooperation agreement, the partner organisation also commits to report on the progress of the project in specified time frames.



Manjunath Chigateri,  
small farmer. India

**5<sup>th</sup> step**  
**Project execution and regular reporting**

The first payment can be made as soon as Bread for the World receives the agreement signed by the partner organisation. The partner organisation is responsible for the correct use of funds. This is documented in finance and project progress reports to be submitted on a half-yearly basis and on a yearly basis if the funding is low. The project progress reports are evaluated by the project managers and the status of the achievement of objectives is documented. The financial reports are reviewed by recognised auditors on the ground according to international standards.

Bread for the World's project managers regularly visit the partner organisations to get an idea of the progress made on the projects and to discuss their impressions with the partners. The observations made on these project visits are systematically recorded and tracked in report form. In case of difficulties in the project execution, the project officer discusses the further procedure as well as steps for improving the situation together with the partner organisation.

If there are suspected irregularities or these have been detected, all payments are stopped until the facts have been clarified. There are a range of instruments that can be used for clarification. These are, for example, reviews of the financial system that are carried out by independent professionals. Based on the results, the administrative and financial systems of the partner organisations can be strengthened through organisational development processes.

In the worst case, the results can also lead to the ending of the project and the collaboration with the partner organisation has to be terminated.

**6<sup>th</sup> step**  
**Project completion**

After completion of the project the partner organisation supplies a final report. Here it analyses and assesses the results of its work and describes the effects on the beneficiaries. Before the final completion, the project is examined by the executive department results management, internal audit and compliance with procedures and standards as well as achievement of goals. If further financial support is needed for continuing or extending the project, the organisation can re-apply.

**Evaluations**

Evaluations are systematic assessments which are used to evaluate the success of projects or programmes taking into account previously set questions by independent surveyors. The evaluation results must have been obtained through adequate scientific methods and must be based on comprehensible data and statements of the participants. Evaluations can be carried out both during project implementation as well as after project completion. All evaluations must be carried out according to international quality standards and must assess to what extent a project was or is relevant, effective, sustainable and efficient and in how far the planned objectives can or could be achieved. Through the evaluations the partner organisations and Bread for the World obtain recommendations on how a project can be improved. Through the evaluations the partner organisations and Bread for the World receive recommendations how a project could be improved. Bread for the World's partner organisations regularly have their projects evaluated by external surveyors. Evaluations are carried out in around 160 projects that are supported by Bread for the World. What is more, Bread for the World regularly carries out sector evaluations to assess if measures and methods are effective and are still appropriate—for instance in the health sector.

**Impact orientation**

The focus of Bread for the World's project work is to achieve long-term positive effects for the people the projects are meant to benefit. Impact orientation is an approach that serves to measure and substantiate these impacts in our projects where and as far as this is possible. Our project partners already have to provide information on how they will measure the achievement of a planned project goal when applying. Therefore every change brought about by the project (positive and negative) during the entire course of the project has to be monitored and documented. Upon completion of the project it has to be substantiated in how far these goals were really achieved.

On the one hand, impact orientation serves both transparency and accountability as it can thus be shown what can be achieved with support. On the other hand, impact monitoring helps Bread for the World and other partner organisations to learn from mistakes and to improve the quality of their own work.

### Seminar on sustainable development

Students from the countries of the South are an important group of future professionals in their home countries. After their return they can play an important role in the development of their countries with the know-how they gained during their studies. Many of them are interested in development policy, but do, however, hardly find any offers at universities. With the scholarships support programme (STIPE), Bread for the World wants to raise the awareness of their own scholarship recipients for development topics and make them multipliers. The study support programmes (STUBE) addresses “independent incoming” students in Germany, who pay for their own stay. In eleven regional STUBEs they engage with sustainable development; there are a further six study support programmes overseas.

#### Report Students from abroad

### Initiating projects

“How do I found a project?”. This was the question that brought the Greek PhD student Anastasios Akridas to a seminar in Pirna. The theologist who has a scholarship of Bread for the World attended the seminar “Good relation, good vibration—viewing development critically, founding projects, becoming active” that was organised by STIPE together with STUBE Sachsen and a regional network. Two of the roughly ten yearly events of the scholarship support programme are such cooperations with a regional STUBE, which are usually supported by the regional churches or their diocesan agencies.

In Pirna students from one dozen countries—among them 15 Bread for the World scholarship recipients and people from Saxonia involved in development—came together. Anastasios enjoyed the friendly and respectful exchange of experience with people from all over the world. His main interest was in the workshops on founding a non-governmental

organisation: Where does the money come from? What funding possibilities are there? What are the legal implications? He learnt a lot on this from NGO workers, also how to draw up a project idea and how to write an application. “The donor clearly needs to understand what it is I want to do”, the 32-year old Greek knows. Anastasios is just about to kick-start a project with friends and the seminar came just at the right time. Due to the economic crisis in Greece, important medicine is not available, from which, in particular the elderly, but also the many refugees suffer. He would like to help provide those in need of support with the necessary medication. The seminar encouraged him to face bureaucratic and practical problems.

There have been STUBEs in Germany for over three decades. They encourage and enable the students from overseas, to contribute to the development of their countries of origin. Bread for the World significantly funds their work and coordinates them together with the office of the Protestant student association Oldenburg.

The Indonesian theology student Tumpal Tobing brought the idea back to his countries of origin after his return from Germany in the early 1990s. The study support programme “STUBE



At the general assembly of Bread for the World's scholarship recipients in June 2015

Hemat” founded in 1994 in Yogyakarta is one of six STUBEs in the South supported by Bread for the World and at the same time, the oldest. There are further ones in India, Cameroon and the DR Congo.

The university city Yogyakarta on Java is also referred to as “little Indonesia”. More than 100,000 students from the entire island kingdom visit one of the many universities. “Here many find a situation which is completely different from life in their home”, Ariani Narwastujati, director of STUBE Hemat reports: safe electricity supply, a functioning mobile network, high-speed internet access. It is no surprise that many students do not want to return to their underdeveloped regions of origin where it is not easy to find a good job.

Personality formation and content relevant to development would often be neglected by the universities focused on commercially applicable material, Narwastujati says. STUBE Hemat wants to fill this gap.

There are regular seminars on politics, development, economics, nature or peace. In three-week study visits selected students engage with the problems of their region of origin. These are supplemented by exchange programmes between

Yogyakarta and the STUBE-Hemat branch office on the remote, agricultural island Sumba. “On Sumba the programme is strongly adapted to the local conditions”, Narwastujati explains. The seminars include environmental and economic problems, organic farming and husbandry. The computer and English courses are also open to the public.

A particularity of STUBE Hemat are the “Christianity Trainings”, in which students should gain a positive Christian identity, on the basis of which they can live and work with those of other faiths. When advisors of regional German STUBEs attended such an event as guests in 2015, the participants stressed the importance of “soft skills”, personal skills, Kathleen Schneider-Murandu from Bread for the World's scholarship department says.

The German visitors could see for themselves how the seminars of STUBE Hemat bear fruits on Sumba. Here a young woman had got to know the production of organic manure during an exchange programme on Java. Now all 24 members of her agricultural women's cooperative benefit from this.



### Professionals

In 2015 overall 140 professionals of Bread for the World were working in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Thereof 17 professionals were employed under the civil peace service, 9 under the reintegration programme and 27 people under cooperation programmes. With their development service they express their solidarity with the people in the respective countries. Partner organisations specifically request professionals if a certain professional profile or particular skills are required on the ground. What is more, an external, foreign perspective is helpful to productively promote organisational processes or for taking on a moderating role in conflicts. With the transmission of experienced, skilled professionals based on the Development Aid Workers Act (“Entwicklungshelfergesetz”) Bread for the World supports the work of its partner organisations across national, cultural and denominational borders.

