

## Annual Report 2009

2010



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Vote Out Poverty!

2009 featured the political events surrounding the German Federal Elections. The change of Federal Government to “Black-Yellow” (Christian-Democrat and Christian-Social and Free Democrat) also brought about changes in development policy. The new Development Minister, Dirk Niebel (FDP), who had announced ahead of the Elections that he wished to do away with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), has initiated renewals both with regard to staff and to contents – and the Black/Yellow Coalition Agreement suggests that further conceptual and institutional shifts are in the offing. Here, the greatest structural change is certainly the reorganisation of the so-called “Vorfeldorganisationen” (GTZ, DED and InWent) acting on behalf of the BMZ. This is one of the key themes in the Coalition Agreement regarding development. Politically, the possible linking of German development aid in Afghanistan to the Federal Army’s mission or increased co-operation with industry in the context of development co-operation are heralding significant political changes. The central task of the Association is to help see to it that even with a Liberal in office at the BMZ, poverty orientation is not subordinated to promoting foreign trade or national security interests. Here, the strengthening of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) that the Black/Yellow Administration seeks to support could have a positive impact.

VENRO accompanied the Federal Elections campaigns with several activities of its own. For example, the Association’s position on handling the financial and economic crisis or on implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were addressed in the run-up to the Elections and during the Coalition talks between the Christian Union and the Free Democrats. The central foundations of this work were the publication “10 Forderungen zur Bundestagswahl – Die globalen Herausforderungen annehmen” (10 demands for the Federal Parliament Elections – accepting the global challenges), which met with considerable interest among the parties and the media and in the public.

The collapse of the Lehmann Brothers Bank in 2008 triggered the worst global economic and financial crisis for



Ulrich Post



Heike Spielmans

decades. In the developing countries, its devastating effects were above all perceptible over the last year. The decline in investment and dwindling financial transfers meant a setback in terms of economic and social development in the developing countries. The results were growing unemployment and poverty. The effects of the global economic and financial crisis were at the centre of several Association activities in 2009. For example, in March last year, VENRO published a policy paper on the economic and financial crisis in which the Association formulates ten criteria according to which a reform of the international finance architecture, global governance and increased development co-operation ought to take place. The stronger regulation of the financial markets called for by the Association has, in the meantime, found approval with politics. Demands such as the introduction of a financial transaction tax are enjoying increasing political support, too. Currently, however, there is a danger that economic recovery in the industrialised countries and the emerging economies is causing the impetus of reforms to flag significantly. This is why VENRO will continue to champion the regulation of the international finance architecture and its development-friendly orientation.

The debate on a change in strategy in Afghanistan was a further central topic in 2009. Together with a large number of member organisations, VENRO organised an





international conference in Berlin in 2009. The participants conducted a critical review of the new international Afghanistan policy. In this context, representatives of Afghan civil society spoke out, too. VENRO published the policy paper “Was will Deutschland am Hindukusch? Hilfsorganisationen fordern grundlegenden Kurswechsel in der Afghanistan-Politik” (What are Germany's intentions in the Hindu Kush? Aid organisations call for a fundamental shift in course in Afghanistan policy). The paper outlines the mistakes made in Afghanistan over the last few years and formulates political demands addressing the Federal Government and the Federal Parliament.

The three thematic fields are only a few of the Association's activities of last year. The other congresses and workshops organised by VENRO met with a considerable response too, such as the NGO Congress “Global Learning, weltweit and beyond” or the events accompanying the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. This Annual Report gives an overview of these activities.

The experiences of the past year have shown that the non-governmental organisations in development co-operation and humanitarian aid can gain political attention if they unite their interests in a strong federation. Together, we are able to provide the development demands with the political clout they need and give voice to the people of the South. For 15 years, VENRO has stood up for development

goals and made an important contribution to civil society in Germany.

We look forward to continuing our successful co-operation with members and co-operation partners – also over the next 15 years.

Ulrich Post is VENRO Board Chairman.

Heike Spielmans is Managing Director of VENRO.

## Guest commentary: Dead Aid or why help towards self-help is so difficult – On Dambisa Moyo's propositions

“Development aid is deadly. It ought to be abolished within a transitional phase of five years.” With this central demand of her book “Dead Aid – Why Aid is Not Working and How There is Another Way for Africa”, Zambian economist and investment banker Dambisa Moyo has caused stormy debates in the development scene. This initially only shows that provocatively exaggerated propositions are required to rouse a wide public interest, and that here at home, voices from Africa – quite rightly – attract special attention in a debate dominated by representatives of the West. However, Moyo's contribution still deserves attention. Not because she knows how to provoke people or because she comes from an African country, but because she is addressing a sore point in our development branch.

The key proposition of her book is that financial aid for poor countries is an obstacle to economic growth and therefore creates poverty. This is verified by the usual correlations: The lowest growth figures are being recorded where the highest per capita ODA amounts went to, i.e. Africa. According to Moyo, the link thus postulated applies independently of the respectively practised development strategy. What is crucial instead, she claims, is the form of financing, what she calls the “aid-based model”. Subsidies and soft credits, she says, create systems of negative incentives for the recipients, especially for those responsible in government. ODA results in bad governance, which in turn prevents private investment, thus hampering economic growth and increasing poverty. This, Moyo claims, ultimately serves as a reason for more aid, closing the vicious circle. According to Moyo, the donor countries are fully aware of this link and are attempting to address it with calls for ownership and with conditionality related to good governance. However, she goes on, this does not work because the “auxiliary industry” of self-interest in its further existence is not seriously willing to withdraw aid if the conditions are not fulfilled.

Moyo's alternative is a strictly neoliberal economic and finance policy: suspending aid instead of financing development measures via government bonds issued on the international stock-markets, private direct investment and exports. She also approves of microfinance programmes and facilitating of remittances, setting out from the assumption that private capital forces improvements in governance out of self-interest.

Moyo's critique contains a large number of weaknesses in its argumentation, some of which are incredible. For example, every economist ought to be aware that statistical correlations – here those between ODA performance and poverty – do not automatically allow the construction



of causal links. Does aid really create poverty, or is aid not primarily awarded to poor countries? For example, Moyo concludes from the fact that her country of origin, Zambia, demonstrated falling growth statistics and rising aid figures in the 1970s that aid slowed down growth. But the real link is that in those years, growth declined owing to sinking income from copper and rising mineral oil expenditure, which the donors responded to with higher aid levels. Neither do Dambisa Moyo's polemics do even remote justice to the diversified nature of the debate on aid effectiveness and the mechanisms to strengthen ownership and civil society control in the partner countries. Nevertheless, Moyo's core proposition of a per se incapacitating and corrupting effect of bilateral government support is not refuted by these weaknesses. The same applies to her fundamentalist neoliberal solution concept, which has not only been led ad absurdum since the world financial crisis. Even if her market-radical “Dead Trade” concept may not be regarded as a viable alternative to development co-operation, this is not enough to simply sweep aside Moyo's diagnosis. In its core, the latter does hit the sore point of development co-operation. The issue of how aid can be designed in a manner creating incentives for independence, how the constantly repeated demand for ownership can become a reality, is still waiting for a convincing answer.

Theo Rauch is Professor at the Institute of Geographical Sciences of the FU Berlin.







“ It will not be possible to solve the problems and no progress will be made if troop strength is attributed more significance than the development of Afghanistan. Focusing on military solutions has damaged the development approach.”

**Aziz Rafiee**, Head of the Afghan Civil Society Forum (ACSF) in Kabul



“ Afghanistan is a country in which many different cooks want to try out their recipes. But often, they do not know what the empty stomachs of the Afghans really need.”

