

PREFACE BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

After 1989, the end of the East-West conflict initially raised hopes for an end to warlike conflict and political divisions throughout the world. The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 signaled a new beginning toward solving major global problems such as poverty and environmental destruction. But the international system has undergone a fundamental transformation since the end of the Cold War and following the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001; and multilateral cooperation on some global problems has become difficult. This became clear at the "World Summit for Sustainable Development" in Johannesburg. With its multi-event "Böll Forum," the Heinrich Böll Foundation maintained an active presence there; along with numerous partner organizations, it worked to advocate a change in the Western style of production and consumption.

In 2002, the Heinrich Böll Foundation strengthened its commitment to shaping globalization in an ecological, sustainable and socially just manner. We are continuing to critically monitor the activities of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization. Our global network offers great potential for observing and influencing the policies of these institutions.

In terms of foreign and security policy, the year 2002 was still profoundly influenced by the attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the war in Afghanistan and the debate over the "war on terrorism;" and of course the Iraq crisis. To meet these challenges, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has added foreign and security policy, as well as crisis prevention, to its fields of focus. Issues addressed include the future role of Europe in the world, the goals and instruments of a common international EU policy and the future of the transatlantic alliance, and security in the 21st century in the face of the threat posed by international terrorism and catastrophic environmental changes. Foundation activities also focus on regional crisis prevention by building up democratic institutions and strengthening civil-society actors. New topics of emphasis are the continued development of international law and UN reform with a view toward establishing a democratic global domestic policy. We place great trust in the competence of our international offices and our worldwide cooperation with partners from non-governmental organizations, politics, and academia.

Beginning in fall 2002, the Iraq conflict dominated a large number of Foundation activities. With its events on current issues, a book on German policy in the Middle East, and an extensive dossier on the Internet, the Foundation quickly became a source for background information, analysis and pluralistic debate. In addition to the international dimensions of the Iraq war, the Foundation is primarily focusing on the political and economic perspectives of both Iraq and the surrounding region. In this, our approach is to promote dialogue with the forces of civil society.

Last year, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Petra Kelly Prize was awarded to a courageous woman and outstanding personality – the Colombian Green politician Ingrid Betancourt. Unfortunately, her fate is still unknown because she is still in the hands of her kidnappers. Her husband accepted the prize on her behalf.

This report highlights some of the aspects and details of our work in the past year; current information is always available on our Web site.

Berlin, June 2003

Ralf Fücks, Barbara Unmüßig



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In 1987, a UN Commission under the direction of former Norwegian prime minister Gro Harlem Brundtland defined the term of sustainable development, which has since spread throughout the world, as follows: "Meeting the needs of today's generation without endangering the opportunities of future generations to satisfy their own needs."



THE JO'BURG MEMO. FAIRNESS IN A FRAGILE WORLD. MEMORANDUM FOR THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. World Summit Papers Special Edition, Berlin, 2002, 80 pages. The Jo'burg Memo may be downloaded in 10 languages at www.joburgmemo.org

THE HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION'S WORK TO PROMOTE CIVIC EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBALIZATION

The Heinrich Böll Foundation considers the issues of ecology and sustainable development to be determinative in shaping the future; their progress must not be dependent upon the respective political conditions. Ecology and sustainable development are thus multi-departmental, collective undertakings addressed by all of the Foundation's departments.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation is also actively involved in the international debate on how to shape globalization in an ecological and socially just manner. The current primary focus is on the policies of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the World Trade Organization.

THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JOHANNESBURG, FROM AUGUST 26 – SEPTEMBER 4, 2002

For the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg represented the high point of a campaign that had begun two years earlier and developed into the largest project in the Foundation's history. Participants included numerous staff members from the domestic and international divisions in Berlin, several of the state educational programs, most of the international offices, and countless international cooperation partners of the Foundation. Finally, a 30-person team worked on-site in Johannesburg – including the staff members of the South Africa office, which provided the organizational framework for Summit activities.

Ten years following the first UN Conference on the Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro, the World Summit offered the opportunity to return the issues of poverty and environmental destruction to the forefront of the political agenda and public consciousness. The Foundation thus made use of all instruments of civic education and public awareness at its disposal – advanced training courses, dialogues, study groups, conferences, publications, press briefings, and Web sites. Following several steps backward in the past few years, the Foundation's goal was to seize the opportunity of the Summit to broaden the issue of sustainable development beyond the "specialist corners" of environmental and development diplomacy, making it into a collective endeavor of the world's people and their governments. But this ambitious goal could be attained only with large-scale mobilization. Thus, the Foundation's international offices received additional funding to provide information to their respective partner organizations. In many countries of Africa, Latin America and Asia, and in Eastern Europe as well, the Foundation carried out informational events and advanced training courses at a time when the public had not yet heard much about the Summit. As a result, the Foundation played more than an insignificant role in many governments' national preparation processes. Several promising young activists from these courses and workshops received the opportunity to prepare for the Summit with internships in Brussels and Washington. Dubbed the "Jo'burg Generation," they actively participated in the Summit. Some of them have meanwhile become leaders on issues of sustainable development in the civil society in their respective countries.



The audience in Johannesburg were enthralled by the *Sibikwa Community Theater's* play "Fair Wealth?" based on themes in the "Jo'burg-Memo"

But the most important preparations primarily took place out of the limelight, in study rooms and out-of-the-way meeting places. The Foundation commissioned 16 prominent personalities from academia, non-governmental organizations, politics and economics to work up a memorandum which addressed the following topic: How can the justified interests of the "South" for rapid development be reconciled with the limits of the biosphere? A six-month discussion process among the group of authors yielded more than merely a formulated compromise: the result was a widely respected document: the "Jo'burg Memo." It uses clear and plain language to assess the ten years following Rio, analyzes the connection between overconsumption and poverty, and offers ambitious recommendations for reform. The "Memo" was introduced at events throughout the world, and rapidly advanced to become a popular background text – at the end of the Summit, it was named "Best Publication." Like no document before it, the "Memo" has become an international publication success for the Foundation. It is meanwhile available in 15 languages. The two central Web sites on the Summit also received an enthusiastic response – www.worldsummit2002.de and www.worldsummit2002.org (English). They are still among the most important sources of information on the subject.

On the grounds of the *Global Public Forum* in Johannesburg, the Heinrich Böll Foundation had its own event center, the *Boell Forum*. For almost three weeks, daily conferences, seminars, podium discussions and cultural events took place there. The events were all well attended; the official welcoming event, with approximately 400 guests, reached the limits of the Forum's capacity.

In contrast, the Foundation's regular Johannesburg office became a strategic island – a protected space for events behind closed doors. In small-scale events, during the so-called "Böll Breakfast Briefings," representatives of the governments and organizations involved in the official negotiations met with representatives of the international civil society.

There were some memorable encounters, and heated debate occasionally ensued: World Bank representatives encountered radical environmental protection activists; and South African grassroots representatives exchanged views with German diplomats.

The Foundation was also present at numerous other venues of the Summit with events and information booths: in the *Sandton Convention Centre*, the site of the negotiations; in the nearby *IUCN Environment Centre* in the building of a major bank; at the German stand in the *Ubuntu Village* exhibition centre; at the alternative *People's Earth Summit* at a college; and at the "Teach-In" organized by globalization critics.

THE BÖLL BREAKFAST BRIEFINGS AT THE WORLD SUMMIT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. A report by Andrea Peschel and Claude Weinber. Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation EU Regional Office Brussels, Brussels, 2003, 35 pages
Download at www.boell.be

The *World Summit Papers* published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation include various informational materials, studies, essays, documentations, etc., regarding issues covered at the World Summit. The series was published in various languages, both by the Foundation's headquarters in Berlin and by various international offices; it sought to help the international public prepare for the Summit meeting. The *World Summit Papers* are available at www.boell.de

THE WORLD COMES TO ONE COUNTRY – AN INSIDER HISTORY OF THE WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT. By Victor Munnik and Jessica Wilson. Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Johannesburg, 2003, 88 pages, ISBN 0-620-29923-1. Download at www.boell.org.za

Because of the disappointingly meager results, the Summit itself cannot be viewed as a resounding success. Old timelines for the fight against poverty and environmental protection were underscored, and a few new initiatives, such as for wastewater disposal and the establishment of marine protection areas, made some progress. But no new impulses emerged for shaping the globalization process in a social and ecological manner. As such, the fact that the international community's Johannesburg Declaration did not simply subjugate the environmental agreements to WTO regulations must be considered a small success. But overall, the Foundation's expectations that the Summit would serve to improve global-policy framework conditions for true sustainable development were not fulfilled.

