

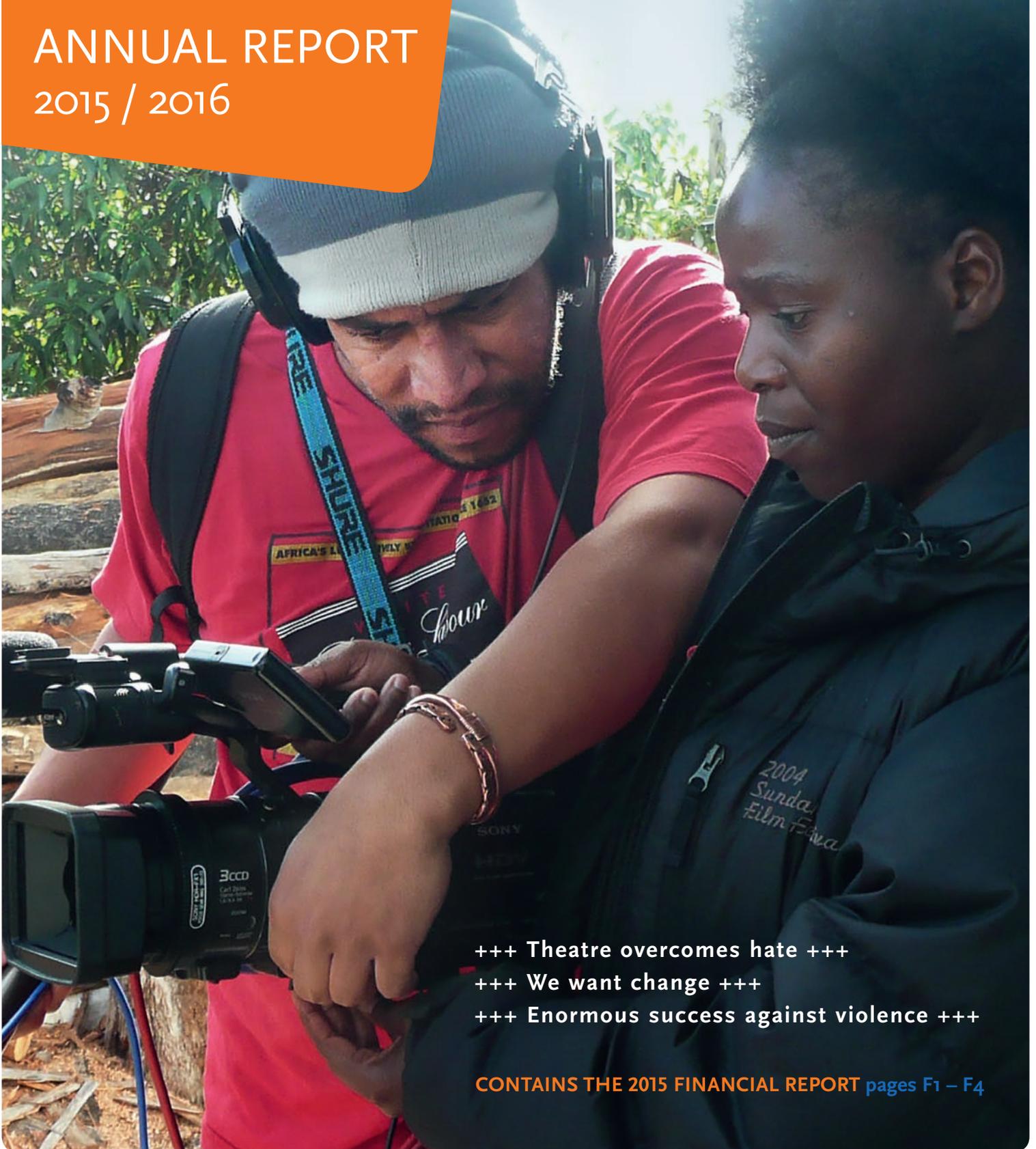
# Querbrief.

Magazin des Weltfriedensdienstes

wfd.   
Weltfriedensdienst e.V.

3/2016

ANNUAL REPORT  
2015 / 2016



+++ Theatre overcomes hate +++  
+++ We want change +++  
+++ Enormous success against violence +++

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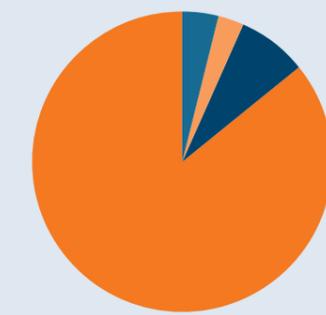
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49 PROJECTS  
23 COUNTRIES  
31 COOPERANTS



YOUR DONATIONS MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- 85,6 % Project funding
- 4,0 % Project support
- 2,8 % Campaigns, education and awareness raising
- 7,6 % Advertising and Administrative costs

## WE CAN DO IT

It's time for a new *realpolitik* that is geared towards the needs of all the people on this earth

Shaken by the bloody attacks in Paris and other places across the world, the 2015 General Assembly adopted a well-regarded declaration, which posed the question – **how can violence be stopped?** Terrorists are criminals who should be dealt with by the police – they are not a warring party. The statement continued: At the same time that we must ensure the destructive forces are deprived of their material resources, we also have to understand our role in the conflict. We have allowed young people from a different cultural background, despite being born here, to feel that they are not valued and do not belong. The divide between rich and poor is growing. A world economic system that makes the poor poorer and the rich richer needs to be changed. This will mean limiting our own consumption in order to end the excessive appropriation of resources by industrial nations. Climate change has to be stopped.

**It is time for a new *realpolitik* that is geared towards the needs of all the people**

**on this earth. Contained therein is an invitation to each of us to consider our own consumer habits.**

Again and again existential crises make it difficult if not impossible to carry out project work as it was originally intended. It is therefore considered a great success when local partners use their competence in civil conflict resolution to try to react independently to the new developments. We support them in doing so and are continuously impressed and encouraged by their strength and courage.

### NON-VIOLENT INTERVENTION

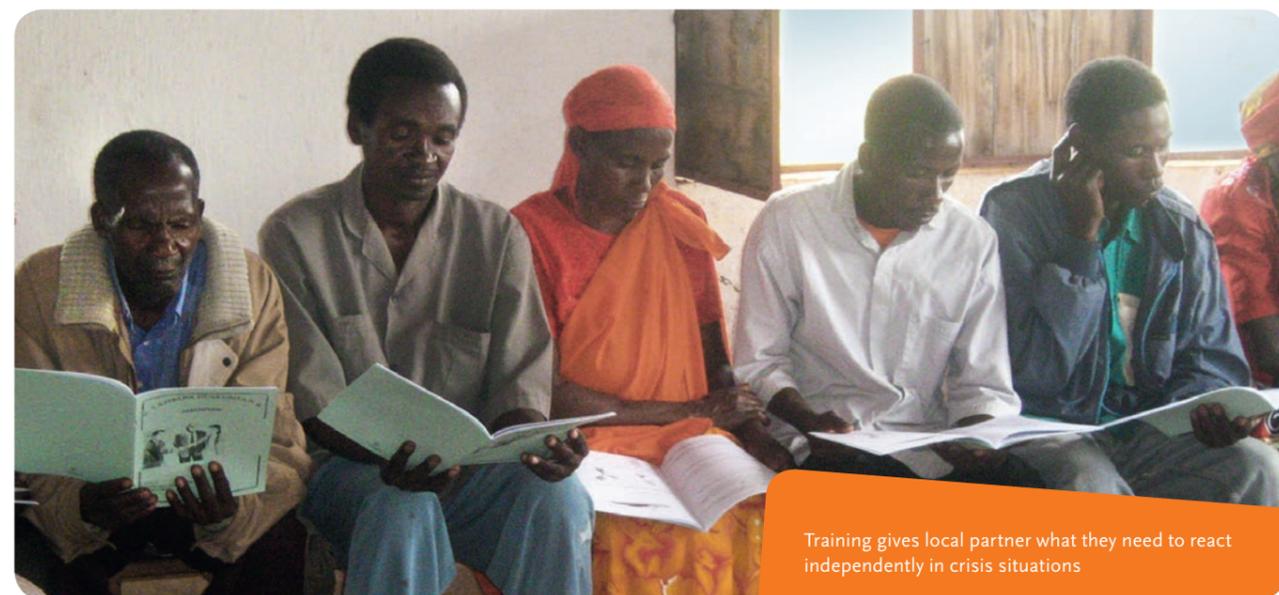
Take for example the case of Burundi where following an unconstitutional Presidential election, opposition protests were violently suppressed. Our colleagues were forced to leave the country temporarily and regular project activities came to a standstill. In this unstable situation our partner MIPAREC considered a nonviolent intervention. They invited the youth organizations from both

the government and the opposition parties together, thus establishing a neutral forum. The young people in these groups are readily deployed as thugs to achieve the ends of their respective parties. By the end of a mediated process of learning and exchange, the young people signed an agreement not to attack one another. This is a great success!

### A SONG AGAINST EBOLA

When our work in Guinea-Conakry was interrupted by the Ebola onset, the project staff produced a video in which prominent musicians informed listeners in 10 local languages about the dangers of Ebola and measures for avoiding contamination and the spread of the disease. The music and lyrics contributed significantly to tackling the epidemic.