**Shukria Barakzai**, Afghan Woman Member of Parliament



“ With every further bomb being dropped in Afghanistan, with every bomb attack, hope for change dies in Afghanistan.”

**Thomas Gebauer** of the relief organisation 'Medico International'

## NGOs call for change in strategy in Afghanistan

The debate over a change in strategy in Afghanistan was characteristic of 2009. Given this debate, VENRO organised the international conference “Mission impossible in the Hindu Kush?” in Berlin in November. The aim of the conference was to draw up an interim balance of the new international Afghanistan strategy. Around 150 participants from politics, science and civil society took part in the conference. It was above all important for the Association to have the voice of Afghan society heard in the debate and set a political impulse to implement a change in strategy on the part of the German Federal Republic. Owing to the latest political developments in Afghanistan, such as the NATO offensive against the insurgents or the controversial bombing of the tanker lorries in Kundus, the topic was right at the top of the political agenda.

### Change in strategy called for

In November, in parallel to the conference, VENRO published the new policy paper on Afghanistan, “Was will Deutschland am Hindukusch? Hilfsorganisationen fordern einen grundlegenden Kurswechsel in der Afghanistan-Politik” [What are Germany’s intentions in the Hindu Kush? Aid organisations call for a fundamental shift in course in Afghanistan policy], which outlines the mistakes made in Afghanistan over the last few years and formulates political demands of the aid organisations on the German Federal Government and the Federal Parliament. The Federal Press Conference held on the 24<sup>th</sup> November proved a great success. In addition to Jürgen Lieser as VENRO’s representative, it was attended by Aziz Rafiee of the Afghan Civil Society Forum. The conference went down very well with the media.

With the aim of influencing the Federal Government’s Afghanistan policy, the VENRO Working Group Afghanistan 2009 also continued talks with the Ministry depart-

ments involved in Afghanistan, headed by Minister of State Erler at the Foreign Office. Furthermore, the Afghanistan Working Group met with the Task Force Afghanistan of the Bündnis 90/Die Grünen Parliamentary Faction to discuss the current situation in Afghanistan.

### The German Federal Government’s new concept

In January 2010, the Federal Government presented a new concept announcing a “change in strategy” at the conference on Afghanistan in London. The new concept provides for a doubling of civil aid and a step-by-step handing over of military and political responsibility and thus a medium-term withdrawal of German troops from Afghanistan. Even though demands raised by NGOs for years were partly met, such as increasing civil financing, giving priority to protecting the civilian population and more police training, the Federal Government’s new Afghanistan concept for 2010 nevertheless envisages an increase in the number of German troops by up to 850 soldiers. Further points criticised by VENRO include subordinating civil reconstruction to military priorities, harnessing independent aid organisations for government development co-operation, a lack of sustainability, increasing regional disparities and few concrete approaches to improving international co-ordination. Thus for 2010, too, lobbying on Afghanistan remains one of the Association’s priorities.

**Peter Runge** is VENRO Co-ordinator for Development Policy and Humanitarian Aid.





## EU development policy: coherence and partnership required

Two events were at the centre of VENRO lobbying regarding the development policy of the European Union: the elections for the new European Parliament and the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. For VENRO, with both processes, the emphasis is on calling for more coherence and partnership in European policies. What should be the focal point is not asserting one's own interests but the people in the developing countries.

### “For a responsible Europe in the world”

2010 was a year of radical institutional change at European level. A new European Parliament, a new European Commission and the institutional reform processes launched with the Lisbon Treaty have had considerable impacts on development policy. In the run-up to the EU elections, VENRO prepared the policy paper “Für ein verantwortungsvolles Europa in der Welt” (For a responsible Europe in the world) with illustrations by cartoonist Gerhard Mester. The focus here was on ten building bricks for an effective European development policy.

The paper's chief aim is to call for more coherence in policy areas, such as trade, agriculture, migration, combating global warming and finance policy. For a lack of coherence continues to be the chief obstacle to attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). It is also for this reason that the European Commission's initiative to slacken

the development policy coherency doctrine and replace it with a so-called ODA-Plus approach met with severe criticism. The latter eclipses critical policy areas such as trade while bringing finance flows such as remittances, export loans and investment guarantees to the fore. VENRO raised its criticism on the occasion of a Parliamentary Breakfast in November which gained considerable approval among the individual committees. The talks laid the foundations for communication over the next five years.

### “Prospects for Africa – Europe's Policies”

Since Germany's EU Council Presidency in 2007, VENRO has been critically monitoring and reviewing the relations between the EU and the countries of Africa. Positions are consistently developed with African partners of VENRO members and introduced in national and European politics. The VENRO project “Prospects for Africa – Europe's Policies” centres on the implementation of the Joint Africa-EU Strategy adopted by the African and European Heads of State and Government in Lisbon in December 2007. Civil society plays an important role in implementing the strategy. VENRO has therefore critically monitored how the Partnership is being implemented and worked out proposals in the areas of energy and climate change, trade and regional integration and gender justice and governance with partners in the South.



### Three sins of development

“ Will the Joint Africa EU-Strategy (JAES) work? Is this another strategy that will fail, or will it work this time? It is also important to analyse why past initiatives have failed. In these, three sins of development may have been committed: the sin of commission – some things could have been done that were not supposed to be done; the sin of omission – some things that were supposed to have been done, were not done; and the sin of ignorance – some things ought to have been known, but were not, and hence not done. ”

**Zachary Makanya** is country co-ordinator of the NGO network “Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association” (PELUM) in Kenya.

At the conference marking the launch of the project in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi, at which 56 representatives of VENRO members and Southern partners jointly worked out a policy paper on the Africa-EU Partnership, the Association performed pioneering activities. The various international workshops devoted to particular topics such as “Rethinking Biomass Energy in Sub-Sahara Africa” in co-operation with Forum Environment and Development or “Putting Rural Development First” or, also, “Local Power und Women's Rights” always aimed at placing the needs of local people at the centre of the partnership. The focal points of the events were demands for better access to sustainable energies, promoting rural development and empowering women in decentralisation processes. The project was concluded in 2009 with the international conference “Partnership for the Poor? The Joint Africa-EU Strategy: Risks

and Opportunities” that VENRO organised together with the European umbrella federation CONCORD and Deutsche Welle late in November. Here, a balance was drawn up on what the Joint Africa-EU Strategy really had done for Africa's poor and how African civil society could integrate women in the process in particular. The project is being continued in 2010 so that the voice of African civil society remains present in the Africa-EU Partnership.

**Anke Kurat** is Deputy Managing Director of VENRO and Co-ordinator for European Development Policy Issues.



“My standard of living isn't rising anymore”







## Adapting to climate change as a new challenge

Although the energy- and resource-intensive lifestyle of the rich is one of the chief causes of climate change, it is above all the poor in the South who are hit by its consequences. These people have hardly any possibilities to adapt to these changes. This fact also confronts all VENRO member organisations with great challenges in their practical and political activities. This is why the “Working Group on Climate Change” was set up in November 2008. It now operates as a permanent working group under the umbrella of VENRO.

In May 2009, the policy paper “Anforderungen an eine gerechte und nachhaltige Klimapolitik” [Demands on a fair and sustainable climate policy] was published. In the following autumn, the VENRO Paper “Ehrgeizig - Gerecht – Verbindlich” [Ambitious – fair – binding] appeared, which formulates demands on the Federal Government for a UN Climate Agreement in Copenhagen.