„From Jo'burg to Jozi..." – Reading at the *Boell Forum* with Phaswane Mpe, Véronique Tadjo, Kgafela oa Magogodi and Heidi Holland



In the future, the Foundation will continue to intensify its involvement in the national and international debates on the social, ecological, cultural and political shaping of globalization. The Foundation's Jo'burg Campaign and its wide variety of regional activities dealing with, e.g., the effects of agrarian liberalization or the privatization of public goods such as water, offer an ideal point of departure. Since mid-2002, the Foundation has thus been working intensively on a new program of focus: "Shaping Globalization." It has established a project group for that purpose, which will coordinate the activities of the Foundation on international climate, energy, agrarian, finance and trade policy.

GENDER BUDGETS, FINANCIAL MARKETS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDING – INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FEBRUARY 19–20, 2002 IN BERLIN

"Engendering Macroeconomics" was the topic of this international conference in Berlin, held as a lead-up to the UN Conference on Development Funding in Monterrey in Mexico. It addressed how to achieve a stronger influence of gender-relevant insights on economic and financial policy. Internationally renowned scientists such as Prof. Ajit Singh (Cambridge University), Prof. Diane Elson (Essex University) and Prof. Saskia Sassen (University of Chicago and London School of Economics and Politics), as well as NGO experts and representatives from European ministries, studied gender aspects of finance policy. On the first day, an exchange of experiences on gender budgeting took place, in which several international examples were presented to identify the connections between international flow

Gender budgeting, an instrument of gender mainstreaming in budget policy, includes an analysis of budget decisions with regard to their effects on men and women. The key question is: do the respective financial policy measures decrease inequality, increase it, or leave it unaffected?

of capital, national budgets and gender relationships. On the second day, the focus was on financial markets and gender aspects, as well as funding sustainable economic development from the regional perspective. To end the conference, a public event with representatives from the German Bundestag and conference participants addressed the question of "Development Funding – Strategies for a More Just Globalization?"

The conference lectures may be accessed on the Feminist Institute's Web site (www.glow-boell.de). The approaches developed at the conference will be continued in the Heinrich Böll Foundation's new international women's program "Globalization and Gender."

DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

The United Nations Conference on Development Funding, held in Monterrey, Mexico from March 18–22, 2002, was a major target of Foundation activities on the issue of globalization. The Heinrich Böll Foundation supported the on-site activities of the "NGO Forum," primarily by funding the establishment and work of the non-governmental organizations' press center. The Foundation also organized a roundtable discussion which specifically also addressed the UN Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. Friné Lopez from *Espacio Autónomo* in Mexico and Peter Mucke from *Terre des Hommes Deutschland* undertook a political assessment of the past 10 years. They analyzed and evaluated the activities of the World Bank in terms of its environmental policy consequences to the developing countries, and formulated demands to the conference in Monterrey to encourage positive impulses for Johannesburg with new and innovative instruments of development funding. For example, these demands include the introduction of the Tobin Tax and the introduction of use fees for aircraft fuel. Xochitl Ramírez Reivich and Carlos Toledo Manzur from the Mexican *Network for Sustainable Development* used local projects in Mexico to illustrate the role that civil society can play in promoting sustainable development on a local level. In April 2002, the Foundation hosted a one-day workshop in Berlin to provide representatives from non-governmental organizations and ministries with the opportunity to gather and discuss the results of Monterrey; at times, interpretations varied considerably.

"Global Public Goods" were the focus of an expert conference hosted by the Heinrich Böll Foundation along with the non-governmental organization WEED in Berlin on May 15, 2002. Global public goods are those whose use goes beyond national borders and regions, population groups and generations – for example, they include liberty and security as well as an intact environment and good health. The lecturers, who included Inge Kauls from *UNDP* and Renate Schubert from the *Academic Advisory Council for Global Environmental Issues*, presented the concept of global public goods as a central building block for an integrated environmental and development policy. However, implementation concepts capable of consensus are still lacking. Despite all open questions, the advocates agreed that this might represent a way out of the stagnant discussion on making available necessary funds for development aid, and that new funding sources could be found for urgently necessary tasks. The struggle to increase development aid to 0.7% of the gross domestic product of the donor countries, which has already become somewhat ritualized, thus receives a new impetus.

NATURE CONSERVATION – SOLUTION OR CAUSE OF CONFLICT? – A MEETING

Environmental destruction and the scarcity of water and food are increasingly becoming the causes of conflicts. This troubling trend will be further intensified by climate changes and radical interference with the environment. The international community of nations is lacking a common strategy for sustainability which includes aspects of security policy. Sustainability in security policy was also the

MANAGING SUSTAINABILITY – WORLD BANK-STYLE: AN EVALUATION OF THE WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2003. With contributions from Liane Schalatek & Barbara Unmüßig, et al., *World Summit Papers* No. 19, Johannesburg 2002, 60 pages
Download at www.boell.de

Information about the Heinrich Böll Foundation's activities surrounding the 5th Ministers' Conference of the World Trade Organization, scheduled to take place in Cancún, Mexico in September, 2003, is available at www.cancun2003.org

www.weed-online.org

topic of the first event of an expert conference on the topic of "Nature Conservation – Solution or Cause of Conflict?" which took place in Berlin on Nov. 26–27, 2002. German and international politicians such as Pekka Haavisto (UN), Tschingis Aitmatov (Kirgistan) and Uschi Eid (Berlin) discussed the foreign and security policy approach of "ecological security" as part of an expanded definition of security, and addressed the prevention of environmental conflicts. The expert conference focused primarily on natural conservatories, biosphere reserves, and sustainable tourism as international examples of nature conservation with conflict-solving (or causing?) aspects; another focus was on conflicts over distribution and the access to resources such as water and land. The concluding discussion concentrated on the role of various actors in nature conservation and their opportunities to include crisis prevention in their work.

The conference was organized and implemented by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in cooperation with the *Bundesamt für Naturschutz* (German Federal Office for Nature Conservation).

PUBLICATION: "LA VIDA EN VENTA" – LIVING ORGANISMS FOR SALE

When the Mexican government announced in September 2001 that in some communities in the state of Oaxaca, up to 37% of the locally grown corn had been contaminated with DNA from genetically modified corn varieties, the idea of the book *La Vida en Venta: Transgénicos, Patentes y Biodiversidad* was quite literally overtaken by reality. The book on genetically altered organisms, patents and biodiversity sought to provide information on the risks of plant genetic engineering and point out its connection to the privatization of biological diversity. In Mexico, the place where corn has been grown for centuries as a use plant, crossing local corn varieties with genetically altered organisms poses a threat to sensitive ecosystems and cultural practices – and potentially to the food security of the rural population as well. The people have always adapted local varieties to climatic, ecological and soil conditions; they have thus for the most part cultivated their land part in a sustainable manner. The diversity of use plants, developed over centuries, is now endangered, and this is not only the case in Mexico. The book published in the "Ediciones Heinrich Böll" series was met with great enthusiasm throughout the region of Central America due to the current relevance of these issues. Among other topics, the articles address developments in trade policy and privatization tendencies in the era of globalization, their significance for biodiversity and food security, and the linkage of those developments with biotechnology.



