

Annual Report 2008



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Foreword

We are living in extraordinary times! Human-induced climate change is taking place at an unprecedented scale, and the world is caught up in a financial and economic crisis of historic proportions. We can overcome these crises only by undertaking major, joint international efforts.

The debt-propelled overheating of capital markets was centered in the United States. As a result, the United States also bears major responsibility for overcoming the financial and economic crisis. Through a large number of projects, the Heinrich Böll Foundation remains committed to strengthening common understanding and action between the U.S. and Europe. One key example is the implementation of a "Green New Deal." This idea is based on the conviction that the two-fold global crises of the economy and the environment can be mastered only through common efforts to (a) place the world economy onto an environmentally sustainable track, (b) make great advances in energy and resource efficiency, and (c) invest in education, innovation and measures to promote global justice.

This transformation will require determined policies that impose environmental and social standards on markets. Europe needs to take the lead in this regard. For instance, a study commissioned by the Heinrich Böll Foundation proposes the establishment of a European Community for Renewable Energy (ERENE).

Climate protection continues to top our agenda. Our political motto is "Climate of Justice". In cooperation with NGOs and climate experts, we have unveiled a concept for "Greenhouse Development Rights" (GDR). This concept is based upon the principles of (a) ensuring that countries assume their proper level of responsibility for climate change and (b) taking into account countries' divergent capacities for implementing climate protection measures. To this end, GDRs seek to achieve a fair balance between countries and population groups.

Around the world, we are actively involved in efforts to phase out the consumption of fossil fuels, to end the use of nuclear power, and to achieve an approach to climate protection that incorporates both gender justice and the elimination of poverty. We provide support to individuals and projects that promote forward-looking energy, agriculture and forest policies. We help our partners make political interventions – both in their own countries and at the level of international climate negotiations.

2009 will be a very significant year for the issue of global climate protection: a new climate change agreement is to be signed in Copenhagen. Will the new agreement achieve a real breakthrough to combat climate change? Political campaigns and social outreach are necessary to ensure that this is the case. Our global climate network will be certain to contribute to these activities.

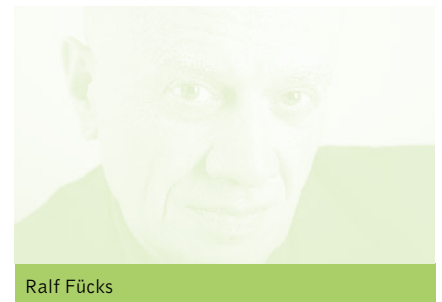
Today we are witnessing geopolitical shifts that will have a fundamental impact on international relations. Major emerging powers such as China and India are coming face-to-face with a weakened United States and demanding that their voices be heard in global policy debates. At least, by electing Barack Obama, the United States has chosen as President a beacon of hope who is openly addressing these problems. He is faced with Herculean tasks. His administration must re-start the engine of economic growth and outfit it with a sustainable operating system. President Obama also has to strengthen multilateral cooperation in international politics, improve relations between the U.S. and the Islamic world, and provide leadership in confronting numerous conflicts that threaten to boil over. The United States cannot impose its will on the rest of the world; at the same time, however, no viable solutions to global problems will be possible without U.S. involvement.

The same is true for China: certainly it will be possible to solve global challenges such as climate change and the economic and financial crisis only if China is on board. The Olympic Games in 2008 provided the occasion for a series of Foundation events which examined social trends and reform processes in this key emerging power. The main priority of our work on China is to participate in discourses taking place within China on issues of environmental, social and political reform. We strive to promote dialogue between scholars, policymakers and civil society representatives.

This Annual Report highlights the central priorities and activities that characterized our work in the past year. Of course, current information is always available on our website www.boell.de.

Berlin, April 2009

Ralf Fücks Barbara Unmüßig
Presidents, Heinrich Böll Foundation



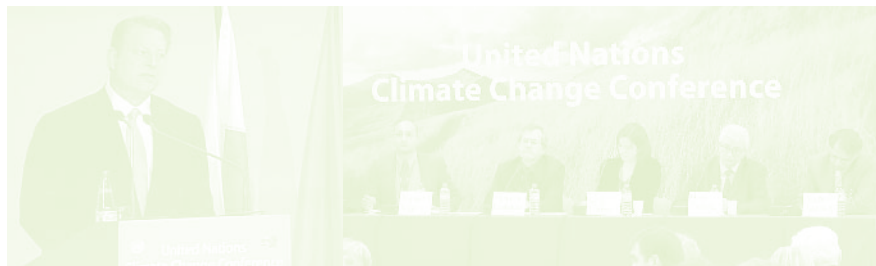
Ralf Fücks



Barbara Unmüßig

Globalization and Sustainability

Climate change is accelerating, raw materials are becoming increasingly scarce, and the worldwide economic crisis demands a radical restructuring of the international financial architecture. Global trade agreements must be renegotiated as well. Taken individually, each one of these crises poses enormous challenges to policymakers; taken together, they demand comprehensive deliberation and action, but our institutions do not seem to be up to the job. The Heinrich Böll Foundation is actively involved – both in Germany and abroad – in confronting the many challenges posed by globalization. We seek sustainable and just solutions. We monitor international climate negotiations and promote civil society. And we want to help achieve better institutions as well as a sustainable future energy supply.



Poznan, December 08 (l-r): Al Gore at the the UN Climate Conference; Side Event of the Heinrich Böll Foundation with Sivan Kartha, Herbert Kristofferson, Lili Fuhr, Fernar Tudela and Sudhir Sharma.

Poznan: Activities during the UN Climate Summit

Networking

On the basis of the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, leading industrialized countries committed themselves to reducing their annual emissions of six greenhouse gases by a total of 5.2 percent by 2012 compared to 1990 levels. Because the Kyoto Protocol will expire in 2012, a new climate convention is to be adopted in Copenhagen in December 2009.

Bali, Poznan, Copenhagen – Triple Jump Towards a new Quality of Climate Policy?

By Christoph Bals. Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in cooperation with Germanwatch. Publication Series on Ecology – Volume 2. Berlin 2008. 52 pages
Download: www.boell.de

Dossier "On the Road to Copenhagen"
at www.boell.de

From 1–12 December 2008, policymakers, diplomats, climate experts and non-governmental organizations convened at the UN Climate Conference in Poznan, Poland. The Heinrich Böll Foundation was there as well, represented by approximately 80 staff members and partners from around the world. With the organizational support of the Foundation's international offices in Warsaw and Prague, the Böll delegation participated in numerous events and activities. The Foundation's blog *Klima-der-Gerechtigkeit.de* ("Climate of Justice") featured commentaries, video interviews and a web dossier to accompany and monitor the official negotiations. As the pace and political pressure of the official negotiations increase, tensions and conflicts between civil society actors are rising as well. As a result, the Heinrich Böll Foundation worked hard to build bridges and establish networks both before and during the Poznan summit. For example, the Foundation provided support to a Climate Equity Summit that was organized by climate change activists from the North and South and that took place in Mamallapuram, India in October 2008. In its Poznan activities, the Foundation was able to draw upon the assistance of its many outstanding international contacts and partners. During the run-up to the next climate summit in Copenhagen, the Heinrich Böll Foundation will focus primarily on the issues of climate justice; adaptations to climate change in developing countries; and the funding necessary to implement relevant measures. We will target these topics because the issues of development policy and climate justice are increasingly in danger of being put on the back burner during the negotiations.

