

Annual Report

2012



We join forces to campaign for an end to world hunger and poverty.

**To achieve our aim we do need your assistance!
Please keep supporting us in the future!**



Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, President Bread for the World

Contents

Editorial

Dear Reader,

In 2012, the time had come—finally Bread for the World and the Protestant Development Service merged. Thus, a long-cherished wish of the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD) came true: in 1998, the synod of the EKD had already recommended a reform of the Church Development Service and its structures. As the EKD bore the costs of the merger, no donations had to be employed.

Now you are presented with the first annual report of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service! Notwithstanding that the merger wasn't completed until August 2012 we have cooperated closely throughout the entire year in order to accomplish our shared mission: supporting churches and partner organisations worldwide in their struggle for improved living conditions for the poor, for justice, peace and human rights as well as for the integrity of creation! Two became one—the Protestant Churches in Germany now have a unique instrument: the united Protestant Development Service: Bread for the World!

It is a great pleasure for us to experience the opportunities deriving from the merger. And we do hope you feel the same about it!

On behalf of the executive board with kind regards,

Reverend Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel
President Bread for the World

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We unite efforts— on behalf of the poor and marginalised of this world.

2012 witnessed the birth of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service. Just like Diakonia Germany - Protestant Federal Association, the new agency forms part of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development (EWDE). It resulted from the merger between the Social Service Agency of the Protestant Church in Germany (DW EKD) and the Church Development Service (EED).

The way for the union of the two agencies was already paved in October 2008 with the merger decision made by both, the Diakonia Conference of the DW EKD as well as the General Assembly of the EED. Several years of intensive preparatory work followed. Besides debates and decisions on content and structures, it was necessary to sell the old buildings and to construct a new office complex for the future head office of the agency in Berlin. No donations were employed for this endeavour.

Following the respective agency members' consent to the merger agreement and its subsequent signing by the executive board members, the fusion of both organisations was legally implemented on August 30th. Visible manifestation was the move to Caroline-Michaelis-Straße 1 in the centre of Berlin in early October.

Report of the Executive Board

Ready for the challenges of the future

New agency in the centre of Berlin Members of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development are the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD) and its 20 member churches, nine Free Churches and the Association of Evangelical Free Churches as well as 21 regional and 70 specialist associations of Diakonia plus the Evangelisches Missionswerk.

More than 600 people currently work for the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development, almost 400 of them for Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service. Considering the agency's partner network, its tools and its financial power the new development agency is one of the key actors in the global ecumenical landscape. Thanks to the merger, the regional and free Protestant churches as well as the regional and specialist associations of Diakonia now are able to speak with one voice on behalf of those suffering from poverty and injustice.

At first glance, what seems to be new within the new agency are the organisational structure and the allocation of fields of work and regions to different units or departments, the range of available financial resources and instruments as well as some approaches. Taking a closer, second look however, it becomes obvious that the merger has basically integrated, harmonised and simplified structures that already existed. The aim was to join forces, create synergies and release capacities. The content and structure of German Protestant development work is now concentrated underneath one umbrella in order to prepare it for future challenges.

Finances The merger is paying off financially as well. The financial situation of the new agency for development and humanitarian aid is stabilised due to the combination of different sources of funding, hence making it less dependent on the fluctuations of individual sources. The three main financial pillars of the agency are: public funds from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2012: 123 million euros, 2011: 119 million euros), donations and collections (2012: 55 million euros, 2011: 56 million euros) as well as church funds (2012: 51 million euros, 2011: 52 million euros). In 2012, a total of 248 million euros were available for the development work of Bread for the World (not including Diakonia Emergency Aid with its separate financial circuit).

We would like to particularly thank our donors as well as the decision-makers in church and politics for so reliably keeping their faith in us.

Ethical investment on the road to success When the "FairWorldFonds" was issued in early 2010, it was the first time a sustainable investment fund with a development policy-oriented approach was launched. The criteria for the fund have been elaborated by Bread for the World cooperating with the SÜDWIND Institute. They are based on the Church's triad—Justice, Peace and the Integrity of Creation—and are meant to provide guidance for investors seeking to invest sustainably and fairly. At the end of its third year in late 2012, the FairWorldFonds could strike a rather positive interim balance: its assets amounted to over 100 million euros then. This success will strengthen the visibility of our development policy concerns.

Joint responses to the globalisation of the social issue

Social security Combining the two fields of Diakonia and Development the new Protestant agency provides an excellent base for a cross-border approach to socio-political challenges as well as to finding joint answers to the globalisation of the social issue. Only recently the focus of the development policy debate has shifted towards social security. Not least the inadequacy of some traditional poverty eradication strategies has shown that protection against basic life risks such as unemployment or ill health must also be considered a crucial development policy challenge. This is not about pity, but about the realization of a human right which had been incorporated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Social security is prerequisite for implementing the right to an adequate standard of living and vital in overcoming and preventing poverty. However, almost 80 per cent of the world's population still have no access to adequate social protection.

Our aim is to put the issue of social security on the agenda of the current negotiations concerning a new global Development Agenda. Therefore, we pursued the establishment of a new Working Group for Issues on Social Security within the Association of Non-Governmental Development Organisations (VENRO), as a means to address such issues within the network of German non-governmental organisations.

We need global Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development The Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development was meant to set the course for implementing the measures for globally sustainable, fair and climate-friendly development—but it ended with disappointing results. Unfortunately, the North-South-Alliance of the EU states and some of the particularly vulnerable countries in the South that had emerged in Durban in November 2011 was not maintained at Rio+20. Yet, given the failure of Global Governance in this matter, its revitalisation is the only promising way to accelerate the much too slow negotiation process. Therefore, it will be necessary to systematically strengthen “coalitions of the willing”—in a multi-lateral or bilateral manner—in the future, both at government level as well as in civil society. The new agency can take on an important role within that process, together with its international partners and networks, in particular the ACT Alliance.

Prior to the Rio+20 Conference, the German Confederation of Trade Unions (DGB), Bread for the World and the German League for Nature, Animal Protection and Environment (DNR) hosted a transformation congress together with the Social Sciences Institute (SI) of the EKD and the Protestant Institute for Interdisciplinary Research (FEST). The necessary measures for a comprehensive transformation of economy and society towards social justice, ecological responsibility and a strong democracy were discussed emphasising the motto: “Implementing Sustainability—Reshaping Economy—Strengthening Democracy”. This was the very first time trade unions, environmental organisations and institutions of the Protestant Church ever entered such an alliance. It is to send a joint message, creating a broad civil society agreement on the necessity for socio-ecological change.

New strategic alliances are required

Climate policy Today climate change is regarded as the key factor in forcing people into poverty worldwide. Development work without a firm commitment to international climate protection and climate prevention is hardly conceivable. Due

to the merger, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service has gained significant capacity both in the climate policy arena as well as within the scope of climate-related international programmes. The physical proximity to politics, administration and thematically relevant networks and think tanks in Berlin has had a positive effect establishing additional opportunities. Firstly, our political commitment to the climate allows us to considerably strengthen our own partners in their role as internationally active players. Secondly, we do support the establishment of new strategic and solution-oriented alliances, cross-cutting North and South, both in civil society as well as at government level. In this context, a new initiative in a series of strategic priority countries (including Bangladesh, Vietnam, Tanzania and Peru) is also included. Here, cooperating with international partners we encourage the divulgation of a new guiding principle for development that is low-carbon and sustainable.

Sustainable living starts at home

Corporate Social Responsibility The sincerity and credibility of the new agency regarding matters of sustainability and climate compatibility is likewise represented in the continuation of the “Klima-Kollekte”, the carbon offset fund that allows the compensation of inevitable air travel and the resulting emissions. On a positive note, it should be mentioned that the model construction of our new office building has received multiple awards for its energy efficiency and is, therefore, setting new standards for office buildings of this size in Berlin.

50 years of government cooperation 2012 marked the 50th anniversary of development cooperation between the German government and the two large Christian churches. Highlighting the principle “Faith in the Power of the Poor” a service with a subsequent ceremonial act was held in Bonn on September 6th in order to celebrate the anniversary of the two central bodies of the church KZE (Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, assigned to MISEREOR) and EZE (Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, assigned to Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service). In the wake of worldwide hunger and need, the churches commenced their development work in the 1950s,

Report of the Executive Board

founding EZE and KZE in 1962. Those two legal bodies have acted as contracting parties of the Federal Republic of Germany to the present day. The foundation of these central bodies was due to the promise of the German government to lend financial support to the churches' development work, and to supplement church funds using public money. Within a framework of directives on financial support for this public-church cooperation, the ultimate decision regarding the allocation of its public funds was assigned to the churches. Consequently, the churches decide autonomously in which regions and with which partner organisations they conduct projects. This transfer of responsibility was possible because of the churches' commitment to a multi-stage monitoring system guaranteeing the transparency of fund-utilisation within and outside of the organisations.

Churches accomplish development work effectively

Journey with the minister To mark the occasion of the 50th anniversary, a journey including the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel to Kenya took place. Visiting projects as well as various exchanges with representatives of target groups, partners and officials helped to illustrate the principles and importance of church development cooperation, accounting for the significance of the work accomplished. Whilst demonstrating that they are strong partners undertaking modern, participative and impact-oriented work through which tens of thousands of poor people are being reached the churches strengthened their position vis-à-vis the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

We support the poor in their pursuit of social participation

Duly arrived in the centre of Berlin The first months in our new agency at our new location have passed and we could experience that joining forces in the centre of the capital does strengthen the political dialogue and is enhancing the impact of our work—advocacy as well as project work.

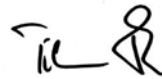
Being well-connected in that way, we can take a much better stand for the rights of the poor and marginalised in Germany and the world, and support them in their pursuit of social participation and a life led in dignity.



Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel
President Brot für die Welt