#### Portrait Armenia

### Engaging in a neglected region

Tilo Krauß has always been interested in the countries to the East of Germany. He already was in Russia, Serbia, Hungary and Romania working for various organisations as project co-ordinator. Amongst others, for Service Overseas gGmbH, which as recognised supporting organisation of the development agency has been the recruitment agency for partner organisations of Bread for the World since 2012. His intercultural experiences finally lead to the establishment of an ecumenical travel service, which he founded in 2011.

As regional specialist, Tilo Krauß also knows Armenia, its culture and history and was very interested in a placement in this context. Tilo Krauß has been advising the partner organisation Syunik-Development NGO in the city of Yeghegnadzor in the South of Armenia.

During the Soviet era Armenia was an industrialised and export-oriented country. Today it is

among the poorest states in the Caucasus. The unstable political situation, an ongoing high quota of unemployment and the migration of young people to the capital are enforced through a centralised government policy neglecting, rural areas. Around 55,000 people live in the sparsely populated project region Vayots Dzor, who—to a large extent—generate their income from smallholder agriculture.

The charitable non-governmental organisation Syunik-Development was founded by the Syunik diocese in 1995. Since then Syunik has been advocating for the reduction of the poverty rate in the region, to show young people employment prospects and to strengthen civil society commitment by means of the establishment of local networks.

Bread for the World has been supporting this work since 2004. A dedicated team of ten employees between the ages of 20 to 40 is dedicated to the practical development work in the communities, building up social centres and the support in the case of the search of alternative possibilities for income generation.

The many projects of Syunik require good support. Strengthening the local team in the strategic



| In the ruins of the Noravankh monastery in Armenia on the conclusion of a workshop on “Peaceful change through mutual understanding” in November 2015.

planning, conception and management, but also in the concrete work processes, is the complex and highly interesting task of Tilo Krauß. As experienced organisational adviser, the 48-year old works out new approaches for the reduction of poverty and to mobilise the people in the communities.

The knowledge and exchange of experience inspires both sides for entirely new ideas. Thus the establishment of a travel agency prompted local initiatives and employees to actively contribute to the shaping of the tourism options in the region.

They can thereby exploit the possibility on the ground and can offer the people perspectives. Meanwhile a newly established summer school offers young journalists the opportunity to have discussions on quality journalism in times of new media and to gather practical experience with projects of their own.

Tilo Krauß recounts that the team mainly consists of young colleagues who want to move something. “I am excited that these young people are connected to their home and therefore stay in the region and want to promote development” Krause says. Apart from his team he also reaches

other people with his work as a specialist. These include several thousand children and young adults that participate in the activities in the social centres.

The young people attend developmental summer academies, camps, career counselling courses and do internships. This is often the first step on the difficult path to a fixed employment contract. The more qualifications the young people have, the better their chances are. This is what they need support with in particular.

Although Tilo Krauß’s support and his knowledge and experience enrich the current work of the Syunik-Development NGO, he is already thinking of the end of his time in Armenia, as it is the aim of each professional placement to achieve a sustainable knowledge transfer.

Ultimately the partner organisation should also benefit from the professional exchange after the deployment. For Syunik this could mean that coordinated strategic planning and improved project coordination set free new energy and work capacities that can benefit the people on the ground. The Syunik team, for one, is brimming with ideas.

### Volunteers

Bread for the World's development volunteer service offers young people between the ages of 18 and 28 a unique experience: working and learning in a foreign society. Every year 29 young women and men leave Germany as volunteers with Bread for the World, while there are four times as many applications. They are employed in local partner organisations and support educational work with children and young people, sustainable rural tourism projects or organic farming. It is the aim of the programme to learn to understand development issues and global connections and to promote commitment to a juster world. Therefore the volunteers are intensively prepared for their service and receive pedagogic support through developmental seminars and individual counselling. The service is financed through the public programme "weltwärts" (out into the world), church funds and donations. Bread for the World sends volunteers to Cameroon, Cambodia, Georgia and Costa Rica.

#### Report North-South programme

### Strengthening the personality of youths

If a team scores a goal the opponents cheer too: the football league training on the Guararí sports ground on Saturdays is very special. Girls and young women from the poor districts of San José, the capital of Costa Rica play in the FEM league. "Everything evolves around football in this country", 19-year old Dorothee Mersch says who oversees the training. "Here with us, we also want the girls to become more confident, to learn rules, are taken off the street and can forget their problems for a couple of hours."

Dorothee from Rheinbach bei Bonn is working for the development organisation "Seprojovent" as a volunteer for one year. "Seprojovent" started the FEM league. With street football and other recreational and creative activities Seprojovent wants to strengthen the youths personality so that they can one day assume responsibility in their neighbourhoods and districts and can improve their situation by themselves. "With football one

immediately wins the young people's interest", Dorothee knows. The girls build trust and start talking about their life and their worries. Many still attend school, others have dropped out. But without qualification, they are even less likely to find work. The consumption of drugs is prevalent, similarly to teenage pregnancies.

The people of Seprojovent, social workers and students, can talk to the girls about topics such as sexuality, contraception or gender equality during the football trainings and games.

And the young women learn solidarity among each other—also between competing football teams. The league FEM plays according to the "Football 3" method. Part of the football rules are the principle of fair play and special rules of conduct: "these are set by the players before the match and they have to enforce these themselves", so Mersch. For this league does not know umpires and scores by the opponent are also celebrated.

Dorothee specifically looked for a volunteering service in Latin America. Through the website of "weltwärts" she found Bread for the World's job posting in Costa Rica. That she was already able to speak Spanish pretty well, made her transition easier. "Football and strengthening of girls rights



| The volunteer Dorothee Mersch (above second row left) with young women in Costa Rica at a Seprojovent training for group leaders.

is the perfect combination for me", Dorothee happily says, who herself played football for many years and also coached a D-youth team (11-13-year olds). Apart from regular practice in neglected neighbourhoods of San José and trainings of older girls, who as "mediadoras" later carry out trainings and workshops, travelling through the country is also part of the volunteers' schedule. "Copa Indígena" is Seprojovent's second pillar. Here the commitment of the adolescents in the indigenous communities counts. Roughly 100,000 people are part of this minority. They live scattered over roughly 20 settlements.

Between January and April, teams of Seprojovent drive to several indigenous territories and organise football tournaments for boys and girls from the surrounding communities. "For teams who are not playing we offer exercises on team building or on youth problems", Dorothee reports.

Two annual countrywide tournaments in San José, are the highlight of the "Copa Indígena", with a total of 800 players, in connection with a cultural festival. After a short induction, Dorothee Mersch could design the football training herself. Also in the planning with the Seprojovent team her ideas and her opinion are welcome. As she

herself says, she learnt sensitivity vis-à-vis the indigenous cultures and the children's difficult living conditions. Seprojovent director Roy Arias also sees positive effects for the target audience of the projects: "The exchange with the international volunteers motivates our young people to develop further, to study or to become involved in volunteering." Seprojovent would also want to initiate discussions with the presence of the volunteers: on Europe, different ways of life and forms of government.

Because she always leads the training on the weekends, Dorothee mostly has her days off during the week and meets with friends in San José. During her holidays she has travelled a lot in the country: "Basically, I already see so much of Costa Rica through my work and get to know the country better through working together with the people."

Thereby she also learnt that many African migrants are camping on the border with Panama, hoping to be able to enter Costa Rica. "We were there in order to distract those waiting with football and other games a bit." Dorothee says that this experience had a strong impression on her.