The Copenhagen Summit early in December 2009 did not achieve the desired result. More than 100 states agreed – unfortunately not on a binding basis in accordance with international law – to limit global warming to less than two degrees Celsius. However, no government is currently prepared to bear its fair share in reducing greenhouse gases, so that this goal hardly appears to be attainable. Thus pressure to adapt will continue to rise.

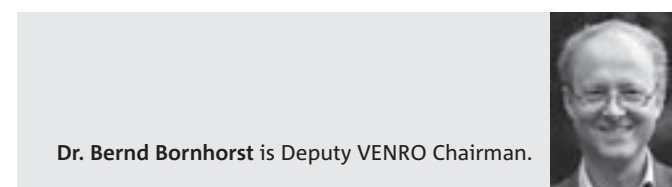
One special focus of the Working Group on Climate is on adaptation to climate change – a challenge that still raises more questions than it provides answers. This applies both to political solutions to financing adaptation and to practical activities in the projects:

What exactly is adaptation, and in what way can it be distinguished from development? How can we already con-

sider future changes in climate in today’s project planning? Who has to pay for the additional costs and unavoidable damage? How do we ensure that the monies benefit those most affected by climate change?

In order to address the practical issues of adaptation to climate change, the Working Group on Climate Change organised the “Adapting to Climate Change Studies Day” in Bonn on the 4<sup>th</sup> November 2011. More than 30 participants discussed the consequences of climate change in their projects as well as initial options to adapt locally. It was revealed that the people in the South are already affected by climate change today and that they have partly successfully adapted to climate change. However, what is and remains unclear is to what degree the changes are progressing locally and how they can be countered at an early stage to prevent damage.

Therefore, the Working Group on Climate Change and Development is going to run an adaptation in practice studies day for VENRO member organisations in autumn 2010, too. We would like to discuss how development organisations can respond when well-established livelihood strategies can no longer ensure vital supplies owing to climate change. Politically, the Working Group is above all going to deal with financing adaptation.



## Why Copenhagen was a disappointment

Never has climate been so much focused on by the international public as it was before and during the Climate Summit in Copenhagen. More than 120 heads of state and government from all over the world were present. Hopes of achieving a comprehensive agreement that would be binding in accordance with international law were certainly very ambitious. For a large number of complex topics were on the agenda – from adaptation to the consequences of climate change through new financing mechanisms to forest conservation.

What ultimately resulted was far less than necessary, but certainly more than nothing. What were the results? For one thing, there was the so-called Copenhagen Accord, which had been negotiated by a group of heads of state and government from around 25 countries. While the Accord has to be seen more as a political declaration, at some crucial points, it does at least offer a potential to clear existing hurdles. So far, more than 120 states have associated themselves with the Accord that cover more than 80 percent of global emissions. Thus, for the first time, all important countries are backing the goal of keeping the global rise in temperature below two degrees Celsius.

The industrialised countries pledged to pay 20 billion euros in climate financing up to 2012 and 100 billion dollars a year up to 2020. At least these are steps in the right direction and of the right magnitude. However, none of this is legally binding as yet, and concrete implementation still requires detailed provisions.

Why wasn’t more achieved in Copenhagen? For one thing, the geopolitical interests of the superpowers dominated climate policy in Copenhagen. With a view to the domestic debate in the USA, the Obama administration believed it was not obliged to assume a leadership position. China did not feel ready for a pioneering role yet. And the EU displayed a lack of the courage required to head those countries regarding the necessary energy policy transformation as an opportunity rather than a burden. Also, Denmark, which headed the Conference, has to be criticised for making serious procedural mistakes.

In 2010, the negotiations have to be continued with the goal of a new, legally binding agreement, and the Accord needs to be taken up where it sets helpful impulses. At the same time, progress has to be made in implementing initiatives to combat global warming and to adapt to it, for climate change is not waiting for the negotiators. It has already become a reality for many people.

**Sven Harmeling** is spokesman for the VENRO Working Group on Climate Change and Development.





## Global Learning: the driving force towards a sustainable future

In 2009, VENRO actively participated in the discussion centring on the topic of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) and Global Learning. Two major events ought to be emphasised: In the run-up to the UN Half-Time Conference on the Decade for Sustainable Development in March 2009, VENRO organised the international NGO Congress “Global Learning, World-wide and Beyond”, which was attended by 175 participants from 51 countries representing 121 non-governmental organisations (NGOs). At the second event in October 2009, the practical implementation of the Bonn NGO Declaration on ESD was in the focus of discussion.

The aim of the conference was to promote communication among experts from all over the world on Global Learning and on the point of volunteer services. A special focus was directed at the German volunteer programme “weltwärts”. The results of the two-day conference were taken up in the Bonn NGO declaration, which was adopted by the participants and handed over to the UNESCO World Conference and sent to decision-makers in the area of education at home and abroad.

The declaration stresses that education is a human right and needs to be inclusive, free of charge and of high quality. It speaks out in favour of developing education in general and ESD in particular that both every individual and the individual societies find solutions to the social,



Dr. Claudia Warning, VENRO chairperson of the board (2005 – 2009)

environmental, economic and cultural challenges posed by a globalised world. In addition, the declaration demands that, in implementing volunteer programmes, the principles of learning together, responsibility and accountability as well as partnership are to be complied with at all levels.

After the NGO conference, VENRO published a comprehensive reader containing the final declarations and the results of the working groups as well as numerous essays of the conference participants giving interesting views on the current level of discussion and implementation at national level regarding the topic of Global Learning.



NGO congress “Global Learning, weltwärts and beyond”

Then, in October 2009, the accent was on the practical implementation of Global Learning in the development volunteer services and the integration of a reverse component. Since the introduction of the “weltwärts” programme, VENRO has demanded that young people from developing countries are also able to participate in a volunteer programme. The symposium aimed at developing a modular concept for Global Learning in volunteer programmes that would incorporate a focus on returnee measures and the reverse component as well. The results of the symposium were published as VENRO Discussion Paper 2/2009, “Going beyond weltwärts”, in November 2009.

To mark half-time in the UN Decade on Education for Sustainable Development, VENRO published the discussion paper “HALBZEIT: Kurskorrekturen auf den Lernwegen zu nachhaltiger Entwicklung” (Half-time: course corrections on the learning paths to sustainable development) in August 2009. This paper presents a critical review of the Decade’s level of implementation and contains ten recommendations aimed at giving the global and development dimension of ESD a stronger global and development accent, establishing the guiding principle of globally viable developments in education in a manner ensuring that it has an impact and strengthening the opportunities for NGOs to participate in implementing the Decade.

The annual “Globales Lernen” (Global learning) was published by VENRO for the second time in March 2010. The annual focuses on “Globales Lernen als Herausforderung für Schule und Zivilgesellschaft” (Global learning as a challenge for schools and civil society).

In 2010, VENRO will continue to support the UN Decade on the basis of the VENRO half-time paper on ESD. One of the items planned is a workshop on the topic of skills orientation guided by the question: How can we integrate the “new culture of learning” in development education activities?



Hildegard Peters is VENRO Board Member.







## Migration as an opportunity

In political debates, the relation between migration and development is often presented in a very distorted manner. VENRO endeavoured to clarify the links between migration and development and therefore compiled the policy paper “Migration zulassen – Flüchtlinge schützen” (Permitting migration – protecting refugees) together with its members. Here, the Association would above all like to highlight the opportunities that migration offers both for the countries of origin and the target countries.