Dr. Claudia Warning
Director International and Domestic Programmes



Tilman Henke
Director Finance, Organisation and International Personnel Services



Projects

1,379

projects in **92** countries
worldwide

294

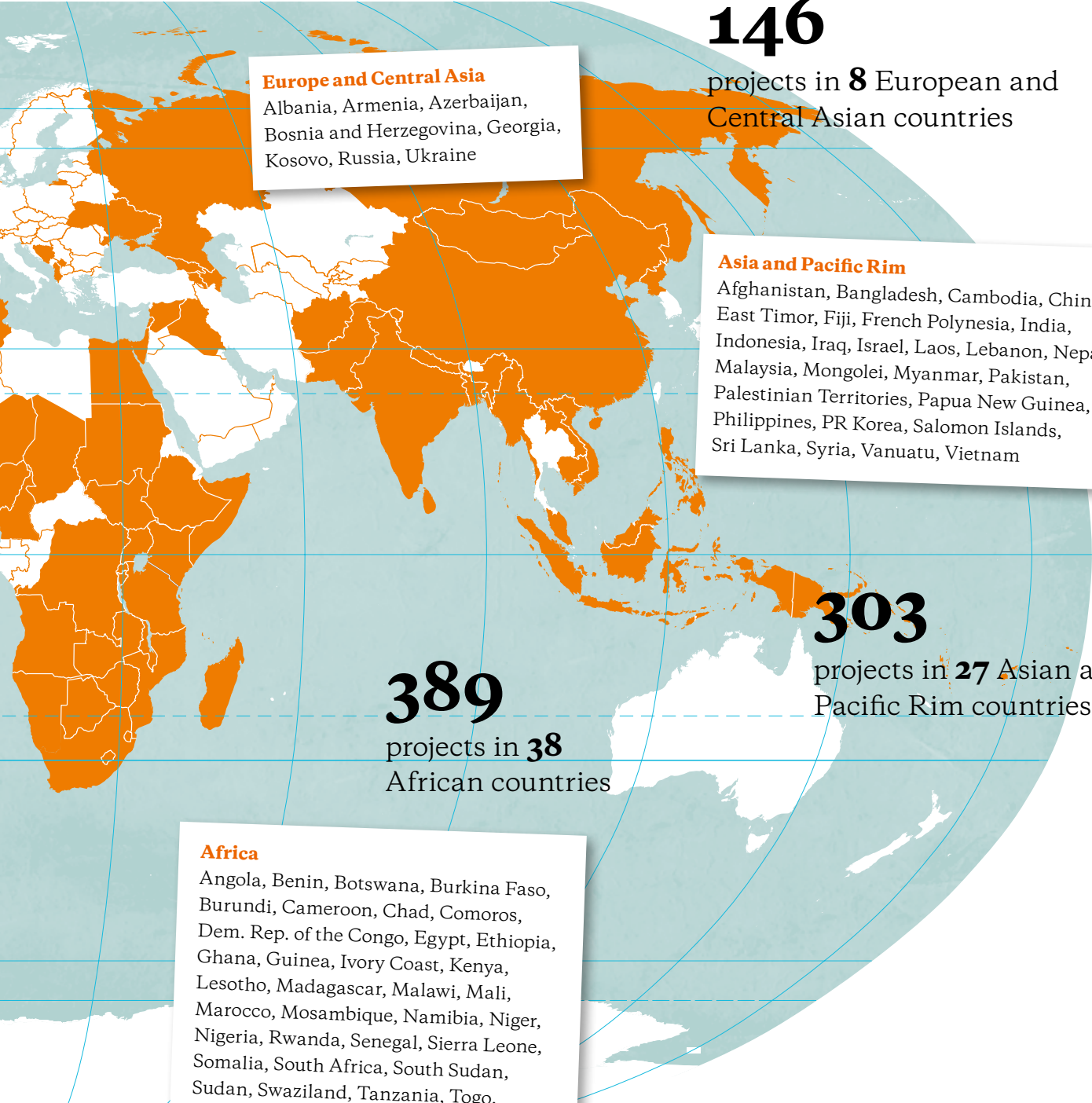
international
projects

247

projects in **19** Latin
American countries

Latin America and Caribbean

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



Europe and Central Asia

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kosovo, Russia, Ukraine

146

projects in **8** European and Central Asian countries

Asia and Pacific Rim

Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, East Timor, Fiji, French Polynesia, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Malaysia, Mongolei, Myanmar, Pakistan, Palestinian Territories, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, PR Korea, Salomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Syria, Vanuatu, Vietnam

303

projects in **27** Asian and Pacific Rim countries

389

projects in **38** African countries

Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Mosambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

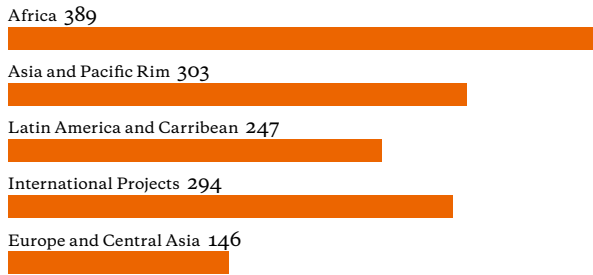
■ In these countries Bread for the World provides aid.

Projects According to Countries

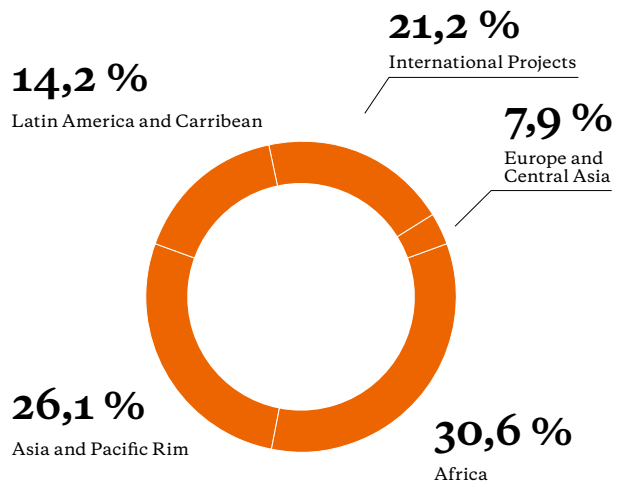
In 2012, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service approved 1,379 projects all over the world, with a total amount of 186.1 million euros. The regional focus was Africa, where we not only approved the majority of projects (389), but also the highest amount of funds (56.9 million euros). This was followed by Asia and the Pacific Rim (303 projects with 48.5 million euros) and Latin America (247 projects with 26.4 million euros).

The key issues addressed were ensuring food security, promoting education and health, access to water, strengthening democracy, respecting human rights and keeping peace as well as integrity of creation.

Region Country	Amount of funding approved in EUR	Number of Projects
Africa		
supranational	2.216.943	56
Angola	468.300	7
Benin	849.999	3
Botswana	540.000	2
Burkina Faso	588.310	13
Burundi	220.651	3
Cameroon	3.944.855	29
Chad	527.158	11
Comoros	182.000	1
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	6.952.171	24
Egypt	92.888	4
Ethiopia	5.293.446	33
Ghana	1.530.873	8
Guinea	106.781	3
Ivory Coast	2.400	1
Kenya	6.463.109	18
Lesotho	28.161	2
Madagascar	3.297	1
Malawi	812.000	4
Mali	376.144	3
Marocco	43.221	1
Mosambique	3.138.527	10
Namibia	1.928.591	11
Niger	3.946	1
Nigeria	1.082.826	5
Rwanda	770.780	7
Senegal	43.360	5
Sierra Leone	2.362.999	9
Somalia	820.208	6
South Africa	5.922.146	36
South Sudan	1.160.000	2
Sudan	6.501	2
Swaziland	272.964	3
Tanzania	2.144.551	29
Togo	2.686.249	12
Tunisia	5.000	1
Uganda	696.900	6
Zambia	94.913	3
Zimbabwe	2.528.697	14
Total	56.911.865	389
Europe and Central Asia		
supranational	9.284.152	114
Albania	940.001	3
Armenia	580.000	1
Azerbaijan	1.085.000	3
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33.445	3
Georgia	1.715.216	11
Kosovo	465.000	2
Russia	544.803	8
Ukraine	176.136	1
Total	14.823.753	146



Projects approved in 2012 according to continents (in absolute numbers)



Project funding approved in 2012 according to continents (in relative numbers)

Asia and Pacific Rim

supranational	2.575.188	23
Afghanistan	3.096	3
Bangladesh	3.000.742	25
Cambodia	1.831.000	9
China	1.043.000	5
East Timor	12.000	2
Fiji	2.283.123	6
French Polynesia	14.036	1
India	17.123.001	75
Indonesia	3.306.136	25
Iraq	201.139	2
Israel	1.505.607	13
Laos	130.860	4
Lebanon	114.432	2
Nepal	694.000	4
Malaysia	208.000	2
Mongolei	600	1
Myanmar	982.000	2
Pakistan	3.534.121	8
Palestinian Territories	4.133.758	18
Papua New Guinea	879.799	8
Philippines	3.167.839	32
PR Korea	164.250	3
Salomon Islands	142.732	4
Sri Lanka	394.795	10
Syria	6.000	2
Vanuatu	92.000	1
Vietnam	1.002.506	13
Total	48.545.760	303

Latin America and Caribbean

supranational	825.320	22
Argentina	247.814	5
Bolivia	1.721.626	15
Brazil	8.328.113	33
Chile	735.078	6
Columbia	824.877	11
Costa Rica	1.042.115	9
Cuba	1.087.464	14
Ecuador	994.503	9
El Salvador	785.937	12
Guatemala	1.754.070	18
Haiti	1.980.220	9
Honduras	947.808	10
Mexico	1.535.979	25
Nicaragua	979.760	15
Panama	375.768	6
Paraguay	3.000	2
Peru	2.031.473	21
Uruguay	162.432	4
Venezuela	100	1
Total	26.363.457	247

International Projects

Total	39.432.218	294
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Food

One in eight people go to bed hungry every night.

Food security is a top priority in the work of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service. Together with our partner organisations in the Global South we support the families of small farmers in their daily struggle for survival. They are being shown how an adapted and diversified agriculture allows them to get more of their soils in the long term, and environmentally compliant so. Additionally, we campaign for more trade justice and for the right to food at national and international level. And we take a stand against the increasing process of “land grabbing” by big companies as well as governments. We are utterly convinced that there is enough for all of us—if we handle available resources carefully.



Project report Brazil

Healthy food for the poor

“I used to feel like a slave,” says Alex Menconca, wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat. “We never had time for our kids: we worked incessantly.” Five years ago Menconca was a tobacco farmer. Like many other small farmers in the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul he was depending on the diktat of the main tobacco companies. They supplied him with pesticides and fertilizers and in exchange for that he had to sell them his tobacco cheaply. “There was hardly any money left for us.” He contemplated giving up the farm and migrating with his wife and the small daughters into the nearby city Pelotas. But would he find a job there? Or would he sink into hopelessness in an urban slum?

Alex Menconca decided to stay on his farm—thanks to the support of the Centro de Apoio soya Pequeno Agricultor (CAPA), an organisation funded by Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service via the Lutheran Foundation of Diakonia (FLD). CAPA supports smallholder families in the three Southern states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná. The association shows farmers how to diversify their cultivation and convert to organic farming. It helps to expand the processing and to increase sales opportunities. And the organisation acts on a political level, too, advocating the interest of small farming businesses and families, who are growing 70 per cent of the food produced in Brazil.

“We are organised in groups now,” Alex Menconca explains. In these groups the young farmer, who until now had only been familiar with tobacco, learned how to grow vegetables more efficiently but without using expensive synthetic fertilizers: CAPA experts teach the so-called “intercropping”: the practice of growing two or more crops in close proximity, i.e. vegetables underneath some fruit or timber trees. And the agency helped the group members to establish a seed bank with a great variety of corn, rice and beans. But most of all Alex Menconca benefits from the marketing opportunities created by the association: “We sell jointly on the local market.” Part of the crop is sent to a wholesaler in Pelotas, and many products are delivered to local school kitchens by the smallholders directly.



Thanks to CAPA, Brazilian smallholders have a future in their country.

This is also due to the lobby work of CAPA and other civil society actors. As a result the Brazilian government obliged the municipalities to purchase at least 30 per cent of the school lunch ingredients from small local farmers and from organic production. The fresh and nutrient-rich food comes for free and is an additional incentive for many poor parents to send their children to school. Small farmers like Alex Menconca likewise benefit from the Fome Zero (Zero Hunger) programme of the Brazilian government: Public agencies guarantee the purchase of the farmers’ organically grown products and organise the distribution among families in the slums of the cities. “Thus access to healthy and organically produced food is no longer a privilege of the rich,” CAPA activist Daniela Schmidt explains. She grew up in Southern Brazil in a peasant family of German origin.

These new sales opportunities provide family agriculture with a reliable market for a range of products. “Small farmers now escape the specialisation trap,” is the verdict of Stig Tanzmann, agricultural expert at Bread for the World. “Now they do possess an alternative to monocultures like soya and tobacco.”

Today, modest affluence and their children’s education are within reach for these small farming families. Alex Mendonca is living proof of that: “We don’t have to slave away as before, but can still make ends meet.” He’s cautiously cutting a gorgeous head of lettuce in his kitchen garden: “We can afford to take a break now or to take care of any of the kids’ needs.”

Facts and figures

All in all, the project reaches about 330,000 people at local and regional level. In 2012, approximately 100 further training courses and about 1,800 consultations have been conducted.

Project holder

Fundação Luterana de Diaconia (FLD)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 641,000 euros

Education

Almost 800 million people worldwide can neither read nor write.