### Politics and advocacy

Currently the biggest challenges are violent conflicts, displacement and escape, failing states where human rights no longer apply and climate change. Bread for the World, together with its network the global ACT Alliance and other civil society networks, introduces the perspectives of people from poor countries and regions of the world into national and worldwide decision-making processes on relevant global questions concerning the future. The 2030 Agenda—that has been passed at the UN by the heads of state from 193 countries—sets demanding standards for development cooperation and environmental policy, against which all states must be measured. And the climate summit in Paris at the end of 2015 at the last minute created the conditions that humanity can prevent the worst consequences of climate change.

#### Agenda 2030

### Setting the course for sustainable development

The 25 September 2015 will probably go down in history. At the largest summit up until now, the member states of the United Nations adopted the so far most demanding agenda for global sustainable development. At the core of the 2030 Agenda are 17 goals for sustainable development (SDGs) that should be achieved by all states within the next 15 years. What is at stake here is nothing less than the complete elimination of hunger and extreme poverty, but also the protection of our natural environment and to start with sustainable consumption and production methods and reducing the inequality in and between countries.

A small delegation of Bread for the World was also on-site in New York and witnessed this historic moment. Bread for the World already got involved in many national and international platforms and political dialogue with the Federal Government during the process of drawing up the objectives for global development that is to replace the Millennium Goals. The UN has initiated almost 100 regional consultations since 2012 in order to make the drawing up of the new development agenda transparent.

Over one million people were involved. Thus the acceptance of these demanding goals is large, not only

with government representatives, but also with wide parts of civil society. Now there is a new frame that has also been approved around the world and that sets the standards for international development cooperation as well as for national sustainability strategies up to 2030. The set goals apply to all states, but are not binding under international law.

Civil society organisations can, however use them to strengthen their political concerns and call for the implementation of the development goals by their government. It is therefore all the more important to guarantee an appropriate participation of civil society in both the national as well as international implementation of the SDGs. Together with other organisations from the fields of development, environment, social, human rights and peace, we advocate with the Federal Government that civil society organisations can participate in the shaping of the implementation process in Germany, while critically monitoring it.

This concern was raised in numerous discussions with ministries, the Federal Chancellery and members of the German Parliament.

Within the context of events, the question was also discussed, what significance the SDGs have for the future actions of churches. It thus became clear that the realisation of these demanding objectives require a fundamental realignment of economy and society. The challenge to develop new ethical guidelines for such a social change to more justice and sustainability thus are also important in the strategic planning Bread for the World has set itself for the coming years.

The 2030 Agenda shows that the world is facing major changes. We are the first generation up to who it is to completely overcome extreme poverty and hunger. But at the same time, we are the last generation that will still be able to limit climate change to an only just tolerable level.

The goals for sustainable development have to now be implemented by Germany in three respects: for one, Germany needs to commit to implementing the goals defined in its own country.

Furthermore, Germany has to also promote the realisation of the SDGs, which are aimed at preserving and protecting global common goods such as climate and biodiversity. And finally, the German government is called upon supporting the implementation of the SDGs in other countries that are not sufficiently able to do so themselves. At all levels, more than development policy is needed. The realisation of the 2030 Agenda challenges all areas of politics.

Bread for the World is not only dedicated to implementing the goals through German politics, but also supports partner organisations to contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals in their respective countries. Thus we have also participated in the establishment of a worldwide civil society network that has been formed in the mean time as “Action for Sustainable Development”. Internationally it is being closely observed, how Germany will meet the claim it made in New York to lead in the realisation of sustainable development.

#### Climate summit

### Paris sees breakthrough in climate change policy

The successful conclusion of a new climate agreement in Paris in December 2015 is seen as milestone in environmental and development diplomacy. Six years earlier the first attempt to forge a global agreement at the UN-climate summit in Copenhagen failed miserably. In case of a renewed failure, the world community would have given away its last chance to only just limit climate change to an acceptable level by the end of the century.

The increase of disastrous climate extremes that involve poverty, escape and hardship could no longer have been prevented. It can also be seen as a success



In Bangladesh the people are fleeing the increasing storms.

for civil society that an historical breakthrough was reached in Paris with no time to spare. Organisations such as Bread for the World have been monitoring climate summits for many years and have been putting pressure on governments.

The agreement that has intensively been fought for, is only twelve pages long. The most important thing is: the agreement focuses on the long term, is universally applicable and is binding under international law. For the first time, it includes duties for all states. The outcome of the negotiations went beyond expectations: The agreement sets out that the world has to be greenhouse gas neutral by mid-century. This makes “decarbonisation” of the energy systems necessary before 2050. It prescribes limiting global warming to a maximum of two degrees Celsius if possible even to 1.5 degrees. States have committed to resharpening their climate protection plans every five years. Industrialised countries should allocate at least 100 billion US dollars a year for climate protection and adjustment measures in developing countries as of 2020.

Bread for the World particularly advocated for the topic “climate-induced losses and damages” to be



enshrined in the agreement both prior to and during the climate summit. This was actually successful so that the needs of the most vulnerable people have been taken into consideration. A joint study with the ACT Alliance on the shared responsibility for climate-induced damages and losses has substantially shaped the political debate on these long neglected question. The churches also carried out creative activities in order to influence the process. The ecumenical pilgrimage for climate justice supported the demand for more climate justice. The pilgrims started in Flensburg direction Paris on 13 September and covered almost 1500 kilometres. Overall around 7000 people were on the road. The handing over of a joint declaration of 154 leading clerics of all major religious communities to the UN head climate officer Christiana Figueres set an important ethical signal: the poorest people should not be left behind in the climate crisis. But decisions alone are not enough to protect the world from exacerbated climate change and its consequences for people and the environment. Bread for the World will advocate for the quick implementation of the Paris agreement with its partners, particularly from the especially vulnerable countries Bangladesh, Tanzania, Chad, Ethiopia, Nepal and the South Pacific. To this end, the phasing out of coal, oil and gas has to be initiated. And the poorest countries and people need our support more than ever in their struggle against the consequences of climate change and for the access to sustainable energies.

Conference in Addis Ababa

Poking on the financing of the sustainable development goals

The efforts for eliminating poverty and for better educational opportunities, for health, climate protection, humane work and sustainable consumption and production patterns cost money. Without additional funds, none of the ambitious goals for global sustainable development can be realised. Therefore in a first step the funds for public development cooperation (ODA) have to be increased to at least 0.7 percent of the gross national income. But ODA funds alone will by far not be enough. The third UN conference on the financing of development took place on this topic the Ethiopian capital in July 2015. Bread for the World critically monitored the preparations for this conference together with partners from Africa, Latin America and Asia. A joint position paper was composed with ACT Alliance, which formed the basis of a dialogue event organised by us at the UN headquarters in New York and which has been published on the UN website. Apart from the increase in public development aid, we call for a joint procedure against ruinous tax competition, against tax evasion, for the setting

up a fair debt relief process for states and a stable financial market.

After intense negotiations, the community of states agreed on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). Bread for the World participated in the forum of international civil society in Addis. This alliance of more than 600 non-governmental organisations also consists of many partners of Bread for the World, among others, the African debt network Afrodad or the Third World Network. What is more, Bread for the World also participated in the official summit and was the sole non-governmental organisation representative that was a member of the German government delegation. The Addis campaign highlights a new global partnership for sustainable development. The developing countries should assume more responsibility of their own, especially by improving their tax systems. Ultimately the outcome of Addis is disappointing, as the governments neither decided on concrete additional development services, nor did they take the opportunity to tackle the structural injustices in the international economic system. The creation of a UN forum for the financing of development can be seen as a success, which was also finally introduced due to the lobbying work of Bread for the World, among others. With this, the yearly dialogue of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) with the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund developed into a competent UN Committee for the promotion sustainable development that should monitor and advance the implementation of the Addis decisions in future.