The humanitarian dramas off the European Mediterranean coasts, in North and West Africa and above all in the Canary Islands have contributed to developing a threat scenario among the public. The paper issued by VENRO in July 2009 clarifies the links between migration and development and calls for grasping migration as an opportunity. It demands that more migration to the European Union (EU) and its Member States be permitted in order to do justice to Europe’s global responsibilities. The EU and its Member States are called upon to end the policy of shifting the borders of the EU and criminalising migration. Furthermore, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, refugees require special protection. Also, migration policy has to be defined independently of asylum policy.

Since the Association is still at the beginning of a discussion process, it held the “Studies Day on Migration and Development” in October 2009. More than 40 representatives of civil society, politics and science from the North and the South participated in the discussion. Various member organisations presented concrete projects of their

own. Writer Abdulai Sila from Guinea-Bissau explained the prospects for Africa.

The VENRO booklet “Migration als Chance” (Migration as an opportunity) summarises the presentations at the Studies Day and demonstrates the different angles and facets of the topic.

### Not a threat to society

The work is to be continued in 2010, too, in order to change the dominating perception among the public of migration as a “threat to society”. The working group wishes to participate in the formation of public opinion via press releases, statements and studies days.

The goal at political level is to increasingly formulate the Association’s policy vis-à-vis the EU. What is important is to support the discussion process focusing on the EU’s Stockholm Programme in the area of justice and home affairs and comment on individual aspects relevant to development and human rights. The VENRO policy paper will increasingly be introduced in political dialogue.

Furthermore, there are plans to seek and intensify exchange with other civil society actors in migration and development in order to commonly address the interfaces of and links between international development co-operation and national refugee and migration policy.

**Sophia Wirsching** is Spokeswoman for the VENRO Working Group on Migration and Development.



## Disability and development co-operation

On the 26<sup>th</sup> March 2009, the UN Convention on People with Disabilities also entered into force in Germany. Internationally, it had already become valid in May 2008. This first new convention in the new millennium represents a milestone for disabled people world-wide since it means that their rights are legally enshrined and their participation in all areas of life is based on human rights. As far as development co-operation and humanitarian aid are concerned, two articles assume particular importance. They stipulate that people with disabilities have to be considered inclusively, i.e. just like all other people.

The Working Group (WG) on Disablement and Development has championed an equal consideration of people in German development co-operation since its inception. Therefore, in 2009, the focus of the WG activities was on implementing the UN Convention. Here, critical support of both the government and the non-governmental actors is at the forefront. The latter in particular have to initiate a paradigm shift regarding the integration of disabled people. In order to facilitate this process, the WG has compiled a man-

ual showing concrete steps regarding how disabled people can be involved in all phases of a project or programme. This initial handbook on inclusive project planning is to be presented at a workshop in 2010.

### Inclusive development needed

In addition to work on the manual, an exchange of experience on implementing inclusive development co-operation was extensively dealt with among the organisations represented in the working group. In addition, the issue of financing inclusive projects played an important role.

The VENRO WG is also important in ensuring monitoring of the UN Convention’s international articles. The German Institute of Human Rights has been entrusted with the task of monitoring the implementation of the UN Convention. The international articles of the Convention would probably be given hardly any attention without the participation of the WG.

The review process for the Sphere Handbook, the guidelines for humanitarian aid, started in 2009. Members of the working group have participated in contributing their expertise to the cross-sectoral topic of disablement that is to be adopted in the new version.

With the ratification of the UN Convention and the ever closer intermeshing with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the implementation of inclusive development co-operation and humanitarian aid is going to remain an important task for the future, too. We are only at the beginning of inclusive development co-operation and humanitarian aid. The active participation of civil society will be needed for this to become a reality.

**Gaby Weigt** is Spokeswoman for the VENRO Working Group on Disablement and Development Co-operation.







# Development co-operation and business

The relationship between development co-operation and business has long been the object of controversial debates. On the one hand, it is undisputable that stemming poverty and hunger in the world will not be possible without sustainable economic development. On the other hand, there are warnings of the negative impact that the activities of transnational corporations are having in developing countries, and compliance with social and environmental standards is being called for.

In 2009, VENRO organised two events to draw up a critical balance of the relationship between business and development co-operation and develop civil society positions regarding this topic. At a workshop in August, representatives of 15 VENRO member organisations discussed the role of business in attaining development goals and the scope for as well as the limits of co-operation between development co-operation, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and enterprises.

## Partnership at eye level

Based on this workshop, the VENRO project “Perspektive 2015” held specialist talks in November 2009 on the topic: “Entwicklungszusammenarbeit und Wirtschaft – Zwischen Konfrontation und Kooperation” (Development co-operation and business – between confrontation and co-operation). This event centred on an exchange of concrete experiences with co-operating in various sectors, ranging from coffee and cotton to Fair Trade. As a result of the discussion, it can be noted that collaboration between develop-

ment co-operation and businesses does have fair prospects in the sense of encouraging development. Hover, certain preconditions have to be in place. Transparency, clearly defined common goals and, above all, considering the needs and interests of the partners are indispensable for a “partnership at eye level”. The presentations of the specialist talks are recorded in booklet 16 of the series “2015 im Gespräch” (talks in 2015).

## Forum on social responsibility

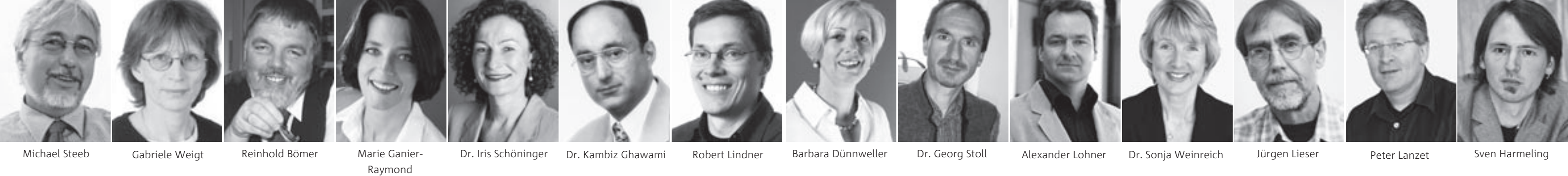
Corporate social responsibility is becoming increasingly important in a globalised world. The German Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (BMAS) appointed around 40 leading representatives of industry, civil society, the trade unions, science and politics to a Forum on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). VENRO is a participant of the Forum, too. The CSR Forum is to contribute to strengthening and expanding sustainable corporate development. It is up to the Forum participants to propose concrete recommendations and measures for a “National CSR Action Plan” to the Federal Government. In particular, VENRO has contributed recommendations on strengthening CSR in international and development contexts. The work of the CSR Forum has not been completed yet and is to be continued in 2010.