Greenhouse Development Rights – Climate Policy as an Issue of Justice

Report

The Greenhouse Development Rights Framework: The Right to Development in a Climate Constrained World.

A report by Paul Baer, Tom Athanasiou, Sivan Kartha and Eric Kemp-Benedict. Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Christian Aid, EcoEquity and the Stockholm Environment Institute. Revised second edition! Berlin 2008, 112 pages

Worldwide CO₂ emissions must be drastically reduced in order to slow down the pace of climate change. But the amount of emissions reductions necessary throughout the world far exceeds what individual industrialized countries are able or willing to do. A significant share of CO₂ reductions must take place in the countries of the South. Yet these countries bear much less responsibility for the problem, and they have very limited financial and institutional capacities to implement the necessary measures. The Greenhouse Development Rights framework offers a way out of this dilemma: it proposes a burden-sharing regime

within international climate policy. All countries must contribute to climate protection, but the efforts and costs are to be distributed in a way that allows poor countries to place their top priority on poverty reduction. Thus on the one hand, industrialized countries must intensify their climate protection policies and help finance climate protection and adaptation measures in poor countries according to their level of responsibility. On the other hand, however, the elites in emerging and developing countries must assume their fair share of global costs.

The Greenhouse Development Rights model was developed by the small U.S. think tank EcoEquity and the Stockholm Environment Institute with the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. The model has accumulated an increasingly broad impact, and it enjoys a high level of recognition among civil society actors, international organizations and various governments. In the run-up to Copenhagen, numerous publications and discussions have focused on the question of how this framework can feed into the formulation of a new global climate convention.

Beirut/Ramallah: Arab Alliance against Climate Change

Conferences

The dangers posed by climate change are making the Arab world uneasy as well. The Gulf states and Iraq are some of the largest oil producers in the world, but the region also includes countries that earn only minimal oil revenues and that are therefore strongly dependent on their rich neighbors. For this reason, many people view it as an impossible task to get Arab governments to engage in common efforts to combat climate change. Nevertheless, this is precisely the goal that the Arab Climate Alliance has set for itself. The Alliance was established last year in Beirut on the initiative of IndyAct (League of Independent Activists) and encompasses a broad spectrum of Arab non-governmental organizations that are working to fight climate change. With the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, the Alliance has launched a broad-based campaign that aims to place climate change on the policy agenda of Arab states. In October 2008, IndyAct and the renowned Issam Fares Institute for Public Policy and International Affairs cooperated with the Foundation's Beirut office in organizing a two-day strategy conference. The meeting brought together all members of the new network for the purpose of formulating a common Arab civil society position for future climate negotiations. In its concluding declaration, the Alliance called upon Arab governments to stop referring to the risks of climate change as a "Western problem" and to engage in proactive policymaking at upcoming climate conferences.

Just a few weeks later, the Foundation's Ramallah office cooperated with the United Nations University in Amman, Jordan, in organizing a major conference whose central aim was to inform and mobilize civil society actors on the issue of climate change. Experts briefed numerous civil society organizations from the Arab world on the expected consequences of climate change in the Middle East, and participants brainstormed about strategies and activities to raise the general public's awareness of climate change. The Foundation's international offices in the region will continue to support many of these activities.

Berlin, Brussels, and Washington: Transatlantic Climate Dialogue

Dialogue Program

By working together, Europe and the United States can serve as a driving force to advance global climate and energy policies! Based on this conviction, in January 2008 the Heinrich Böll Foundation launched a two-year dialogue program called the "Transatlantic Climate Policy Group". With support from the European Commission, the Foundation's offices in Berlin, Brussels, and Washington are promoting the exchange of innovative ideas and concepts among key climate experts. Naturally, 2008 was dominated by the U.S. presidential election and Europe's high expectations for the future leader of the United States. The Washington office engaged in an intensive analysis of the climate and energy policy proposals of both presidential candidates. Experts such as Bracken Hendricks of the Center for American Progress argued that an Obama victory would place climate and energy policy significantly higher on the U.S. political agenda, and that the U.S. could once again take a leading role on these issues.

India: Emerging Leadership on Climate Change.
By Malini Mehra, Centre for Social Markets. An Overview concerning India's Domestic Laws, and the Instruments and Measures of Climate Change Mitigation by Malini Mehra, Centre for Social Markets, Heinrich Böll Foundation North America 2008, 29 pages.
Download: www.boell.org

Distribution of emission allowances under Greenhouse Development Right and other effort sharing approaches.
A Report by Niklas Höhne and Sara Moltmann. Berlin 2008, 67 pages



The Arab Climate Alliance – Unite against Climate Change! Founded by IndyAct with support from the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

www.boell-ameo.org

www.boell-meo.org

www.arabclimate.org



A one-week visitors' program to the United States set the stage for a comprehensive exchanges between U.S. and European climate and energy experts. More information at: www.boell.de/climate-transatlantic

ERENE – A European Community for Renewable Energy

Study



ERENE. European Community for Renewable Energy. A feasibility study by Michael Schreyer and Lutz Mez. Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Berlin 2008, 94 pages

www.erene.org

How can Europe secure a sustainable energy supply, fight effectively against climate change, and simultaneously enhance its competitiveness? There is no doubt that renewable energy will play a pivotal role in strategies to develop sustainable energy policies. In a study published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in 2008, authors Michael Schreyer and Lutz Mez present their vision of a Europe whose electricity needs are covered entirely through renewable forms of energy. To achieve this goal, they propose a European Community for Renewable Energy (ERENE). By promoting common action at the European level, ERENE would tap the enormous potential of renewable energy sources in Europe. The ERENE framework would create the necessary preconditions for making optimal use of the EU's climatic, geological and hydrological diversity – a diversity that gives rise to a wide variety of renewable energy sources which are distributed differently throughout Europe. The Community would be the avant garde for promoting a shift in power generation from fossil and nuclear sources to renewable ones. ERENE thus stands for the environmental modernization of the electricity sector in Europe. Following the establishment of the internal market and the common currency, ERENE could be a new major European project that would clearly demonstrate how joint action can ensure Europe's future viability. The study has been translated into English, Spanish and French, and an abridged version has been published in several European languages.

Turkey: Greater Energy Efficiency at the Municipal Level

Project



Using energy more efficiently. The informational brochures on this topic are in great demand.

www.boell-tr.org

According to estimates, Turkey could reduce its energy needs by about 40 % simply by increasing energy efficiency. There are many ways to do this, especially at the municipal level. In 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's office in Turkey carried out a one-year project with the municipalities of Mugla and Yalova to raise public awareness of the need to improve energy efficiency. Both cities were willing to have a specialist company analyze one of their public buildings in terms of energy performance and then to publish the results. Because energy prices are steadily increasing (gas prices alone rose by roughly 80 % in Turkey last year), citizens have an enormous interest in opportunities to save energy. Several hundred visitors attended the "Energy Efficiency Days" in Mugla and Yalova. Since both the general public and experts know little about measures to increase energy efficiency, the Foundation's Turkey office prepared two informational brochures in cooperation with the Istanbul Technical University. One brochure is targeted toward construction companies, architectural firms, electrical companies, installation specialists, and local decision-makers and provides information on relevant laws and energy performance certificates for buildings. The other brochure is directed toward consumers and provides tips on how private households can use energy more efficiently and cost-effectively.