Human rights

Civil society under pressure

While many civil society organisations are gaining influence in the international context and at summit conferences, it is, at the same time, becoming increasingly more dangerous for many initiatives and groups in many countries to advocate for the concerns of civil society. Within one year the worldwide alliance CIVICUS registered that civil rights such as the freedom of assembly and of opinion had been breached in 96 countries. Activists, employees and volunteers of non-governmental organisations and social movements are increasingly being threatened, arrested and assassinated.

Their organisation's capacity to act is systematically restricted. They loose their registration or are even prohibited. More and more countries create laws or alter them thus that civil society commitment is hardly possible. More and more frequently they are prohibited, for example, to receive financial support from abroad. Partner organisations of Bread for the World are also affected by similar repressions. Especially non-governmental organisations that protest or initiate legal steps against human rights violations and pollution in the course of extensive landgrabbing, of large-scale projects in the energy sector or the extractive industry, are seen as disruptive factors in times of catching up economically, the race for rare natural resources and dwindling fossil energy supplies. The restriction of support from abroad is particularly difficult for organisations working on human rights, the environment, gender, democratisation or anti-corruption in individual countries of Eastern Africa (Ethiopia, South Sudan), South Asia (Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan), South East Asia (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam), Eastern Asia (North Korea, China), the Middle East (Egypt), South Caucasus (Azerbaijan) and Eastern Europe (Russia, Belarus).

If independent voices are silenced, this significantly impairs the entire development in the countries affected. A vibrant democracy that has an eye on combating poverty, justice and peace, needs a strong and independent civil society, which intervenes and monitors it critically. Only thus can it be guaranteed that the poor and the disadvantaged are heard. Therefore Bread for the World advocates that civil society organisations around the world remain able to act and can help shape politics. Bread for the World supports organisations when governments systematically hinder the cooperation with us through laws, regulations, threats etc. We document experiences in order to also provide other supporters and affected organisations sound knowledge on the difficulties and solutions, as was the case e.g. at the World Social Forum in Tunis in February 2015. Together with the Human Rights and Democracy Network, Bread for the World organised the "EU NGO Human Rights forum", where almost 200 affected from all over the world debated with representatives from the European Union. There was also a possibility to discuss the state of civil society with members of the European Parliament, with the successful outcome that the European Parliament will in future deal with these matters.



Drought in Ethiopia: Extreme weather conditions are increasing due to the climate change



Public relations

With its public relations’ work, Bread for the World wants to bring the German population and the disadvantaged people in the countries of the South closer to each other. The agency advocates sustainable, social and voluntary commitment in churches and in society. Bread for the World provides information on the causes of hunger, poverty and discrimination in the world at events, in publications and on its Internet platform. At the same time, people are encouraged to participate. For this work we use different channels, such as press, radio, television and social networks, but also join-in campaigns and events. Here we would like to present two examples of our work.

Campaigns

Human dignity in focus

In the fall of 2015, Bread for the World launched a new advertising campaign—new posters, adverts, online banners as well as TV and radio spots. The central focus of the campaign is to explain what the work of Bread for the World is all about: respecting and safeguarding humanity and human dignity.

Previously Bread for the World’s advertising had mainly focused on nutrition. But for a long time the focus of the over 1,000 supported projects around the world has been much wider and includes: water, education, health, women, children and youths, the integrity of creation and human rights. Because more is needed for a humane life than sufficient food.

Today it is more important than ever that Bread for the World champions humanity and human dignity. In order to safeguard these, the agency does not only support the people in its projects together with the partner organisations on the ground with capacity building, but at the same time advocates for the corresponding state structures that enable people to improve their living conditions. Thus Bread for the World has supplemented its logo with the claim “dignity for the people”.

All new motives are designed with a full surface orange background and a white typo. And all have headlines encouraging one to reflect. Such as “A house by the sea. A nightmare for Bengali farmers”. “Sated is

good. Seeds are better.” or “Some completely leave their life behind them. In order to keep it”. For the headlines of the posters the agency Leagas Delaney was awarded the silver nail in the category Out-of-Home Craft/Text in the ADC (Art Directors Club) competition.

Offers of Bread for the World

Music for sharing—support can sound this good

In concert halls, school yards or on street corners—there is music everywhere. And it also serves a good purpose. Music for sharing is a Bread for the World join-in campaign. Nationwide singers, orchestras and bands are called to open people’s hearts to others—with music and singing in churches, concert halls, on the street and in unusual places. It is very easy to participate: organisers register their concert via the website of the music campaign. There they find many useful tips and material they can order. With each concert the campaign community increases and strengthens their joint goal: setting a sonorous sign for disadvantaged youths in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The donations benefit the project guitars instead of guns. Tens of thousands of children were forced to take up arms in the warlike conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo. A training facility of the Baptists in Bukavu helps former child soldiers, street children, victims of sexual violence and single mothers to build a life in peace for themselves. Most youths and young adults never had a chance to learn a profession

and with the support from Bread for the World they get a new perspective as guitar builders, in information technology, in the field of navigation and ship commanding, metal construction and brick making.

The workshop’s guitars have become famous in the mean time: the musician Herbert Grönemeyer also has a model from Bukavu. But what is much more important: building the guitars is the beginning of a better future for the youths. Music for sharing en-

courages charity concerts in favour of Bread for the World. Every musician can get involved and can set a sonorous sign of solidarity for a life in dignity. In the mean time, there are examples of concerts from all over Germany. The opera singer Timothy Richards fully supports the campaign: “I wholeheartedly support Bread for the World with what is my fundamental passion: music!”



The familiar a cappella band "Füenf" supports Bread for the World’s campaign "Music for sharing".



### Domestic support

Bread for the World's department domestic support encourages development related education and information activities, supports partnership groups in their project work and carries out qualification measures. Qualification seminars help applicants to develop concepts or they impart multipliers with the necessary skills for their education and information activities. Thereby church groups for example, receive consulting and qualification if they carry out development projects with their partners in the South, which are supported by Bread for the World's partnership project fund. Bread for the World's board for education north ('Bildungsstelle Nord') provides professionals who have returned from development service and other multipliers the fundamentals for up-to-date education and public relations work.

#### Education

### Qualification seminars complement support

The guests from the Traunstein church district were greeted by a sad sight: the beams of the infirmary in Chamkoroma in Tanzania had been infested by termites; after an earthquake there were deep fissures in the wall. "Something had to be done here urgently", Joachim Grytzyk, chair of the partnership committee of the Bavarian church district reports. Thanks to funding from the partnership project fund (PPP) of Bread for the World in the amount of 10,000 euros and own funds of 15,000 euros the infirmary could successfully be renovated and modernised.

In order to design the project as smoothly, efficiently and sustainably as possible, Joachim Grytzyk attended two seminars the partnership project fund regularly offers in various regions in Germany. "Thanks to the methods taught there we can further professionalise our project work from the planning up to the financial management", the insurance manager says who has been dedicated to volunteering in the partnership work with Tanzania since 25 years.

The first of two seminars was about the challenges and problems in the application process. How did the project idea come about? How does the decision making work? How are the partners in the South integrated? With who could one cooperate? Such and

other questions that each applicant has to answer, are discussed. "One is forced to engage with the plans in a more structured and profound way", Joachim Grytzyk praises. The participants practised the project planning with examples. He also found the exchange with like-minded people about successes and difficulties useful.

In order to put the learnt to productive use for the whole church district, the partnership committee developed project guidelines after the first seminar based on the questioning of the PPF. In the mean time the guidelines have been adopted by the deanery synod and should be applied for the first time with the upcoming construction project of a church secondary school. "With the help of the PPF team we have already drawn up a question catalogue for the partners" the dedicated Protestant recounts. The decision making for the new project should be documented from the start.