We stay in direct contact with our partners to ensure them we can provide them with the most effect support. We regularly invite partners to Germany and work with them to design intensive programmes for the visits, which place



Training gives local partner what they need to react independently in crisis situations



Johannes Mukafose at the WFD-Annual Meeting in Berlin

at their core advocacy, shared learning, sharing of project results as well as measures to raise awareness. This includes visits to schools and government ministries as well as exchanges between network partners in Germany. Johannes Mukafose, for example, from the Zimbabwean organization CELUCT, provided a practical insight into his work on conflict management at the community level at the 2015 General Assembly. In his report on his stay in Germany he writes:

"As we presented our project work, I could feel how the listeners put themselves in our shoes and empathized with our reality. This change of perspective was important for those from the Global North, and I could share with them our knowledge in the area of dealing with conflicts. The conversations with colleagues have brought me closer to the *Weltfriedensdienst*, I feel connected with the ideas and concepts of the association and I am very pleased to be working with them."

### STOP WATER GRABBING

Since 2013, the *Weltfriedensdienst* has been heavily engaged on the issue of water grabbing. By now, our profile in this area has become well known as we have built up a great expertise upon which we continue to expand. The newsletter "Wasserzeichen" (Engl. Watermark) keeps over 3,000 interested parties regularly informed about developments on the issue. The business community and civil society recognise us as a key actor in this sector and thus approach us for discussions and to work collaboratively. Alongside new fields of activity, this creates the potential for participation in pan-European campaigns.

The major subject of conceptual discussion currently taking place in the *Weltfriedensdienst* is the so-called "legitimacy crisis of development cooperation", which we explore, among other things, with the German Development Service group. A paradigm shift is taking place comparable to the time of the Enlightenment. Having cooperation partners on equal footing demands new

ways of working as well as personnel exchanges which are not just one-directional, from the Global North to the Global South. All NGOs working in the field of personnel deployment and development cooperation have been encouraged to consult their partner organizations to find out the areas where they see a need for a reorientation of development cooperation. The results are intended to stimulate discussion about the forthcoming amend-

ment of the Development Aid Workers Act. This will also lead to new priorities for the *Weltfriedensdienst* on South-South and South-North cooperation. With over 50 years of experience, we will play a leading role in the reorientation of development cooperation.

Some of the questions that this paradigm shift brings with it include: What are the underlying thought patterns of our sector? How rooted are we in the notion that the North has and the South needs? How much do we realize the concept of common political responsibility? Such questions undoubtedly influenced the development of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015 and have been in effect since 1 January 2016, replacing the Millennium Development Goals. With the 17 SDGs, sustainable development takes on a social, economic and ecological dimension. The economy can no longer continue to grow at the expense of ecological balance or without taking social injustice into account.

**NORTH AND SOUTH DEVELOP**

A further paradigm shift relates to the understanding of development as such. Nowadays it is understood that a good life for the majority of people is a prerequisite for peace. Until now, development was something hoped for in the Global South, a positive and worthwhile goal of the countries in the Global North. Development cooperation, even when asserted as being on the same level, flowed from North to South: knowledge, finance, incentives, skilled workers, all went south. For the purposes of the SDGs however the Global North are also considered developing countries; the first goal in particular, for global poverty reduction, doesn't just apply to the Global South. This gives rise to a completely new and thoroughly critical view of the old industrial nations. It is also clear that the North and the South have a shared responsibility for sustainable development, for a broader and more equitable distribution of resources and the care of our planet.

We have different roles and responsibilities in this; integration at international, national, regional and local levels is required in order to achieve the goals.

The *Weltfriedensdienst* is exploring new approaches in handling the refugee situation in Germany. As an experienced development organization, we can draw on our own learning and the knowledge of our partners, especially those in southern Africa and Palestine who have a great deal of experience working with refugees and strengthening cultural identity. Much of this is based on community-based interventions, which can be adapted and implemented in Germany to build community in our culturally and socially divided society. The *Weltfriedensdienst* would like to implement a pilot project in this area in order to build up skills and to share with experts and network partners. We want to share what we have learnt from the experiences of our partners in the Global South here in our society, and make a significant

contribution to the integration of immigrants. Through empowerment they should be enabled to reflect upon their situation, to articulate their needs as well as to organize and form networks among themselves.

"We can do it" and we are committed to seeing it through. It is the many volunteers and, ultimately, civil society who will achieve it. Peace requires the recognition that human rights and development opportunities are for all.

# COMMITMENT TO A FAIRER WORLD

The work of the *Weltfriedensdienst* centres around three primary issues: peace, development, and human rights, with each area complementing the other two.



**ENABLING PEACE**

Peace and development are inextricably linked. Where people can encounter one another without hatred and distrust and their basic needs are satisfied, peace can grow. That is why, with our partners, we create structures in which encounters, dialogue and reconciliation are possible and promote sustainable economies.



**BUILDING CAPACITY**

Development means being able to bring out the full potential of both individuals and the community. In order to achieve this both the satisfaction of basic needs and empowerment through education is required. This involves more than acquiring technical knowledge; social learning is of great importance for peaceful coexistence. Only competent individuals and organizations can improve their living conditions on their own.



**ENSURING SURVIVAL**

Our understanding of human rights includes economic, social and cultural rights. One central theme is around equitable access to natural resources and their protection. Land and water grabbing for example threaten the human right to food and clean water. At the national level, there is often a lack of strong actors who can enforce these rights; the engagement of civil society is therefore hugely important. We take our responsibility very seriously, promoting sustainable economic activity and social participation, voicing criticism of abuses and building political pressure to eliminate them.

In the following pages, we present three examples from the work of the *Weltfriedensdienst*.

- THEATRICAL WORK IN PALESTINE
- HUMAN RIGHTS WORK IN SOUTH AFRICA
- EDUCATIONAL WORK IN BRAZIL



Members of the *Weltfriedensdienst* agree on the principal areas of work and the budget at the Annual General Meeting.

## COMMUNITY THEATRE IN HEBRON

Between Israeli annexation and Palestinian culture. Interview with Mohammad Issa, Director of the YES Theatre, Hebron

**W**hat are the objectives of the theatre's work?

Our work promotes mental health. According to a UNICEF report on psychosocial programmes for children and young people in Palestine (2012), the ongoing fighting, the expansion of illegal settlements, the violence of the settlers against children and their families, the military assaults, the increasing destruction of buildings, the continuous blockade and the increasing restrictions on freedom of movement are having serious repercussions on the psychosocial



Theatre provides a safe space for new experiences and processing traumatic experiences.



The 2015 graduates of the YES Theatre - 17 young adults (14 women and 3 men) who have undergone the one year multiplier training in the YES Theatre - led by Raed Shoukri and Mohammad Titi (actors at the YES Theatre)

## YES-THEATRE

The YES Theater is a Palestinian non-governmental organization (NGO). The possibilities offered by drama and play-acting, strengthen the mental and social well being of Palestinian children and young people. They learn about their rights and how to be assertive. The YES Theatre is a community organization that works on a "Bottom Up" approach. All projects are designed as much with as they are for the children and young people in the community.

Three main themes are intertwined in all YES Theatre projects: human rights, peacebuilding and conflict resolution.

well being, development, education and health of children. Drama work strengthens self-awareness and self-esteem. Individual stories and experiences receive recognition and are valued. When it comes to dealing with personal and sensitive topics, our theatre methodology is highly effective. 38.7% of all young Palestinians live in poverty. We create opportunities for work and income for young people through artistic activities in the community.

### What cultural opportunities are there for children and youth in Hebron?

Hardly any. The YES Theater is the only cultural organization in the city. Furthermore, Hebron lacks experts who can translate the needs of the community to the cultural level.

### What methods and techniques do you use?

We use participatory methodology originating from Brazil, called the "Theatre of the Oppressed", as well as one of its later branches, the "Legislative Theatre". Storytelling is highly valued as well as animation and puppet theatre.

### Why is storytelling so important?

It creates a good process for communication. Storytelling stirs up the imagination and inspires creative thinking. It is a good way to combine both talent and potential as well as to strengthen the children's cognitive skills.

### Can drama teachers thereby support children and young people to better cope with their traumatic experiences with zealous Israeli settlers and soldiers?

As you know, the "Theatre of the Oppressed" does not itself offer any solutions to the problems faced, rather it motivates people to actively participate in the search for solutions. Here the oppressed have the saying "We proceed carefully". In the planning phase, before the development of a play, focus groups and interviews are held. These activities help us to gather real stories from the community. Before the start of the

production phase, the YES Theatre then discusses these with specialists and psychologists. In this way we can most affectively promote the psychological well being of those affected by the practices of the Israeli soldiers and settlers.

### The Israeli occupation and annexation of the Palestinian Territories, which has lasted for almost fifty years, has certainly changed the people who live and survive under these conditions. What does this change look like? Have people and communities become stronger or weaker?

This question is difficult to answer. I would say that since 1948, Palestinians have lived through many different experiences. Each experience has its own consequences and impact on the Palestinian people. There are highs and lows. I believe there is a sustained Israeli process that keeps the Pales-

tinian people mentally and physically unsettled and disorganised. However, the aforementioned UN report also says that Palestinian children to a large extent believe in their ability to take their own initiative and action. This is reflected in their participation in school, leisure and community activities and strengthens their resilience.