In many countries, especially girls do not get the chance to attend school due to the fact that their education is regarded as being negligible. They are often forced to marry early and already become mothers at the age of only 15 or 16. In the process their poverty is passed on to the next generation. Therefore, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service promotes education and training projects, particularly in slums and remote rural areas. Here for instance, girls, who never or only briefly attended school, learn how to read and write. Or young women receive professional training, offering them future prospects in their country. We are utterly convinced that education is a prerequisite for sustainable development.



Project report Sierra Leone

The end of impotence

“Stepping up during the service and reading the scripture in front of the whole congregation—that has always been one of my dreams,” Bintu Mansaray confesses. In the face of her children, she often felt helpless, because she was unable to assist them with their homework. And then there was this permanent feeling of inferiority: “In public meetings, like the parents’ get-togethers in school, I never ever spoke up.” The 38-year old mother of four was one of the majority of women in Sierra Leone who can neither read nor write.

During the extremely brutal civil war that raged for 11 years, eight out of ten children had to break off school. Only a very few went back again after the war had ended in 2002. To this day the country has not yet recovered from its impacts. For instance, Sierra Leone used to be a food exporter, but is forced to import everything needed today: due to collapsed infrastructure and over-exploited fields for instance. Especially in rural areas the government is incapable of establishing and maintaining a school system. It is hardly a surprise that, hence, according to the United Nations in Sierra Leone only one man in two and not even a single woman in three is able to read and write.

In many places, therefore, non-government organisations are taking on responsibilities such as health care, education and training. One of them is Sierra Leone Adult Education Association (SLADEA). This partner organisation of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service has trained more than 50 tutors, who have then monitored reading and writing courses for about 2,800 participants over a period of 18 months. Bintu Mansaray had attended one of the courses following her day’s duties as a small trader. “These lessons have opened my eyes for the world,” she explains in her small little house in Freetown. “I would like to read everything I can get hold of.” Now she is able to help her children doing their homework, “just like a good mother ought to.” She is also able to keep exact records about which clients owe her how much money. And with just a bit more practice her dream of becoming a reader in church can come true: “In class I also overcame my fear of speaking in public.”

For director Shecku K. Mansaray one main objective of SLADEA is that following the courses the participants won’t hide any longer, but will take on an



| Many women in Sierra Leone cannot read and write.

active part in (re)building their civil society: “There isn’t any society anywhere capable of advancing and shaping its development, if a large proportion of its members cannot read or write.” The ability to read only forms a first step in the courses. Alphabetisation is supplemented by further education. Lessons on health, on environmental protection, on gender equality, and human rights as well as on HIV/AIDS are designed to further advance the participants’ individual development. And obviously successfully so: an external evaluation team certified SLADEA’s good references in July 2012. It was acknowledged that in addition to the reading and writing skills acquired participants had learned how to defend and represent their interests vis-à-vis the authorities.

Currently the unemployment rate in Sierra Leone amounts to more than 60 per cent. For Anthony Hassan Kamara, too, it was impossible to find a job in the free economy. So in order to still create a little income and to spend his time doing something sensible the 32-years old family man started as a tutor at SLADEA. “For me these lessons are about giving and taking: I do learn a lot from the life experience of the participants, too.”

But most of all, he says, the best is to see the progress made by the group. Previously, any written document had terrified many of his students, whether these papers were official letters, school documents, the children doctors’ prescriptions or invoices. “But now I watch them using a calculator or typing a text message on their mobiles as if it was perfectly natural,” Anthony Hassan Kamara says, “there is a great sense of achievement, also for me as a teacher.”

Facts and figures

Between 2010 and 2012 SLADEA had trained 50 tutors. In their 18-months courses, about 2,800 women and men were taught how to read, write and how to calculate.

Project holder

Sierra Leone Adult Education Association (SLADEA)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 147,435 euros

Health

Worldwide more than three million children are infected with HIV.

In Southern and Eastern Africa the “acquired immunodeficiency syndrome”, AIDS, represents a massive health risk even for the smallest of children, as mother-to-child-transmission still remains a significant danger—during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. This is particularly lamentable as these risks can be reduced considerably using the medication available today. However, globally almost two million people still die from AIDS every year. Additionally, millions more are suffering from avoidable diseases just as tuberculosis, malaria, typhoid fever or cholera! Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service is supporting projects that inform about the causes of these illnesses and the options for their prevention. We’re campaigning for everyone to obtain access to life-saving drugs. We are utterly convinced that every human being ought to have the right to protect his/her health.



Project report Kenya

Awareness saves lives

“Do you know how these AIDS drugs work?” Wycliffe Mwanzia is asking in the clinic of Biafra, a Nairobi suburb. The women and kids squeezed into the small waiting room reply in the negative. The 23-year old man explains in simple words how antiretroviral drugs prevent further spreading of HIV. “Which of you knows her status?” he inquires. One woman is timidly raising her hand and Wycliffe Mwanzia declares: “It is important that you know your status! Take your partners and get HIV tested, both of you!”

Stately healthcare facilities often lack the necessary staff to comprehensively inform about HIV/AIDS. This is the reason why the Coptic Orthodox Church trains young people in Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria to become “campaigners for AIDS awareness” – supported by Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service. Previously, most of them had been out of work, and now they frequently visit schools, companies, jails, and healthcare facilities as well as market places where they use short theatre plays to inform their audience about HIV/AIDS.

The number of new infections is declining in many parts of the world, yet the situation remains tense: at the turn of the millennium 2.4 million people became newly infected with HIV; ten years later there are still 1.8 million new infections being reported every year.

The decline of the number can be attributed to numerous initiatives raising awareness and the huge commitment of many activists. Wycliffe Mwanzia gets up as early as 5 a.m. every morning; he lives in the Kibera slum. In order to reach the clinic in Biafra in time he has to take the six o'clock bus into town. The equivalent of 70 euros paid by the Coptic Church to compensate this young man's commitment is not enough to make a living though. “I have applied for a scholarship, in order to be trained as a state-approved health advisor,” Wycliffe Mwanzia says and smiles, “my request has been accepted.”

Victorine Wambura, 29, is another advisor of the Coptic Orthodox Church. Her assignment, too, means much more to her than just earning a living. During a home visit she found a newborn crying in the arms of his dead mother once, and she took care of it for the nine months that followed. Likewise she lovingly takes



Wycliffe Mwanzia (top, right) informs about HIV/AIDS. Victorine Wambura (bottom, left) supports Sharon Ayeko.

care of Sharon Ayeko, who is almost her age. The 28-year old had tested positive for HIV during her pregnancy. Her husband left her as a result. Sharon Ayeko fell into deep depression. The only thing she frequently attended was the pre-maternity medical care offered in the Karen district. Not only did she receive anti-retroviral drugs (ARV) to protect her unborn daughter. “There I met Victorine, to whom I could turn to mourn my sorrow.”

After giving birth to her daughter Fartun, Sharon Ayeko could not pay for the clinic costs. Victorine Wambura then asked a self-help group she had founded herself whether they would support the young mother. To this day, the activist continues to visit her frequently and takes care that Sharon Ayeko receives her anti-retroviral drugs in time.

Her Christian faith is only part of her motivation to campaign for people with HIV/AIDS. Most of all she doesn't want other families to suffer like her own: her sister died of AIDS seven years ago. At the time AIDS drugs had to be paid out of one's own pocket. The family took huge troubles to scrape money together for the medicine. So when the sister was feeling better she had stopped taking the pills. Her body formed resistances, however, and the sister died of new exacerbations of the disease. When, two years later, the Coptic Orthodox Church established an advisory service for the slums of Nairobi, Victorine Wambura applied for a job: “My sister would still be alive today, had we known more about the disease then.”

Facts and figures

With its awareness training, information and educational work the Coptic Orthodox Church reaches about 70,000 to 80,000 people in five African countries annually.

Project holder

Coptic Orthodox Church (COPTIC)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 80,000 euros

Water

All over the world: one in six people don't have access to safe water.

In the slums of the cities of the Global South many of the inhabitants are cut off from the public water supply. Even more difficult is the situation in rural areas: women and girls, who are predominantly responsible for delivering water daily, often get it from brooks and wells faraway, sometimes even finding it in brackish ponds. Infections that are caused by polluted water, however, weaken adult manpower and represent one of the main reasons for high child mortality. Therefore, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service supports projects improving the supply with clean and safe water. And we campaign for a socially just and ecologically sustainable water policy. We are utterly convinced that everyone has the right to water.



Project report Laos

Every drop counts

When Joy was in her first grade, her parents woke her up every morning at 4 a.m. After rubbing the sleep from her eyes she made the arduous descent downhill to a small brook at the bottom of the valley. The girl filled a ten-litre container and returned to her parents' house carrying it tied to her back. During the rainy season the steep path was always wet and slippery. "Time and again I fell down," the nine-year old remembers. "But fortunately these times are over. Now, when I want to wash myself or when I am thirsty I just have to go to the tap."

With the financial support of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service, the Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA) established a water supply in three particularly poor villages in the North of Laos. As a result Joy didn't have to carry the water any longer, and the families stopped suffering from diseases transmitted by polluted water. Buying safe drinking water never really was an option for them, who are trying to live from the few products they can gain off their soil: a ten-litre canister costs about half a euro, an exorbitant price to pay in an area where daily wages only amount to about three or four euros. Hence, prior to the start of the project many people repeatedly died from diarrhoea, especially seniors and children.

In the village of Houyta situated in the remote and hilly Oudomxay Province, a reservoir was constructed and connected to an elevated cistern. The two villages of Mokjar and Naom then saw development experts renovating and expanding the dysfunctional supply system. The population actively supported the construction work without any payment. Every household received water pipes and meters.

The water meters illustrate the project's sustainability: for every cubic metre of water users pay the equivalent of 20 eurocents. "Since they have to pay for the water, they use it very carefully," Kampha Keomanichanh, head of CDEA, explains. "That is crucial, because especially during the dry season water remains to be a rather scarce commodity and every drop counts." The farmers, therefore, catch their used household water to irrigate their fields. But most of all, the fees are necessary to maintain the supply system; any profits would flow into a development fund.



| Now water is running off the tap in the village of Houyta.

With the aid of this fund the farmers receive micro credits at low-interest, allowing them to expand their agriculture.

"All in all, the project by far exceeds the mere infrastructure measure," Kampha Keomanichanh explains. The overall living conditions have been improved generally; i.e. by teaching the farmer families how to build simple filters out of sand and pebbles themselves, thus making their water even safer. And due to the water that comes reliably out of the taps now, potential new sources of income emerged: "People may now build kitchen gardens, can start small animal breeding or may open little shops."

Girls and women benefit from those measures in particular. In the afternoons nine-year old Joy can now focus on her homework, instead of climbing slippery paths with a ten-litre canister on her back. And smallholder Chan Boupaphanh has leased a small piece of land and bought some cucumber seeds with a loan from the development fund. "I sell cucumber to women in the neighbourhood or to merchants visiting our village. Even though the harvest is not yet completed, I have already repaid the credit," the 27-year old woman explains.

The profit from the cucumber cultivation does not only allow Chan Boupaphanh to pay the school fees for her three children but also to buy their necessary uniforms, textbooks and pencils. "And of course, I use it to pay the water fees. Always in time as a matter of fact," the farmer emphasises. "That is important to me, because these fees feed the development fund, which has improved our lives substantially."

Facts and figures

150 households comprising 923 people benefit from the project in three villages of the Xay District in the Northwestern Oudomxay Province of Laos.

Project holder

Community Development and Environment Association (CDEA)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 27,166 euros

Democracy, Human Rights and Peace

**Last year,
500,000 people
died through the
force of arms.**

55,000 people are dead, 2.8 million refugees—this is the balance of the war in Syria in 2012. Worldwide, there are 17 additional wars raging on four different continents. The number of “highly violent conflicts” increased from 38 to 43. While religion is often cited as a pretext for war, at the very heart fights are almost always about access to and power over resources. Many conflicts are rooted in social disparity, poverty and hunger. Justice, however, is the main prerequisite for peace. For this reason, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service supports the initiatives of courageous people who take a stand for democracy, human rights and peace, and who risk life and limb in doing so.