Israel: Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development

Environmental Protection Plan



"Yarok Achschaf" (Green Now) – Public awareness campaign for environmental issues.

www.boell.org.il

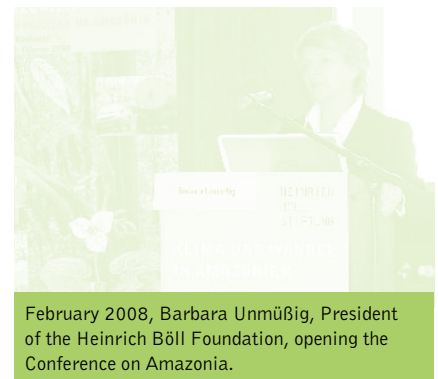
A good example of collaboration between policymakers and non-governmental organizations in planning policy strategies happened in Israel, when environmental organizations, parliamentarians and the Finance Ministry cooperated in developing a realistic five-year plan for environmental conservation. The joint efforts were supported by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and coordinated by Shatil, a training center for non-profit organizations throughout Israel and one of the Foundation's project partners. The result was a sustainability plan for water and energy use, transport, local economies, and land use. The priority now is to ensure that the plan is included in the national budget. A conference and public outreach campaign to promote the plan are currently in the works.

Another Foundation-sponsored activity, the "Green Now" campaign, focused on local-level environmental issues. This initiative was launched by Life and Environment – an umbrella organization of environmental NGOs in Israel and a project partner of the Foundation – on the occasion of local elections in November 2008. By organizing a wide variety of seminars for environmental activists and public discussions with candidates, the campaign succeeded in putting environmental issues on the election agenda. As a result, 70 new council members who all call themselves "green" were elected in 25 different cities, and the grassroots groups that developed environmental agendas for their respective communities were strengthened as well.

Berlin: Climate and Change in Amazonia

Development Policy Forum

The UN Biodiversity Summit took place in Bonn in May 2008. The preservation of biological diversity is a central concern of the Heinrich Böll Foundation as well. In the run-up to the Biodiversity Summit, the Foundation's Development Policy Forum examined the issue of "Climate and Change in Amazonia". The aim of the forum was to contribute to international debates on biodiversity, forest preservation, and climate protection by focusing on the example of the Amazon region. Participants discussed such key issues as the causes of deforestation, the impacts of climate change, the demands and positions of indigenous peoples, as well as various solutions such as Fair Trade initiatives. There was a passionate and constructive debate on the pros and cons of incorporating forests into the international climate regime and the emissions trade. This issue – which goes by the acronym REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation) – is a key topic in ongoing international climate negotiations. Brazil has a positive stance toward REDD, because it believes such policies provide great opportunities for development in the Amazon region. However, environmental organizations fear that REDD policies will enable the largest emitters – i.e. the industrialized nations – to buy their way out of changing their own domestic policies. There was consensus that REDD policies must explicitly include measures in which indigenous peoples themselves contribute to forest protection.



February 2008, Barbara Unmüßig, President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, opening the Conference on Amazonia.

Washington: "Climate Funds" and "Gender and Climate"

Studies

The international significance of financing instruments to combat climate change has increased dramatically in light of the fact that a post-Kyoto climate agreement is to be adopted at the Copenhagen Climate Summit in December 2009. Dozens of new bilateral and multilateral climate funds have been created within the last two years alone, including a portfolio of climate investment funds under the purview of the World Bank. Fed primarily through voluntary financial contributions by industrialized countries, these funds aim to finance measures in emerging and developing countries which are designed to alleviate or prevent the consequences of global warming.

In July 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Washington office – in cooperation with the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) – unveiled the results of a study that examines how environmental funding mechanisms are changing. The study was presented in both Washington and Berlin. The Washington office and ODI also created a website (www.climatefundsupdate.org) that went online in late 2008 and that provides data on the 18 most important new bilateral and multilateral climate funds as well as the projects they finance. These projects have a two-fold objective: to reduce CO₂ emissions and to help the poorest population groups – particularly women – adapt to climate change. The fact that climate change is not gender-neutral, but rather has different impacts on men and women, is increasingly recognized; however, the new climate funds are still not being implemented in a gender-differentiated manner. The Washington office organized several events in 2008 to demonstrate how this situation can be improved, including a two-day expert workshop in New York that was co-hosted by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme.

New Finance for Climate Change and the Environment.

A Study by Gareth Porter, Neil Bird, Nanki Kaur and Leo Peskett.

Published by Heinrich Böll Foundation North America and WWF 2008, 60 pages

Download: www.boell.org

www.boell.org

www.climatefundsupdate.org

Berlin: Greening the Economy – Prospects for Strategic Alliances

Congress

Leading entrepreneurs and industry bosses are discovering the issue of climate protection, major investment funds are adapting their rating systems to sustainability criteria, and consumer interest in green products is growing. "Going Green" has become a new economic trend, both in Europe and the United States. But how deep does this Green awareness really go? Are these recognizable trends powerful enough to spur a Green industrial revolution? At a congress sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in cooperation with the Institute for Ecological Economy Research (Institut für ökologische Wirtschaftsforschung), international environmental and economics experts exchanged views on the possibilities for an ecological renewal of the economy. The darkening financial and economic crisis underscored the need for concerted economic and environmental policy initiatives on both sides of the Atlantic. There was little doubt among conference participants that current rates of natural resource consumption are causing irreparable damage to global ecosystems. They agreed that an ecological shift in economic policymaking is urgently necessary and must take place as quickly as possible. However, they also agreed that we will succeed in "greening the economy" only if the capital and innovation potential of competitive markets can unfold within an environmental policy framework that enables – and if necessary enforces – sustainable economic activity.

**Toward a Transatlantic Green New Deal: Tackling the Climate and Economic Crises.**

Prepared by the Worldwatch Institute for the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Brussels 2009, 36 pages.

Download: www.boell.org



"Wir sind Helden" – one of the main acts of the Climate Tour

Germany: The Sun, the Wind and Us!

Climate Tour 2008

Everyone is talking about climate change. But global CO₂ emissions continue to rise, and the global hunger for raw materials is beginning to destroy even the last vestiges of natural reserves. In order to achieve a true transformation, everyone must do their fair share: government, industry, and consumers. Every individual is called upon to do what is in their power. The Foundation's climate tour showed how this can be done. The campaign traveled throughout Germany highlighting its central message: We need to take the step from knowledge to action. Along for the ride were bands, cabaret artists, climate experts and policymakers. Through multimedia outreach the Foundation offered information and tips on climate change, interactive games, interviews with the tour's artists, and much more.

Resource Governance

The transparent, sustainable, fair and just use of the Earth's natural resources is a crucial precondition for peace and sustainable development throughout the world. Resource governance is another key priority in the work of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. We monitor the policies of relevant actors such as the World Bank, the G8 and the European Union, and we are also engaged in efforts to develop new concepts. Our projects and activities in this field focus on the topics of "natural resources and conflict," "financial institutions in the resource sector," and "climate change and resource governance."

Mexico: Do Political Shifts in Latin America Mean a Shift in Water Policy?

Conference



1.1 billion people throughout the world lack access to clean drinking water.