### Compared to other cities in the West Bank like Ramallah and Jerusalem, Hebron is a more conservative city. Is this cultural situation a secondary focus of your work? Can you give some details about this aspect of your work?

It is the primary focus of our work! This is our real challenge. We are investing in the young generation from which the leaders of tomorrow will emerge. We are certain that these leaders will bring change. The society in Hebron is very complex and moreover it is a tribal soci-

ety. There is only one model: "copy and paste". Adults try to bring up their children to be just like them. We are working to break this trend in order to make children more independent and enable them to make their own decisions without the influence of their parents.

### What are your hopes and goals for the next few years?

Sustainability, a strong community, and a new generation that brings change.

*The interview was conducted by Lutz Tauffer, Member of the Executive Board of the Weltfriedensdienst, in Berlin in October 2014.*

*Translation from English: Nele Peters-Ewers*



Theatre enables a change of perspective and provides a glimpse into new approaches.

# WE WANT CHANGE

How the media can help



Filmmaking is very motivating. Firstly through the recording and editing, and then through watching it together. The excitement and tension is evidently great.

„What really made me go back to school was the great responsibility I felt bearing down on my shoulders," says Harriet Kawelenga from Malawi. As a girl she dropped out of school, but now she's finishing her degree. "I realized that no one else was going to come and solve my problems. Through education I hope to bring my children up with dignity and to be able to support my family."

Young people in southern Africa are often denied the opportunity to actively participate in social decision-making processes; as a result the potential they have to help develop the region is not realised. Traditions and prevailing

gender norms particularly restrict the personal development of girls and young women. They are often affected by gender-based violence and teenage pregnancy and the HIV infection rate is high. What am I supposed to do at school? This stream of thought is not exclusive to Harriet.

The South African organization STEPS (Social Transformation and Empowerment Project for South Africa) aims to take on the problems faced by these young people. In the region with the youngest population in the world, they help young people to find their way in life. Supported by the Weltfriedensdienst, they are active in seven

countries of southern Africa, including Malawi. They partner with local non-governmental organizations and a regional network of self-help initiatives designed for young people. Their motto: We want to make an impact, not just carry out activities.

STEPS is a media initiative. It was founded at the end of the millennium in response to the ineffectiveness of official anti-HIV / AIDS campaigns which capitalized on the portrayal of scare scenarios, of suffering and dying as a result of wrongdoing. STEPS, in contrast, focuses on personal stories of living with HIV.

The young people were given the opportunity to produce short documentary films with support and guidance from professionals. Uncomfortable issues were raised through the process, which made them question their own behavior and attitudes. The films do not provide any instruction or place blame on anyone; they only serve to stimulate discussion at the public screenings, which are presided over by well-trained and equipped moderators. STEPS, among others, train activists of the local partner SASO in Salima District in Malawi who are able to lead these often difficult conversations in a constructive way.

The fact that the project has been successful in ending the prevailing silence around HIV / AIDS and, moreover, motivated the target group to demonstrate responsible behaviour is shown through interviews with key actors, such as one traditional church leader:

„This film is indeed an eye-opener. In our congregation, we are accustomed to traditional birth attendants delivering our babies. Women with HIV need to change their behaviour and give birth in a health care centre to prevent the virus from being transmitted from the mother to the child."

During the discussions in the villages, the STEPS staff observed that HIV / AIDS is not an isolated issue. Information and education are important, but it has become increasingly evident that the causes of the pandemic lie much deeper. Factors such as discrimination on the basis of sex and background, lack of respect for human rights and extreme poverty all contribute to the spread of HIV / AIDS. If you do not even know if you will have enough food for the next day, you're very unlikely to be thinking about the effect your actions will have a year from now. Inequality between the sexes, which also manifests itself

in domestic abuse, is deeply anchored in the society. This prevents women, for example, from demanding that their partners use condoms to protect themselves from infection. Starting out with a discussion on prevention, the debate within the communities then begins to move towards both individual and social responsibility.

Over time, attitudes began to change, which in turn led to behaviour change, as was the case in the Salima District, home to Harriet Kawelenga. Following the film screenings five self-help groups were founded made up of young mothers. One particularly notable success was achieved in the political sphere: In the Salima district, a law was passed that made it easier for young women to return to school after a giving birth. Thirty young mothers, who had left school after the birth of their children, were thus given the opportunity to go back to school. In Malawi, the local partner, SASO were instrumental in

the creation of a new law, which set a minimum age for marriage at 18, thus protecting girls from the effects of early marriage. A moderated film screening before government representatives led to the modernization of maternity wards in the hospitals of the project region in order to prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child.

STEPS has received a great deal of recognition for this pioneering work with other replicating it on a regional and global scale. The films and methodologies have been used by, among others, the Federal Agency for Civic Education and several NGOs in Germany.

*STEPS films can be loaned out from the Weltfriedensdienst (info@weltfriedensdienst.de).*



Interest in their own films is huge - their screening is an experience for the whole community

## REDUCING VIOLENCE, REWRITING HISTORY



The "Grupo Adolescer" creates opportunities and improves prospects for young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods of the North Brazilian city of Recife. Through education and training, peers become role models.

"You are really important to me and a very special person", "I'm glad that I am your friend" – these are just a couple of the statements shared in the 'love tunnel'. Each student was given a small piece of paper on which to write a kind greeting to another person about friendship or respect. The letterbox stood at the far end of a human tunnel, which gave out hugs and other signs of affection to each person that passed through - an initiative that aims to fill the schoolroom with more thoughtfulness and kindness.

Kilren da Silva (13 years old) was one of Adolescer's young people who planned and implemented the project at the Maria Goretti public school in the municipality of Caranguejo / Tabaiaras: "It was striking how instead of violence the students were suddenly spreading

tenderness". The school, like the favela, is a place of constant violence, oppression and danger for young people. Once the underground car park of a church, today, with metal grilles, barely any windows and limited room to move, it seems more like a prison than a school. "Every day, we are confronted with drugs and violence - on the street, at school and even at home," says Kilren.

Just like Kilren, Carol Soares (16) from Roda de Fogo is one of the youth people participating in the project "PazAMIN - for a neighbourhood without violence", supported by the *Weltfriedensdienst*. The violence index in these socially deprived urban areas in Brazil and their schools is comparable to or even higher than in countries that are at war. It relates to the violation of human rights through police violence, the involvement of children

and young people in drug trafficking and warfare, the murder of young people, and gang rivalries that lead to open violence and claim civilian lives. All this in a public space which offers hardly any opportunities for recreational activities, a precarious health system and deficient education policy. Political awareness among young people is thus directly suppressed, so that both now, and later when they become adults, they neither know their rights nor how to demand them – and so a society is created and maintained that is easily governed by the corrupt upper class.

*Continued on page 13 after the 2015 Financial Report*

# FINANCIAL REPORT 2015

The following pages (F1-F4) provide an overview of the financial situation of the association in 2015.

In the year under review, the *Weltfriedensdienst* changed the way its business activities are presented. This financial report has been adjusted to present the company's entire business activities at home and abroad, while until this year only the budget of the office has been shown. Through this we hope to provide greater transparency as well as a better allocation of costs to each area of work. As a result of this new format, the balance sheet total has increased from almost 500k in the previous year to €2 million.

This year saw the continued efforts to raise funds for project proposals rewarded, with an increase in funding from public donors, totaling €4,978,774; these funds were used for regional and thematic diversification. Thanks to an increase in project funding, totaling €5,025,259.52, the *Weltfriedensdienst* was able to continue with its mission for fairer and more equitable living conditions across the world.

One consequence of the larger volume of projects has been the increased demand on the southern partners and the *Weltfriedensdienst* to source the funds required to manage

the projects. In 2015 this was not yet fully realized. To cover the gap, project reserves amounting to €86,330.93 were transferred and utilized, as per their intended purpose.

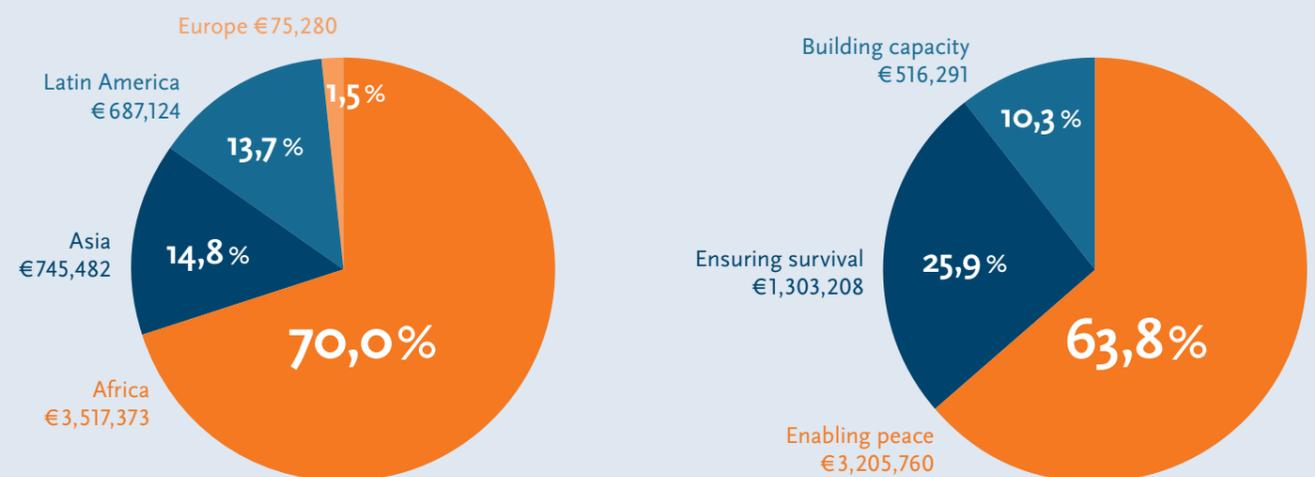
Overall, 2015 was closed with a profit of €36,982.57. This sum was allocated to the operating reserves.