The second PPF seminar on Project Support, evaluation and conclusion added completely new aspects to Grytzyk's understanding of partnership: "How can I ensure from the outset that the project will also be successful later?" For the infirmary of Chamkoroma the church district for the first time concluded a project agreement with the partners from the South. Grytzyk will put his newly gained knowledge with the evaluation of a project to good use in September: "I am now even better prepared and will ask very specific questions."

Anja Maas lived and worked in Tanzania for seven years. As professional she took care of various projects

in Lutindi Mental hospital, a psychiatric clinic in Tanzania. During this time, her husband, the Bethel-Diakon Frank Maas, was the hospital's administrative director.

A German teacher by education, she, for example, trained employees for the clinic, worked in occupational therapy for patients, looked after guests from overseas and accompanied young people who did their volunteer service in Lutindi. When she returned to Bielefeld with her family in 2010, Anja Maas heard about the seminar programme of Bread for the World's education board north.

The education board north has the task to provide returned professionals from the development service and other multipliers fundamentals and methodological skills for contemporary development-related education and public relations work. Thereby it is the aim to strengthen the volunteers in developmental education work and to enable them to compile topics themselves and to pass these on vibrantly and geared to the target group. With its portfolio of training in methods and reflection of methods, the education board north flanks the developmental work of many church and non-church providers.

Many professionals return to Germany wanting to contribute their knowledge and experiences gained overseas to society. What is more, many share the concerns of Bread for the World and other church-related development agencies to carry out developmental

education in Germany and to contribute to a new way of thinking and a new direction in one's own society.

The returnees do, however, not automatically have the experience and familiarity in the field of the transmission of developmental topics. Therefore the education board north provides them with the knowledge and the instruments which enable them to pass on their own experiences not only in the form of talks, but to let these flow into vibrant and diverse educational work, taking into consideration the needs and interest of the respective target audience.

The seminars are not only a place of exchange and networking, but also contribute to the returnees perceiving of Bread for the World as an important reference value in their developmental work in Germany and let themselves be involved in the shared responsibility for church-related development work.

The resonance in the case of the target audience is good. Anja Maas is a good example for this. "I found many topics in the programme that were suitable for me", she recounts. The seminars offered treat intercultural competence as well as methods of moderation and theatre or the foundations for successful learning processes. Anja Maas can put her gained knowledge to good use in her developmental education work. Today she accompanies young people from all over the world in Bethel, who are doing their volunteer service in the big diaconal enterprise—the "Bethel year".



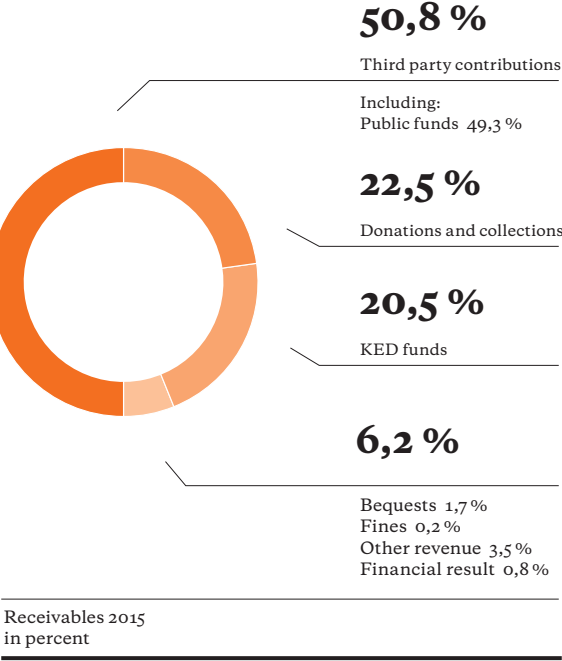
Discussions in the education board north.



Annual accounts

	2015		2014	
	in euros	%	in euros	%
Balance of Funds on 1.1.	117,995,611.42		104,411,174.13	
Source of funds				
Donations and collections	57,526,671.65	22,5	55,708,200.34	21,9
Davon Spenden Bündnis „Entwicklung hilft“	1,738,326.62		686,169.63	
Bequests	4,233,134.08	1,7	4,673,430.10	1,8
Fines	521,144.00	0,2	473,908.00	0,2
Funds of the Church Development Service	52,514,000.00	20,5	51,363,085.00	20,1
Third party contributions	129,831,310.13	50,8	127,358,671.22	50,0
European Union	814,351.17		586,123.25	
Bundesmittel	125,858,649.40	49,3	123,453,383.35	48,4
Misereor	0.00		106,834.88	
Other third party contributions	3,158,309.56		3,212,329.74	
Other revenues	8,844,813.66	3,5	12,058,325.34	4,7
Financial Result	1,946,611.24	0,8	3,209,037.74	1,3
Total receivables	255,417,684.76	100,0	254,844,657.74	100,0
Use of Funds				
Project Expenditures	238,029,936.27	94,2	228,040,153.34	94,5
Project Funding	207,676,830.46	82,2	204,627,512.67	84,8
Projektmittelauszahlungen	202,392,040.90		199,337,768.54	
Emergency fund	3,000,000.00		3,100,000.00	
Churches helping Churches	1,741,847.56		1,646,752.48	
BMI Retirement home project in Romania	542,942.00		542,991.65	
Project Support	19,412,248.88	7,7	14,483,846.39	6,0
Campaigns, educational work and advocacy	10,940,856.93	4,3	8,928,794.28	3,7
ADVERTISING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENDITURE	14,482,711.30	5,8	13,220,067.11	5,5
Advertising and public relations	6,012,912.82	2,4	5,663,115.35	2,4
Administrative costs	8,469,798.47	3,4	7,556,951.76	3,1
Total Expenditure	252,512,647.57	100,0	241,260,220.45	100,0
Balance of funds on 31.12.	120,900,648.61		117,995,611.42	
Including:				
Approved project funds	107,124,888.00		104,587,610.91	
Free reserves	0.00		0.00	
Fund for sustained performance	8,160,839.68		7,366,906.23	
Disposable funds for short-term use for future project approvals Minus advance payments	13,724,939.61		19,064,914.30	
	-8,110,018.68		-13,023,820.02	
	120,900,648.60			

Source of funds / income



Total revenue

In 2015 the total revenue remains stable compared to the previous year.

Donations and Collections

Bread for the World’s work is still based on donations and collections. They are means and expressions for the commitment of communities and individuals and motivate us to act in the donors’ interest. They show the state the extent to which we are rooted in Church and society and are the basis for its trust and financial support. What is more, they link development work with our church mission, similar to the KED contributions. The revenues from donations and collections amounting to 57.5 million euros rose by 1.8 million euros compared to the previous year. The assigned revenue that could be raised through the Alliance “Development helps” rose from 1.0 million euros to 1.7 million euros.

Bequests and fines

Bequests (legacies and inheritances) are 4.2 million euros and are therefore 0.5 million euros below the previous year. Fines allocated by German courts to Bread for the World are stable at 0.5 million euros compared to the previous year.

Funds of the Church Development Service

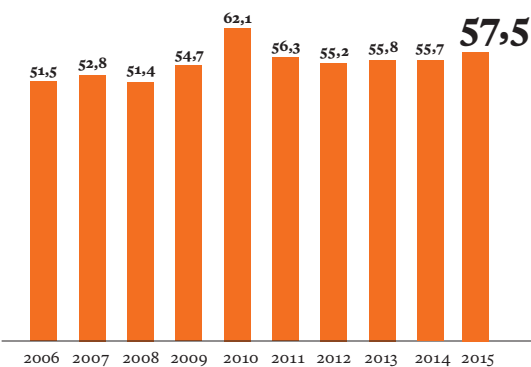
Bread for the World receives the contributions of the Church Development Service from the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD). The funds are provided by the regional churches in accordance with an assessment system of church tax funds earmarked for development aid. With 52.5 million euros in 2015 they were both an important pillar for project work as well as the financing of the development agency’s personnel and material costs.