LA VIDA EN VENTA:
TRANSGÉNICOS, PATENTES Y
BIODIVERSIDAD
Compilado por Corinna Heinecke
Ediciones Heinrich Böll
El Salvador, 2002, 296 páginas,
ISBN 99923-35-01-1

CONSULTING PAPER ON BURMA

Beginning in mid-2002, it became increasingly clear that a humanitarian disaster threatens in Burma (Myanmar). Both on the national and the international level, rapid decisions have been required; for one, regarding an increase in German humanitarian aid, and also regarding the possible resumption of development aid measures. Given the tense political, economic and social situation in Burma, the Foundation's regional office in Thailand commissioned the preparation of a consulting paper; its task was to assess the political and development policy options for Germany to contribute to improving the living conditions of the people in Burma, while at the same time promoting the political reform process. Internationally, a controversial discussion is underway as to how to improve the situation in the country without thereby, due to undifferentiated support, supporting the military regime in power since 1988 and thus unwittingly decreasing the chances of democratization. Upon introducing the paper in May 2003, the Foundation hosted a meeting of a high-level group of experts, providing decision-makers from the German Foreign Office, the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, non-governmental organizations and church groups with the opportunity to consult with one another.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY

An elementary prerequisite for the democratization of societies is the recognition of and respect for human rights. Thus, an important goal of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's educational work is to foster the maintenance and defense of human rights, with particular emphasis on the protection of minorities. To better address current challenges in foreign policy, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has established a new emphasis on foreign and security policy, as well as on crisis prevention.

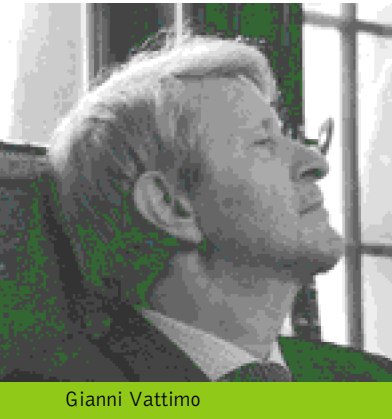


Juan Carlos Lecompte, husband of Ingrid Betancourt, at the awards ceremony in Berlin. As his wife is still in the hands of her kidnappers, he accepted the prize on her behalf.

2002 PETRA KELLY PRIZE AWARDED TO INGRID BETANCOURT OF COLOMBIA

The Petra Kelly Prize was established by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in 1997 to commemorate the 50th birthday of its namesake. Endowed with € 10,000, it is meanwhile awarded annually. With the prize, the Heinrich Böll Foundation recognizes groups and individuals who have shown outstanding commitment to promoting respect for universal human rights, non-violent conflict resolution, and protection of the natural environment. At the same time, the prize pays homage to Petra Kelly.

In 2002, the prize was awarded to Ingrid Betancourt, chair of *Oxigeno Verde*, the Green party of Colombia. In the midst of the Colombian election campaign, presidential candidate Betancourt was abducted by FARC guerrillas, who have been holding her captive since February 2002. The jury's decision states: "With this award, we recognize Ingrid Betancourt's outstanding commitment to ending the violence which has lasted for decades and the countless human rights violations in Colombia. In her role as a courageous Green politician tirelessly committed – without regard for personal safety – to promoting democracy, respect for human rights and civil forms of conflict resolution, Ingrid Betancourt stands in direct continuity to Petra Kelly. She has become a symbolic figure who is admired and recognized beyond the borders of Colombia." As of this writing, she has still not been released by her guerrilla captors. The prize thus also serves as a gesture of solidarity. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has appealed to Colombian President Pastrana and to the German government to do everything possible to free Ingrid Betancourt. At the awards ceremony in Berlin on December 13, Ingrid Betancourt's husband Juan Carlos Lecompte accepted the prize on her behalf.

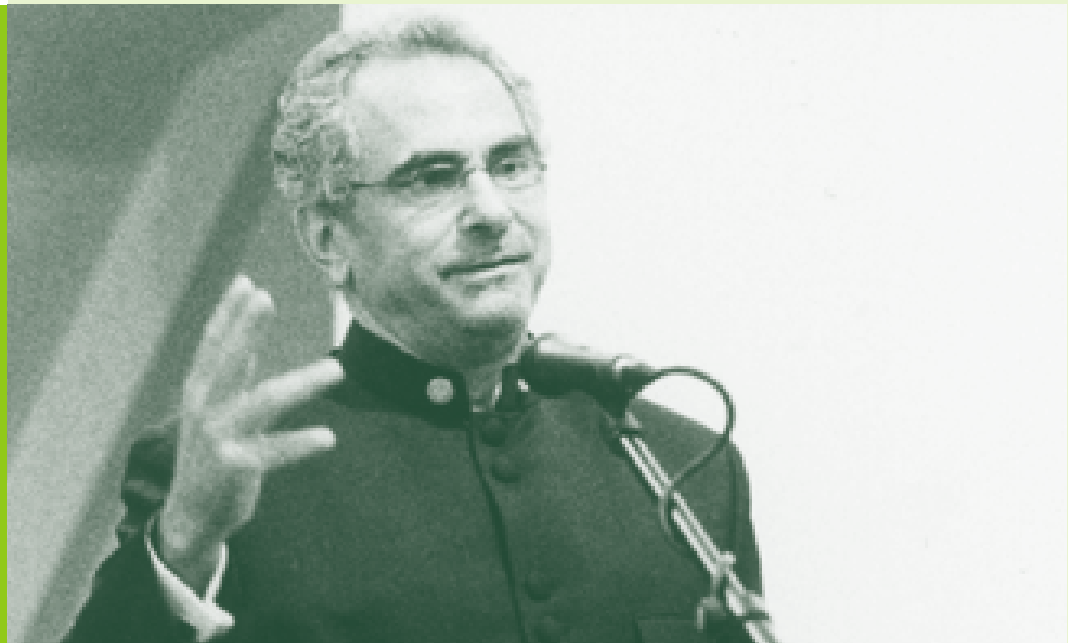


Gianni Vattimo

2002 HANNAH ARENDT PRIZE AWARDED TO GIANNI VATTIMO OF ITALY

The Hannah Arendt Prize for political thought was established in 1994 by journalists, politicians and scholars in Bremen. It is endowed with € 7,500, and is funded in equal parts by the Senator for Education and Science of the City of Bremen, and the Bremen Heinrich Böll Foundation. By awarding the prize annually, its initiators both recall the role of Hannah Arendt as one of the most influential personalities of the 20th century, and point out her significance in striving for a renewal of political thought. The prize was awarded to Italian philosopher Gianni Vattimo in 2002. The international jury honored a political thinker who has emerged in the past several decades as one of the most significant European representatives of postmodernism; as a member of the European Parliament since 1999, he has lately dedicated himself to the more practical dimensions of politics. In his words of thanks, he justified the enlargement of Europe as follows: "We need a larger Europe because our role should be that of a pole within the contemporary world." The awards ceremony was held on Nov. 23, 2002 at the city hall in Bremen.

DR. JOS RAMOS-HORTA, FOREIGN MINISTER OF EAST TIMOR AND NOBEL PEACE LAUREATE, VISITS GERMANY



"The lesson of Timor is a lesson of hope, a lesson of partnership, of collaborative effort of people of goodwill in governments and outside. Can this be replicated elsewhere? Yes, it can."

Senior Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor Leste, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate Dr. Jos Ramos-Horta at the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin, Nov. 29, 2002

Dr. Ramos-Horta is more than "merely" an ambassador for peace and hope, a human rights activist and a development strategist – since May 2002, he has been the foreign minister of a sovereign country: East Timor. But following a quarter century of war and Indonesian occupation, the country lies in ruins, and every beginning is difficult. Therefore, the Heinrich Böll Foundation invited the architect of the world's youngest democracy to Germany, where he was able to communicate the needs of his young country to 270 decision-makers from politics, civil society, academia and economics. In addition to Foreign Minister Joschka Fischer, Ramos-Horta also met with Development Minister Heidemarie Wieczorek-Zeul, and held the first bilateral government negotiations. The agenda also included talks with *Bundestag* representatives and a visit to the German Environment Ministry. Ramos-Horta was particularly impressed with the economic talks, which addressed trade, investment and technology transfer, primarily in the areas of sustainable food production as well as renewable and environmentally friendly energy sources.