At the World Water Forum in Mexico in 2006, non-governmental organizations called for secure and adequate water supplies for all people, especially in light of increasing water scarcity and rising costs. Since then, left-wing governments have come to power in most Latin American countries. In order to assess whether this political shift has also generated shifts in these countries' water policies, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Mexico office hosted a conference with participants from 19 countries. It quickly became clear from the event's presentations and discussions that securing a fair public water supply will be a long and difficult process. While the right to water is enshrined in the constitutions of many Latin American countries, the reality falls far short. And processes of climate change – which further endanger water supplies in many parts of the world – only further underscore the urgency of finding solutions to this problem. As a result, the notion of public goods management, which would aim to secure a more just and sustainable water supply, met with broad approval at the conference.

Slow Trade – Sound Farming. A Multilateral Framework for Sustainable Markets in Agriculture.

Publ. by Heinrich Böll Foundation and Misereor. Berlin 2008, 94 pages

This report was translated into several languages and was presented and discussed at events around the globe. French and Thai translations of the report became available in 2008.

Download: www.ecofair-trade.org

Agricultural Trade

Economic conditions in the agricultural sector have changed fundamentally. World market prices have increased by an average of more than 50 %. There are many reasons for this development, but it is clear that rising fossil fuel prices and the effects of climate change play a major role. Crop failures and the high price of agricultural products have had a drastic impact on the food security of many millions of people. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has become a respected authority on issues surrounding the food crisis and international agricultural policy. In 2008, we monitored and participated in international discussions on these issues through numerous events and publications.

The Global Food Crisis: Creating an Opportunity for Fairer and More Sustainable Food and Agriculture Systems Worldwide.

By Daniel de la Torre Ugarte und Sophia Murphy. Published by Heinrich Böll Foundation and Misereor. Berlin/Aachen 2008, 46 pages
Download: www.ecofair-trade.org

"The Global Food Crisis"

Discussion Paper

This discussion paper by Daniel de la Torre Ugarte und Sophia Murphy identifies various causes for the increase in food prices, including shifts in consumer behavior, rising overall consumption, speculation on the markets for raw materials and food, and growing demand for biofuels. However, the authors also argue that structural causes and bad policy decisions, together with the failure to protect ecosystems and the environment, have played a role as well. Building on the results of the "EcoFair Trade Dialogues" organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and Misereor, the paper discusses solutions necessary to overcome the food crisis. These include a reform of the multilateral trade system, the restructuring of the agricultural sector toward more sustainable production, and regulation of speculative activities on agricultural markets.

Fuelling Poverty. An Agro-Fuel Guideline for India.

Published by FIAN West-Bengal and Heinrich Böll Foundation India
New Delhi 2008, 36 pages
Download: www.boell-india.org

International Democracy Promotion

The Foundation is active in many crisis regions that are marked by violence and failing states. Our international offices and many of our project partners in Africa, the Caucasus, the Middle East, the Balkans, and Central and Southeast Asia often confront acute or latent conflict situations and power structures that present daily challenges to their work. Peace is exceedingly fragile in some countries, and renewed outbreaks of violence are a constant source of concern. Against this background, the Foundation offers programs focusing on conflict resolution, reconciliation, and the reconstruction of democratic institutions. We cooperate closely with both civil society organizations and political actors, and we promote exchanges between scholars, policymakers, and practitioners. Moreover, the Foundation has been an active member of the Working Group on Development and Peace since November 2007.

Berlin: Ethnonationalism and State-Building

Expert Conference

Since the Rwandan genocide and the Balkan wars of the mid-1990s, interest in the strategies and methods of conflict resolution has grown tremendously, and nation- and state-building efforts in fragile states have long since become an important component of international relations. In April 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation organized a meeting of international scholars and policymakers to examine concrete examples of current conflicts and then to identify causes, effects, and potential solutions. Walter Kaufmann of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Tbilisi office described the three secession conflicts that broke out in the Southern Caucasus following the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Even today, these conflicts are characterized by a complex mixture of ethnic and religious factors, historical contradictions, and external power interests.

Iraq, on the other hand, provides a dramatic example of the devastating consequences that arise from a complete breakdown in the political order. Ghassan Atiyyah, director of the Iraq Foundation for Development and Democracy, gave a compelling presentation on the ways in which ethnic and religious tensions between Shiites, Sunnis and Kurds were exacerbated by Saddam Hussein's regime and the U.S. invasion. In the case of ethnic conflicts, the most difficult task often arises only after the fighting has ended. In fact, all participants agreed that the reconstruction of political institutions – i.e. "state-building" – must be accompanied by the formation of a political community – i.e. "nation-building." During this process, however, the interests of ethno-national groups must not be ignored or treated as a secondary priority.

Focusing on a different case, Milan Horacek, Member of the European Parliament, described the negotiated break-up of Czechoslovakia in 1992 and showed that the dissolution of a state need not always be accompanied by violence and chaos.

Berlin: How Can Afghanistan Be Stabilized?

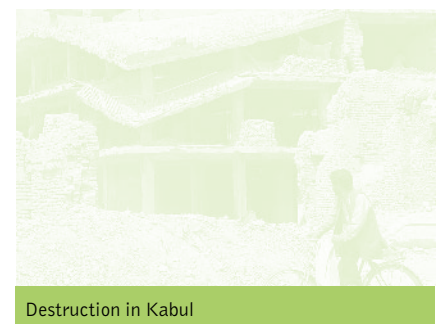
Expert Meeting

Seven years after the end of the Taliban regime and four years after its first presidential elections, Afghanistan is still far removed from the goals of consolidated statehood and a stable security situation. Key factors that will play a decisive role in determining Afghanistan's future development include the reorientation of U.S. and NATO strategies as well as the shaping of relations with Pakistan. On 18 November 2008 in Berlin, the Heinrich Böll Foundation hosted a conference to examine the expectations and challenges facing the process of stabilization in the region. International participants – including experts from Afghanistan and Pakistan – argued that constructive dialogue and cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan are indispensable prerequisites for stability. However, they also agreed that domestic political conditions in both countries will play a fundamental role as well. For example, the civilian government in Islamabad lacks influence in tribal areas, which are used by Al Qaeda and the Taliban as sanctuaries and transit routes. Furthermore, the existence of lawless regions along the border between Afghanistan and Pakistan make bilateral cooperation essential. The experts agreed that a lot will depend on the outcome of Afghanistan's presidential election in August 2009. Lack of trust in the electoral process would further undermine the legitimacy of the central government, which would likely cause security conditions to deteriorate rapidly.



Ethnonationalism and State Building.
Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Berlin 2008, 68 pages.
Download: www.boell.de

Somalia. Current Conflicts and New Chances for State Building
Writings on Democracy – Volume 6 Publ. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Berlin 2008, 128 pages.
Download: www.boell.de



Destruction in Kabul

Afghanistan's Parliament in the Making
Gendered Understandings and Practices of Politics in a Transitional Country
By Andrea Fleschenberg. Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in cooperation with UNIFEM
192 pages, photos, graphics, ISBN 978-3-86928-006-6

Lahore: India and Pakistan – 60 Years after the Partition of the Indian Subcontinent

Conference

The Indian subcontinent was under British colonial control until 1947, when the region was divided to create India and Pakistan. To this day, the trauma of partition has yet to be overcome. Hundreds of thousands of people were displaced or murdered during the partition process. The Pakistani province of Punjab, with 80 million inhabitants, faces a particularly difficult task in overcoming the past. Punjab itself was also partitioned, and the line of division ran between the two most important cities, Lahore and Amritsar. During Punjab's partition, the flow of refugees – Hindus and Sikhs from West Punjab and Muslims from East Punjab – spiraled out of control and conflicts akin to civil war ensued.