Project report Palestine

Building peace by acting

“My grandfather lives with us, but no-one makes time for him,” Basima confesses. “He used to complain when I didn’t want to stay with him.” But now the twelve-year old performs the plays for the old man that she’s studied in a theatre workshop: “This makes my grandfather really happy, he says: God bless you!” In April 2012, Basima participated in a workshop of the Theatre Day Production (TDP) at the Al Qarar Prep Girls School in Gaza. TDP is a partner organisation of Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service. Another attendee was Rawan of the same age: “The theatre has made me much more courageous,” the girl confides. “Now I can talk to other people. I used to be too timid to do that.”

“The theatre is not only capable of changing its audience, but above all the young people that produce it,” says Jackie Lubeck, playwright and co-founder of TDP. “By the time the children perform on stage they have already achieved something big.” They create their own plays, rehearse their roles, learn their parts, and overcome their stage fright. When the audience applauds at the end of their performance, teachers and parents are impressed and proud: “The children and adolescents gain the feeling that they are part of something important. They don’t feel like losers anymore.”

For many boys and girls playing theatre evolves into an alternative world opposite to an often bleak everyday situation: with crowded living conditions, disillusioned parents without professional prospects, bad schools with outdated curricula and often bored or insufficiently trained teachers. “After school the children surf the Internet and communicate with ‘an outside world’ from which they are actually cut off,” Jackie Lubeck explains. “All this creates a feeling of great frustration.” But TDP can open up the world for the children of Gaza: “with the power of artistic expression and the freedom it involves.”

Young adults in Palestine are trained as theatre coaches by TDP. After their training they go to schools in order to run workshops. In hundreds of such courses children and adolescents learn to act every year. They also have the opportunity to create their own animated pictures using puppets and video techniques. With workshops and performances in Gaza, Jerusalem and the West Bank the organisation annually reaches



Young actors are staging day-to-day problems.

about 30,000 school children from the age of 8 to 17 years. In addition, TDP offers further training in theatre education to school teachers. All these activities are aimed at helping the young people “to find their individual voices, their creativity, their identity and in doing so building the foundation for a peaceful development in Palestine,” Jackie Lubeck explains.

In one of a play’s scenes, which evolved in the workshop of Basima and Rawan, a girl terrorises her classmates. In another one, a woman suffering from severe burns desperately seeks a female physician in a hospital, because she does not want to be treated by a man. And in a third, a girl discovers lice in her hair. The performances are extremely moving: “I didn’t know that Basima is such a wonderful actress,” her Mutter rejoices. “I knew that she was only pretending to have head lice—but when we came home after the performance, I felt the need to wash her hair.”

She also admits that initially she was against her daughter’s participation: “I was afraid that theatre would cause Basima to learn even less for school.” Yet the opposite is true: “Now she is doing her homework much more conscientiously.” Actually, it is a proven fact that the boys and girls who have participated in a three-month TDP workshop achieve significantly improved grades afterwards. But achievements do not end there: these “actors” also show a greater tolerance towards minorities, they develop a higher level of social skills and are more creative in solving problems of everyday life.

Facts and figures

Offering theatre workshops, training and performances in Gaza, Jerusalem and the West Bank this project reaches about 30,000 school children between 8 and 17 years as well as 3,000 adults annually.

Project holder

Theatre Day Production (TDP)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 100,000 Euro

Integrity of Creation

**In South America
64 million hectares
of woodland have
been cleared since
1990—for the culti-
vation of soya.**

Rich industrialised nations are responsible for many of the current environmental challenges and climate issues such as the destruction of rainforests, desertification and rising sea levels. But the poor people in the developing countries are suffering the consequences. Environmental destruction and climate change already lead to crop failures and famines and increasingly threaten human livelihoods. Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service supports smallholder families and indigenous people in their struggle against the destruction of their livelihoods, both via sustainable projects in the south as well as through relevant advocacy in the north. We believe that God placed the man in the Garden of Eden to cultivate it and guard it.



Project report Argentina

The long struggle for the Chaco

Francisco Pérez is not a rich man. By selling artisan craftwork and bags his family earns the equivalent of 100 euros per month. Yet five years ago he rejected a monthly salary of 1,000 euros: the governor of the Salta Province had offered him a position as official representative of the indigenous people. Pérez did refuse. He did not want to be bribed: “I would have had less liberties and negotiating power vis-à-vis the government.”

Francisco Pérez is cacique, a village leader, in Cañaverall, situated in the midst of the Chaco, a savannah woodland in the northeast of Argentina. But first and foremost Pérez is the leader of Lhaka Honhat, an organisation in which the caciques of five indigenous peoples of the Chaco have joined forces. Together they fight for the conservation of the forest and their indigenous land rights.

Huge areas of land have been appropriated by oil and gas producers, by agribusinesses as well as latifundistas (large estate owners); all contesting for the land of the indigenous people. They seize and clear the woodland with the use of heavy machinery and equipment, creating more and more space available for monocultures. Soya, sugar cane and safflower (cultivated in order to extract the vegetable oil from its seeds) are highly coveted by the agro-industry as they promise soaring profits; being sought after for energy production as well. The major part of the production is delivered to China, but Europe does present an important purchaser, too. In the Chaco, those soya beans finally end up in the troughs of pigs and cattle—while those who actually own the land, the indigenous population, go hungry. Furthermore, the loss of woodlands does not only signify the loss of hunting grounds and ranges for collecting fruits and honey, but also amounts to the loss of their identity.

Together with ASOCIANA, an organisation of the Anglican Church in Argentina, Pérez’ coalition of caciques is fighting against this development. “It is good fortune that these experts accompany us on our quest,” the 63-year old says. The project is funded by Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service and supports about 50 village communities in two districts of the Salta Province; home to a population of approximately 6,500, mainly Wichí people. The organisation



Francisco Pérez (top) fights for the woods’ preservation. Claudia Lungu (bottom, right) is familiar with the Indigenous’ rights.

registers and documents the loss of woodland, lobbies against the destruction of the Chaco and assists the indigenous people in their legal debates with the large landowners and companies. The adversaries are powerful, but the indigenous claims have been successfully defended in several lawsuits.

Many indigenous families are entitled to welfare benefits. However, government aid is given to those with official documentation only. “And here hardly anyone has got a birth certificate,” says Claudia Lungu of ASOCIANA, responsible for the villages in the Tartagal region. She helps the Wichí people to obtain official documents and to claim their entitlements to a minimum pension and potential 60 euros of child benefit per month. Moreover, the social worker negotiates with the authorities, too, in order to ensure the villages’ supply of drinking water: due to the large-scale clearing of woodlands the water table has fallen considerably and the wells are drying up.

Thanks to the long struggle led by ASOCIANA meanwhile any clearing of woodland in the region has been officially prohibited. Even though, it’s still a long way to go until all cattle breeders and soya barons take the law seriously.

Facts and figures

The project benefits approx. 50 indigenous communities in two departments of the Salta Province. About 6,500 people live there, who are predominantly Wichí people.

Project holder

Acompañamiento Social de la Iglesia Anglicana del Argentina (ASOCIANA)

Amount of funding

In 2012: 65,600 euros

Expert Assignment

Provided by Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service currently about 150 women and men are supporting church and non-church NGOs all over the world strengthening civil society: they fulfil organisational development tasks; they advance creation of networks or enhance agricultural methods. These experts are requested by partner organisations wishing to progress their work with the assistance of external advisors. In that case, Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service will search for suited experts—mainly in Germany, but also in European neighbour countries. In addition to specialist knowledge there is demand for social skills. The chosen experts are sent overseas for three years, being employed with the partner organisations directly. Bread for the World pays for maintenance and social costs, including those for accompanying family members. Upon their return, many of the experts remain active in development education activities.



Portrait Kenya

More security in small steps

It is early in the morning on the Kenyan Lake Victoria shore and the first fishermen are just returning with their catches, when the STIPA team arrives and puts up its mobile information booth. It took the staff of the Kisumu-based non-government organisation an hour and a half to get here. Their objective: they want to inform the fishermen about the benefits of a membership in a self-governed health insurance.

“We often spend many hours on the waterfront, because again and again new people approach us,” says Lisa-Marie Ouedraogo, who has been assigned to STIPA as an expert by Bread for the World. Early on, while studying Public Law and African Studies at the University of Cologne, the 31-year old focused on the subject of health micro-insurance. Within the scope of a European Union project she continued her research in various African countries and co-edited a handbook on that topic.

According to Ouedraogo, “the job here is matching my professional experiences a hundred per cent.” Currently, the Berliner develops a vocational training guideline for STIPA that is adapted to the Kenyan situation. It first and foremost addresses those women and men, who are honorary chairwomen/-men, treasurers or secretaries of the local health microinsurances. Together with her colleagues at STIPA she has also developed the transportable information booth mentioned, likewise some materials explaining—to begin with—how such an insurance works, and what costs and benefits are involved. In order to reach as many people as possible the material is being translated into various local languages. “But we also work with pictures a lot, because most of the people here have not or only briefly attended school,” the expert explains.

In Kenya primarily public servants, the formally employed or people working in the private sector possess an insurance for their health. Hence fisher(wo)men or farmers often hesitate for a long time before seeing a doctor or going to hospital when they fall ill, because they have to bear the costs themselves. This often leads to complications and



| Active listener: Lisa-Marie Ouedraogo engages in dialogue with the locals.

additional expenses. Furthermore, families are then forced to sell livestock or land in order to afford the medical treatment required. Subsequently they become poorer and poorer. In order to break this vicious circle, since 2005 STIPA has been promoting the so-called ‘community-based’ health insurances that bear the expenses of necessary cures in solidarity. Meanwhile, nine of these community-based insurances have evolved in the area of Kisumu in the Nyanza Province, one of them particularly supporting people living with HIV/AIDS.

People are thrilled when they are treated for free

At their information booth the STIPA team have a lot of persuasion to do. Often the insurance principle is somewhat unfamiliar: “People wonder, why they won’t get money back at the end of the year, although they have not employed any services,” Lisa-Marie Ouedraogo explains. But those, who do become members eventually, are thrilled when they only have to show their insurance card in order to

be treated for free. Insurance benefits, i.e. transportation costs, also include up to four family members. Still, Ouedraogo indicates, STIPA must campaign and mobilise continuously: “People have to register again every year, and also new members need to be recruited.”

For some microinsurances the inhabitants of just one village have joined forces. That, however, is not the case in the fishing communities of Lake Victoria—their insurance encompasses women and men from eleven villages and cooperates with eight hospitals in the region. More than a thousand people benefit from it.

In the two years of her service at STIPA that remain, Lisa-Marie Ouedraogo wants to further improve the education of the local insurance heads: “They call for management training. Many of them need practise in dealing with banks and require additional support for a year or two,” the expert says. In 2015 Lisa-Marie Ouedraogo will return home with her husband and two children, and STIPA will be capable of advancing the expansion of the microinsurances without the expert—using the materials and concepts she developed.

Volunteers

Doing something meaningful, broadening their horizons, learning, working and living in a different culture—these are formative experiences made by young people between 18 and 28 years with Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service. From 2008 to 2012 the precursors to the new agency sent a total of 205 volunteers to partner organisations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Their year abroad was financed by the public Development Volunteers Service “weltwärts” (world-wards), by church funds and donations. In the future there will be at least 30 posts available in Costa Rica, Cameroon, Cambodia, China and Georgia. Fields of activity include educational work with children and young adults, sustainable rural tourism as well as organic farming. Most of the volunteers leave immediately after their final exams. “We would prefer to provide our partners with more young people who already have completed their vocational training,” says Andrea Wolter, the officer responsible.