A political dialogue in the Gallery of the Heinrich Böll Foundation provided the public with first-hand information on East Timor's difficult road to democracy. Ramos-Horta emphasized in his speech that, while East Timor could become a model of success for conflict resolution and democratization, this involves more than an armed humanitarian intervention: It requires the will of a nation of both victims and perpetrators to start anew, and it requires the courage to forgive fellow travelers among one's own people and to bury old political hatchets.

MEETING: TURKEY ON THE ROAD TOWARD THE EUROPEAN UNION

On Dec. 4, 2002, the Heinrich Böll Foundation organized a meeting in the Berlin Assembly to continue discussion of the possibility of EU membership for Turkey. Turkish and German guests from politics, academia, the media and society discussed the challenges and perspectives of Turkey on the road toward the European Union. The Turkish ambassador, Osman Korütürk, emphasized Turkey's will to reform its politics and civil society, and said that EU was playing a catalyst role: the perspective of membership has played a major role in opening up the country. Claudia Roth, a Green *Bundestag* representative, recalled that tolerance – including religious tolerance – is an important aspect of fundamental rights in Europe. She said that excluding Turkey would lead to increased intransigence and radicalization on both sides. Indeed, university lecturer Cengiz Aktar did accuse the EU of discrimination and exclusion, saying that it had offered membership negotiations to countries that, compared to Turkey, have serious political deficits, for example in terms of respect for human rights. Rainer Steenbock, foreign policy spokesperson for the Alliance 90/The Greens group in the *Bundestag*, warned against exaggerated expectations of a speedy initiation of accession negotiations. Heinz Kramer, Turkey specialist from the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (*Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik*), pointed out that the Copenhagen criteria do not represent objective standards; rather, they definitely allow for leeway in terms of interpretation and policymaking. He said that Turkey needed to concentrate more on implementing concrete reforms, and should also clearly be aware that potentially setting a date for initiation of membership negotiations does not mean a guarantee for acceptance into the EU. He said that without a rapid solution to the problem of Cyprus, Turkey's chances would worsen again.

Following the round for general comment, a lively and sometimes controversial discussion ensued. Again and again, the emphasis was on the question of how serious the will is to reform Turkish politics. But it was also pointed out that the EU must provide more distinct signals to Turkish reform forces with an accession partnership; this would be a concrete contribution toward supporting and implementing reforms.

IRAN REPORT

The Heinrich Böll Foundation has been issuing a monthly Iran Report since March 2002. The author, Bahman Nirumand, is a recognized expert on the region. He left Iran in 1982, and has been since living in German exile. In the Iran Report, he outlines important events and developments in Iran without judging them. The news is divided into the areas of domestic policy, foreign policy, and economics; the Report strives to be a reference tool for interested individuals from politics, academia and the media. The 16-page Report is sent out via e-mail and may be called up on the Foundation's Web site (www.boell.de) under "Press."

Following the Heinrich Böll Foundation's conference of April 2000, which has meanwhile become almost legendary, and even more as a result of the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the developments in Iran and the region remain a topic of emphasis for the Foundation.



Bahman Nirumand

Russian project partners of the
Heinrich Böll Foundation:

Memorial (also in English):
www.memo.ru

Narodnaja Assambleja:
www.civitas.ru

Ecological Baikal Wave:
www.baikalwave.eu.org

Open Women Line:
www.owl.ru

Ecodefense:
www.antiatom.ru

www.boell.ru



A member of the "Ethnic Forum Council" at work in the Kosofe local government, Lagos, Nigeria

www.boellnigeria.org

THE HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION'S COUNTRY PROGRAM IN RUSSIA

Russia has arrived at a difficult and possibly decisive point in its development toward becoming a democratic state under the rule of law. President Putin's "state consolidation" policies have contributed to stabilizing the country, but they have simultaneously devalued important democratic institutions: for the most part, the parliament, press, economic and justice systems implement the Kremlin policies instead of monitoring them. Political parties compete for the president's favor or, like the communists, remain mired in fundamental, non-democratic opposition. Likewise, no political solution to the cruel war in Chechnya is in sight. In this situation, it has proven to be a strategic advantage for the Heinrich Böll Foundation to have focused on long-term, reliable cooperation with various non-governmental organizations like *Memorial*, the *Ecological Baikal Wave*, and the *St. Petersburg Center for Gender Issues*. After sponsoring the Citizen's Forum in fall 2001, activities emphasized promotion of NGO coalitions such as *Narodnaja Assambleja*—an association of large networked NGOs such as *Memorial*, the Consumer Protection Union, the Moscow Helsinki Group, and the Social-Ecological Union. Russian NGOs are becoming an increasingly important political factor due to the authoritarian Kremlin policies, the war in Chechnya—supported by a majority of the Russian people—and an inadequately developed party system. In fact, they are the true political opposition. The Heinrich Böll Foundation works with leading Russian NGOs in the areas of women's politics/gender democracy, ecology, and human rights/democracy. In 2002, an additional emphasis was placed on combating poverty. Along with the *Narodnaja Assambleja*, the Foundation is striving to contribute to reducing administrative barriers in gaining access to nationally guaranteed social services; it is also working on refurbishing the social system, which in large part still stems from the Soviet era and is directed less at helping the needy than at "service to society and the state." In April 2002, the Foundation's longtime partner *Memorial* was awarded the Lev Kopelev Prize for Peace and Human Rights for its "service in dealing with the dictatorial past and its tireless commitment to protecting human rights." German president Johannes Rau gave the tribute speech.

CONFLICT PREVENTION IN NIGERIA

Nigeria is a country with particularly sharp ethnic, regional and religious contrasts. Since the fall of 2002, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's newly-opened office in Lagos has been supporting projects on conflict prevention on the local and national levels.

Example 1: In the past several years, there have been violent and severe ethnic conflicts in Lagos, the metropolis with a population of several million. With the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the grassroots organization *Inter-Ethnic Forum* is building up councils composed of leaders of local organizations; they receive formal training in conflict mediation and are able to react quickly to emerging crisis situations. While these local councils work independently of the local administration and police, they cooperate with state organs when it is necessary and expedient.

Example 2: The Nigerian state's inability to provide for the security of its citizens has resulted in the formation of so-called "ethnic militias" which question the state's power monopoly and which, in cases of conflict, threaten "enemy" population groups. The Heinrich Böll Foundation is supporting a project which researches the structures and motivations of ethnic militias, and introduces processes of understanding which hope to contribute to diffusing conflicts between militias.

Example 3: The establishment of the Islamic "Sharia" criminal law in 12 northern states since the end of 1999 has led to political polarization and violent conflicts. Specific Sharia court judgments that blatantly violate the fundamental human rights of women have attracted a great deal of international attention. Within northern Nigeria, the fundamental legitimacy of the Sharia is not questioned; criticism leveled at the Sharia is often perceived as the expression of anti-Islamic polemic, or even as

a “Western crusade.” The key in this critical situation is to focus on practical human rights issues and access to justice under the Sharia, without thereby escalating the fundamental debate on its legitimacy. The Heinrich Böll Foundation is supporting the establishment of a *Sharia Information and Documentation Project* in Kano, as well as a series of conferences and workshops to foster dialogue between women’s and human rights groups and specialists on public and Islamic law.

AFGHANISTAN 2002

Since the downfall of the Taliban regime, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has participated to the extent possible in establishing a civil society in Afghanistan. Building upon the recommendations from specialist talks as well as several written expert opinions, the Foundation concentrated in 2002 on activities to promote dialogue and coordination in Germany, while supporting specific projects inside the country as well. Among the major events in Berlin was a media workshop implemented in cooperation with the German Press Office, which brought together Afghan journalists with exiled Afghan media workers and others. Also, following the *Loya Jirga*, a second round of coordinating talks took place in the summer of 2002; the recently-appointed government minister for women’s issues, Mahbooba Hoquqmal, attended as well. Back in November 2001, there had been a first round of high-level expert and coordinating talks in Berlin.