**Claus Körting** is co-ordinator of the VENRO project Perspective 2015 – Combating poverty needs participation.

# VENRO Structure

General Assembly		
Board		
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Ulrich Post, <i>Welthungerhilfe</i>	Dr. Bernd Bornhorst, <i>MISEREOR</i> Jürgen Lieser, <i>Deutscher Caritasverband</i> Prof. Dr. h.c. Christa Randzio-Plath, <i>Marie-Schlei-Verein</i>	Bernd Pastors, <i>action medeor</i>
Board Member		
Renate Bähr, <i>Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung</i> Monika Dülge, <i>Eine Welt Netz NRW</i> Hildegard Peters, <i>Kindernothilfe</i>	Jürgen Reichel, <i>Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst</i> Ralf Tepel, <i>Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie</i>	
VENRO Mandate		
Michael Steeb ( <i>AGEH</i> ), <i>Delegate, General Meeting CONCORD</i> Erich Lischek ( <i>ADRA</i> ), <i>Delegate, General Meeting CONCORD</i> Annette Wulf ( <i>Welthungerhilfe</i> ), <i>CONCORD Working Group: NGO Funding for Development and Relief</i> Dr. Hildegard Hagemann ( <i>Dt. Kommission Justitia et Pax</i> ), <i>CONCORD Working Group on Cotonou</i> Petra Leber ( <i>agl</i> ), <i>Programme Commission Service Office Communities of the One World</i> Willibald Geueke ( <i>Malteser</i> ), <i>Charities Action Alliance</i>	Heinz Fuchs ( <i>EED</i> ), <i>German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (BMWi) Working Group on OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</i> Elisabeth Strohscheidt ( <i>MISEREOR</i> ), <i>Round Table on Codes of Conduct</i> Monika Dülge ( <i>Eine Welt Netz NRW</i> ), <i>Development Education Forum und Development Education Exchange in Europe Project</i> Jörg Robert Schreiber ( <i>Susila Dharma/Eine Welt Netzwerk Hamburg</i> ), <i>German National Committee on the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.</i>	
Secretariat		
Heike Spielmans, <i>Managing Director</i>	Emmanuelle Marx, <i>Management Assistant/Secretary</i>	
Co-ordinators		
Anke Kurat, <i>Deputy Managing Director, European Development Policy and Environmental to Issues</i> Alessa Hartmann, <i>Project Assistant Prospects for Africa – Europe’s Policies</i> Astrid Lohbeck, <i>Finance</i>	Kirsten Prestin, <i>Public Relations</i> Jana Rosenboom, <i>Education, Donations and Non-profit Legislation</i> Peter Runge, <i>Development Policy and Humanitarian Aid</i>	
“Perspektive 2015 – Armutsbekämpfung braucht Beteiligung” <i>(Perspective 2015 – Combating Poverty needs Participation)</i>	Campaign Office “Your Voice against Poverty” Ulrich Schlenker, <i>Project Co-ordinator</i> Benjamin Weber, <i>Policy Officer</i> Marek Burmeister, <i>Campaigner</i>	
Claus Körting, <i>Project Co-ordinator</i> Merle Bilinski, <i>Project Officer</i>		





## VENRO Working Groups

The Working Groups (WGs), consisting of Association members, are an important focus in VENRO activities. Here, development processes are critically reviewed and specialist conferences are organised. Jointly prepared positions are published and form the basis of the Association’s political lobbying activities. VENRO currently has 16 Working Groups.

### Afghanistan

This Working Group deals with the central problems of humanitarian aid and development aid in Afghanistan. The Federal Army’s Afghanistan Mission and the issue of civil-military co-operation form important focal topics.

**Spokesman:**  
**Robert Lindner,**  
Oxfam Deutschland

### Working with Disabled and Development Co-operation

The aim of this Working Group is to involve disabled people in the development process in developing countries and improve their living conditions. The WG monitors international processes such as the implementation of the “UN Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities” adopted in 2006.

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Gabriele Weigt,**  
Disablement and Development Activities (bezev)

### Education local-global

The Working Group on Education global-local resulted from the merging of the subject field education with the

subject field local-global in 2005. The focus is on topics surrounding Global Learning. In 2008 and 2009, the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development was at the centre of activities.

**Spokespersons:**  
**Dr. Kambiz Ghawami,**  
World University Service (WUS)

**Reinhold Bömer,**  
Development Association Lower Saxony (VEN)

### Deine Stimme gegen Armut (Your Voice against Poverty)

In this Working Group, campaigns and advocacy measures that are effective as publicity under the logo of “Deine Stimme gegen Armut” are discussed, planned, prepared and evaluated. The activities are prepared by the VENRO members and/or the campaign team. “Deine Stimme gegen Armut” is the German Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Dr. Iris Schöninger,**  
Welthungerhilfe

### European Development Policy

The Working Group on European Development Policy deals with political developments at European level. Here, the focal areas are monitoring the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and the consequences of the Lisbon Treaty for development.

**Spokesman:**  
**Michael Steeb,**  
Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Entwicklungshilfe (AGEH)  
Work Group on Development Aid

### Gender

The Working Group on Gender provides a forum to discuss strategies to implement gender justice. The aim is to make a contribution to overcoming poverty among women and to implement gender justice by commonly developing solution concepts.

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Marie Ganier-Raymond,**  
Ms Ganier-Raymond is a free-lance consultant and a member of the FIAN Gender Group.

### Health

The Working Group on Health gathers expertise on development-related health topics with the aim of boosting lobbying activities vis-à-vis the political decision-makers. Both the MDG-relevant health targets and the strengthening of health systems, development financing and cross-sectoral topics such as education play a role.

**Spokespersons:**  
**Dr. Sonja Weinreich,**  
Church Development Service (EED)

**Alexander Lohner,**  
Deutsche Lepra- und Tuberkulosehilfe (DAHW)  
German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Aid

### Humanitarian aid

This Working Group stands up for the independence of humanitarian aid. It addresses co-operation with the German Federal Government and the EU Commission. In addition, it discusses topical developments in the policy field of humanitarian aid.

**Spokesman:**  
**Jürgen Lieser,**  
Caritas international

### International Finance Architecture and Combating Poverty (IFA)

The Working Group IFA offers a forum for the discussion of civil society positions on fundamental issues of development. It deals both with the classic instruments and institutions of development financing and with development-relevant aspects of finance and economic politics.

**Spokespersons:**  
**Peter Lanzet,**  
Church Development Service (EED)

**Dr. Georg Stoll,**  
MISEREOR

### Child Protection

The Working Group on Child Protection was started in 2007. Two years later, the Code of Conduct on the Protection of Girls and Boys in Institutions of Development Co-operation was adopted. On the basis of this Code, standards are now to be worked out in the area of prevention, life at work, crisis management and monitoring.

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Barbara Dünnweller,**  
Kindernothilfe

### Climate Change and Development

Climate change has been given too little attention from a development angle. The aim of this working group is to increasingly bring development aspects of climate change into the debate.

**Spokesman:**  
**Sven Harmeling,**  
Germanwatch





Dominique Schlupkothén   Barbara Clasen-Löprick   Sophia Wirsching   Annette Wulf   Willibald Geueke   Bernd Pastors   Petra Oldemeier

Co-financing

The Working Group Co-financing deals with issues of co-operation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Co-operation and Development (BMZ) and the EU Commission as funding bodies. This WG is conducting an intensive political dialogue with the Private Sponsors Department at the BMZ and is discussing the impacts of changes in guidelines for the recipients of subsidies.

**Spokespersons:**  
**Dominique Schlupkothén,**  
Christoffel-Blindenmission (CBM)

**Annette Wulf,**  
Welthungerhilfe

Migration and Development

The political debates on migration usually focus on addressing the causes of migration, stemming “illegal migration” and the protection of the European outer borders. This WG seeks to clarify the positive aspects and opportunities that migration offers.

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Sophia Wirsching,**  
Brot für die Welt

Law on Charities and Donations

This Working Group accompanies and comments on ongoing processes in the area of the Law on Charities and Donations. In 2010, the focus is on a revision of the DZI donation seal guidelines as well as the user-friendly introduction of a Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA).

**Spokesman:**  
**Willibald Geueke,**  
Malteser

Code of Conduct

This Working Group focuses on the VENRO Code of Conduct on transparency, organisational leadership and control that was adopted by the Association members in December 2008. In 2009 and 2010, the Code is being tested regarding its practicability, and a stocktaking is being performed among the members.