Portrait Cambodia

English for beginners

“I do my shopping with a totally different awareness now,” Janina Pröttsch says. The 20-year old served as a volunteer at the “Centre for Children’s Happiness” in the Cambodian capital Phnom Penh for one year. The institution provides home and care for orphans and marginalised children from a near slum. Her work there has taught her “with how little one can get along,” she shares.

Janina Pröttsch’s main task at the centre, which is operated by a local development organisation, was teaching English. For four hours in the morning and four hours in the afternoon she taught Basic English to children who either stayed at the orphanage or lived with their families. She had to learn Khmer, the official language of Cambodia, so as to be able to communicate with her pupils. She developed the majority of the lessons’ teaching materials herself. With the help

of painting and crafting she tried to visualise the meaning of the words for boys and girls between five and 16 years.

Pröttsch says that generally, English is not found in the scheme of work of any regular Cambodian school (1st to 6th grades). The language lessons at the Centre, therefore, considerably enhance future job prospects of the children coming from a poor background. “They all dream of becoming doctors or pilots one day,” the 20-year old says. Through her voluntary service she had “come to truly appreciate” that growing up in Germany did allow her good higher education—a privilege beyond reach for the majority of children in Cambodia.

Janina Pröttsch decided to live with a Cambodian family from the neighbourhood for one year. “That required a lot of adaptability,” she shares. Like, for instance, washing the laundry by hand or coming home early in the evenings. “In exchange I learned so much about the culture, about holidays and traditions, and about the history of Cambodia.” The young woman joined the family when they harvested rice in the countryside—and listened to stories about the past and about what life was like under the terror regime of the Khmer Rouge.



| Enjoying her work: Janina Pröttsch is teaching pupils in Phnom Penh.

Besides the English lessons the young German had another responsible task at the “Centre for Children’s Happiness”: she took care of short-term volunteers from other Western countries, supporting the centre for two weeks. She explained how the organisation works, introduced them to relevant regulations, assigned small jobs and generally helped communicating with the local staff.

“I wanted to get to know other countries and their people”

Janina Pröttsch, who comes from a small village in Schleswig-Holstein, had planned to go abroad after school for quite some time. “I wanted to leave prosperity and a small idyllic world behind me; to go away and to get to know other countries and their people,” she remembers, “preferably in Asia.” The website of the “weltwärts” Volunteer Development Service provided the high-school graduate with the information she needed and eventually she applied to the Protestant Development Service (EED). “As a Protestant Christian their values and norms do correspond to mine.”

With the help of various books as well as the Internet she had prepared herself for Cambodia, reading about people who are always friendly and attending mysterious temples. In a two-week long preparatory course the budding volunteer was made aware of the cultural differences. In support of her daily work Janina Pröttsch had a contact person at the project holder of the children’s centre: in case of any intercultural problems occurring a local EED mentor could assist.

Reviewing her time together with other volunteers she has passed on her experiences in a returnee seminar. “I won’t ever forget the ‘Cambodian Smile,’” she says. At first, the people always appeared to be so light-hearted. Today, I know that these friendly people often hide great social and economic needs behind their smiles.”

“I used to have a great interest in politics and due to the year in Cambodia that has increased even more,” Janina Pröttsch concludes. In addition to her studies at university the former volunteer works in a “Weltladen” (one world shop) and teaches German in an accommodation for asylum seekers. “After my volunteer service I consider socio-political commitment to be one of my priorities.”

Scholarships

Educational funding does contribute to development. Hence Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service promotes a range of grant programmes. The allocation of grants for postgraduate studies and/or PhD students lends support to junior scientists and academics from developing countries and of various backgrounds, including staff of churches and non-governmental organisations, young scholars at theological universities as well as students, who came to Germany without any affiliation. The vocational grant programme is aimed at improving the opportunities of disadvantaged people in the South through vocational and academic training. In turn, the Protestant Academic Exchange Programme allows German and foreign theologians to become acquainted with different cultures and Christian traditions. Additionally and in cooperation with the Protestant Student Community, Bread for the World fosters regional academic church programmes for foreign students in Germany.



Portrait Brazil

Applied Science

It cannot be ignored: Paulo Alfredo Schönardie's thrill of anticipation at soon returning to Brazil following his successful doctoral studies in Germany. "In my native country the recovery of smallholding agriculture is in full swing," the 36-year old scholar with Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service explains. And he is keen on contributing to this process—not only as a scientist at the Brazilian Universidade Regional Noroeste do Estado (Unijuí), but also in exchange with the small farmers of the region directly.

The development of smallholding family businesses is the subject of Schönardie's doctoral thesis in Political Sciences, in which he establishes and elaborates on a theory of smallholder agriculture. "Hardly any research has been made in this field," the post-doc explains. And he is convinced that his thesis will also attract the interest of other countries. He strongly hopes that his work will not only

strengthen the small farmers' affiliations in Brazil, but also revive agro-political debates.

Schönardie has experienced the difficulties of smallholder agriculture firsthand. His family (of German descent) for generations had a farm in Rio Grande do Sul. Paulo would have gladly inherited the farm—had it not been debt-ridden due to the soya cultivation for the production of agrofuel. Like in so many other instances this was caused by the so-called "modernisation of agriculture" pushed ahead by the government in concert with the agricultural corporations. The corporations offered loans and bargain seeds—in return obliging the farmers to also purchase pesticides from them. After harvest they dictated the prices for the farmers' products; the small-area family farms by and large did not yield enough, were subsequently unable to redeem their loans and collapsed.

The scholarship holder interviewed 100 farmers for his dissertation. In conclusion of his study he states that more and more family farms revert to traditional farming practices now; ecological farming being in the ascendant. Increasingly, small farmers cultivate vegetables or other useful plants for sale. And they produce ethanol



| Quite optimistic: Paulo Alfredo Schönardie believes in the future of smallholder farming.

fuel from sugar cane to run their cars. In so doing, they strive to gain energy sovereignty in addition to food security. Animal husbandry is on the increase, too.

“Studying in Germany has been a great privilege for me”

Due to this diversification the farmers start reducing their dependence on soya which in turn, however, still represents the main source of income. “Some farms now experiment with organic soya,” Paulo Alfredo Schönardie shares enthusiastically, insisting that he is not categorically adverse to soya cultivation. Yet, what really matters, are purpose, method and scale of any production. The scientist challenges the export of soya as fodder for factory farming in industrialised countries. During his four-year stay in Germany the agricultural expert was repeatedly invited as a lecturer on the topic; the main interest coming from development cooperation groups, though, rather than farmers’ organisations. “In Germany, too, the majority still confides in industrialised agriculture,” Schönardie

deplors. But again, according to him the Brazilian people “could take on some pointers regarding the great ecological awareness of the Germans, which does not exist like that in Brazil.”

As a Brazilian studying in Hamburg had been a “great privilege”, the ex-PhD student confides. But not only had the harsh climate proved difficult for him in the beginning. “In Brazil you can make friends immediately, but in Germany that takes many months.” He’d found support in the seminars shared with other scholarship holders of the former Protestant Development Service. Beyond his studies Schönardie was active in the Bread for the World Working Group “Rural Development”, and helped preparing the agency’s presentation at the church congress in Hamburg.

Schönardie strives to put the many German contacts to good use in his native country: “I would like to establish an exchange of the farmers’ organisations of both countries.” His university in Rio Grande and the University of Hamburg are planning to jointly do some research on smallholding agriculture. An agreement of cooperation has already been initiated.

Political Dialogue

Many of the problems people in developing countries encounter cannot be solved at a local or regional level but generally require national or even international regulations. Based on its experiences with partner organisations, Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service brings social injustices to the attention of politicians, suggests possible changes and regulates their implementation. This is frequently done in co-operation with other civil society actors.

Success for the Global South

Overfishing of the seas soon to be over

Whether a “Mahn-Mahl” (a play on the German word for memorial=Mahnmal, thus making it a “Memorial Meal”) in Berlin or a human chain in form of a huge fish on the island of Sylt: last year Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service and its partner organisations of the “OCEAN 2012” alliance staged some extraordinary actions to campaign for a comprehensive reform of European fishery policies.



Activists are protesting against the overfishing of the seas.

For several years now, development agencies and environmental organisations have successfully engaged in a dialogue with the fishery experts in the German Bundestag as well as the European Parliament: now legislation is on the horizon that also does justice to the needs of the people in the developing countries.

To prevent further overfishing, European fishing fleets will be obliged to consistently meet the same sustainability criteria, regardless of whether they fish off the shores of developing countries or in home waters. This does include abandoning the use of trawlers, for they do not only damage the bottom of the sea, but also trap the young of target species as by-catch in their nets.

The European Parliament decided that in the future Europe will only enter into fishery agreements with countries of the South, if there is scientific proof of an existing overstock of the target fish. Southern fishermen and their small associations are to participate in government decisions. The EU shall advocate the global enforcement of these rules in international bodies.

“This is the chance for fish stocks to recover,” comments fishery expert Francisco Mari of Bread for the World on this political development. Even the specialists among the members of parliament were unaware of the fact that fishing off the shores of developing countries not only proved disastrous to the fish stock itself, but also to the food security of the fishing communities strongly relying on them. “Fish covers 30 to 40 per cent of the protein supply in these areas,” Mari explains, and making these connections known had probably been “the most important thing we achieved in this political dialogue.”

20 years post-Rio

The difficult path to sustainable development

“How much man can the Earth tolerate? What is the limit of the global use of resources? How much growth is sustainable?” Sunita Narain, founder of the Indian Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) and project partner of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service, raises crucial questions. One thing is certain: “We cannot simply continue walking the same old ways. We’ve only got one planet Earth.” Without a truly radical conversion of the economy towards more energy efficiency, renewable energies and quantum leaps in material recycling, future generations will inherit a threatened and deeply unfair world. “Together we must all change courses now,” Narain urges.

Bread for the World implemented the appeal for change in 2012 with an extended series of ‘dialogue events’. For distributing the opportunities and burdens of transformation fairly is a crucial matter of justice today—and not an easy task. Growing pressure on the global commons, the extinction of species, climate change, deforestation and overfishing, has led to the recognition of the need for sustainable economic activities at long last. Yet, at the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development—where Brot für die Welt presented a study on the potential of low-carbon development—the international community neither agreed on binding goals nor on a joint action programme.

“Sustainable Development Goals” will be established and adopted by the UN General Assembly by 2015. The consultation process of Bread for the World and its partners worldwide so far has shown that a limited number of communicable, measurable, universally valid, yet country-dependently differentiated aims would be helpful and could provide political guidance for a change of course. These goals would include: an end to poverty, peace building, the implementation of human rights, a reduction of disparity, the protection of global commons and the co-initiation of a new model of prosperity that does not affect the limits of the ecosystem Earth. Additional elements of a “great transformation” would be binding accountability of all states as well as a kind of global “Marshall Plan” for socio-economic conversion.



| At the Earth Summit Rio+20 the future of our planet was discussed.

According to Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, President of Bread for the World, “the guiding principle of a ‘catch-up development’ has failed”. “Together we want to develop a new vision for a good standard of living without budgeting at the expense of distant neighbours or future generations.” Bread for the World cooperates with its partners to adapt the project and programme work to meet the coming challenges. “Reactions to the Transformation Congress we organised together with trade unions and environmental organisations in the summer of 2012 show how relevant this subject is,” the president concludes. Bread for the World invited numerous international partners to this conference to discuss the responsibility of Germany in a globalised world.

Public Relations

Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service informs the people in Germany on the causes and context of hunger, poverty and violence in the countries of the South as well as about the work of its partner organisations. Activities serving this purpose for instance include: development of educational materials and organisation of specific events as well as cooperation with the media—press, broadcasting and television—or maintenance of our own website.