Inside Afghanistan, the Foundation provided support to three women’s organizations, including the *Afghan Women Resource Center (AWRC)* and the *Afghan Women Lawyers and Professionals Association (AWLPA)*. This organization strives to strengthen women’s rights and political participation by establishing counseling centers to offer both civic education and legal assistance. With the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the independent media and cultural center *AINA* offers advanced training in the fields of journalism and film. Also, the women’s magazines *Malalai* and *Serrat* – the first monthly/weekly magazines for women following the downfall of the Taliban regime – are published in cooperation with *AINA*. The Foundation is also active in promoting education: for example, with one-time infrastructure funding, such as building sanitary facilities for women students, and by training teachers in the province of Khost. A young peoples’ conference in Kabul received funding as well. There, Afghan and exiled Afghan youth organizations discussed the topics of partnership programs and resettlement.

In the year 2003, the Heinrich Böll Foundation’s activities, which were initially concentrated in Kabul due to the security situation, will be expanded into the provinces. To coordinate activities and guarantee effective policy monitoring, the Foundation will open an office in Kabul in 2003.



Members of the „Women’s Council“ of the University of Kabul



Monthly women’s magazine “Malalai” focusing on the first Afghan policewomen

HOT SPOT: BRAZIL – CHALLENGES AND EXPECTATIONS FACING THE NEW PRESIDENT – EVENT SERIES

In October 2002, Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva from the Labor Party (PT) was elected president of Brazil. For many people in the largest country in South America, the new president embodies the hope for a more just society and an economic upswing.

On the occasion of that election, the Heinrich Böll Foundation organized several evening events to provide the opportunity to find out more about the political situation in Brazil and engage in discussion with Brazilian guests. The event series began with the podium discussion "Elections in Brazil – Continuity or Transformation?" The speakers made it clear that, due to Brazil's enormous debt, the new president's scope of action is significantly restricted; nonetheless, chances do exist to make progress with certain long-discussed and promised reforms – such as agrarian reform, reforms in the social welfare and health systems, as well as improved protection against police brutality. Another event shed light on the violence against civil rights activists in Brazil, where particularly in remote regions such as Amazonas or the country's northeast, human rights attorneys in fact enjoy virtually no protection at all. Another event, which addressed human rights violations against sexual minorities, made it clear that the police themselves are part of the problem – again and again, homosexuals are abused by police officers, and/or the police fail to take action against civilian perpetrators. At the evening event "Blequitude – Day of Dignity for Black People," Brazilian philosopher Sueli Carneiro, director of the GELEDÉS Institute, and Luiz Alberto Oliveira Gonçalves, professor of education, described their anti-racism work in Brazil and exchanged experiences with Berlin experts and NGO representatives. At another event, representatives from various indigenous peoples criticized the fact that Germany has still not signed the Convention concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. "Brasil sem Fome" (Brazil without Hunger), the final event in the series, dealt with President Lula's program against hunger, which he has postulated as *the* project of his administration.

The program also includes support for the initiative organized by 5,000 non-governmental organizations: "In 2005 – No Family without Water." By building one million cisterns, for example in the Sertão region, adequate supplies of drinking water are to be guaranteed. This approach was received with enthusiasm at the event. The Heinrich Böll Foundation also cooperates with its project partner Arcas to make progress in its goal of combating poverty.

Info on Arcas per e-mail:
arcas@rpnworld.com.br

Inauguration of a cistern
in the Sertão region



MIGRATION AND DEMOCRATIC PARTICIPATION

The Heinrich Böll Foundation is working to promote a democratic society of immigration. This is a model for its civic education and public awareness activities. The topic of migration is addressed in all of the Foundation's projects and strategies: in project development, seeking out cooperation partners, and establishing structures within the Foundation.

CITIZENSHIP AND INTEGRATION

One of the measures of a democratic society is the political and social rights afforded to minorities, and how successful they are integrated into society. The Heinrich Böll Foundation considers these questions to be central topics in its immigration policy work. In 2002, the Foundation organized a series of events addressing the rights and responsibilities of citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany, which naturally include minorities.

Effective legislation is a key precondition for a functioning immigration society; but the question remains: Which model of society do we want in the first place? How might a new understanding of the state and society, oriented to interculturalism and republicanism, be structured, and what conditions would first need to be in place?

The conference "Germany as an Immigration Country – Intercultural Society and Citizenship" on June 7, 2002 in the Berlin Assembly addressed those issues. According to Professor Dieter Oberndörfer, Chair of the Council on Migration in Freiburg, "prerequisites for political identification and integration include citizenship, social and cultural equality of immigrants and natives, as well as the acceptance of the immigrants by the host society." Concrete and practical suggestions for integration on the community level were made by Rosi Wolf-Almanasreh, former director of the Office for Multicultural Affairs of the city of Frankfurt am Main. For example, she said that integration included learning the language of the host country as soon as possible. As an initial aid to orientation, courses should be offered which might encompass everything from buying a public transport ticket from a machine, to becoming familiar with the school system, to learning the basic ideas of the Constitution. She said that finding out and benefiting from immigrants' knowledge and skills was necessary as well.

CIVIL RIGHTS WORK IN CROATIA

On Nov. 9, 2002, the International Day Against Racism and Anti-Semitism, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's office in Zagreb cooperated with several non-governmental organizations in sponsoring a public rally with the slogan "Fascism – No Thanks." Representatives from civil society, united in a "Committee for an End to Fascism," recalled the dangers posed by increasing intolerance and a "culture of violence." As a practical example of solidarity, approx. 1000 was collected for two year-old Ahlan Tamine. The girl, daughter of illegal immigrants from Iraq, suffers from hydrocephalus and is in urgent need of medical care.

In cooperation with the Zagreb "Citizens' Committee for Human Rights" and the "Simon Wiesenthal Center" in Vienna, the Heinrich Böll Foundation presented the exhibition "Holocaust – The Courage to Remember" at the Mimara Museum in Zagreb. The exhibition opening received a great deal of public attention; one reason was due to the patronage of Croatian President Stipe Mesic, who used the opportunity to impart a political message: "... those who wish to deny and forget are loud and aggressive, but they are in the minority... We will not close our eyes to the truth. We will neither conceal nor justify criminal acts – not those that took place 50 or more years ago, and not those which took place only a few years ago." Many school classes from Zagreb's primary and middle school visited the exhibition, which thereafter traveled to other Croatian cities and is still on display.



How do Asian medicinal plants grow in Germany? – an experimental field in Mecklenburg-West Pomerania



Stjepan Mesic, the President of the Republic of Croatia, at the opening of the exhibition "Holocaust – the Courage to Remember."

GENDER DEMOCRACY DIALOGUES. Documentation of an Event Series. Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Gender Democracy Reports No. 6 (English Edition) Berlin, 2002, 44 pages

GENDER DEMOCRACY AND WOMEN'S ISSUES

The model of gender democracy involves the establishment of democratic conditions between women and men. For this, women's policy strategies are complemented by self-reliant and assertive cooperation with men – without excluding classic instruments such as quotas.

GENDER DEMOCRACY AS A COMMON TASK WITHIN THE HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION

Gender democracy is a guiding principle of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's work. As a so-called "common task," gender democracy is also an internal organizing principle of the Foundation, i.e., all employees share responsibility for the integration of the gender perspective into the Foundation's work. This means both changing the organizational culture and assuming professional responsibility for including the topic in the Foundation's educational and project activities. The specially established "executive office for the common task of gender democracy" accompanies, initiates and promotes the implementation process in the various departments and divisions of the Foundation, and also organizes its own civil educational activities. For example, in cooperation with the weekly newspaper "Freitag," it sponsors the "Gender Democracy Dialogues" series. These focus on exchanges between experts from academia and politics, with an emphasis on the political relevance of gender democracy. For example, the 9th dialogue in November 2002 dealt with the topic of "Gender Mainstreaming in Foreign and Security Policy."

A meeting in fall 2002, organized in cooperation with the Men's Forum on the Theory and Practice of Gender Relations, focused on the topic of "Conflict and Gender." In and of themselves, conflicts are not a negative thing – to the contrary, they initially mean only different opinions or interests, and have the potential of resulting in human development and community. But different people perceive conflicts and conflictive situations differently, and correspondingly define them differently as well. Can significant gender-typical differences be identified here? At what point are what conflicts perceived? Are conflict analyses and conflict interventions, particularly in the political arena, more likely to succeed if they take into account insights gained from gender studies? The meeting focused on addressing these questions. Dr. Christa Heilmann, speech scientist at the University of Marburg, called for new standards of communication, which leave both genders the freedom to behave in a manner "adequate to the situation." Social education professor Kurt Möller emphasized that the male gender does not have any typical conflict pattern, but that the motives and forms of expression of conflicts are closely connected with socialization processes. And violence often continues to dominate there, he said; political and education efforts must thus focus primarily on changing that fact.