Third party contributions

Third party contributions are primarily funds provided by the government for funding church projects important to development. Of the 125.9 million euros of public funding, 99% were allocated from the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and around 1 million euros from the budget of the Federal Foreign Office (0.45 million euros for fellows from abroad) and from the Federal Ministry of the Interior (0.54 million euros for a social project in Romania). These funds are exclusively used for project work. The European Union’s contribution of 0.8 million euros is exclusively used for the co-financing of ongoing projects. The monies are drawn from



Carole PYalo Ahoulimi,  
manager of a rice mill with  
attached cooperative. Togo



Development of revenue from donations and collections 2006-2015 in million euros

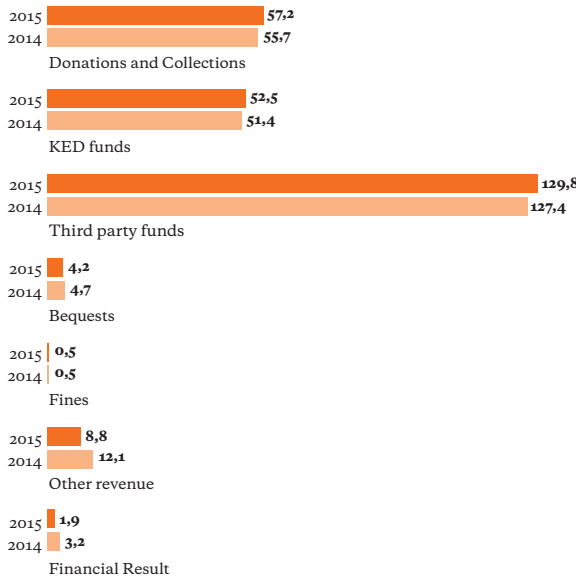
the donor according to the progress of the project and can vary accordingly. In addition, we received a total of 3.1 million euros in other third party funds, for example, for projects of inter-church solidarity (1.3 million euros).

**Other revenue**

Other revenues, amounting to 8.8 million euros, are predominantly composed of repayments of project funding which can vary from year to year. Additional revenues are from the sale of articles of Bread for the World and the reimbursement of expense allowances rendered to other agencies.

**Financial result**

Income from interest is accrued due to donations not immediately being transferred in full to project partners, but in line with the actual progress of a project. Pending disbursement, the approved and earmarked project funds are put out at interest according to ethical criteria. The revenues thus accrued are available for the fulfilment of tasks of Bread for the World. Despite the very low interest rates during the last year, the financial result is positive with 1.9 million euros.



Source of funds 2015 and 2014 in absolute numbers (in million euros)



Son of the farmer Bagahimatha  
Mouneshwarayy in the province  
Karnataka/India.

Use of funds / expenditure

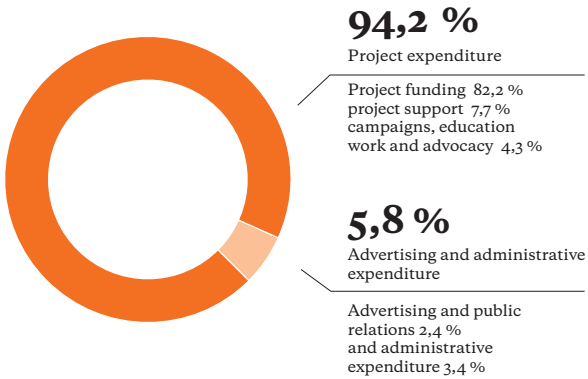
**Total expenditure**

Compared to the previous year the total expenditure in 2015 increased by 11.2 million euros to a total of 252.5 million euros. In order for the agency's expenditure to remain transparent for donors and interested parties, the breakdown of the expenditure continues to be based on the expenditure categories prescribed by the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI). Accordingly, we also facilitate a comparison with other donor organisations.

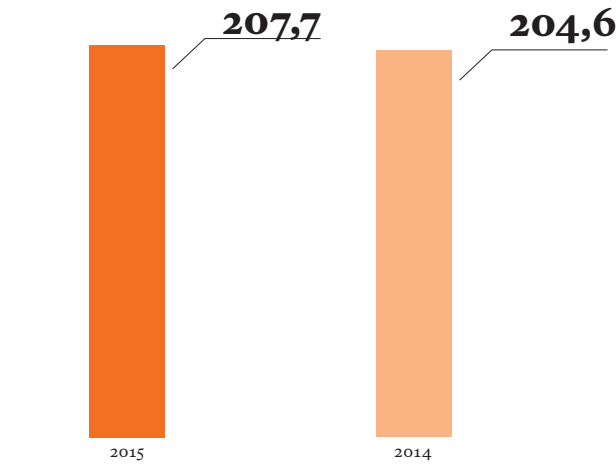
**Project expenditure**

Project expenses serve the immediate implementation of the statutory purposes of Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service. Amounting to 94.2%, they account for by far the largest share of total expenditure. The project expenditures can be broken down into:

- **Project funding**  
With 207.7 million euros the project fund disbursements constituted the lion's share of the expenditure for project funding. Project funding also includes allocations to the Bread for the World emergency fund of its sister organisation Diakonie Emergency Aid (compared to the previous year it went up by 0.1 million euros to 3.0 million euros), the scholarship programmes, the human rights work, the inter-church support for worldwide Diakonia as well as a retirement home project in Romania financed with funds from the Federal Ministry of the Interior.
- **Project support**  
Besides project monitoring, the costs for project support include project supervision for pre- and post-facilitation activities, such as preparing and selecting suitable projects, considering project applications, the qualification of partner organisations, controlling, reviewing and project evaluation. With 19.4 million euros these costs represent 7.7% of total expenditure.
- **Campaigns, educational work and advocacy**  
In 2015 expenditures for campaigns, educational work and advocacy, amounting to 10.9 million euros, contributed to raising awareness on the inequalities in the distribution of power and wealth in the world and to influence these with the means and possibilities available to us as well as with the support of our alliance partners.
- **Advertising and administrative expenditure**  
With a total of 14.5 million euros, costs for advertising and public relation work in general as well as



Use of Funds 2015 in percent



Project funding 2015 and 2014 absolute (in million euros)

administration only constituted 5.8 percent of total expenditure in 2015. According to DZI criteria this share is low.

This budget also includes the costs for the development of a new umbrella campaign that was launched in 2015. The new dignity campaign was developed together with the agency Leagas Delaney in Hamburg. It will determine Bread for the World's appearance in the coming years and comprises new posters, adverts, online banners and a new commercial. The new marketing campaign illustrates what the work of Bread for the World is all about: respecting and safeguarding humanity and human dignity. To this end white typeface on a full surface orange background was chosen with slogans encouraging one to reflect. The motives are provided for free advertisements, for free billboards and to use in communities. The umbrella campaign runs over several years. The development costs for this are only incurred in one year. Apart from this, supporting material for campaigns, events and activities during the year are developed in cooperation with various agencies, for example for the campaign "Music for sharing". Attention is, however, paid that the expenditure for the development of new advertising activities does not increase the overall costs for advertising and administrative expenditures.



About us

Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service is the globally active development and relief agency of the German Protestant Regional and Free Churches and their Diakonia. We enable poor and marginalised people in more than 90 countries all over the world to improve their living conditions themselves.