An even greater taboo topic is the first disintegration of the state of Pakistan in 1971, when East Pakistan seceded from this "Muslim homeland" and became the independent state of Bangladesh. The massacres carried out by the Pakistani army against the Bengal civilian population are not addressed in either history books or public discussions.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's international offices in Lahore and New Delhi organized a series of events to address the consequences of these partitions. A two-day conference in Lahore in May 2008 concluded this event series. Eyewitnesses from India and Bangladesh related stories of crimes and civic courage on both sides. Emotional scenes also ensued, such as the reunion of two former neighbors from Lahore – one Hindu and one Muslim – who were displaced by the pogroms 60 years ago and who have been living on either side of the India-Pakistan border ever since. The conference attracted a high level of media interest and over 500 participants – proof that the Foundation had initiated an important public discussion in Pakistan.

www.boell-pakistan.org

Beirut: Human Rights and Women's Rights Training for Family Court Judges in Iraq

Capacity-building



Beirut, July 2008: Dinner with Medhat Al Mahmoud, Iraq's highest judicial officer.

A harmonious encounter was not to be expected when Iraqi legal specialists met with Arab feminists in Beirut in July 2008 to discuss the issue of discrimination in Iraqi civil status law (i.e. laws on the registration of births, deaths and marriages). The Heinrich Böll Foundation had invited prominent family court judges and legal scholars from Iraq's Supreme Court and from courts in other Iraqi cities to a training session on human rights and women's rights issues. The goal was to demonstrate the importance of criminalizing each and every form of violence against women, and to urge judges to issue judgments that comply with international standards of human and women's rights. The most prominent participant was Medhat Al-Mahmoud, president of Iraq's Supreme Court and Supreme Judicial Council. At first, the other judges hardly dared to speak in front of their country's highest judicial officer or to contradict him, even though Al-Mahmoud is viewed as secular and reform-oriented by Iraqi civil society. However, the sensitive topics – from marital rape to equality in divorce law – did finally make for a stimulating debate. For five days, all sides critically examined national legislation, exchanged views on conventions, traditions and religions, and in some cases engaged in sharp-tongued arguments. However, the exchanges became conciliatory in the end, and the judges did take small steps toward rethinking their positions. For the first time, they recognized that the international Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is binding upon them as well, and even declared themselves willing to recognize violence against women as a crime in their judicial practice. As a next step, the judges will be invited to work together with experts in formulating proposals for adapting Iraqi judicial practices to international standards. The seminar took place in cooperation with the Iraqi Al-Amal Association and the Lebanese organization Kafa – Enough Violence and Exploitation.

www.boell-meo.org

Nairobi: Academic Exchanges between China and Africa

Dialogue Program



Nairobi, April 2008: Chinese and African dialogue program participants.

For years now, China has been increasingly involved in Africa – in mining and trade, in building up infrastructure, and through foreign direct investment. For the most part, contacts exist only at the levels of government and business; exchanges between non-governmental actors from both sides remain very limited. In order to foster more exchanges at the level of civil society, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's offices in Nairobi and Beijing have launched a Chinese-African dialogue program. In April 2008, 10 Chinese scholars on Africa met in Nairobi with scholars and NGO representatives from 15 African countries where China is most active. From the outset, the dialogue made clear that both sides need to develop more differentiated views of each other. The African NGOs had an ambivalent view of China's

engagement on their continent. On the one hand, they see China as an important partner in commerce and development, as well as a welcome political counterweight to the West – this is a perspective that the Chinese side emphasized as well. On the other hand, China's policies support some African governments that lack democratic legitimacy or that are unwilling or unable to use their countries' natural resources to advance the well-being of their populations. The African NGOs understood that it is the task of African societies to ensure democratic conditions and transparency on their own continent; however, they also argued that China should no longer use the principle of "non-interference" as an excuse for showing indifference to problems and conflicts in Africa.

According to the Chinese NGOs, in order to nurture good relations with Africa, China needs to develop better knowledge of local conditions and must include non-governmental voices in this process. They made recommendations as to how African NGOs can better assert their interests and views to Chinese institutions and companies, and they stated that African NGOs should be allowed to participate in future African-Chinese summit meetings. The dialogue program, which generated tremendous public interest, was organized in cooperation with the organization Fahamu – Networks for Social Justice.

www.boell.or.ke

Berlin: China – Media and the Public Sphere in the Olympic Year 2008

Discussion

The 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing drew the world's attention to China and its policies on human rights and minorities. In May 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation organized an event in Berlin to examine everyday media practices in China during the Olympic year. A delegation of Chinese journalists from Beijing and southern China discussed the future of Chinese media with German colleagues, China experts, and a public audience. When it comes to freedom of the press in China, liberalization is taking place primarily in the entertainment and lifestyle sectors. As China changes, the Chinese media are no longer subject only to the demands of state censors; rather, they are dependent upon the laws of the market as well. However, one Chinese participant argued that generalized criticisms about the lack of press freedoms in China will not bring about substantial change. Instead, criticism must become very specific: for example, it could target concrete legal issues in order to place firm pressure on the Chinese government to ensure that changes are actually implemented. From the point of view of German participants, media criticism of the Chinese government continues to be necessary despite visible trends toward liberalization, because dissidents are still being arrested and there is still no freedom of the press. However, they also asserted that journalists must engage in careful research and balanced reporting on China to ensure that reports are fair and do not disseminate distorted images.



(top) Zhan Yang, (bottom) Wang Keqin

Berlin: Drugs, Dollars and Democracy

Event Series and Publication

The drug war in Latin America is spiraling increasingly out of control: the region already has the highest murder rate in the world. According to estimates, the annual income of the Latin American drug cartels is larger than the gross domestic product of most Latin American countries. The number one drug trafficking location is Mexico. In 2008 alone, more than 5,600 people lost their lives because of the drug war in Mexico. Corruption is rampant and has led to a severe institutional crisis throughout the country. In Brazil, the drug trade does not represent an acute threat to the political system, but in urban slums it has long been contributing to the establishment of parallel power structures that undermine the state's monopoly over the use of power.

In October 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation held a series of events that undertook a critical examination of the most recent developments in Mexico and Brazil. Discussions with scholars and experts from human rights organizations focused primarily on the threat that corrupt, clientelistic structures pose to the functioning of democratic institutions. Prior to the events, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Brazil office published a study entitled *Vom Regen in die Traufe? Über das Phänomen der sogenannten Milizen in Rio de Janeiro* ("From Bad to Worse? The Phenomenon of Militias in Rio de Janeiro"). In the report, author Ignacio Cano analyzes the formation and characteristics of militias. The study received a great deal of media coverage; directly following its publication, it was used as a source by the city's parliamentary investigative committee, which had been commissioned to study the problem of militias.

The Cono Sur Regional Office in Santiago de Chile was officially opened in November 2008. The office administers projects in Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay that focus primarily on the themes "developmental models," "natural resources and climate policy," and "democracy and human rights." Office director is Michael Alvarez. Contact: info@boell.cl

The study can be downloaded at www.boell.de (in German and Portuguese).