Bread for the World online

Always up-to-date

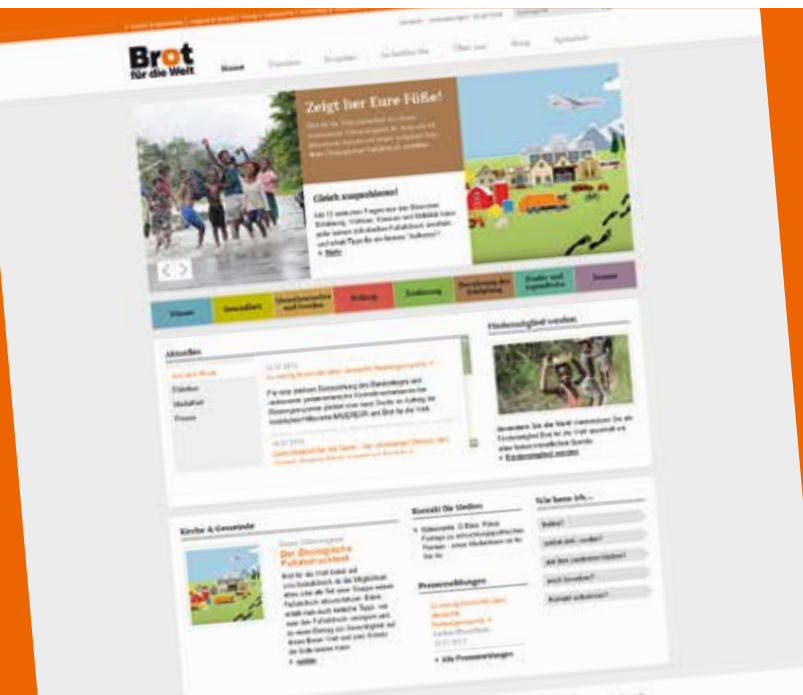
“The focus is placed on the interests of our users, and not on creating an image for the new agency.” That is how online editors Michael Billanitsch and Niko Wald describe the main idea for the website of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service, which went online in October 2012.

More than a year before a working group of both agencies’ public relations departments had already started with its conception. Their objective was to meld two websites with differing target groups and create one common site. On one hand, there was the EED webpage that used to address an expert audience of churches, public donors and parties interested in development policy. On the other hand, there was the site of Bread for the World, which had focused on parishes and donors at the time. Now everyone can make a find on the new joint website.

In order to be able to attend to the many different needs and specific interests, the online editorial staff is assisted by the input of the colleagues from the departments. They are able to put information like job openings online independently. “That’s why we are always up-to-date,” Michael Billanitsch says.

Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service frequently applies social media, for instance, to accompany political processes: when something interesting happens at international meetings, like fairly recently at the climate summit in Doha, the relevant experts will send a tweet straight away. And it goes without saying that our agency is also available for anyone interested via Facebook. The blogs of our consultants are also worth reading. We offer news on an almost daily basis—from agricultural policy in Brussels over to the church congress in Hamburg or to election monitoring in Sierra Leone.

Last but not least, the editors are proud of the trend-setting design of the website. Its appearance automatically adapts to the device employed. No matter, whether a desktop computer, a notebook, a tablet or a smartphone is being used: the new Bread for the World website does always look good.



The website of Bread for the World is up-to-date, neat and informative.

Anniversary celebration in Bonn

50 years of joint forces against poverty

On September 6th, 2012 more than 500 guests celebrated the 50th anniversary of the cooperation between state and churches in the development field. Also attending: Federal President Joachim Gauck, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Dirk Niebel, the Chairman of the German Episcopal Conference Robert Zollitsch and the Chair of the Council of the EKD Nikolaus Schneider. In the 'Art and Exhibition Hall of Germany' in Bonn President Gauck acknowledged and praised the cooperation during a ceremony organised by Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service and MISEREOR. According to the head of state, governments and churches have contributed to the fact "that more people can live in dignity and free from want." At the same time he cautioned against exaggerated expectations: it was simply impossible, he said, "to—within a few decades—achieve the same material prosperity all over the world, that had to be built up in Europe over generations."

Since 1962 the German Catholic and Protestant Church have received about 6.2 billion euros from the funds of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In those fifty years, they were able to support almost 20,000 development projects in Asia, Africa and Latin America, utilising these allocations as well as their own funds to sustainably improve the living conditions of millions of people. In so doing, the Federal Government reveals its great trust in the central bodies of the church KZE (Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, assigned to MISEREOR) and EZE (Evangelische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe, assigned to Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service), both founded in 1962: the churches can decide autonomously regarding the use of the funds entrusted to them for their development work. They must, of course, account for the expenditure according to clear guidelines of transparency. And as a general rule: no funding of missionary work.



| Federal President Joachim Gauck is appraising the churches' development work.

To this day, all Federal Governments and parties represented in the German Bundestag have supported this cooperation without any reservations. This can be attributed to the mutual understanding that the cooperation between state and churches is beneficial for all. As Dr. Claudia Warning, Director International and Domestic Programmes at Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service emphasises: "The churches receive reliable financial resources for their development projects, and the state gains access to the worldwide network of the churches in developing countries." Many times experience had shown that—especially in crisis-ridden countries or states with authoritarian regimes—the church can act in a much different and more effective way than any governmental development organisation could.

Development-related Education

Imparting knowledge on global contexts, promoting a change in thinking, and demonstrating options for future action—these are the objectives Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service pursues with so-called ‘development-related education’. Within the scope of this work the agency is encouraging the dialogue between North and South by not only sponsoring seminars, events, actions, films and brochures related but also educational or twinning journeys for parishes, schools and youth groups that foster the exchange between different countries and cultures. Likewise the return visits of the partners from developing countries can receive funding. During these encounters the focus is set on development policy issues such as world trade relations or climate change. Every year, 80 to 100 educational journeys are being supported, mostly to African and Asian countries; regions of longstanding relations. But contacts to Latin America have also been established—as the following example illustrates.

Educational journeys

Meeting on equal footing

It’s Friday afternoon in August 2012. Unusual events are taking place on the farmer’s market of the municipality Bovenden. First, Latin American folk music attracts passers-by, then a group of young people start performing a theatre play. They put on stage how a family in Nicaragua and a family in Germany come into conflict with each other: at first, it is all about purchasing an energy-saving oven, and later continues with raising the question of whether or not one has to become a vegetarian in order to save the climate.

The rehearsal and performance of the scenes belong to the programmes’ highlights of eight young adults from the Faith and Hope Lutheran Church in Nicaragua (ILFE) visiting their twin parish in Bovenden. Since 1992 young Germans travel to Central America for three weeks and young people from Nicaragua come to the district of Göttingen in turn.

Initially, the twinning journeys were funded by the EED, now Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service continues to support them.

According to the parish, at least 160 young people from Germany have participated in the programme so far. They have shared their experiences in lectures, presentations and outdoor education events with children, adolescents and adults, and in doing so bringing home the “One World concept” to thousands of people. And for the participants that kind of exchange always provides a bit of guidance in their lives.

The stay of the ‘nicas’ in Bovenden in August and September 2012 was voluntarily organised by its inhabitants and by freelance journalist Jan Fragel, who is also a member of the parish’s church council, and the retired deacon Lothar Weiß in particular. The latter initiated the twinning of the two parishes about twenty years ago. During the ceremonial act in the Dietrich Bonhoeffer House the former deacon shared the secret of this long-standing friendship: “Such a twinning needs people who are willing to broaden their own horizons, and who do not treat potential partners with pity. ‘Meeting on equal footing’ is our magic spell!”



In recent years topics like climate change, food security and sustainability headed the agenda of the educational journeys, mirroring the 2012 programme. Another significant aim was to strengthen lasting relationships between north and south in parish life even more. Accommodating the visitors in the heart of the village in an empty vicarage helped in achieving that: the vicarage garden became the neighbourhood's hotspot. A day of joint gardening allowed close bonding between the visitors and the parishioners' 'retirement brigade' with the highlight of planting a tree at the end. Another point on the agenda emphasised the leitmotif of sustainability: Nicaraguans and Germans went on a joint hiking trip through the forests and moors of the Harz National Park, taking in the region's re-established natural beauty. And a visit at the Energy Agency Göttingen informed them

about regional projects and how they can contribute to climate protection.

The creation of the theatre play mentioned in the beginning represented unknown territory to the organisers of the exchange. Assistance was provided by an actress and drama teacher, who wrote the play "Let me just quickly save the world" with the young actors themselves and within four days only. With a twinkle in the eye rather than a wagging finger, the play illustrates how difficult it is to advocate a sustainable lifestyle—both, in Germany as well as in Nicaragua. About 140 people watched the two performances on the marketplace and responded enthusiastically; just like the 150 visitors attending the farewell service. "We do a lot of play-acting at home," a young 'nica' said, "we've learnt professional techniques we can take home now."



| The parishioners in Bovenden offered their guests a varying programme. And they happily joined in.

Annual Accounts

	Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service (incl. EZE and DÚ)		Bread for the World		Protestant Development Service (incl. EZE, DÚ and 'remaining OED')	
	2012 in EUR	%	2011 in EUR	%	2011 in EUR	%
Balance of funds Bread for the World on Jan 1st	83.187.621,51		90.335.443,55			
Balance of funds other programmes on Jan 1st	16.242.599,66				14.869.794,23	
Source of funds						
Donations and collections	55.192.766,09	22,2	56.265.975,73	83,9	47.204,63	0,0
thereof donations to the alliance 'Development Works'	1.037.297,61		1.991.972,07		0,00	
Bequests	3.561.935,53	1,4	2.017.168,52	3,0	0,00	
Fines	620.767,31	0,3	649.179,20	1,0	0,00	
Third party contributions	180.983.376,45	72,9	4.618.603,04	6,9	182.500.684,29	98,0
Funds of the Church Development Service	51.092.326,50		2.617.707,74		49.850.436,75	
European Union	1.092.080,61		1.402.805,49		109.722,67	
Public funds	122.822.673,66		340.900,00		118.863.917,97	
MISEREOR	50.000,00		0,00		0,00	
Other third party contributions	5.926.295,68		257.189,81		13.676.606,90	
Other revenues	4.690.880,59	1,9	1.171.765,84	1,7	3.526.338,12	1,9
Financial income	3.273.287,55	1,3	2.317.010,28	3,5	131.367,01	0,1
Total receipts	248.323.013,52	100,0	67.039.702,61	100,0	186.205.594,05	100,0
Use of funds						
PROJECT EXPENDITURE	234.627.976,12	94,6	65.037.749,77	87,7	170.035.010,70	92,0
Project funding	211.909.815,79	85,5	56.513.096,38	76,2	170.035.010,70	92,0
Project fund payments	200.397.019,95		46.328.136,02		166.555.691,94	
Emergency funds	4.033.483,00		4.185.013,00		0,00	
Scholarship programme	4.640.599,09		4.453.808,17		862.713,70	
Human rights work	1.067.256,80		1.546.139,19		45.166,06	
Churches helping Churches	1.272.163,22				2.076.439,00	
FFO Retirement home project in Rumania	499.293,73				495.000,00	
Project support	15.240.151,20	6,1	4.099.308,27	5,5		
Campaigns, educational work and advocacy	7.478.009,13	3,0	4.425.345,12	6,0		
ADVERTISING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	13.331.930,97	5,4	9.149.774,88	12,3	14.797.777,92	8,0
Advertising and public relations	6.153.548,76	2,5	6.169.759,53	8,3		
Administration	7.178.382,21	2,9	2.980.015,35	4,0		
Total expenditure	247.959.907,09	100,0	74.187.524,65	100,0	184.832.788,62	100,0
Balance of funds on Dec 31st	99.793.327,60		83.187.621,51		16.242.599,66	
including:						
Approved project funds	70.337.993,46		70.725.007,24			
Free reserves	14.256.458,26		9.283.955,81			
Disposable funds for short-term use for future project approvals minus advance payment	19.430.416,65		6.079.195,72			
	-4.231.540,77		-2.900.537,26			

* This term refers to programmes that prior to the merger belonged to the Ecumenical Diakonia in Stuttgart (OED), but weren't attributed to Bread for the World, like the programme Churches helping Churches, the Protestant Academic Exchange Programme or the Retirement home project in Rumania.