**Spokesman:**  
**Bernd Pastors,**  
action medeor

Impact Monitoring

This Working Group aims to promote the discussion on impact monitoring at political level. In the WG, examples of best practice are to be brought together, and the members are to be supported in implementing an impact-oriented mode of operating.

**Spokeswoman:**  
**Petra Oldemeier,**  
Deutsche Lepra-und Tuberkulosehilfe (DAHW)  
German Leprosy and Tuberculosis Aid

**Deputy:**  
**Barbara Clasen-Löprick,**  
Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie

Becoming a VENRO member

VENRO currently has 118 members who stand up together for efficient and coherent policies in the field of development. The past has shown that combining the interests of various groups is successful. Are you interested in becoming a member? You will find information on the membership criteria and the VENRO Statutes on the VENRO website [www.venro.org](http://www.venro.org). You can also request all documents from the VENRO secretariat, [sekretariat@venro.org](mailto:sekretariat@venro.org).

Publications 2009

**“Ehrgeizig – Gerecht – Verbindlich” (Ambitious – fair – binding)**  
VENRO demands addressing the new Federal Government calling for a UN climate agreement in Copenhagen

VENRO demands addressing the **United Nations Conference on the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on development**

VENRO Policy Paper 7/2009 **“Was will Deutschland am Hindukusch? – Hilfsorganisationen fordern grundlegenden Kurswechsel in der Afghanistan-Politik”** (What are Germany’s intentions in the Hindu Kush? Aid organisations call for a fundamental shift in course in Afghanistan policy)

VENRO Policy Paper 6/2009 **“Migration zulassen – Flüchtlinge schützen”** (Permitting migration – protecting refugees)

VENRO Policy Paper 5/2009 **“Anforderungen an eine gerechte und nachhaltige Klimapolitik”** (Demands for a fair and sustainable climate policy)

VENRO Policy Paper 4/2009 **“10 Forderungen zur Bundestagswahl 2009 – Die globalen Herausforderungen annehmen”** (10 demands for the Federal Parliament Elections 2009 – Accepting the global challenges)

VENRO Policy Paper 3/2009 **“Für ein verantwortungsvolles Europa in der Welt”- Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament 2009** (For a responsible Europe in the World – European Parliament Elections 2009)

VENRO Policy Paper 2/2009 **“Die globale Wirtschafts-und Finanzkrise: Herausforderungen an die Entwicklungspolitik”** (The global economic and financial crisis – demands on development policies)

VENRO Policy Paper 1/2009 **“Fünf Jahre deutsche PRTs in Afghanistan: Eine Zwischenbilanz aus Sicht der deutschen Hilfsorganisationen”** (Five years of German PRTs in Afghanistan: An interim stocktaking from the angle of German aid organisations) German/English

VENRO Discussion Paper 1/2009 **“HALBZEIT: Kurskorrekturen auf den Lernwegen zu nachhaltiger Entwicklung. Zur Halbzeit der UN-Dekade ‘Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung’”** (Half-time: course corrections on learning paths to sustainable development. On half-time in the UN Decade of “Education for Sustainable Development”)

VENRO Discussion Paper 2/2009 **“Going beyond weltwärts: Ansätze für die erfolgreiche Integration des Globalen Lernens und eines Reverseprogrammes in entwicklungspolitischen Freiwilligendiensten”** (Going beyond towards the world: Approaches to the successful integration of Global Learning and a reverse programme in development aid volunteer programmes)

VENRO Discussion Paper **“Halftime of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)”** (German/English)

Publications on projects

**Deine Stimme gegen Armut – Your Voice against Poverty**

**“Sie haben die Wahl!” Entwicklungspolitische Positionen der Parteien zur Bundestagswahl 2009** (It’s your choice! Development positions of the parties standing for the Federal Parliament Elections)

**“Aktionen, Eindrücke, Politik 2008” (Campaigns, impressions, policies 2008)**

**Perspektive 2015 – Armutsbekämpfung braucht Beteiligung (Combating Poverty needs Participation)**  
VENRO Project Perspective 2015: **“Zehn Jahre strategische Armutsbekämpfung – Zwischenbilanz und Perspektiven”** (Ten years of strategic poverty alleviation – interim balance and perspectives), booklet 15

**Prospects for Africa – Europe’s Policies**  
**“The Joint Africa Strategy and Poverty Eradication. Common Civil Society Perspectives from Both Continents on Gender, Energy and Climate Policies, Trade and Regional Development.”** (English/ French)

**“VENRO Conference on the Joint Africa-EU Strategy and Civil Society – Conference Report”**

**“International Symposium: Rethinking Biomass Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa – Report of the Symposium”**

**“Rethinking Biomass Energy in Sub-Sahara Africa”. Study by Ewah Eleri** (International Centre for Energy, Environment & Development, ICEED). Commissioned by VENRO and Forum Environment and Development.



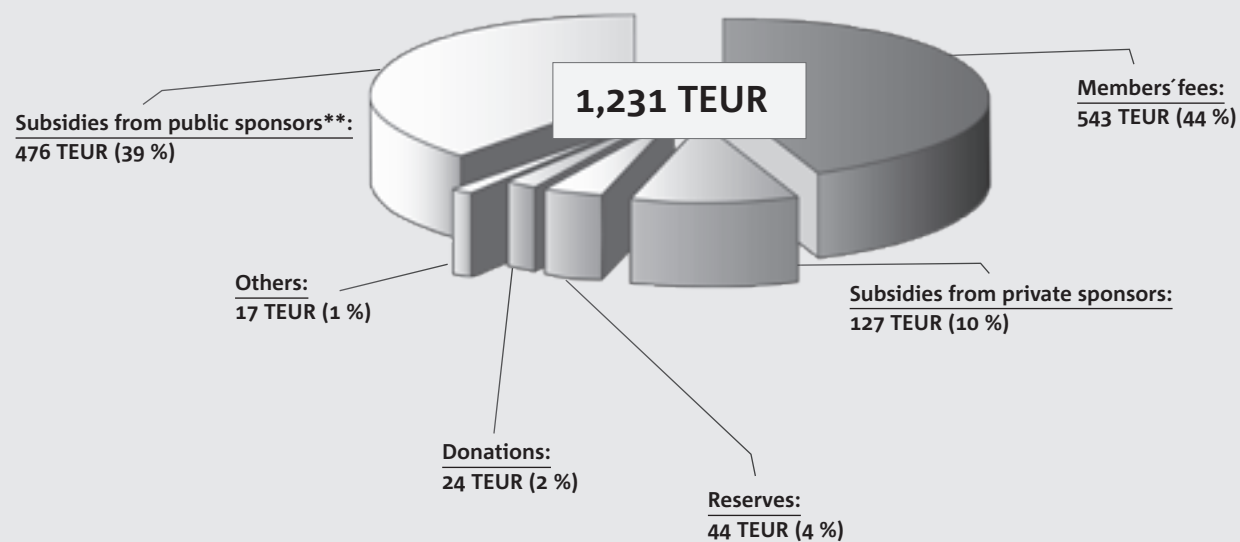
## Annual Accounts 2009

### Source of funds:

In 2009, VENRO had a total of 1,231 TEUR at its disposal comprising proceeds from 2009 (1,187 TEUR) and the financial reserves of the previous years (44 TEUR). 61% of the funds originated from private sources and 39% from public sources.

The private funds comprised members' fees (543 TEUR), subsidies from members' organisations and further development NGOs for third-party projects (127 TEUR) and donations for the campaign "Your Voice against Poverty" (24 TEUR). Item "Others" (17 TEUR) comprises proceeds from the sales of the manual "Globales Lernen in der Schule" (Global learning at school), sharing of costs, reimbursements and gains from interest.