Foreign and Security Policy

The foreign and security policy agenda is in the midst of a profound transformation. Today more than ever, international actors must confront the question of how to establish a global order that provides a framework for settling conflicts of interest in a peaceful manner, for fostering cooperation, and for preventing the escalation of conflicts. The need to develop this type of political architecture is even more urgent in the face of increasing tensions over the distribution of scarce resources, the emergence of new powers, and the challenges posed by new forms of non-state power and violence. The Heinrich Böll Foundation organizes and supports a wide range of activities to foster the discussion and development of multilateral solutions to today's foreign and security policy challenges and to examine Europe's role within the international community.



Berlin, September 2008 (l–r): Ahmed Rashid, Journalist, Pakistan; John Kornblum, Senior Counselor; and Barbara Unmüßig, President of the Foundation.

Berlin: Values and Interests in Foreign Policy

Annual Foreign Policy Conference



Ralf Fücks, President of the Foundation.

Held during the U.S. presidential election year, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's 2008 Annual Foreign Policy Conference on 10–11 September cast a critical eye on the often-cited contradiction between values-based and interest-driven foreign policy. Are values merely window dressing for the self-interested pursuit of national interests, or do values actually form a key foundation for the formulation of these interests? "Without clarity about our basic values, we cannot gain any clarity about our interests," stated Ralf Fücks, President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. In his view, it is only when values form an integral part of clearly defined interests that others will perceive them as more than just empty slogans.

Citing the crises in Afghanistan and Pakistan as examples, Pakistani journalist Ahmed Rashid described how German foreign policy might better reconcile values and interests. His assessment of the situation in Afghanistan was dire. He argued that the Taliban had become a regional problem and were experiencing great success in recruiting new combatants. Warlords have the tacit approval of the government, and drug problems are gaining the upper hand. Pakistan confronts enormous problems as well. For Rashid, significant changes in tactics and strategy are necessary to achieve lasting improvements in Afghanistan and Pakistan. He argued that German efforts should concentrate on putting a stop to the drug economy and strengthening local police capacities. Rashid also spoke out in favor of a stronger troop presence to prevent the Taliban from gaining strength in northern Afghanistan. However, this would require Germany to abandon its reservations against engaging in combat operations.

For Lotte Leicht, Director of the Brussels office of Human Rights Watch, the values enshrined in international agreements, standards and commitments play a direct role in shaping the policymaking process. Leicht argued that the European Union needs to strengthen its credibility by forthrightly addressing human rights violations in countries such as Russia, China and the United States. At the same time, the EU must put words into action within its own borders as well, for example by improving European asylum law.

What can Europe do in Iraq? Recommendations for a new U.S.-European collaboration.
Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.
Berlin 2009, 92 pages.
Download: www.boell.de

John Hulsman of the Alfred von Oppenheim Center for European Policy Studies pointed out that the West and many emerging countries “do not have identical values.” He stated that the West’s insistence on “universally applicable values” would only hinder international progress in a multipolar world.

Renate Künast, parliamentary group chair for Alliance 90/The Greens, delivered a rebuke to German foreign and security policy for failing to develop effective responses to climate change and the global food crisis. Künast argued that foreign policy must encompass a broader mandate and focus on key priorities such as the inclusion of developing countries in the World Trade Organization as well as the adoption of follow-up agreements to the Kyoto Protocol. She reminded the audience that we are still not living up to our own professed values: «We are living diametrically opposed to our values. We are living at other people’s cost.”

The conference concluded with the basic understanding that the dichotomy between values and interests in foreign policy needs to be overcome. We will not be able to identify our interests until we gain clarity regarding the guiding values of German and European policy. We also need a framework for making complex decisions in cases where there is a struggle to determine what is “right” and what is “wrong.”

Conference report at
www.boell-meo.org/en/web/538.htm

Beirut: Emerging Powers and the Middle East

International Conference

Since the end of the Cold War, the significance of so-called “(re)-emerging powers” such as Brazil, China, India and Russia has been growing, because many regional conflicts cannot be resolved without international cooperation. Up to now, the swath of crises spanning from Morocco to Central Asia has largely been viewed as the passive object of a new competitive struggle between major powers over spheres of influence and natural resources. At a conference organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in October 2008, experts from China, Germany, India, Russia, the United States and the Middle East sought to shed light on the competing interests in the region. Most presenters highlighted the opportunities and need for multilateral cooperation, but they also expressed skepticism – neither the United States nor the emerging powers appear to have developed clear strategies for dealing with the new multipolar world. Rather, the emerging powers appear to be evading the responsibilities that their increasing international influence brings. Moreover, the regimes in the Arab world, which are often delegitimized within their own countries, have long since abandoned any attempts to shape the region and their role in international relations. The conference took place in cooperation with the Carnegie Middle East Center.



Paul Salem, Marina Ottaway, Carnegie Center

The Middle East: The Complexities in Dealing Effectively with Iran’s Nuclear Program

Discussion Series

The world views Iran’s nuclear ambitions with unease – an atomic Iran would threaten the entire Middle East region and the existence of Israel. Diplomatic strategies for resolving the nuclear conflict with Iran were the focus of a two-day discussion series organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, a platform that also gave regional neighbors such as Turkey and Israel the opportunity to state their views. Participants concluded that close transatlantic cooperation – with the inclusion of regional actors – remains the key to preventing an Iranian nuclear weapon. Deeply rooted mutual mistrust continues to characterize relations among the region’s actors. In order to build confidence, Iran would have to comply fully and transparently with the obligations enshrined in the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Another challenge is to win over the former non-aligned countries to engage in a more active international nuclear non-proliferation policy; this is particularly important because the debate over Iran’s nuclear program continues to follow the lines of conflict from the Cold War.



Tel Aviv, January 2008 (l-r): Jörn Böhme, Emily Landau, Ralf Fücks, Ephraim Kam, Geneive Abdo and Dan Meridor.

Washington: Ten-year Anniversary of the Foundation’s Washington Office

Panel Discussion

The Heinrich Böll Foundation’s Washington office celebrated its 10-year anniversary on 30 October 2008 by presenting political visions for the future of transatlantic cooperation. A panel discussion featured Reinhard Bütikofer (former chair of Alliance 90/The Greens) and John Podesta (head of President Obama’s transition team), who sketched out their ideas of U.S.-European cooperation under the new U.S. president. Bütikofer outlined opportunities for working hand-in-hand to overcome economic, climate and security policy challenges. Podesta assured the audience that, under Barack Obama, the United States would pay more attention to the interests of the international community. Both speakers



Washington, October 2008: Reinhard Bütikofer, Helga Flores-Trejo, Wendy Sherman, John Podesta and Ralf Fücks.

agreed that the main priorities at the present time are to press forward with climate protection and to view the global economic crisis as an opportunity to implement fundamental reforms that promote sustainable, low-emission societies. After delivering a convincing call for greater energy efficiency and the introduction of an emissions trading system, Podesta affirmed that Barack Obama would make climate protection a political priority.