Food security is a central theme of our work. In times of climate change and diminishing resources, combating hunger and malnourishment becomes increasingly more important. Bread for the World assists the poor and rural population to attain good yields using environmentally friendly and locally suitable methods.

Equal opportunities for all

We also advocate the promotion of education and health, access to water, strengthening democracy, the respect for human rights, securing peace as well as the integrity of creation. For us bread is more than just food. We understand it in Martin Luther’s terms, as encompassing everything a person needs for living.

Helping in times of need

When disasters hit, our assistance is quick and un-bureaucratic. Usually this takes place through our sister organisation Diakonie Emergency Aid. For 60 years it has been providing humanitarian aid where people have fallen victim to natural disasters, war and displacement. Diakonie Emergency Aid also receives funding from Bread for the World’s emergency relief fund.

Acting in partnership

One of the key features of project work is the close cooperation with local, often church partner organisations. We collaborate with them to look for solutions for the most urgent problems. Together we learn from mistakes and advance our work.

Helping the most vulnerable

Bread for the World supports all people living in poverty, regardless of their ethnic or religious affiliation, but primarily benefiting the poorest members of society. We enable them to develop their potential so that they can work their way out of poverty. Furthermore, we take care that all our projects equally benefit women and men.

Sharing knowledge

Upon request of its partner organisations Bread for the World places experienced professionals. Through their active participation they convey their solidarity with the people in the respective countries. Upon their return they become important bridge builders in our society.

Voluntary commitment

Within the framework of a volunteer service, committed young adults can also work in Bread for the World’s projects for twelve months. In doing so, they support the work of partner organisations and, at the same time, gain valuable experiences which often accompany them for the rest of their lives and motivate them to continue to actively advocate for more justice. Engaging in dialogue with politics and the public In order to point out grievances and to achieve changes 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-related educational projects of parishes, schools and Third World shops.

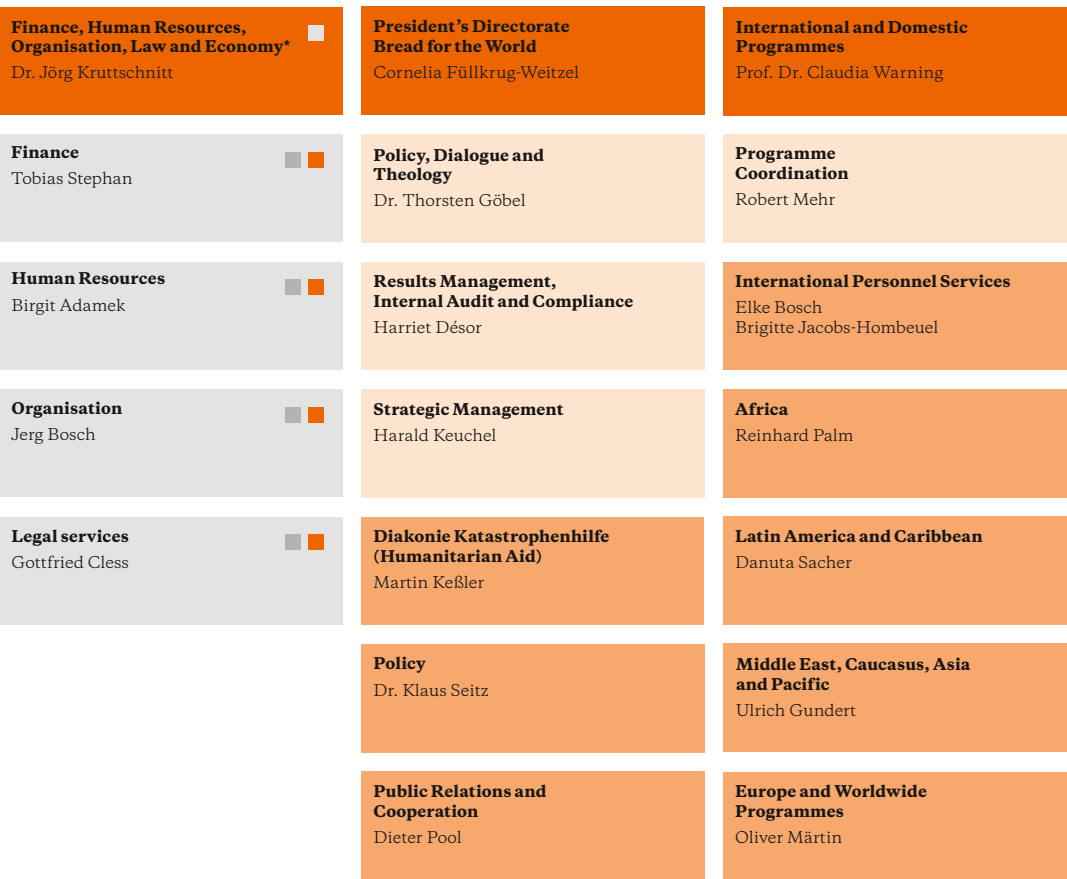
Living ecumenically

Bread for the World considers itself part of global Christianity. We seek to cooperate with churches and with church aid agencies around the world, accepting and fulfilling our responsibility in ecumenical networks. With the programme “Churches helping Churches” we support poor churches of all confessions and their facilities to carry out their duties. 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



Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service



■ ■ The departements work on Diakonie Deutschland and on Bread for the World  
\* final name and structure will be decided by the Supervisory Board in autumn 2017

13.10.2016  
Katrín Schierloh  
Kristjane Martis

Executive Board

Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service and Diakonie Germany—Protestant Federal Association together with Diakonie Emergency Aid form the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development e.V. The agency solely and directly pursues charitable, benevolent and church-related objectives as defined in the section on “tax-privileged purposes” of the German tax code. It is headed by a full-time executive board whose members are appointed for a six-year term by the supervisory board. The executive board is alternatingly chaired by either of the two agencies’ presidents, while the president of the other organisation acts as co-chair. Chair and co-chair are supposed to take turns after three years—the exact date being determined by the supervisory board. The persons represented on the executive board form the management of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development. The executive board is overseen by the supervisory board. While it is a collegial body, each member has his or her own areas of responsibility.



Essi Essenam Ameganui on her rice field. Togo

The two agencies Bread for the World and Diakonie Germany respectively, are headed by up to three board members: the president and as many as two more board members. Diakonie Emergency Aid is affiliated with the agency Bread for the World and is headed by its president.

The Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development e.V. has committed to a Corporate Governance Codex.

**Bread for the World**  
Pastor Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, M.A.  
*President,*  
*Chair of the board of the Protestant Agency for Diakonie and Development e.V.*

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

**Tilman Henke**  
*Director, Finance, Organisation and International Personnel Services, till 9/2015*

**Diakonie Deutschland—Protestant Federal Association**  
Pastor Ulrich Lilie  
*President, Diakonie Germany*

**Maria Loheide**  
*Board Social Policy*

**Dr. Jörg Kruttschnitt**  
*Director Law, Finance, Human Resources, Organisation, Law and Economy*

Cooperations and networks

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

**ACT Alliance**  
With more than 140 member organisations and more than 25,000 employees, the international church network ACT Alliance is one of the biggest alliances for humanitarian aid and development worldwide. ACT is the acronym for “Action by Churches Together” and offers people affected by poverty and injustice and those in need immediate and sustainable assistance. It is ACT Alliance’s mission to coordinate the worldwide work of church organisations and to make it even more effective through common quality standards.

**ACT Alliance EU**  
In order to better represent the interests and concerns of their partners from the global South vis-à-vis the EU institutions, the European members of the ACT Alliance from 11 countries joined forces. Together they operate an office in Brussels. The focus is on the topics climate change, food security and the EU’s development policy.