Advertising and administrative expenses stood at 7.6% in 2015, an extremely low rate. More intensive business activities, coupled with a greater volume of projects, requires more qualitative and administrative project support. In perspective, financial planning will need to consider a more commensurate balance.

The following pie charts give an insight into project funding overseas, organized by continent and theme.

Expenditures in Europe include consultations with southern partners on to guide impact; they thereby contribute directly to the quality assurance of projects abroad and promote their sustainability. The themes listed in the graphic are mutually dependent within our holistic approach, as enabling peace, building capacity and ensuring survival can only be achieved together.

### PROJECT SPONSORSHIP 2015 Total €5,025,259.52



## REVENUE 2015

To finance our overseas projects as well as our education work in Germany, we receive **public funding** from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Engagement Global and the Berlin Senate.

**Contributions from other organisations** include funds given by foundations, the German "Action Group for Peace" (Aktionsgemeinschaft Dienst für den Frieden) and "Bread for the World" (Brot für die Welt).

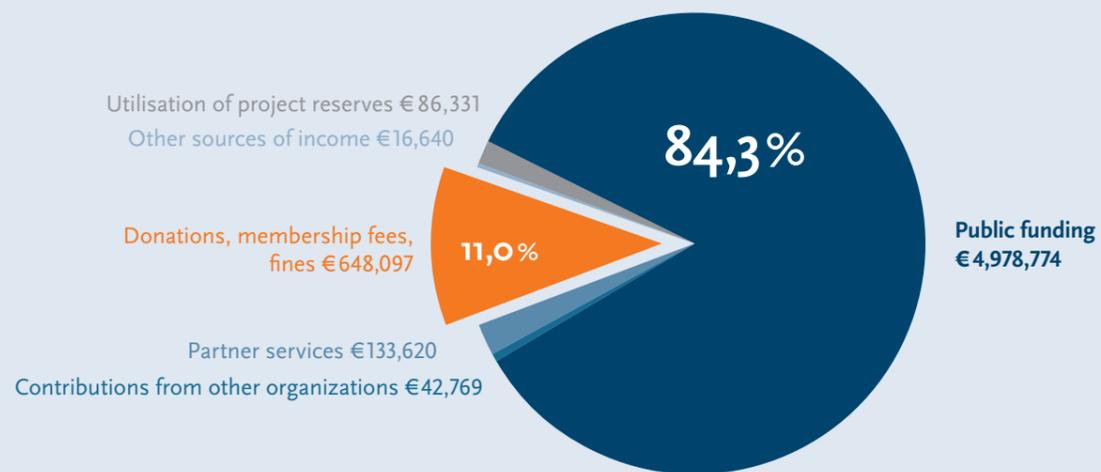
**Partner services** refer to the contributions made by the Weltfriedensdienst's local partners to the costs of running the projects.

Donations are broken down into unrestricted **donations** as well as those put towards a specific purpose or project. As a result of a fall in project donations, this sum has reduced from the previous year. Our members paid regular or reduced **membership fees**, which in line with association law contribute to financing the running of the organization. In 2015, the association received revenue from **finances**, but no **legacies**.

**Other sources of income** primarily include participant fees for events, non-period income and interest income. The utilization of project reserves (€86.3k) consists of targeted donations to co-financed projects (€64.1k) and exclusively funded projects (€22.2k).

REVENUE 2015	2015 (€)	2015 (%)	2014 (€)	2014 (%)
Public funding	4,978,774.43	84.3	4,389,165.27	81.2
Contributions from other organizations	42,768.60	0.7	60,305.66	1.1
Partner services	133,619.67	2.3	199,196.13	3.7
<b>Donations</b>	<b>597,596.81</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>634,660.03</b>	<b>11.7</b>
<b>Membership fees</b>	<b>50,350.02</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>49,869.96</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Fines, legacies</b>	<b>150.00</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>10,833.33</b>	<b>0.2</b>
Other sources of income	16,639.92	0.3	18,013.23	0.3
Utilization of project reserves	86,330.93	1.5	17,137.68	0.3
Utilization of capital reserves	0.00	0.0	24,911.98	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,906,230.38</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>5,404,093.27</b>	<b>100 %</b>

### REVENUE 2015 € 5,906,230



## EXPENDITURE 2015

The calculation and presentation of expenditure is in accordance with the standards of the Central German Institute for Social Issues (DZI). Project sponsorship and support as well as statutory campaigning and education work are considered **project-related expenditure**.

**Project sponsorship** includes funds that are directly used to carry out the projects. The continuous monitoring of quality and progress as well as project development costs are included under **project support**. Costs for our education projects "work4peace" and "Building Bridges" as well as for the production of the materials required for campaigns, education activities and awareness raising are assigned to the heading: **campaigns, education and awareness raising activities**.

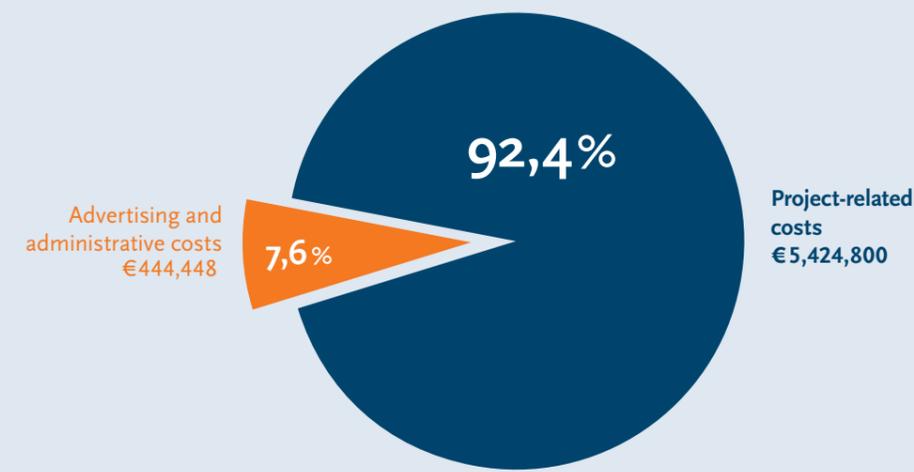
The heading **public relations and advertising** includes both material and personnel costs used for increasing our profile and fundraising. In the reporting year there was no cooperation with service providers in the area of fundraising.

**Administration** primarily includes personnel costs for office management including finance, human resources, donor management and project accounts (€171k), as well as expenditure for office infrastructure (€128k), audit (€5.2k) and the DZI seal (€2.7k).

**Advertising and administrative costs** in the reporting year amounted to 7.6% of the total expenditure, which is classified as "low" by the DZI.

EXPENDITURE 2015	Personnel costs	Material costs	2015 (€)	2015 (%)	2014 (€)	2014 (%)
<b>Project-related expenditure</b>			<b>5,424,800.11</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>4,943,839.64</b>	<b>91.5</b>
Project sponsorship		5,025,259.52	5,025,259.52	85.6	4,528,204.82	83.8
Project support	233,900.25		233,900.25	4.0	237,942.23	4.4
Campaigns, education and awareness raising activities	129,977.87	35,662.47	165,640.34	2.8	177,692.59	3.3
<b>Advertising and administrative costs</b>			<b>444,447.70</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>460,253.63</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Public relations and advertising	103,809.48	22,611.91	126,421.39	2.2	144,477.66	2.7
Administration	170,781.74	147,244.57	318,026.31	5.4	315,775.97	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>638,469.34</b>	<b>5,230,778.47</b>	<b>5,869,247.81</b>	<b>100 %</b>	<b>5,404,093.27</b>	<b>100 %</b>
Operating reserves			36,982.57			
<b>Total</b>			<b>5,906,230.38</b>		<b>5,404,093.27</b>	

### EXPENDITURE 2015 € 5,869,248



## BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2015

**Fixed assets** include the equipment and furnishings in the office, which decreased in line with the annual rate of depreciation. In the year under review, **current assets** have changed because the operational activities are recorded in their entirety.

Accounts receivable as well as the project bank accounts and funds have been recalculated into this line. As a result current assets has risen based on these calculations to just under €2 million. The item, **accruals**, includes the rent for the month of January of the following year.