STRENGTHENING WOMEN'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DECISION-MAKING POWER IN BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh, the Heinrich Böll Foundation provides support to the *Bangladesh Nari Progati Sang* (BNPS) organization. Directed by Rokeya Kabir, it is carrying out a women's civic education program, primarily in the slums of Dhaka and Chittagong. The measure strives for a sustainable improvement in the socioeconomic situation of women in particularly poverty-stricken rural areas and in urban slums. By providing them with credits and/or establishing revolving funds and offering programs in adult education, women are given the opportunity to recognize and articulate their needs and to realize their plans. This is a classic example of empowerment – putting women in the position of being able to act in their own interests. In addition to improving their economic situation, women thereby attain greater influence in policymaking as well.



Rokeya Kabir, director of BNPS, Bangladesh

THE FUTURE OF EMPLOYMENT

Social change today is characterized by changes in our society's age structure, as well as a transformation in forms of coexistence and gender relationships. The steady high jobless rate of the past several years has made the goal of full employment a distant dream again. But it has also sharpened the perception of the crises in employment and their effects on the social security system. Since 1997, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has organized several events and conferences on issues associated with the future of employment and the social system.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE SOCIAL WELFARE STATE – A CONFERENCE

How can we attain constructive interaction between the state, society and the individual, in which fundamental principles include self-help and participation by the citizenry? This question was addressed by the participants in an expert conference organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation on Feb. 15-16, 2002 in Berlin. Professor Herfried Münkler from Berlin's Humboldt University opened the conference with a lecture titled "Civil Society: Formula for Peace, Wishful Thinking, or What?" This was a provocative beginning which made clear that a clarification of terms is urgently necessary. Münkler's concept of civil society focuses on the connection between citizens' activism and social recognition, which he believes functions as an indispensable mode of integration for free societies. He also sees this connection as a crucial prerequisite in educating individuals to becoming aware citizens and unleashing civic activism.

The question of how specific policy fields should shape their actions to promote civil society provoked a great deal of discussion in the course of the conference – often, civil society is simplistically equated with government consolidation and cost reductions. Adrian Reinert from the *Mitarbeit* Foundation in Bonn drew an apt conclusion from the conference: "Civil society is not a condition; rather, it is a dynamic process. Its foundation is the personal commitment of a large number of citizens in various areas of our society."

POLITICS FOR KIDS, POLITICS FOR PARENTS – A CONFERENCE

Declining birth rates, increasing child poverty and inadequate childcare facilities have brought issues involving children to the forefront of political debate. Almost all German political parties are demanding more money for children, but there is opposition as well: many childless people fear that the fiscal screws will be tightened, and believe that the desire for children is a purely personal risk. How can we achieve a harmonious interaction between social policy, paid employment and family responsibilities? What does it mean to concentrate benefits on the truly needy? Is a paradigm shift discernible from family policy to policies for children? For example, how can increasing mobility and time flexibility, which are being demanded in professional life, be reconciled with life with children? What can companies develop and offer? The Heinrich Böll Foundation invited numerous representatives from academia, politics, organizations and several companies to present and discuss their ideas. To some extent, the lecturers' problem analyses and strategies for solution diverged quite a bit, but they all shared the vision of a child- and family-friendly society. But approaching this goal requires implementation of the proper measures. Participants also agreed on demands that the services of children's transfer systems finally focus on them, and to do away with existing social services that, although they promote lifestyles of adults with children, inadequately benefit the latter.

NEW MEDIA

New opportunities for inclusive and just access to knowledge resources are presented by the penetration of information technology into virtually all areas of life and the digitalization of information. But they create dependencies as well, use restrictions can lead to new inequalities and social gaps due to increasing scarcity of information and knowledge. The impending World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) offers an opportunity to understand challenges of the global information society and the necessity of shaping it. The Heinrich Böll Foundation participates in this process with regular events.

“DIGITAL COPYRIGHT” AND “THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL GOODS” – TWO CONFERENCES ON THE ACCESS TO KNOWLEDGE IN THE INFORMATION SOCIETY

With the increasing dominance of the new digital technologies, the scope of regulation and control of humankind's knowledge has attained a new quality. Until now, the utilization of knowledge has been legally restricted only in certain areas; but the TRIPS Agreement – the agreement on intellectual property rights binding on all members of the World Trade Organization – as well as new copyright and trademark laws will lead to the increased privatization of goods that were previously commonly owned.

In the USA and Europe, the problems of rigid copyright and expanded patent laws have been the subject of controversial debate for years. The debate does not involve merely the advantages and disadvantages for specific interest groups, for example disputes between publishers and scholars; or between the IT industry, which focuses on digital control systems, and the content industry, which would currently prefer to have both: fixed compensation for copies and control over rights. Likewise, the debate between the content industry and artists, who would prefer to hold onto the system of fixed compensation, or are developing completely new models of direct marketing, is not of foremost relevance. Rather, the key question is whether governments' endeavor to protect intellectual property aims purely to effectively control property right protection and ensure efficient functioning of markets – or whether these protective regulations indeed serve the common good and help to implement social and economic human rights.

In the past few years, the debate has taken on new contours due to the emergence of a movement committed to maintaining and expanding common goods. This movement represents the interests in collective national or global resources against private and state plundering. It objects to creating proprietary borders which seek to restrict and control information resources that were previously readily accessible, thus squandering an important resource for cultural, social and economic innovation. Proponents of the movement believe that rigid systems to protect intellectual property serve to plunder public resources. Without protecting the informational environment, systems that rigidly protect intellectual property represent a form of piracy.

The goal of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's two meetings was to link policies to protect intellectual creations and inventions with the perspective of the developmental needs of various countries in the North and South. Questions to be clarified included whether and how it will be possible to secure and expand global goods, to bridge the digital gap with regard to access to information and knowledge, both within the countries of the North and between the North and South, and to guarantee fair conditions for the participation in our information society and unfettered development of creativity and technical innovation. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has raised these and other issues in the civil-society discourse in the course of preparations for the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS). This World Summit will take place in two stages: in 2003 in Geneva, and in 2005 in Tunis.



The panel „Copyright and Science“ at the conference “Digital Copyright” (l-r) Andreas Poltermann, Bettina Preiß, Diann Rusch-Feja, Martin Grötschel

Information about the
WSIS-process at
www.worldsummit2003.de

ART AND CULTURE

An elementary part of the civic education and public awareness activities of the Heinrich Böll Foundation is promoting the creation and publication of literary and artistic works. People who are able to appreciate and understand art develop into more complete individuals – and perhaps into more tolerant citizens as well.

2002 PEACE FILM AWARD FOR “AUGUST – MOMENT BEFORE ERUPTION”

The Peace Film Award was first presented in 1986, the UN Year of Peace, and has since been awarded annually at the Berlin International Film Festival. Films are recognized that combine aesthetic quality with humanistic thought, a fundamental attitude of democracy, and social activism. Meanwhile in its 17th year, the 2002 Peace Film Award was bestowed on Avi Mograbi for his film “August – Moment before Eruption” – a portrait of Israeli society dominated by violence and fear. The jury’s decision reads, “With irony and self-irony, Avi Mograbi creates a filmic image of his country by combining theatrical scenes with documentary everyday observations.”

“I wanted to make a film that consisted purely of violence, quarrelling and anger. Because that is what Israel is,” says Avi Mograbi. For him, the month of August serves as a metaphor for everything abhorrent about Israel: violence, death, rage. Mograbi’s film takes on particular relevance against the background of the ongoing dramatic escalation of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In cooperation with the Peace Film Award initiative, the prize is funded and sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW). It is awarded in the form of a bronze sculpture and is endowed with € 5,000.