**Working Group of Development Services (AGdD)**  
The AGdD is the umbrella organisation of the seven publicly recognised German development services (Bread for the World—Protestant Development Service, AGEH, CFI, ded, Eirene International, Forum ZFD and WFD). It assists returning professionals to reintegrate and provides them with seminars on possible future career choices.

**Working group “Learning and helping overseas“**  
The working group “learning and helping overseas” (AKLHÜ) is a central service point for actors of development cooperation (EZ) and for the public interested in development.

Members of the charitable association include publicly recognised development services, international volunteer services and development-related educational organisations. Since its foundation in 1963,

AKLHÜ has been supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

**Alliance “Development Works”**  
Together with Welthungerhilfe, MISEREOR, terre des hommes and medico international, Bread for the World established the alliance “Development Works—Together for People in Need”. The alliance members provide immediate and long-term aid in case of emergencies and in the aftermath of major disasters. Its aim is to fight the causes of misery and conflicts. The members of the alliance closely cooperate with local partners.

**Climate Alliance Germany**  
Approximately 110 organisations have jointly formed the Climate Alliance Germany. Together they advocate for the creation of a political framework to bring about a significant reduction of greenhouse gases in Germany. The broad membership includes churches, development organisations, environmental associations as well as trade unions, consumer protection organisations, youth groups and business associations.

**VENRO**  
The umbrella organisation of German non-governmental development organisations (VENRO) is an association of more than 120 members. They are constituted of both private and Church organisations in the field of development policy, emergency aid as well as education, public relations and lobbying in development assistance. VENRO consolidates the member organisations’ strengths and experiences and coordinates joint campaigns. Thereby the member’s development policy objectives should gain more clout vis-à-vis the public and state authorities.



Setting strategic priorities—joining forces

With the year 2016 Bread for the World’s new strategy within the framework of the overall strategy of the Protestant agency for Diakonie and development, which guides the focus of the work up until 2020, has become effective for the first time. The core of our work is still the strengthening of the poor, peacebuilding and the integrity of creation. This will only be possible in the future if we bring about a socio-ecological transformation of our way of life and doing business together with partners—both at the project level and politically—and address increasing social inequality. Subsequently the further strategic priorities are outlined:

Refugee assistance and refugee policy

The reasons for escape and being a refugee is not a quickly passing phenomenon. Showing refugees perspectives, supporting them and the respective local population with the integration or reintegration will also be a topic for Bread for the World in 2016—together with Diakonie Emergency Aid and Diakonie Deutschland: Overdue political solutions for Syria require efforts for the integration of refugees in Syria’s neighbouring states. The EU’s deportation and return policy and the Federal Government to countries that are only considered safe for political reasons, but plunge refugees in major hopelessness and perhaps even danger, calls for more attention from our side for the refugees affected. Therefore we reinforce our scholarships for refugees and the collaboration with the church along the escape routes. Diakonie Emergency Aid is especially active in Syria’s neighbouring states.

Focus and qualification

In the next years the number of the countries in which Bread for the World is working, should be reduced from around 90 to 80 countries and the portfolio should be reviewed. The objective is to further concentrate work and to bundle resources. Furthermore, projects should be approved in the fields directly relevant to combating poverty and for the composition of the framework as well as in the fight against inequality and injustice: food security, sustainable rural development and agriculture, securing natural livelihood in light of climate change, basic social services such as health and education, non-violent conflict resolution as well as supporting civil society and the democratisation process.

As the effective and sustainable fight against poverty is more than welfare work, it requires highly professional specialist concepts that satisfy the new challenges on the ground, new scientific insights and global parameters. Therefore we want to continuously develop the concept for all funding priorities and continue to support the learning of our employees. We will also continue the permanent learning process by means of evaluation. We plan, amongst others, cross-sectional evaluations of the human rights work and the promotion of civil society umbrella organisations.

Strengthening peace skills

The number of conflicts is increasing and in more and more countries the public is weakened and core public functions are hardly carried out any more. Therefore it is essential to increase civil society’s capacity and possibilities to act in contexts of low public presence (and mostly with a still high potential for violence) for the survival of many. Furthermore, we want to strengthen our partners’ contribution to conflict prevention, to peaceful conflict regulation and to reconciliation.

Disaster preparedness, strengthening resilience

Due to the climate phenomenon El Nino, which is currently exacerbated through climate change and brings some floods and others drought, already today many millions of people in Eastern and Southern Africa are threatened by hunger. In the particular case of El Nino, we provide further assistance in Africa together with Diakonie Emergency Aid and we also generally prepare small farmer families in Africa in light of climate change for severe droughts and the like. With a project additionally supported by the German Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development we want to individually pass on our knowledge together with a network of partners on climate adapted agriculture, further develop agricultural techniques and use plants accordingly. At the same time, we support the emergence of a network of partners in Southern Asia which engages in particular with the increase in temperature in agriculture. Here we want to support the worldwide knowledge transfer so that especially threatened small farmers are prepared for natural disasters so that the damages are lower and they are more resilient in case of disasters.

Religion and values

The Dialogue with the own government and at UN level about the importance of religion for development is in full swing—we will continue to participate in it in the coming years—also together with our international network ACT Alliance, with the Ecumenical Council of Churches and the Lutheran World Federation. At the same time we want to strengthen the value orientation of our own staff and also raise awareness in-house for the significance of religion for development. Conversely we also want to contribute to strengthen the ethical world responsibility of the church as of the coming year.

Redesigning partnership, linking and financially strengthening partners and civil society

Following our partners’ wish, we are working on making our large partner network more strategically usable for all of our partners: We will develop models to promote the thematic experience and competence exchange among the partners as well as helping to organise temporary international networking on global political topics. The partner alliances serve as role models prior to and at UN climate conferences that could contribute to negotiating to put the topic on shared responsibility for the damages and losses incurred in poor countries through climate change on the agenda of the Paris Climate Agreement. The implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) requires the increase of the effectiveness of measures by means of forging of networks—both in combating poverty etc. on the ground as well as in political dialogue with governments and the



Girl from Bangalore, India

UN through the implementation plans for the SDGs. We will further support partners in countries with a high-income middle and upper class (India, Brazil) in the case of the composition of an own local fundraising by means of knowledge transfer and networking support—based on such experiences with partners in China. It is the goal to further strengthen the financial capital basis of the partners—a measure that is not only sensible in light of declining European development fund payments and to strengthen the autonomy. Also in light of the obstructions and defamations of NGOs receiving funds from abroad, this seems necessary, as well as the strengthening of civil society in general and taking a stand for their space will remain a pressing topic.

Budget for 2016		In million euros		in million euros	
Yield		2016	Expenditures		2016
Donations and collections		57,3	Project funding		261,0
Bequests and fines		3,0	Project support		20,0
Public funds		178,2	Campaigns, educational work and advocacy		7,6
Church funds		57,6	Advertising and public relations		7,2
Other funds (EU, ZFD, Weltwärts, etc.)		0,5	Administration		11,3
Other revenue		10,0			
Financial result		0,5			
Summe Erträge		307,1	Total expenditure		307,1





Essi Essenam Ameganui  
on her rice field. Togo

## Contact / Imprint

### Imprint

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October 2016

### Titel (from the left clockwise):

Hotlan Nainggolan, cocoa farmer on Northern Sumatra, Indonesia  
Madamma, small farmer with much knowledge on traditional  
herbs. India  
Girls from the Karrayu nomads in Ethiopia.  
Saymon Roloff, farmer's son in RioGrande do Sul/Brazil.

### Back page (clockwise)

Farmer Ethel Mikayelo. Malawi  
Kustiwa Adinata, project manager of a small farmer's organisation.  
Indonesia  
Maria Melania, Bolivia  
Coffee farmer Rosilda Sinaga during the harvest. Northern  
Sumatra/Indonesia

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