Palestine: Training Women to Become Conflict Mediators Capacity-building

Back in 2007, Holy Land Trust, a non-governmental organization in Bethlehem, launched a pilot project targeting rural Palestinian women. The project, which was supported by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, provided training in mediation and non-violent conflict resolution to over 100 women from three villages in the southern West Bank. Each four-day seminar focused on issues such as conflict analysis, the causes of violence, and the practice of non-violence. The project was expanded to other West Bank regions in 2008. Above and beyond the training of individuals, the project also aims to establish a network of trainers that can take action throughout the entire region and disseminate strategies of peaceful conflict resolution throughout Palestinian society. The women's organization Zakher in the Gaza Strip is carrying out a similar project with the same goals. This project focuses on working with women in refugee camps and motivating them to play a more active role in overcoming the wide variety of conflicts that affect Palestinian society. A planned merger of the two projects collapsed due to the almost complete isolation of the Gaza Strip. This development made it impossible for the projects to engage in an intensive exchange of experiences, and the continued existence of the Gaza Strip project is endangered as well.

www.boell-ameo.org

Ljubljana, Slovenia: Road Map to 1325 – Women in Conflict Resolution

Conference

UN Resolution 1325 – which is binding under international law – provides that women are to be included in all decisions regarding foreign and security policy, and that the gender perspective must be taken into account. However, the resolution is constantly being violated. In 2008, the Gunda Werner Institute (GWI) maintained its focus on the implementation of Resolution 1325 by continuing the EU-wide “relay race” that began in 2007 – in each country that assumes the rotating, six-month EU Council Presidency, information on the resolution's contents is disseminated to the public, and strategies for its implementation are discussed with each respective Presidency.

In June 2008, during Slovenia's EU Presidency, the GWI cooperated with the German Women's Security Council to support a pan-Balkan conference on peace, security and pacifism from the perspective of gender. The conference was held at the Ljubljana Graduate School of the Humanities. For the first time, women and (a few) men from the entire Balkan region exchanged views about their experiences of war and associated traumas. The conference powerfully highlighted the need to address these issues systematically. The relay baton was then turned over to France, but in France the relay initiative to implement resolution 1325 – along with the entire concept of a gender-oriented peace and security policy – met with very little acceptance. This demonstrates very clearly that, in the absence of strong and committed local civil society actors, policymakers will not take up these issues. However, the situation in Montenegro was quite different: inspired by the Ljubljana conference, the Montenegrin government's Gender Equality Office cooperated with other government ministries to organize an international conference on “Women in the Security System – UNSC Resolution 1325”, which took place in October 2008. The conference focused on the issue of implementing Resolution 1325 in the Balkan countries. The event also gave representatives from international organizations – such as the International Security Information Service (ISIS) and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) – an opportunity to highlight the importance of gender-oriented work within European Security and Defence Policy and security sector reform. The GWI also presented its “Roadmap to 1325” concept and the work of the Women's Security Council. At various roundtable discussions at the EU level, the motto “acting together for sustainable peace: national action plans for UNSCR 1325” was unanimously endorsed by participants. This motto is now also being actively supported – at least with regard to conflict regions – by Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union.



English version of “Hoffnungsträger 1325” is forthcoming in fall 2009
(Working title: **Roadmap to 1325: A Resolution for Gender-oriented Foreign and Security Policy**)
Informations at: www.gwi-boell.de

Global Gender Policy

Gender policy, together with feminist analyses and strategies, have a permanent place and a special status in the work and the organizational structure of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Gender policy is one of the trademarks of the Foundation's political activities – particularly in its work at the international level. Thus in terms of organizational development, the Foundation serves as a pioneer and model for many other organizations.

The Gunda Werner Institute at the Heinrich Böll Foundation

The Gunda Werner Institute for Feminism and Gender Democracy (GWI) is one of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's younger institutes. It was created in 2007 by uniting two formerly separate Foundation units – the Feminist Institute and the Joint Task Force for Gender Democracy – into a single institute. The aim of this merger is to pool resources and energy, to create synergies and to develop new political perspectives.

One of the GWI's primary focuses in 2008 was the issue of gender arrangements. This concept focuses on questions of how to pave new paths toward self-determined lifestyles and how best to shape social and tax policies in a way that helps secure independent livelihoods for all genders. The GWI's work in 2008 also placed a spotlight on the issue of peace and security policy. Do we need an Action Plan to implement UN Resolution 1325? This was the core question addressed at a discussion event organized by the Women's Security Council (WSC). The event brought together policymakers and WSC members to plot future strategy in light of the publication of the German federal government's report on UN Resolution 1325 and the WSC's own shadow report.

Nigeria: Anti-discrimination Convention in Nigeria CEDAW Shadow Report

In Nigeria, gender roles that are viewed or legitimized as "traditional" have a great deal of significance – much more than in other African countries. Traditional practices such as genital mutilation, humiliating widows' rites, and discrimination against women in inheritance law are still widespread. Moreover, this is the case despite the fact that Nigeria ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) without reservation in 1985. However, no steps have yet been taken to implement these internationally binding obligations at the national level. Nigeria's official CEDAW report to the United Nations was due in July 2008. The Women's Aid Collective (WACOL) compiled a shadow report to that official report with the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. It was presented to UN committee members in a separate briefing in advance of the actual hearing of the government delegation. The shadow report showed that the coexistence of parallel legal and judicial structures (i.e. traditional, Islamic, federal and state law) in Nigeria make it much more difficult to eliminate discrimination as long as gender justice is not expressly enshrined in the country's constitution. It can be deemed a success that the controversial "nudity bill," which sought to compel women in Nigeria to wear "modest" clothing, was withdrawn due to pressure from the CEDAW committee. The Nigerian government delegation pledged to implement the recommendations during upcoming negotiations on electoral and constitutional reforms. Women's organizations are now working on an Action Plan to ensure that CEDAW is incorporated into Nigerian law. Furthermore, Gender and Development Action, one of the Foundation's partner organizations, will intensify its involvement in discussions to ensure that constitutional reforms are carried out in a manner that takes gender justice into account.

Cambodia: Women and Land Registration

Study

Ever since the Khmer Rouge destroyed all land registers and cadastral documents, the issue of land ownership and land use rights has been of crucial importance to the primarily rural population of Cambodia. With the help of international donors, the Cambodian government initiated a comprehensive process of land reform in the late 1990s. Since then, more than 1.5 million land titles have been issued to private landowners. While some of these titles went to individual men and women, 70 percent were issued to married couples as "joint land titles". According to the government and numerous donors, these statistics purportedly prove that women's rights are safely accounted for in the area of land registration. However, a study supported by the Heinrich Böll Foundation shows that the

www.gunda-werner-institut.de
the GWI's "knowledge portal"



"Geschlechterpolitik macht einen Unterschied" (Gender Policy Makes a Difference) – a portrayal of the Foundation's work on gender policies. An English version is forthcoming in fall 2009.

www.boellnigeria.org

Gender Mainstreaming: How can we successfully use its political potential?

Published by the Warsaw office of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Warsaw 2008, 158 pages (in Polish and English)

The first comprehensive analysis of the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Ukraine. The study also examines the political potential of gender mainstreaming strategies. Download: www.boell.pl



Indigenous farmer in northern Cambodia.

Women's Perspectives: A Case Study of Systematic Land Registration in Cambodia .

By Mehrak Mehrvar, Chay Kimsor and My Sambath, Phnom Penh 2008, 51 pages
Download: www.boell-cambodia.org

Mobility among Arab Women in Israel.

By Tamar Keinan and Dorit Bar
Published by Kayan, Haifa 2007, 40 pages

This study is the first of its kind to analyze the personal, political and socioeconomic consequences of restricted mobility among Arab women.