ASSETS	31.12.2015 (€)	31.12.2014 (€)
<b>A. Fixed Assets</b>		
I. Operating and business equipment	10,333.55	21,490.44
<b>B. Current Assets</b>		
I. Receivables and other assets	420,783.03	244,108.99
II. Cash and bank balances	1,561,726.69	229,308.83
<b>C. Accruals</b>	5,246.17	4,520.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,998,089.44</b>	<b>499,428.26</b>

The annual net profit of €36,982.57 was allocated to the **operating reserve**. **Accrued liabilities** are funds allocated to individual projects, which have not yet been utilized. The reduction in stocks in the above items correlates with the drawdown described in the income statement. **Other liabilities** include residual leave and overtime claims by employees transferred to the year 2015 (€26.2k), fees for the annual

audit (€5.2k) and the DZI seal (€2.7k). **Accounts payable** relate to confirmed funds for the financing of projects. In the year under review, the presentation has changed below. The increase correlates with the increase in bank balances on assets. The item, **accruals**, includes funds for co-financed projects, which will be used in the following year.

LIABILITIES	31.12.2015 (€)	31.12.2014 (€)
<b>A. Reserves</b>		
I. Operating reserve	184,370.68	147,388.11
<b>B. Liabilities</b>		
I. Accrued liabilities	201,285.17	287,616.10
II. Other liabilities	34,226.23	35,496.38
<b>C. Accounts payable</b>	1,572,167.46	21,419.17
<b>D. Accruals</b>	6,039.90	7,508.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,998,089.44</b>	<b>499,428.26</b>

### Remuneration structure

The members of the executive board of the *Weltfriedensdienst* are engaged on a voluntary basis and receive no expense allowance. The remuneration of full-time employees including the management of the *Weltfriedensdienst* follows an internal pay scale system that is based on salary groups 9 to 11 of the civil service, however employees forgo additional benefits such as the 13th month's salary. The range of gross annual salaries for full-time positions increased in the reporting year to between € 33,605 and € 54,921.

Extract from the Auditors' Report issued by the ACCO GmbH audit firm dated 26 August 2016.

We have audited the annual financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, income statement and the notes, together with the accounting system of the *Weltfriedensdienst* for the fiscal year from 1 January to 31 December 2015.

**Our audit has not led to any objections.**

signed Perez Zayas, auditor    signed, Huse, auditor

Continued from page 12 "Reducing violence..."

From the Projects



Grupo AdoleScER operates two programmes in four socially deprived neighborhoods of Recife, namely Caranguejo / Tabaiaras, Santo Amaro, Santa Luzia and Roda de Fogo. CriaPaz trains children to become knowledge multipliers, while PazAMIN works with young people to enable them to determine their own destiny and become role models in their community, like Kilren and Carol. To this end, the youth groups meet together regularly to educate themselves further, participate in workshops, and hold school and community level campaigns. There are parents meetings, neighbourhood networks and even schools and teachers are involved - all with the aim of promoting a culture of peace.

AdoleScER has adopted a new approach called Community Based Treatment for carrying out its activities. Together with peer education, this is now at the heart of the organization's work. "The two methods complement each other: we work with young people in the situation in which they live, while the impact of our work also extends to the wider situation as a whole. We listen to the problems and develop actions and

solution strategies based on these," explains Valquíria Silva, a teacher from Santa Luzia, "Everyone learns from each other and with each other: the young people, the schools and the whole community work together to pursue the goal of overcoming social suffering."

In the schools, the "hell tunnel" is often a form of physical and sexual violence among the pupils.

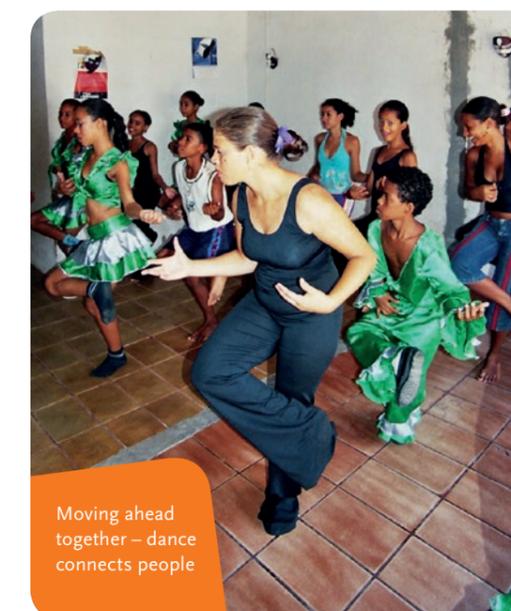
"With our tunnel of love, we encourage the young people to think about this practice," explains the teacher Igor Luan from Caranguejo. For now actions like these are still rare in schools, but by the end of the project in December 2016 AdoleScER wants to have put structured projects in place in schools to deal with and transform the core problem of violence. Step by step, the school will be transformed into a more pleasant learning space – and right at the forefront will be the young people themselves. These young characters are being transformed into opinion leaders and protagonists: "Even if AdoleScER were to stop existing one day we would continue to meet together and share our knowledge widely with others" says a confident Joabe Junior (14 years) from Santo Amaro.

### OLYMPIC GAMES: FUN FOR WHOM?

We're in the year 2016 but Brazil is continuing to ignore its history of social injustice. The various social programmes of the Labour Party administrations had spread hope for literacy, combating hunger, improved housing and a bridging of the gap between rich and poor. But the reality is that these proclamations and

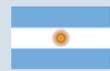
announcements remained just that. For now the population has little hope of seeing any real change in terms of social inequality. In spite of this, the Olympics was recently held in Brazil. A decision which costs those who perpetually suffer from social inequality the most. Holding an event of this magnitude has consequences as violations against the rights of children and young people are shown to increase, hitting the socially weak young people of Brazilian society hardest. During the 2014 Football Championship a 17% increase in human rights violations against this demographic was recorded with abuses such as: police repression, expropriation, sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and child labour.

While the Olympic Games were held in Rio de Janeiro, these issues affected the entire country. There is still a long way to go to change the social context in the country, but if anyone can be the agent of changing their destiny, it is the youth. With support from civil society organizations, they are fighting for their rights. While they won't receive medals for this, the reward of a more just society will be far more valuable.



# PROJECTS 2015

The *Weltfriedensdienst* is one of seven sponsoring organisations that are part of the state-approved Development Service. Within this framework we support initiatives on human rights, education, resource protection and sustainable agriculture in Africa, Latin America and Asia, which are closely intertwined with initiatives that strengthen civil powers within society to settle conflicts peacefully. We receive both public and private funding to carry out this work and where necessary we provide skilled workers, who we call 'cooperators'.

<p><b>Argentina</b> </p> <p><b>Resource Management in Indigenous Communities</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Consejo de Organizaciones Aborígenes de Jujuy (COA) COOPERANT: A. Castro de Klede, Geographer, Beekeeper</p>	<p><b>Germany</b> </p> <p><b>Enhanced outcome and quality of Civil Peace Service projects through improved impact orientation and knowledge management</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Cross-partner CONSULTANT: D. Beer, Social Anthropologist, consultant in impact orientation and knowledge management</p>
<p><b>Promotion of indigenous small-scale entrepreneurs to fight poverty and strengthen the resilience of indigenous communities</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Programas Sociales Comunitarios (ProSoCo) COOPERANT: A. Rivero, Architect</p>	<p><b>Guinea</b> </p> <p><b>Non-violent Democratic Change</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Organization Guinéenne de Défense de Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen (OGDH) COOPERANTS: A. Souaré, Sociologist S. Souaré, Social Anthropologist</p>
<p><b>Bolivia</b> </p> <p><b>Conflict prevention and transformation in the department of Potosí - K`acha Kausacunapaq ("So that we can live in harmony together")</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Investigación y Asesoramiento Legal Potosí (ISALP) COOPERANT: H. Flink, Political Scientist</p>	<p><b>Guinea-Bissau</b> </p> <p><b>Civic Engagement for Stabilization</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Djemberem Di Cumpu Combersa (DDCC), Grupo do Teatro Oprimido (GTO) COOPERANTS: T.S. Salichs, Political Scientist J. Barckhausen, Social Anthropologist</p>
<p><b>Brazil</b> </p> <p><b>Community development and violence reduction through youth protagonism and social peer education</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Grupo AdoleScER – Saúde, Educação e Cidadania COOPERANT: C. Schug, Social Anthropologist</p>	<p><b>Laos</b> </p> <p><b>Village development through non-formal vocational training</b> LOCAL PARTNER: German Lao Association for Development (GLAD) COOPERANT: I. Korn, Advisor for village and regional development, Katharina Iffland, Consultant</p>
<p><b>Burundi</b> </p> <p><b>Conflict Transformation at Community Level and Bottom-up Advocacy</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Ministry of Peace And Reconciliation under the Cross (Mi-PAREC) COOPERANTS: K. Caesar, Philologist T. Habyarimana, Social Worker M. Hoffmeister, Lawyer</p>	<p><b>Myanmar</b> </p> <p><b>Resilient communities</b> LOCAL PARTNER: Pyi Nyein Thu Kha (PNTK) Naushawng Education Network (NSEN) Kachin Development Group (KDG) COOPERANT: E. Langner, Psychologist, Coach</p>

## Palestine



### Training for Peace and Human Rights

LOCAL PARTNER: Guidance and Training Center for the Child and Family (GTC)  
COOPERANT: S. Wagler, Psychologist

### Theater pedagogy as a means to promote peace among young people in the Palestinian territories

LOCAL PARTNER: YES Theater  
COOPERANTS: T. Hechelmann, Actor,  
E. Grotenhuis, Media Consultant,  
WFD CPS-Coordinator