HEINRICH BÖLL – LEER NOS HACE REBELDES (READING MAKES US REBELLIOUS)

A special edition of *Ediciones Boell* appeared in December 2002: it contains a short biography of Heinrich Böll, excerpts from his literary works, and relates several examples of his political activism. The book also highlights the connection of the author to the public and literary life of Latin America. This *Ediciones Boell* publication was issued by the regional office of the Heinrich Böll Foundation in San Salvador.

“COLOGNE READS BÖLL”

A few weeks before Heinrich Böll’s 85th birthday on December 21, 2002, the first three of a total of 27 planned volumes of the Cologne Edition of the works of Heinrich Böll was presented to the public. Sponsors of the new edition include the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the heirs of Heinrich Böll, the publishing house Kiepenheuer & Witsch, and the Heinrich Böll Archives of the City of Cologne. The festive occasion, held in the banquet hall of the Wallraf Richartz Museum in Cologne, also commemorated the 20th anniversary of Böll’s being named an honorary citizen of Cologne, and the 30th anniversary of his Nobel Prize award on December 10, 1972. Those occasions were also commemorated by a series of readings sponsored and supported by numerous institutions, bookstores and artists. At the initial event, which received a great deal of media attention, German Chancellor Gerhard Schröder spoke to the audience, calling Heinrich Böll a “model of civic courage,” a poet and a citizen who gave a voice to the most urgent problems of his era.



Scene from the film
„August – Moment before Eruption“

HEINRICH BÖLL – LEER NOS HACE REBELDES

Compilado por Birgit Arnhold. Ediciones Boell, San Salvador 2002, 180 páginas, ISBN 99923-35-05-X



German Chancellor Schröder
presenting the first three volumes of
the Cologne Edition of the works of
Heinrich Böll

ACTIVITIES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA CELEBRATE HEINRICH BÖLL'S BIRTHDAY

To celebrate International Human Rights Day and commemorate Heinrich Böll's birthday and Nobel Prize anniversary, the Foundation office in Sarajevo invited Viktor Böll, director of the Heinrich Böll Archives of the City of Cologne and the Nobel laureate's nephew, to a lecture series in Sarajevo, Tuzla and Bijeljina. The lectures focused both on Böll's literary works and his activism to promote human rights. A particular amount of attention was attracted by the event on Dec. 9, 2002 to open the exhibition "Heinrich Böll – Life and Works" in the city library of Bijeljina (Republika Srpska), organized in cooperation with the Helsinki Committee for Human Rights. A few months earlier at this same historically burdened site, a cooperatively-organized podium discussion on the recent past led to verbal attacks; a threat was even made against a discussion participant. The director of the library thereupon wrote a newspaper article distancing herself from the event. As such, the Böll exhibition and Viktor Böll's contribution in the same public space was especially gratifying – and provides hope that in the future, conflict-laden issues will be confronted in a productive manner.

THE HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION'S HAUS LANGENBROICH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Since the the Heinrich Böll Haus Langenbroich was founded in 1989, 101 artists from 29 countries have meanwhile been invited to spend time at the Böll family's former residence. In this cooperative project between the Heinrich Böll Haus Langenbroich Association and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia guests are able to work undisturbed, financially secure, and free of state control or persecution. Cooperation with the German and several international PEN centers was also continued in 2002.

In 2002, the following artists were guests of Haus Langenbroich:



Sarita Jenamani



Agus R. Sarjono



Salem Zenia



Mohamed Magani

Sarita Jenamani, Indian writer and lyricist. She writes in Oriya, her native tongue; in Orissa, a regional language; as well as in Hindi, the national language of India. Her first collection of poems, "Ghas Kabaro" (The Grave of Grass) was published in Oriya in 1996; she received the "Mahila Lekakh Songh Award" for it in 1997. She has translated Rose Ausländer, Milan Kundera and Federico García Lorca into Oriya.

Vasile Baghiu, writer, lyricist and journalist from Mastacan. Following the downfall of Ceausescu in 1989, he published his poetry, novels, essays and literary criticisms in various daily newspapers and literary journals, and has published a total of five volumes of poetry – including his "Manifestul

Himerismului" (Chimerism, A Manifesto) in 1998, which took Romanian poetry into new directions. Among the awards he has received for his literary works are the 1995 "Sighetu-Marmatiei" poetry festival prize. He is very active in the civil rights movement as chairperson of "Memoria," vice president of "Alianta Civica," as well as member of the "Academia Civica" and the "Museum of Anti-communist Resistance and Victims of Communism."

Dr. Bosko Tomasevic, writer, lyricist and literary critic from Vojvodina. Tomasevic has been living in exile for years. In addition to his activities as a guest lecturer at various European universities, Bosko Tomasevic has published several volumes of poetry since 1988. The most recent is "Belated Report to an Academy," a story in which he, in an experimental and frighteningly realistic manner, compiles a cartography of the "death by war" of his homeland in former Yugoslavia.

Agus R. Sarjono, lyric poet and journalist from Bandung, Indonesia. Sarjono is among the most popular authors of the younger generation in Indonesia; with his poetry, he marks the change in values within a country finding its way toward democracy. Sarjono has a great deal of influence on the current debates in his home country: as a journalist, co-publisher of the important literary journal "Horizon," president of the national literature committee, and an instructor at the national theatre institute. Poems by Sarjono are included in virtually all of the major anthologies. Sarjono published his first own volumes were published in 2001: "Discourse Community of Indonesian Literature" and "Language and Hollands Cookies."

Aleksandar Dimitrijevic, artist from Novi Sad, Vojvodina; M.A., Belgrade Academy of Fine Arts since 1988. Selected exhibitions include "The Mondrian Project," Belgrade 1992; "Full Metal Jacket, Soft Core," Vienna 1998; "The Loop," New Orleans 1999.

Nizar Nayouf, Syrian writer and journalist. As a member of the "Independent Committee for the Defense of Democratic Freedoms and Human Rights" in Syria and publisher of the monthly magazine "Sawt-al-Demokratiyya" (Voice of Democracy), Nayouf was imprisoned in 1992. He was released in May 2001 to receive medical care in France. In 1999, Nizar Nayouf was awarded the Human Rights Prize by "Reporters without Borders."

Leisolla Jalal Habibi, Iranian author. Leisolla Habibi writes in Persian and in his native language of Talysh. His poems, articles and short stories have been published in various newspapers and magazines.

Mohamed Magani, Algerian writer. He left Algeria as a politically persecuted writer in June 1995 and lived in Germany for four years. He returned in 2002 to work as a lecturer at the University of Algiers. His novel "The Aesthetic of the Butcher" appeared in 1998.

Aftab Hussain, Pakistani writer, literary critic and journalist. Hussain writes in Urdu, Punjabi and Hindi. In March 2000, he went into exile in India because of persecution by the Pakistani secret police. He had translated and published poems by Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee into Urdu, the official language in Pakistan.

Salem Zenia, Algerian writer and journalist. Zenia is a well-known representative of the Berber/Masir cultural movement, which is working to counteract an exclusively national and Arabic culture and identity in Algeria. His most recent novel, "Iyil d Wefru" (Le sabre et le goupillon) was published at the beginning of 2003. Salem Zenia writes in Amazigh, the Kabylie-Berber language. For that reason, and also because of his promotion of respect for human rights in Algeria, his works are not published there.

www.glow-boell.de

CONFERENCE DOCUMENTATION:
WOMEN AND SECURITY: DO WE
NEED A WORLD WOMEN'S
SECURITY COUNCIL? Edited by the
Feminist Institute of the Heinrich Böll
Foundation, Berlin, 2003, 106 pages

ADDITIONAL ORGANS OF THE FOUNDATION'S EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

THE FEMINIST INSTITUTE

The central goals of the Feminist Institute (FI) remained constant in the year 2002: strengthening the political presence of women, offering political consulting, reflecting on policy forms, transporting innovative feminist approaches and research perspectives into political practice, and supporting national and international women's networks. GLOW, one of the FI's major projects and its virtual pillar, continues to offer interactive information and education for women worldwide. Another continuing project is the *Gunda Werner Promotionskolleg* (Gunda Werner Doctoral Fellowship), established in the year 2002 in cooperation with the Foundation's Study Program and the Universities of Bochum and Bielefeld. It supports young scholars working to transfer feminist insights into political practice. The *Ladies Lunch*, another project of the Feminist Institute promotes networking, exchanges of information and opinion-forming processes on issues of current sociopolitical relevance among activist women from Green and other feminist-oriented contexts.