In 2009, the public sponsors were the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (613 TEUR, out of which 249 TEUR was passed on by VENRO to co-operation partner World University Service), Deutsche Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ - 78 TEUR), the Deutsche Bundesstiftung Umwelt (German Federal foundation for development - 46 TEUR, all of which was passed on by VENRO to the co-operation partner Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Eine Welt Landesnetzwerke – association of the One World working groups), the UN Millennium Campaign (32 TEUR) and InWEnt (2 TEUR).



\* 1 TEUR = one thousand euro

\*\*VENRO received a total of 771 TEUR in public subsidies, out of which 476 TEUR was spent and 295 TEUR passed on to co-operation partners.

### Application of funds:

#### VENRO Core Budget:

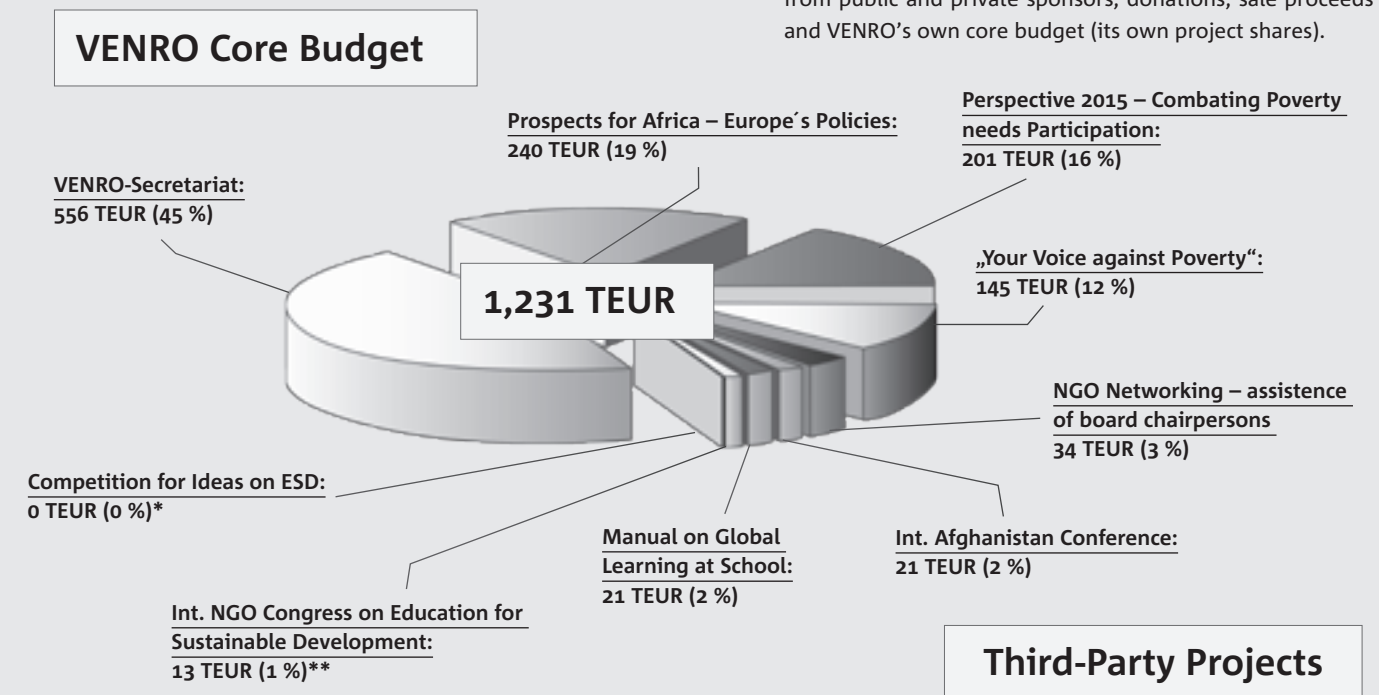
The VENRO Core Budget comprised the staff and material costs of contents-related and administrative tasks and areas of activity of the VENRO secretariat with its offices in Bonn and Berlin. This included staff expenditure without third-party-funded projects, funding of the Committees (Members' Meeting, Board, Working Groups, Arbitration Unit) in accordance with the Statutes, funding of measures related to public relations activities, funding of the member's fee for the European umbrella confederation CONCORD and the material costs of the two offices. The VENRO 2009 Core Budget was financed via members' fees, a flat rate for administrative costs related to third-party projects, other income, interest and falling back on the financial reserves of the previous years.

#### Third-party project budgets:

The third-party projects of 2009 included:

- Project "Prospects for Africa – Europe's Policies"
- Project "Perspektive 2015 - Armutsbekämpfung braucht Beteiligung" (Perspective 2015 – Combating Poverty needs Participation)
- Action campaign "Your Voice against Poverty"
- Project "NRO-Vernetzung/Assistenz Vorstandsvorsitzende" (NGO Networking/assistance of board chairpersons)
- Project "International Afghanistan Conference"
- Project "Handbuch Globales Lernen in der Schule" (Manual on Global Learning at School)
- Project "Internationaler NRO-Kongress zur Bildung nachhaltiger Entwicklung" (International NGO Congress on the Education of Sustainable Development/ESD)
- Project "Ideenwettbewerb Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung" (Competition for Ideas on Education for Sustainable Development)

Each individual budget comprised the staff and material costs of the project measures. Financing was via funding from public and private sponsors, donations, sale proceeds and VENRO's own core budget (its own project shares).



\*VENRO received funding totalling 46 TEUR, which is passed on entirely to a co-operation partner.

\*\*VENRO received funding totalling 262 TEUR, 13 TEUR of which was spent and 249 TEUR was passed on to a co-operation partner.



Balance as of 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2009			
		2009	2008
ASSETS			
		EUR	TEUR
A. Fixed assets			
I. Material assets			
Other assets, machinery and equipment, furniture and fittings		13,113.94	17
II. Financial assets			
Other lendings		10,250.25	10
B. Revolving assets			
I. Accounts receivable and other assets		25,766.23	13
II. Cash holding, credit balance with banking institutions		492,538.97	253
C. Accrued item			
		541,669.39	293

		2009		2008	
LIABILITIES		EUR	EUR	TEUR	TEUR
A. Equity					
Association assets		87,747.48		78	
Operating cash reserve		88,454.26		95	
Annual deficit/reserve		- 43,928.75	132,272.99	+ 3	176
As of 31.12.2009					
B. Reserves					
I. Other reserves		20,227.61	20,227.61	20	20
C. Liabilities					
I. Liabilities from deliveries and services, out of which with a remaining term of up to one year		44,513.18		18	
II. Other liabilities, out of which with a remaining term of up to one year		334,214.81		79	
out of which comprising tax € 8,327.47 (previous year: € 8692.70)			378,727.99		97
D. Transitory items					
			10,440.80	10,441	0
			541,669.39		293

Notes on balance:

Audit of the VENRO 2009 Statement of Account by the auditing company treuhandpartner, Krefeld, was conducted on the 8<sup>th</sup> April 2010, on a voluntary basis and observing the commercial law provisions.

Assets:

A. Fixed assets

- I. Material assets: Depreciations according to plan were assessed for furniture and fittings and office and EDP equipment according to the usual operational length of use.
- II. Financial assets: These are shares of Oikocredit, Westdeutscher Förderkreis.

B. Revolving assets

- I. Accounts receivable and other assets: These are accounts receivable from private and public sponsors based on project approvals and accounts receivable from business partners.
- II. Cash in hand, deposits with banking institutions: This is cash in hand, the deposits with current accounts at the Sparkasse KölnBonn and with the account for fixed-term deposits at Paxbank Essen.