Source of Funds / Income

Total receipts

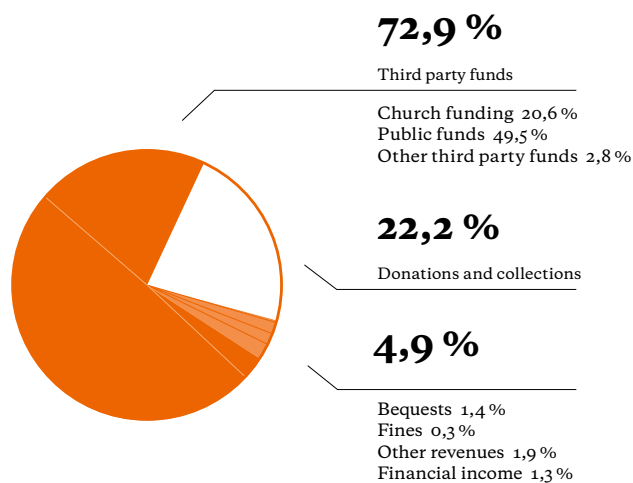
Following the merger of Bread for the World and Protestant Development Service (EED) total receipts declined by 5.1 million euros to 248.3 million euros compared to the previous year (consolidated 253.2 million euros). In real terms, however, receipts increased by almost 1 per cent, or 2 million euros. This must be attributed to the mutual funding, which before the merger made up part of the income of the respective other agency; project expenditure accordingly. Bread for the World had annually funded the EED with approx. 5 million euros to co-finance public funds projects and the personnel placement of Services Overseas (DÜ). In turn the EED had funded three Bread for the World programmes with about 2 million euros from its church funds: Human Rights, Ecumenical Structures, and Churches helping Churches. In the new agency mutual appropriation is no longer necessary.

Donations and collections

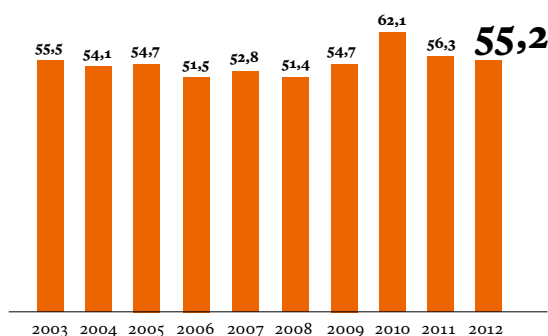
Donations and collections remain to be the fundament of Bread for the World. They are a symbol for the commitment of parishes and individuals and motivate us to act according to the donators' wishes. They show the extent to which we are linked and rooted to the Church as well as to society and, therefore, present the basis for the trust and the financial support granted by the state. Additionally, those donations interlock development work with our church mission, similar to the KED contribution. With 54.2 million euros our receipts from donations and collections remained almost constant to 2011. The earmarked donations that are being raised through the alliance 'Development Works' fell somewhat short, however: with one million euros gathering only half of the previous year's amount. This is attributed to the fact that in 2011 less media effective disasters occurred. In 2012, the share of earmarked donations amounted to 6.5 per cent of the total income resulting from donations and collections (previous year: 9.1 per cent).

Bequests and fines

The amount of 3.6 million euros received out of bequests (legacies and inheritances) exceeded previous year's (2 million euros) by far; whereas the fines allocated by German courts in favour of Bread for the World almost remained the same with 0.6 million.



Source of funds in 2012
(figures in per cent)



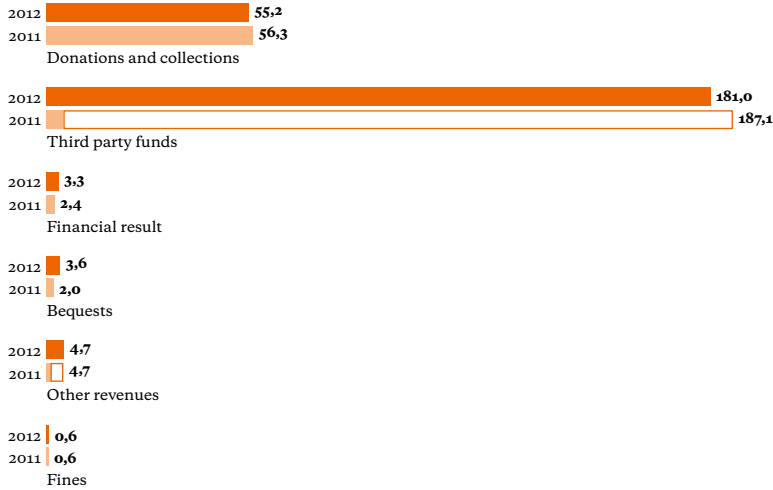
Development of donations and collections received in 2003-2012
(in million euros)

Third party funds

Third party funds primarily involve funds provided by the government for the funding of development-relevant projects of the churches. 99 % of the 122.8 million euros of public funds came from the budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), and about 1 million euros out of the Federal Foreign Office's budget (0.45 million euros for foreign grants). The Federal Ministry of the Interior made 0.5 million euros available for a social project in Rumania. All these third party funds were exclusively used for projects.

Bread for the World receives the contributions of the Church Development Service from the Protestant Church in Germany (EKD). These offerings are provided by the regional churches according to an assessment system of church tax funding for development aid. Amounting to 51.1 million euros in 2012 these funds formed a pillar for both: the project work as well as for the funding of the new development agency's personnel and material costs.

Finances



Source of funds in 2012 and in 2011 (in million euros)
 ■ 2012 ■ 2011 Bread for the World □ 2011 EED/DÚ/EZE/remaining OED

Contributions from the European Union (amounting to 1.1 million euros) were exclusively used to co-finance ongoing projects. These monies are drawn from the appropriator depending on the current project progress and may vary accordingly. Furthermore, we obtained an amount of 5.9 million euros of other third party funds, for instance, for projects of inter-church solidarity (1.6 million euros).

Other revenues

Other revenues (amounting to 4.7 million euros) are predominantly paybacks from project funding, which may vary from year to year. Additional income results from the sale of Bread for the World materials and expense allowance rendered to other agencies.

Financial result

Interest revenues increased because the full amount of donations is not immediately transferred to the project partners, but dependent on the current progress of a project. Until payment any earmarked and approved project funds are being actively invested according to ethical criteria. The interest revenues generated are earmarked accordingly and available for further project funding. Despite the very low interest level in 2012 the financial result is positive (3.3 million euros) and contributes to cover the total expenses; amounting to 1.3 per cent of the income





Use of funds / Expenditure

Total expenditure

Following the merger of Bread for the World and the Protestant Development Service (EED) in 2012, total expenses declined by 12.1 million euros to 246.9 million euros compared to the previous year (consolidated 259 million euros in 2011). Yet in real terms, expenses only declined by 2 per cent or 5.1 million euros respectively. This is attributed to the mutual funding that made up part of the income of each agency until the merger (project expenditure accordingly). Bread for the World had annually funded the EED with approx. 5 million euros to co-finance public funds projects and staff placement of Services Overseas. In turn the EED had funded three Bread for the World programmes with about 2 million euros out of the church funding: Human Rights, Ecumenical Structures, and Churches helping Churches. In the new agency, mutual appropriation is not necessary anymore.

Project expenditures

Project expenses serve the immediate implementation of the statutory purposes of Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service. With an amount of 94.8 per cent they make up the largest part of total expenditure by far.

Due project expenditures can be subdivided into:

- **Project funding**

With an amount of 200.4 million euros project fund payments represent the lion's share of expenses in project funding. Project funding also includes allocations to the Bread for the World emergency fund of the sister organisation Diakonia Emergency Aid (which remained almost constant with an amount of about 4 million euros), to scholarship programmes (including the church grants amounting to 0.7 million), to support human rights work, and the inter-church solidarity for worldwide diakonia as well as a retirement home project in Rumania financed with funds from the FFO.

- **Project support**

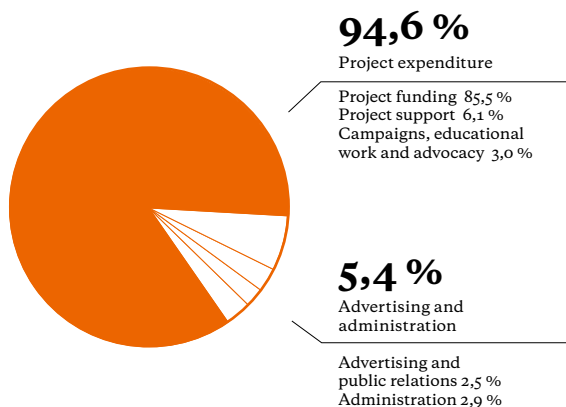
These expenses besides project monitoring include pre- and post-facilitative activities, like for instance preparing and selecting suitable projects, assessing project applications, enhancing the qualification of partner organisations, as well as controlling, reviewing and finally evaluating the projects. With an amount of 15.2 million euros these costs represent 6.2 per cent of our total expenditure.

- **Campaigns, educational work and advocacy**

In 2012, expenses for campaigns, educational work and advocacy (in total amounting to 7.5 million euros) contributed to elevating the awareness of the unfair distribution of power and wealth in the world, and to take a stand against it —with our means and measures and support of our allies.

Advertising and administration

Amounting to a total of 13.3 million euros expenses for advertising and public relations as well as for administration only represented 5.4 per cent of the total expenditure in 2012.



Use of funds in 2012 (figures in per cent)



About us

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

Food security is a top priority of our work. In times of climate change and diminishing resources fighting hunger becomes more and more important. Bread for the World assists the poor rural population to increase the yield of their crops with the use of environmentally friendly and locally adapted cultivation methods.

Equal opportunities for all

Moreover, we advocate the promotion of education and health, access to water for everyone, the strengthening of democracy worldwide, respecting human rights, keeping peace, and the integrity of creation. For us ‘bread’ does mean much more than simply food—speaking with Martin Luther the word stands for everything people need for living.

Acting in partnership

The key feature of any project work is close cooperation with local, often church partner organisations. In cooperation with them we seek solutions for the most urgent problems. And together we learn from mistakes and jointly advance our work.

Helping the most vulnerable

Bread for the World supports everyone regardless of ethnic or religious affiliation. The first and foremost beneficiaries, however, are the extremely poor. Women and men shall equally benefit from our work.

Empowering people

Bread for the World adjusts its actions to the potentials of the poor and disadvantaged. We help them to develop in a way that allows them to get out of their misery on their own accord.

Transferring knowledge

Upon request of its partner organisations Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service

provides experienced specialists. These share their knowledge and their experience in places where there is no or not enough proper staff available. Their commitment is living proof of their solidarity with the people in the respective countries. The returnees serve as important bridge builders in our society.

Supporting voluntary commitment

Within the scope of a volunteer programme committed young adults can also contribute to Bread for the World projects for the duration of twelve months. In doing so, they support the work of partner organisations while gaining valuable life experience, that will often turn them into advocates for justice for the rest of their lives.