As part of the event series "Human Rights – Women's Rights" in November 2002, the Feminist Institute continued its cooperation with *Frauenaktion Scheherazade* in organizing a workshop with international experts titled: "Women and Security – Do We Need a World Women's Security Council?" Most experts agreed that existing UN resolutions, institutions and facilities are not enough to effectively implement the recognized participation rights of women. In the discussion, a clear majority emerged in favor of the idea of a world women's security council, although the expectations associated with it varied considerably.

THE GREEN ACADEMY

The Green Academy is the forum established in 1999 by the Heinrich Böll Foundation for the discussion of current theoretical and political issues. The current overall theme is "The Constitution of the Knowledge-based Society." The topic will be studied from various perspectives: discussions will focus on the social theory concept of the knowledge-based society, e.g., the question of whether it marks a historical phase of development or whether "knowledge-based society" is instead an analytical category; and how this may be differentiated from the market, industrial or information society. Has knowledge truly become *the* productive force in society, or is this a claim favored by knowledge-based workers in an attempt to feather their own nest? The commercialization of knowledge and its effects will also be addressed. The Academy will study scholarly institutions and their role in the knowledge-based society, as well as political and normative issues associated with regulation and taxation of societal processes in an era of global market networking.

The Green Academy consists of 65 volunteer members from various professional and experiential contexts: politically interests theoreticians and theoretically interested politicians with an interest in the German Green program as well as networks among science and academia, politics and educational institutions. The members actively participate for a limited period of time in a self-determined, interdisciplinary and political process of work and discussion with the goal of building bridges between scholarship and politics.

THE STUDY PROGRAM – PROMOTING YOUNG TALENT

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's Study Program provides support to students and post-graduates in all fields and of all nationalities who combine exemplary achievement with the demonstrable commitment to take on sociopolitical responsibility and to work actively toward the goals of the Foundation. The Study Program is committed to an educational approach which combines training, qualifications, and interdisciplinary and intercultural educational perspectives with individual personality development. Committed to attaining those standards in its policies and programs, the Study Program strives to contribute to the strengthening of civil society structures and the dialogue between politics and scholarship.

The full-time staff of the Study Program, which numbers 12 people, is supported by a large number of volunteers: over 200 lecturers, the Study Program's expert advisory council, its various selection bodies, as well as approximately 500 fellows with their independent structures of decision-making and co-determination. In 2002, 132 new fellowships were awarded for undergraduate study and 78 new fellowships were granted for post-graduate study. The term of support usually varies from between one and three years.

In cooperation with its Moscow office and Russian partner organizations, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has for the past several years also supported a Sur-Place Fellowship Program in Russia, which provides support to young scholars. Twenty-eight fellowships earmarked for study of the topics of the history of repression, human rights and contemporary sociological issues are awarded for a period of 1 years each, and are accompanied by an academic and cultural exchange program.

In addition to its core activity of supporting young talented people – awarding fellowships, consulting with the fellows, organizing the accompanying program – a particular focus of the work in 2002 was on expanding existing post-doctoral programs and establishing new ones, as well as developing topics of focus for post-doctoral support. Cooperation with the Green Academy was expanded as well; there, doctoral candidates may present their research work to an academic circle, thereby enriching the discussion within the Green Academy.

Creating spaces for international encounters and promoting academic exchange is one of the Foundation's primary goals. In the year 2002, fellows were again given the opportunity to attend a Summer School in St. Petersburg. The Summer School offers a three-week Russian language course, combined with an extensive accompanying program which provides insights into the political and cultural life of modern Russia.

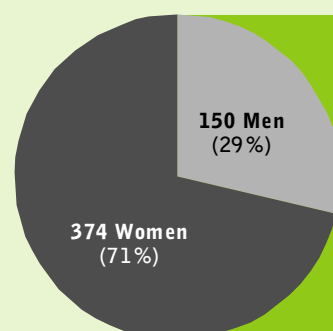
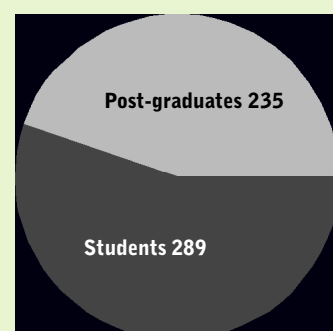
Promoting academic and political networks is also the goal of the International Bundestag Internship Program, meanwhile rich in tradition, which is implemented by the Study Program in cooperation with the Green Academy and several of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's state educational programs. Interns, who are preferably graduates striving for an international career on the government level and/or in the public arena, work for a period of time in the office of a Bundestag representative. The introductory and accompanying program also includes seminars sponsored by other political foundations, with the goal of providing a comprehensive insight into the life and political system of Germany.

The Study Program will continue to focus its efforts on expanding the international network of cooperation. This includes cooperation with institutes of higher education, with other sponsors of the accompanying program, as well as exchanges between interns. Another major goal is to conceive and implement a follow-up program. First steps were taken in 2002 to systematically build up an "Alumni Program;" the Foundation strives to remain in contact with the fellows beyond their term of support to foster a productive exchange of ideas.

In 2002, the Study Program had approximately \approx 3,950,000 in public funds at its disposal.



Heinrich Böll Foundation fellows at the Study Programs Summer Campus in Bad Bevensen, the year's highlight in terms of ideal support





Painting of Heinrich Böll in the reading room of the Ilesha prison, Osun State, Nigeria. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has been supporting educational programs in Nigerian prisons since 1998.

NEWS FROM THE FOUNDATION

HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION OPENS OFFICE IN NIGERIA

The Foundation's new international office in Lagos, Nigeria opened on Oct. 8, 2002. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has been supporting human rights organizations in Nigeria since the mid-1990s – the era of military government. Following the country's return to democracy in 1999, the Foundation decided to expand its activities into Africa's most densely populated and (after South Africa) economically most important country. In addition to Johannesburg and Nairobi, this is the Foundation's third site on the African continent.

One focus of the work in Nigeria is on the promotion of human rights, with particular emphasis on the political and social rights of women. This includes programs which work toward breaking down "traditional" forms of discrimination against women, such as in inheritance law. The office in Lagos also supports educational measures designed to enable Nigerian civil society to engage in critical debate with the national economic and development policymakers. Topics addressed include the pan-African "New Partnership for African Development" (NEPAD), as well as the Nigerian government's privatization policies. The office also promotes conflict prevention measures at the local and national levels (cf. p. 10).

HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION RECOGNIZED BY FORO ECOLÓGICO JUCHITECO IN MEXICO

For several years, the Heinrich Böll Foundation supported the work of *Foro Ecológico Juchiteco* (Juchitán Ecological Forum); during that time, a compost facility, a tree nursery and a workshop where children are able to recycle paper have been established. Two years following completion of the term of cooperation, the Heinrich Böll Foundation was recognized by the Ecological Forum in May 2003; this also confirmed the project's sustainable approach. In a festive, traditional ceremony, a certificate and a bronze sculpture of a biongo tree were presented to Marina Sandoval, a staff member of the Foundation's regional office in El Salvador. The biongo tree is an indigenous tree threatened with extinction.

CHARGES FILED AGAINST THE HEINRICH BÖLL FOUNDATION AND OTHER GERMAN FOUNDATIONS IN TURKEY

Last year, the prosecution in national security court in Turkey of the Heinrich Böll Foundation and other German political foundations for alleged espionage and membership in an illegal secret society caused both astonishment and trepidation. The charges were largely based on accusations and fabrications contained in a book. On March 4, 2003, all defendants were acquitted by the court in Ankara – due to their proven innocence. The foundations are now able to continue their work with their Turkish partners without any restrictions. The Heinrich Böll Foundation would like to thank its partners for their support and trust.

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