### Training for Human Rights – Defending human rights in the OPT (occupied palestine territories)

LOCAL PARTNER: Al Haq (The Right)  
COOPERANT: A. Mitri, Lawyer

## Senegal



### Increasing income through the promotion of sustainable agriculture

LOCAL PARTNER: Environnement et Développement du Tiers Monde, PROtection NATurelle (ENDA PRONAT)  
COOPERANTS: J. John, Agricultural Engineer  
L. Brun, Environmental Scientist

### Strengthening Communal Capacities for Peace in Casamance

LOCAL PARTNER: USOFORAL (Let's work together!)  
COOPERANT: C. Kopp, Social Worker

## South Africa



### Promotion of Good Governance and self-organisation in post-conflict communities in Kwa Zulu-Natal

LOCAL PARTNER: Programs for Survivors of Violence (SINANI / PSV)  
COOPERANT: I. Compaoré, Social Anthropologist

### Integrated rights based communication program with young peer educators in Southern Africa

LOCAL PARTNER: Social Transformation and Empowerment Projects (STEPS)  
COOPERANT: M. Gysae-Edkins, Educational & Media Scientist

## Zimbabwe



### Constructive Conflict Transformation at the Community Level in rural Zimbabwe and CPS coordination

LOCAL PARTNERS: Organizations in the program (CELUCT, CCMT, MUSASA, ZPP),  
WFD ZFD coordination Harare  
COOPERANT: R. Groemping, Political Scientist

### Non-violent conflict transformation in Chimanimani

LOCAL PARTNER: Chikukwa Ecological Land Use Community Trust (CELUCT)  
COOPERANT: E. Westermann, Pedagogue

### Conflict management in rural communities in the Midlands province

LOCAL PARTNER: Center for Conflict Management and Transformation (CCMT)  
COOPERANT: A. Case, Geographer

### Prevention of politically motivated violence against women, PaMusasa

LOCAL PARTNER: MUSASA  
COOPERANT: V. Scherler, Sociologist

### Sustainable peace work with a human rights-based approach in Masvingo and Matabeleland

LOCAL PARTNER: Zimbabwe Peace Project (ZPP)  
COOPERANT: C. Schmidt, Political Scientist, Philosopher

### Taking collective responsibility - Mainstreaming sustainable land, livestock and livelihood development in Chimanimani District, Zimbabwe

LOCAL PARTNER: Towards Sustainable Use of Resources Organization (TSURO)  
COOPERANT: U. Westermann, Economist

## South-North partnerships and projects

We support the engagement of groups here in Germany with initiatives in the South. We are currently working with about 40 groups, schools, church communities, one-world groups and private donor groups who are supporting 23 partnership projects in 16 countries through both human resource and financial contributions. Their partners in the South are local self-help initiatives working on education, resource protection, human rights or health care. The long-term collaboration between the groups in the South and North creates strong, personal relationships. Good knowledge and understanding of the situation of the other creates a more realistic basis for development related education and public relations, and leads to more unified ways of thinking and action. And so a worldwide network for peace and development is evolving. An overview of this network can be found on our website.

## CAMPAIGNS AND EDUCATION

Our campaign and education work in 2015 focused on the topic of "water and resource conflicts". The issue was discussed and explored through lessons, workshops, publications and public campaigns.



Johannes Mufakose, staff member of the WFD partner CELUCT in Zimbabwe, with WFD Managing Director Judith Ohene at the Annual General Meeting.

With this in mind we ran a "Clean up the World" campaign action at the Berlin Landwehrkanal. In the space of three hours, those involved collected eight bags of rubbish from the water. Some passersby on the shore spontaneously applauded when they realized what the group was doing.

Through the campaign website [www.wasserraub.de](http://www.wasserraub.de) and the newsletter Wasserzeichen [Engl. 'Watermark'] the *Weltfriedensdienst* is sensitizing a growing readership to these issues. Over the year we have discussed water grabbing and the effects of our own water consumption on countries in the global South with more than 32 school classes. One of the highlights of the year was a visit from our partner Johannes Mufakose from the CELUCT project in Zimbabwe. He organised Zimbabwe-themed

evenings and workshops, spoke with politicians and enriched our educational work. His report from the trip provided an interesting insight into our partnerships model. **Here is an excerpt:**

"During my visit to Germany, I found that there is no universally agreed reality. Your perception depends on where you are. Ensuring all voices are heard helps to draw attention to the different realities, so that we can understand and solve conflicts from both northern and southern perspectives. In Zimbabwe, the unjust distribution of resources is a reality. Our work aims to strengthen poor and disadvantaged members of the community in their efforts to build a better life.

When I was presenting our project work, I could feel the listeners empathizing

with our reality. This change of perspective was important for the people in the Global North, and I could share with them our knowledge in dealing with conflicts. Our conflict strategy combines both analytical and indigenous knowledge in order to resolve conflicts through including traditional dialogue practices in the mediation process. I have discussed important topics from the South with politicians, journalists, students, teachers and development partners. These conversations gave me more confidence in relation to our work.

During the trip, I learnt that nothing in this world is permanent; everything is in a constant state of flux. The Berlin Wall is a good example of this: People were divided into East and West, but through one change, the fall of the Wall, families were reunited and with them a whole country.

Conversations with colleagues have brought me closer to the *Weltfriedensdienst*, I feel connected with the ideas and concepts of the association and I like working with them. One thing I am particularly happy about is that we share the same visions for our world. When I look at 'reality' from the perspective of others, I can visualize the future better and campaign all the more for peace and justice. I found new friends in Berlin and I am very grateful to the WFD team that I have been able to expand my horizons. I love my work even more now, as I see it through the eyes of my friends."

## LEARNING BY DOING

Guiding principles of the *Weltfriedensdienst's* partnerships

After 21 years, Karin Breuninger, a teacher at Alfeld Gymnasium, is handing over the reigns of the school's One World Society to her successor. The small one-world shop in the school creates a close connection between the students in the North and South in a very practical way. Meanwhile, it is also helping to support an education project in Brazil. Mrs. Breuninger tells us her recipe for keeping a campaigns group going in a school for over 20 years:

### TAKE:

- A sponsorship project: here the CEPOMA partner school in Recife. For the students in Alfeld education is taken for granted, while there in the favelas it is an almost unattainable luxury.
- A spontaneous decision: straight from the heart.
- Essential: A handful of courageous, independent pupils to start with – to which will later be added all the newcomers who steadily join up.
- A school administration that supports the project.
- A lot of perseverance: giving up endangers the partner school!
- A generous helping of letters, photos and emails from the partner school.
- Daily presence in the shop: break time snacks to prevent 'sugar lows' and school supplies as a last resort for the forgetful among us!

### SERVING SUGGESTIONS:

- Sympathy actions: The one-world-café, with its homemade cakes, helps keep teachers, parents and children going during the grading conference or parents' evening.
- Acceptance campaigns: Entice people during open days with the whole fair trade range, especially fresh coffee with the special taste of freedom and justice.
- Learning actions: Representatives of the *Weltfriedensdienst* hold workshops that fit in with the curricula of different subjects.
- Participatory campaigns: Sponsored runs keep you going! Be sure to involve the sports teachers.



Karin Breuninger (far left) thanked the current and former members of the One World Society with the poem "Wenn jeder eine Blume pflanzte" (Engl. If everyone planted a flower) (Peter Härtling) and a small box tree, the tree for life.

### STIR CONSTANTLY:

- The society takes advantage of the first day of school celebrations for new 5th graders every year to present the work of the society and the shop as well as to explain the consequences and advantages of Fair Trade and the partner project.
- Proceeds from school events such as the Christmas concert or school festival are used to benefit the partner school.

The One World Societies discuss the issues facing the world: pollution, climate change, food scandals, the exploitative clothes industry, garbage in the sea, prejudices, stereotyping, corruption ... The newspapers are full of it.

*We would like to offer our sincere thanks to the gifted chef Karin Breuninger for her tireless commitment, which has shone from Berlin and Recife! We look forward to working with her successor Valentina Yatsukevich.*

# WHERE IS THE PEACE REVIEW?

Media for peace



"For a lasting peace - communicate more at a lower cost" – advertisement for a mobile operator in Chad

In the WFD member magazine we aspire to ensure we carry out conflict sensitive reporting. This is most evident in the section, Peace ABC, where you can find tips on how to promote peaceful coexistence.

But what is conflict-sensitive reporting? The Norwegian peace studies expert, Johan Galtung, once reflected upon how the media would look if health issues were dealt with in the same way as conflicts: Only the final stages of the disease would be reported, the best being live broadcasts of bloody open heart surgery.

The eternal struggle between life and death would be taken as given. Sometimes death would win and other times life. Causes would rarely be addressed, therapies would be at the level of taking blood. In actual fact, the media dwells on preventive health care and new the-

rapies in great depth, enjoying a great level of interest from the public. Why is this not the case with the similarly existential topic of conflict?

Maybe it's because it's just not been tried yet? In popular journalism there is a strong, prevailing tendency to provide a simplistic polarization of winners and losers. In the "Friedensumschau" (Engl. "Peace Review"), the future sister of the Apothekenumschau (Engl. Pharmacy Review), we'll be able to read about how cooperation and communication contribute more to conflict resolution than confrontation; that de-escalation is better than escalation, even if it is difficult.