Liabilities:

A. **Equity:** As of the 31.12.2009, equity totals 132 TEUR. This includes an operating cash reserve to the tune of 88 TEUR. The 2009 annual deficit is 2009 TEUR. It is covered by planned drawing on the financial reserves of the previous years.

B. Reserves

- I. Other reserves: These are reserves for costs relating to the Annual Statement of Account, outstanding leave, storage costs and the annual fee for the mutual indemnity association.

C. Liabilities

- I. Liabilities from deliveries and services: These are liabilities from deliveries from various business partners that will be balanced after the turn of the year.
- II. Other liabilities: This is funding that has not been spent and will be transferred to 2010 as well as liabilities from payments of wages and salaries, income tax on wages and salaries and church tax.

D. **Transitory items:** These are members' fees for 2010.

Statement of operating results for the period from the 1 <sup>st</sup> January to the 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2009			
		2009	2008
		EUR	EUR
1. Proceeds		1,185,067.34	909,051.90
A. from members' fees		543,135.00	543,180.00
B. from allocations and subsidies		898,216.18	363,863.84
out of which passed on to co-operation partners		-295,313.85	-22,070.00
C. Donations		24,132.65	17,054.01
D. Other operational proceeds		14,897.36	7,024.05
2. Staff expenditure		654,591.63	565,486.68
3. Depreciation of fixed assets		6,396.87	7,823.13
4. Other operational expenditure		570,193.86	343,329.27
5. Other interest and similar proceeds		2,186.27	10,611.21
6. Result of ordinary course of operations		-43,928.75	3,024.03
7. Tax on income and proceeds		0.00	0.00
8. Annual result		-43,928.75	3,024.03



VENRO Members

- action medeor
- ADRA Deutschland
- Ärzte der Welt
- Ärzte für die Dritte Welt
- Ärzte ohne Grenzen\*
- africa action/Deutschland\*
- Akademie Klausenhof
- Aktion Canchanabury
- Andheri-Hilfe Bonn
- Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund Deutschland
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Eine-Welt-Landesnetzwerke in Deutschland (agl)
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Evangelischen Jugend in Deutschland (aej)
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft Entwicklungsethnologie
- Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Entwicklungshilfe (AGEH)
- ASW – Aktionsgemeinschaft Solidarische Welt
- AT-Verband\*
- AWO International

- Behinderung und Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (bezev)
- BONO-Direkthilfe
- Brot für die Welt
- Bündnis Eine Welt Schleswig-Holstein (BEI)
- Bund der Deutschen Katholischen Jugend (BDKJ)
- Bundesvereinigung Lebenshilfe für Menschen mit geistiger Behinderung

- CARE Deutschland-Luxemburg
- Caritas International
- Casa Alianza Kinderhilfe Guatemala
- ChildFund Deutschland
- Christliche Initiative Romero
- Christoffel-Blindenmission Deutschland

- Dachverband Entwicklungspolitik Baden-Württemberg (DEAB)
- Das Hunger Projekt
- Deutsche Entwicklungshilfe für soziales Wohnungs- und Siedlungswesen (DESWOS)
- Deutsche Kommission Justitia et Pax
- Deutsche Lepra- und Tuberkulosehilfe (DAHW)
- Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW)
- Deutscher Paritätischer Wohlfahrtsverband
- Deutsches Blindenhilfswerk
- Deutsches Komitee für UNICEF\*
- Deutsches Komitee Katastrophenvorsorge\*
- Deutsches Rotes Kreuz\*
- DGB-Bildungswerk – Nord-Süd-Netz
- Difäm

- Eine Welt Netz NRW
- Eine Welt Netzwerk Hamburg

- EIRENE – Internationaler Christlicher Friedensdienst
- Evangelische Akademien in Deutschland (EAD)
- Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)

- FIAN-Deutschland

- Gemeinschaft Sant’ Egidio
- Germanwatch

- Habitat for Humanity Deutschland
- Handicap International
- HelpAge Deutschland
- Hildesheimer Blindenmission\*
- Hilfswerk der Deutschen Lions
- humedica

- Indienhilfe
- INKOTA-netzwerk
- Internationaler Hilfsfonds
- Internationaler Ländlicher Entwicklungsdienst (ILD)
- Internationaler Verband Westfälischer Kinderdörfer
- Islamic Relief Deutschland

- Johanniter-Auslandshilfe
- Jugend Dritte Welt (JDW)

- Kairos Europa
- Karl Kübel Stiftung für Kind und Familie
- KATE – Kontaktstelle für Umwelt und Entwicklung
- Kindernothilfe

- Lateinamerika-Zentrum
- Lichtbrücke

- Malteser International
- Marie-Schlei-Verein
- materra – Stiftung Frau und Gesundheit
- medica mondiale
- medico international
- MISEREOR
- Missionszentrale der Franziskaner\*

- Nationaler Geistiger Rat der Bahá’i in Deutschland
- NETZ Bangladesch

- Ökumenische Initiative Eine Welt
- OIKOS EINE WELT
- Opportunity International Deutschland
- ORT Deutschland
- Oxfam Deutschland

- Peter-Hesse-Stiftung
- Plan International Deutschland

- Rhein-Donau-Stiftung\*
- Rotary Deutschland Gemeindienst\*

- Salem International
- Samhathi – Hilfe für Indien\*
- Save the Children Deutschland\*
- Senegalhilfe-Verein
- Senior Experten Service (SES)
- Society for International Development (SID)
- SODI – Solidaritätsdienst-international
- Sozial- und Entwicklungshilfe des Kolpingwerkes (SEK)
- Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden (SEF)
- Stiftung Nord-Süd-Brücken
- SÜDWIND – Institut für Ökonomie und Ökumene
- Susila Dharma – Soziale Dienste
- Swisscontact Germany

- Terra Tech Förderprojekte
- terre des hommes Deutschland
- Tierärzte ohne Grenzen\*
- TransFair

- UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe

- Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen (VEN)
- Verbund Entwicklungspolitischer Nichtregierungsorganisationen Brandenburgs (VENROB)

- Weltfriedensdienst
- Welthaus Bielefeld
- Welthungerhilfe
- Weltladen-Dachverband
- Weltnotwerk der KAB Deutschlands
- Werkhof
- Werkstatt Ökonomie
- World University Service Deutsches Komitee
- World Vision Deutschland
- W. P. Schmitz-Stiftung

- Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklungshilfe bei der GLS Treuhand

VENRO currently has 119 Members.

\* Guest member

Status June 2010

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**Translation:** Mike Gardner, jigsaw

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**VENRO** is the umbrella organisation of development non-governmental organisations (NGOs) in Germany. The association was founded in 1995 and consists of around 120 organisations. Their backgrounds lie in independent and church-related development co-operation, humanitarian aid as well as development education, public relations and advocacy. 16 one-world networks are part of VENRO. These represent about 2,000 local development initiatives and NGOs.

VENRO's central goal is to promote a fair globalisation, with a special emphasis on eradicating global poverty. The organisation is committed to implementing human rights and conserving natural resources.

#### **VENRO**

- represents the interests of development NGOs vis-à-vis the government
- strengthens the role of NGOs and civil society in development co-operation
- engages in advocacy for the interests of developing countries and the poorer segments of society
- sharpens public awareness of development co-operation issues

**VENRO – Verband Entwicklungspolitik deutscher Nichtregierungsorganisationen e.V.**  
[www.venro.org](http://www.venro.org)