Engaging in political dialogue

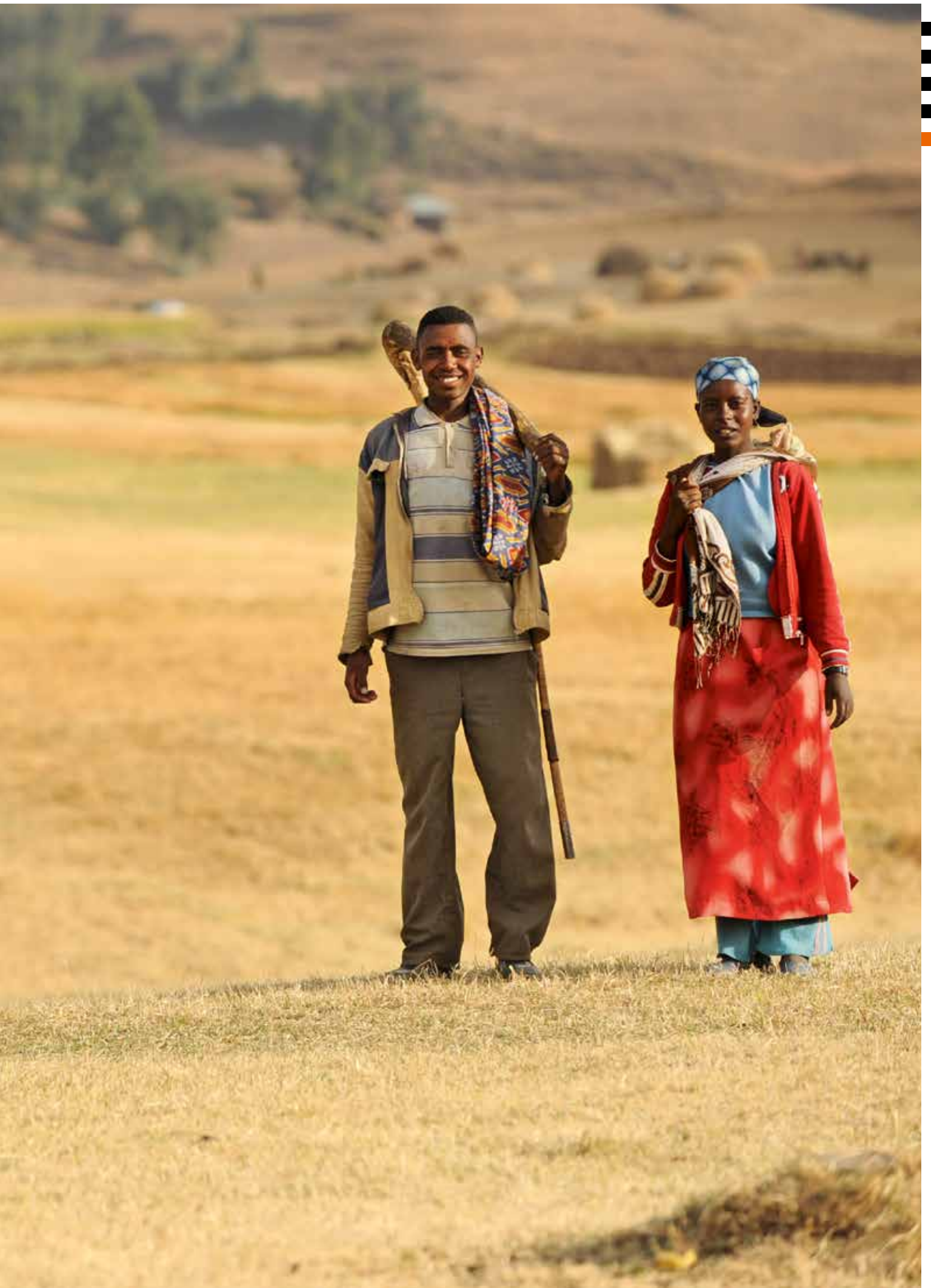
In order to point out social injustices and to achieve the changes so urgently needed Bread for the World seeks to be in close dialogue with decision-makers in politics, economy and society. Therefore, we frequently cooperate with other civil society actors.

Raising awareness

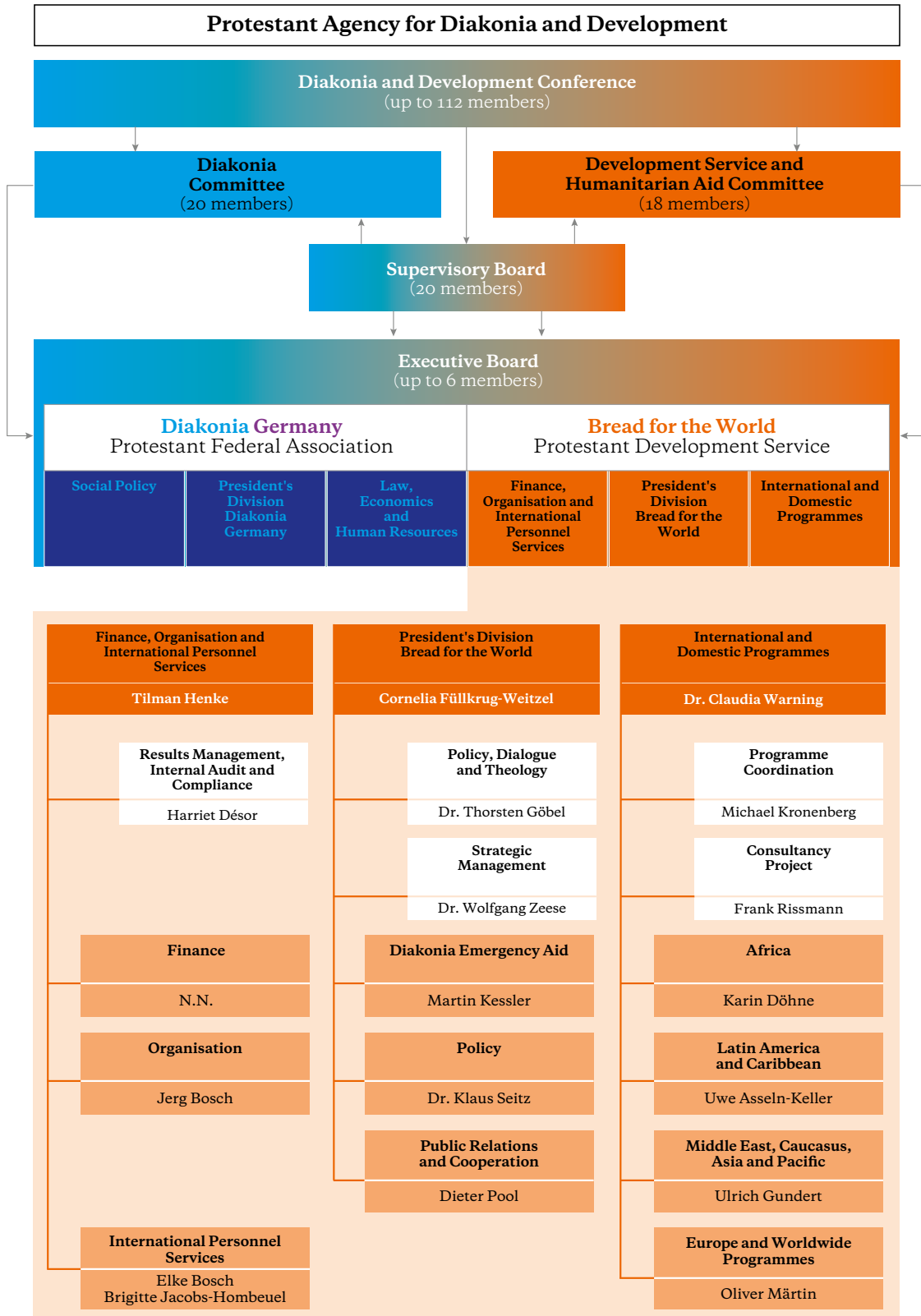
Creating sustainable development is not a task of certain experts alone. Hence, Bread for the World also engages in public relations and promotes development-related educational work of i.e. parishes, schools, world shops, partnership projects, trade unions and political initiatives.

Living ecumenically

Bread for the World considers itself part of global Christianity. We seek cooperation with churches and with church development agencies all over the world, accepting and fulfilling our responsibility in ecumenical networks. Together with Diakonia we take a stand for those, who suffer from poverty and injustice—wherever they live.



Organisational Chart



Executive Board



| The members of the executive board of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development: Dr. Claudia Warning, C. Füllkrug-Weitzel, M. Loheide, Dr. J. Kruttschnitt, J. Stockmeier, T. Henke (left to right, bottom up).

Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service and Diakonia Germany - Protestant Federal Association are part of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development. The Protestant Agency is led by a full-time executive board, whose members are appointed for a six-year term of office by the supervisory board. The executive board is chaired by either of the presidents of the two agencies alternately, with the respective other president acting as co-chair. Chair and co-chair are supposed to take turns after a period of three years—the exact date being determined by the supervisory board. The members of the executive board are responsible for the ongoing management and operations of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development, being advised by the supervisory board. Although the executive board is a collegial body, every member of the board has got sole responsibility for her/his area of accountability.

Both agencies, Diakonia Germany as well as Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service are headed by up to three members of the executive board: the president and two further representatives.

The Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development has committed itself to a Corporate Governance Codex.

Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service

Reverend Cornelia Füllkrug-Weitzel, M.A.
President

Prof. Dr. Claudia Warning
Director International and Domestic Programmes

Tilman Henke
*Director Finance, Organisation and International
Personnel Services*

Diakonia Germany

Reverend Johannes Stockmeier
President Diakonie Deutschland

Maria Loheide
Director Social Policy

Dr. Jörg Kruttschnitt
Director Law, Economics and Human Resources

Cooperation and Network

Bread for the World - Protestant Development Service is a member of several national and international networks and closely cooperates with other development and relief organisations.

Diakonia Emergency Aid

Diakonia Emergency Aid is the sister organisation of Bread for the World underneath the umbrella of the Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development. It has been providing worldwide humanitarian aid in response to the most desperate need for almost 60 years now, supporting people who fell victims to natural disasters, wars and displacement. Diakonia Emergency Aid helps people regardless of their colour, religion and nationality. For its work it also receives resources from the Bread for the World emergency relief fund: 4.0 million euros in the reporting year. Both organisations closely cooperate, especially in regions where people are threatened by natural disasters due to climate change.

ACT Alliance

Consisting of 125 member organisations and counting more than 33,000 people of staff the international church network ACT Alliance is one of the biggest alliances for emergency relief and development aid worldwide. ACT is an abbreviation for “Action by Churches Together”. “Action by Churches Together” offers immediate as well as sustainable assistance to people affected by poverty and injustice. The mission of ACT Alliance is to worldwide coordinate the work of church organisations and to structure their work even more effectively with mutual quality standards.

VENRO

VENRO is an association of approximately 120 German non-governmental development organisations. Its members are church agencies as well as private ones working in the fields of development cooperation, emergency relief, development education, public relations and advocacy. Together they campaign for more justice in our ‘One World’, fight against poverty, and take a stand for the implementation of human rights as well as the preservation of our natural resources. VENRO joins forces and experiences of its member organisations, lobbies for common concerns both in the

public and interacting with government agencies, and cultivates contacts with other societal circles.

Working Group of Development Services

The Working Group of Development Services (AGdD) is an umbrella organisation of the seven German development services that are officially recognised. It assists homecoming specialists in settling in again and provides them with seminars about possible future career choices.

Learning and Helping Overseas

The Association “Learning and Helping Overseas” (AKLHÜ) is a central service point for any actors within the development co-operation field as well as for the general public interested in development co-operation. Members of the association include officially recognised development services, international volunteer services and development-related educational organisations. Since its foundation in 1963 AKLHÜ has been promoted by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Civil Peace Service

The Civil Peace Service (CPS) sends experts to local partner organisations all over the world in order to help stemming violence without resorting to arms, to strengthen civil structures and to peacefully resolve conflicts. The CPS Consortium includes various peace and development organisations, non-governmental as well as governmental agencies. The programme is funded by the 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 the aftermath of major disasters and in case of any emergency. Its aim is to fight the causes of misery and conflicts. All Alliance members closely cooperate with local partners.



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