Journalists are extremely event-oriented. A bombing on a distant continent is more likely make the news than a report about formerly hostile neighbors who,

after a lengthy dispute have finally agreed on the distribution of scarce water. Even though success stories such as these are well received by the public.

Journalists tend to focus on how conflicts are conducted. When two dogs fight over a bone, journalists describe the course of the struggle and the means by which it is carried out. At best, in the second line, they will write about why the dogs are fighting and give some background to the situation (they would still be fighting if there wasn't a bone as the real dispute is about territory...), the causes (there is a shortage of bones...) and invisible actors (the dog owners can't stand each other...). All this information is relevant to both conflict and peace, but to research and dig deep into it is a challenge; all we can do is encourage journalists to take this challenge on.

# WHAT DOES MY DONATION DO?

When people are able to live in peaceful and equitable conditions and their rights are observed - this is also the outcome / result of our work.

Idealism and commitment alone are not enough; expertise is also needed and, to continue with the metaphor, strong roots, namely money. This comes from various different sources: grants from government agencies as well as donations from other organizations and foundations. Our southern partners also make their own contributions to financing the projects. Furthermore, it requires many people to believe in and want to support our vision: as pioneers, members, through solidarity

partnerships, donors and volunteers. With your donations, you enable a fruit-bearing tree to grow from a small shrub.

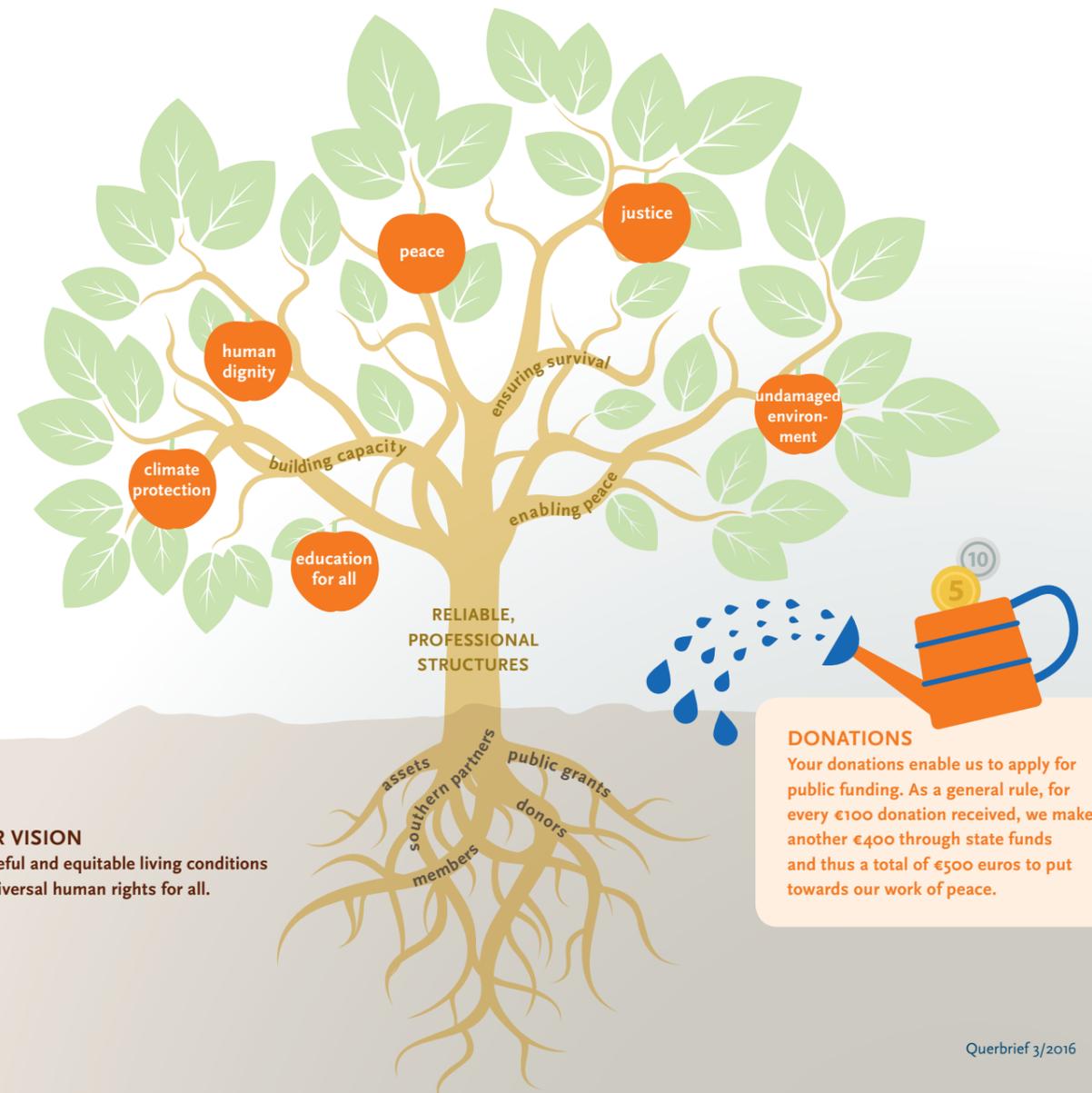
### FRUIT RIPENS

Thanks to your donations, we are able to promote and support initiatives in the Global South. In the Global North, we use it to carry out campaigns, and education and awareness raising work.

Over 92% of the funds are invested in projects at home and abroad. Together

with our partners, we are successfully working in 23 countries and 49 projects that are enabling peace, building capacity and ensuring survival.

Your donations also provide a solid trunk and thus strengthen the foundation of our peace work. Since a good organization is critical for the planning, monitoring and supervision of the work, advertising and administration costs are essential; at the *Weltfriedensdienst*, in 2015, they were very low, at 7.6 %.



**OUR VISION**  
Peaceful and equitable living conditions & universal human rights for all.

**DONATIONS**  
Your donations enable us to apply for public funding. As a general rule, for every €100 donation received, we make another €400 through state funds and thus a total of €500 euros to put towards our work of peace.

**WHY DO I RECEIVE LETTERS?**

Your donations help to ensure that our work for peace and development bears fruit and the most successful method of fundraising remains the classic letter. Alongside this we also appeal for donations through emails, social networks, online platforms and our websites: [www.wasserraub.de](http://www.wasserraub.de) and [www.weltfriedensdienst.de](http://www.weltfriedensdienst.de). We also present our work at public events and school fairs and demonstrate the ways that we engage with peace and development. As a matter of principle, we promote the entire portfolio of our peace work in an exemplary manner.

**WHERE DOES MY DONATION GO?**

Donations that are earmarked for a specific purpose are utilized according to the wishes of the donor. If a project is sufficiently funded, we contact the donor to discuss whether they want to put

the donation towards a similar project, an endowment fund or to give it as an unrestricted donation. Unrestricted donations have a more immediate impact as we can put them quickly to use for the most urgent needs without requiring additional paperwork. Furthermore, they can support activities related to the educational and domestic work as well as projects that are more difficult to fundraise for. In this way we can achieve great results and make use of the available resources in the most economical way.

For further information on the use of donations, please refer to our financial report on pages F1-F4.

**HOW DO YOU KNOW IT WORKS?**

The systematic recording, measurement, observation and monitoring of the project activities are an integral part

of all *Weltfriedensdienst* projects. Furthermore, they are regularly evaluated by external, independent evaluators, WFD staff and project staff. The projects are assessed through a target vs. actual comparison, as well as by measuring the gains made and whether the effort is justified. It is also important to ask whether the benefits are meaningful, what impact they have had and whether they are sustainable.

It is also important that success in one location doesn't lead to undesirable side effects elsewhere. The *Weltfriedensdienst* pays particular attention to this both during the development and implementation stages of a project (Do no harm approach). Guidelines for implementing effective projects have been developed based on the organization's existing experience which are available from the *Weltfriedensdienst*.

# ENDOW PEACE

The *Weltfriedensdienst* e. V. Foundations

The four foundations safeguard the long-term peace and development work of the *Weltfriedensdienst*.

The charitable foundations are managed by the office of the *Weltfriedensdienst*. They are subject to monitoring by the Berlin foundation oversight authorities and the tax office. An auditor audits the accounts of the foundations on an annual basis to certify that the funds are being used as intended.

As an incorporated foundation, the Foundation for International Solidarity and Partnership (S.I.S.) manages the three subsidiary trust funds SWEG, SUM and ESFA (see below).

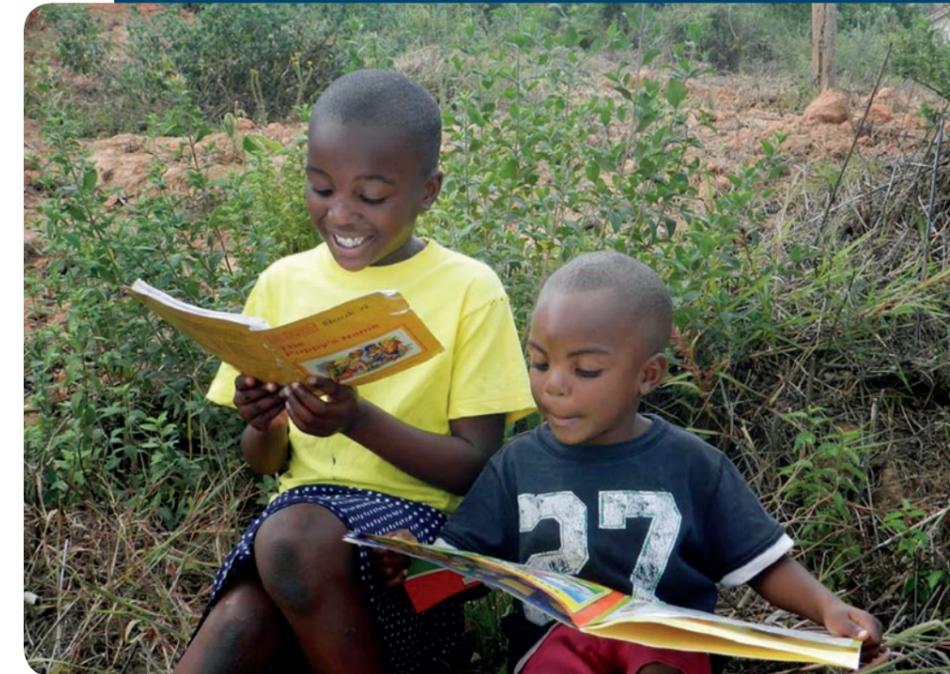
**DO GOOD THROUGHOUT THE DAY**

Would you like to set aside some of your money during your lifetime or through your will to support long term peace, development and human rights? If so, then establishing an endowment fund under the umbrella of the SIS provides a great framework for doing so.

An endowment fund is a special type of tax-advantaged donation to the foundation's capital stock. The funds themselves remain in perpetuity, and only the revenue yielded is spent on the development projects each year. In doing so, the fund itself is maintained in the long term. In the past year, the endowment funds "Atahualpa" and "School fees for orphans and half-orphans" contributed to increasing the foundation's capital.

**If you are interested, we would be very happy to send you our foundations brochure.**

## Peace is ...



... settling into a good book.

**FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND PARTNERSHIP (S.I.S.)**

The former travel agent Fritz Pfeiffer established the foundation in order to place the work for peace, development and human rights on steady footing in the long term.

**WELTFRIEDENSDIENST ERICH GRUNWALDT FOUNDATION (SWEG)**

Investing in a more peaceful future was the motive for the wind power contractor and former Cooperant of the *Weltfriedensdienst* to set up an independent foundation.

**FOUNDATION FOR SOLIDARITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (SUM)**

Rolf-Albert and Susanne Schmitz established the foundation using family assets. It is committed to the promotion and safeguarding of human rights.

**EDUCATION SUPPORT FUND AFRICA FOUNDATION (ESFA)**

Gerd Wüsteney, the public servant for forestry, established the foundation after the end of his service as an aid worker in Sudan. It supports young Sudanese with schooling and vocational training.

**CONTROL** Control mechanisms are standard for professional non-governmental organisations



- Audit:** An independent auditor annually verifies and certifies that proper accounting procedures have been followed.
- BMZ Audit:** The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) monitors the use of project funds each year.
- Tax Office:** The tax office regularly checks whether the conditions for non-profit status are still applicable.

**TRANSPARENCY**



The **annual financial statement for 2015** (see pages F1-F4) has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of § 14 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the guidelines of the German Central Institute for Social Issues (DZI).



Since 1991 the **DZI** has awarded their **quality seal** to the *Weltfriedensdienst* e. V. every year, thereby certifying that the WFD spends donations correctly, transparently and economically.



As a member of the Association of Development NGOs in Germany, compliance with the following policies of the **VENRO** code is required: Code for development-related publicity, transparency code of conduct, organizational management and governance.



We joined the **Civil Society Transparency Initiative** in its founding year, 2010, and have since sought to implement their recommendations.

# HOW WE'RE ORGANISED

The *Weltfriedensdienst* is a registered association and recognized as a non-profit organization. The main bodies of the association are the General Assembly which meets once a year, and the Executive Board, who work in an honorary capacity. The Executive Board appoints a full-time Managing Director to carry out the day-to-day tasks of the organisation.



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
308 members (157 regular, 149 supporting)



**EXECUTIVE BOARD**  
In office since October 2014:  
Ursula Reich (Chairman), Petra Symosek (Vice Chairman), Uta Gerweck, Marcel Gounot, Gerd Honscheid-Gross, Dr. Silvia Lange, Lutz Taufer

- determines the direction of the *Weltfriedensdienst's* work
- determines the annual budget and inspects the auditor's report
- votes for the Executive Board every two years
- responsible for and monitor the financial and substantive work of the organisation
- decides on personnel matters within the office
- represents the *Weltfriedensdienst* with external audiences



**OFFICE**

- implements the projects in Germany and abroad
- responsible for communications and resource mobilization
- accountable for the implementation of project work



**VOLUNTEER SUPPORT**

- On average 120 volunteers support**
- the organisation, as active members or as members of the Board
  - the projects and public relations, through a project partnership
  - the office, through advisory boards or the education team

**OFFICE MANAGEMENT**  
Judith Ohene

- responsible for the annual management report
- briefs the Executive Board on a regular basis
- conducts the operations of the *Weltfriedensdienst*

The leadership team directs the work of the office. It consists of the management and heads of the divisions: 'International Programmes' and 'Communication & Fundraising'.

**INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES**



- **Programme coordination:** Bela Allenberg, Hans-Jörg Friedrich, Helge Swars, Maren Voges
- **Project administration** Sandra List, Simone Loose, Sabine Rösler, Merle Hagemann
- **Southern Africa Regional Office:** Reinhard Grömping
- **31 cooperants worldwide, 2 domestic consultants**

**COMMUNICATIONS & FUNDRAISING**



- **Campaign and Education:** Nele Ewers-Peters, Stefanie Hess, Katrin Miketta
- **Public relations:** Martin Zint
- **Donor and member communications & project partnerships:** Carola Gast, Katrin Steinitz, Helge Swars, Carola Ziegert

**FINANCE & HUMAN RESOURCES**

- **Finance:** Annette Wieden
- **Human resources:** Jürgen Steuber

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees was created with the aim of encouraging public figures, who within their own fields of work and personal convictions have been so moved by the vision of the *Weltfriedensdienst* that they wish to become supporters of our peace and development work.

 <b>PROF. EUGEN EICHHORN</b> Co-founder of the German-Japanese Peace Forum	 <b>KARIN KORTMANN</b> Member of the Central Committee of German Catholics (ZdK)	 <b>GÜNTER PIENING</b> Sociologist and journalist	 <b>IRIS RADISCH</b> Literary journalist
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## MEMBERSHIPS

The *Weltfriedensdienst* is a member of the following organizations, among others:



The *Weltfriedensdienst* is also a founding member of ATTAC-Germany, an associate member of the Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft (Engl. Development Aid Alliance), and a member organisation of Action Against AIDS Germany.

## INTERNS IN 2015

Melanie Axiotis, Katja Bode, Lena Maria Clemens, Lukas Eichelter, Robin Faist, Astrid Hermann, Luise Hilmers, Michael Hummes, Thorsten Moll, Sebastian Neuhaus, Milena Paulini, Leonie Pilgram, Julia Renner, Magdalena Rodekirchen, Dominique Rosebohm, Julia Steiner, Veronika von Wachter.

## VOLUNTEERS IN 2015/16

Tabea Speder and Karlotta Stremmel for Campaign and Education and Lukas Hartl for Public Relations.



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## OUR GREATEST SUCCESS IN 2015

The inhabitants of a region in the lowlands of Zimbabwe have managed to secure their human right to water by their own means. The appropriation of the ever more precious resource, water is an issue of survival. Fair distribution does not happen by itself, but it is possible, as we can see in the example from Zimbabwe.

While the lowlands of Chimanimani are characterized by extreme drought, the traditionally rain-rich mountainous parts of the region are now under "water stress". Overgrazing and deforestation have deprived the soil of its protective ground cover and taken away its ability to store water. Agricultural yields fell dramatically in the run up to the turn of the millennium. The residents decided that this could not continue any longer, and so TSURO was born, a partner organization of the Weltfriedensdienst. TSURO stands for Organization for Sustainable Resource Use. Since then, village communities in the region have been able to take advantage of professional support when they are jointly thinking through what can be done about the lack of water.

The villagers sorted the problems into three main issues: How can we make better use of the existing water? How can the water be distributed more equitably? And how can environmental damage be reduced or even reversed? Through group and household level projects, district by district and village by village, the problems related to access to water and low agricultural yields are being addressed and the groups can rely on the expertise and support of TSURO to achieve this. In order to store water during the rainy season large tanks were built in many villages with pipes laid to reach the households. Sources

that had dried up have been redeveloped and their catchment areas enlarged by planting terraces and reforestation. A system of community cattle grazing was introduced to conserve soil and plants system. Rainwater now seeps back into the ground filling the groundwater reservoir, instead of flowing into the valley unused.



The smallholder farmers of Chimanimani can see the future of their communities in the village of Chikukwa, where it all started over 20 years ago. Back then Chikukwa resembled a lunar landscape, but has since developed into a green oasis. People travel from afar to learn about sustainable soil management and water use in the village agricultural centre. Through cooperation and learning together, the smallholders of Chimanimani are realizing their human right to water on their own: more and more people have access to clean drinking water, and can irrigate their land and therefore live off it.

### Spendenkonto

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