Download: www.boell.org.il

issuance of "joint titles" often in fact results in disadvantages for women. For example, the land of many women who have been separated or divorced from their husbands for many years has been registered – without their knowledge – as common property. It is undisputed that this study is one of the few pieces of scholarship that examines land reform from the gender perspective. While representatives from the Ministry of Land Management reject the study's findings, the Ministry of Women's Affairs as well as various local NGOs and international donors have agreed to follow up on its recommendations for safeguarding women's land rights.

Israel: More Mobility for Arab Women

Project

The majority of Arab women in Israel do not own their own car. The lack of public transportation in Arab villages severely restricts their mobility. This is one of the reasons for their low level of employment as well as their exclusion from public services and from public life in general. To counteract this situation, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has provided support to the Kayan organization in launching the project, "Women Demand Mobility," which promotes the establishment of public transportation services in Arab towns and villages in Israel. Kayan organizes local interest groups to conduct public outreach among men and women regarding the broader adverse impacts that arise when mobility is restricted. A private initiative has already resulted in the establishment of a bus connection to the town of Maghar. Kayan also lobbies national and local officials to advocate the creation and expansion of public transportation services: as a result, in 2007, the Transport Ministry agreed to establish public transportation services for 10 Arab cities and villages. In 2008, both Kayan and the ministry engaged in preparations to implement this plan by evaluating mobility patterns within the general population and working up corresponding concepts for local public transport.



Demonstration by the Women in Black with the slogans: "We don't want to return to the past," "Let's globalize human rights," and "We want to join Europe."

Belgrade: "Women in Black"

Project

The traditional, conservative Serbian Orthodox church has steadily increased its influence over politics and society in Serbia. For many years now, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been working together with the Belgrade-based organization Women in Black. One of the organization's projects casts a feminist eye on the renewed strength of fundamentalism in Serbia. The project addressed this problem through a wide variety of formats, including public protests, lectures, panel discussions, documentaries and feature films. All of the activities focused on the exploitation of tradition, religion and ethnicity, as well as forms of women's resistance. A major field study on "Retraditionalization and Reproductive Rights" was the first of its kind to interview a representative sample of women (987 interviewees in 55 communities) on these issues. The Foundation also provided support for other publications including the Serbian and Bosnian translation of Marieme Helie Lucas' book *Fundamentalisms Today – Feminist and Democratic Responses*.

Turkey: Support for the LGBT Movement

Documentary film and discussion series



www.kaosgl.org

The majority of Turkish society continues to be overtly homophobic. Every form of sexuality apart from heterosexuality is generally considered to be sick. Consequently, lesbians, gay men, bisexuals and transsexuals (LGBT) in Turkey are confronted with repression, harassment and human rights violations. As a result, it takes both energy and courage to own up to one's non-heterosexual identity. Even the Turkish human rights movement has been slow to comprehend and accept LGBT concerns as their own. To raise public awareness of the LGBT movement in Turkey, the Heinrich Böll Foundation supported a series of seminars and discussions that were organized by the KAOS-GL organization in the summer of 2008 in Ankara, as well as a documentary film project on the life of the transsexual Esmeray.

European Policy

One of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's main priorities is to organize and support activities that focus on the shaping of Europe's political future. Our work promotes continued democratic reforms within European institutions, and we support a pro-active enlargement policy that encompasses both further integration as well as an effective European Neighbourhood Policy. We also highlight the importance of increased joint action by EU member states. One of the main thrusts of our activities is to develop new policy concepts and insert them into the public debate. In this endeavor, we cooperate closely with and foster dialogue among a broad spectrum of European partners from non-governmental organizations, government institutions, think tanks, universities and Green networks.

Berlin: Quo Vadis EU III: At Europe's Frontier – Has the EU Reached Its Limit?

Conference

For decades, both the European Union's neighborhood policy as well as its enlargement policy were essentially one and the same thing. In several rounds of enlargement, the member states brought neighboring countries closer to the "core" of the Union politically, economically and socially, and then took them in as full members of their circle. Today this automatic process of enlargement no longer exists. In most EU countries, the public views new rounds of enlargement with great skepticism. Many among the political elite fear that additional members would exacerbate the internal differences within the EU and cause EU policymaking to grind to a halt.

In 2004, the European Commission responded to this situation by unveiling a strategy paper. In it, the Commission argued that the EU should continue its pro-active outreach, but within a new framework: the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). Under this policy, the EU offers closer economic, political and cultural ties to its neighbors in Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean region and the Southern Caucasus, but these countries no longer have the prospect of official EU membership. At the third installment of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's "Quo Vadis EU" conference series, Rolf Mafael of the German Foreign Office defended this policy of treating enlargement as an open issue. He reminded participants that the ENP does not exclude the possibility of future accession. Georg Vobruba of the University of Leipzig pointed out that this type of incentive could prove too vague for many neighboring countries. Without a sure prospect of the "main prize" of membership, he argued, many countries would ask themselves why they should comply with the EU's strict requirements.

Is there a solution to this dilemma of how the European Union should continue to develop? In Georg Vobruba's view, the ENP could offer a diverse array of integration models that involve less than full membership. Alternatively, the status of EU membership could be redefined in order to enable future accession.

Barbara Kippert stated that EU membership should not be watered down in this way. She argued that the European Union is an international legal entity; as a result, there is a clear boundary between the various forms of integration and full membership. In her view, the current level of institutional diversity within the EU is ultimately a transitional phase, because full membership in the core of Europe, with all its associated rights, remains the most attractive option.

Tbilisi, Georgia: Public Discussions in the Shadow of War

International Expert Meeting

Since the eruption of war between Russia and Georgia in August 2008, the Southern Caucasus has become a strategic flashpoint in Europe. In November 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Bertelsmann Foundation hosted a conference that brought together decision-makers and experts from the Caucasus and Europe. This was the first international meeting of its kind. Discussions focused on three key issues: the war's impact on international relations, its influence on the democratic development of the Southern Caucasus region, and the formulation of a European strategy for the region. The experts agreed that strengthening democratic institutions and civil society would help alleviate tensions in the region, and they also argued that any new global security strategy must include a strategy for the Southern Caucasus. However, they warned that such a strategy should not be limited to Georgia; rather, it must include the entire region of the Southern Caucasus.



Quo Vadis EU III: (top) Cem Özdemir and Prof. Dr. Georg Vobruba, (bottom) Elisabeth Schroedter and Omar Mestiri.

Bosnia and Herzegovina and Controversies of the EU integration process.
Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Sarajevo 2008, 132 pages
(English and Bosnian)
Download: www.boell.ba

Moving out of the doldrums? Perspectives on Change in Russia-EU Relations.
Edited by Roderick Kefferpütz. Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation EU Regional Office Brussels. Brussels 2008, 29 pages
Download: www.boell.eu

Green Identity in a Changing Europe.
Publ. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation's
European Union Office Brussels 2008,
126 pages

1968 Revisited: 40 Years of Protest Movements
Publ. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation's
European Union Office Brussels 2008, 68 pages
(also available in French)



Ralf Fücks and Mikhail Gorbachev at the
Moscow Conference "1968 – 1988 – 2008:
The Destiny of Ideas".



Tel Aviv, June 2008 (l-r): Yehuda Bacon and
Ester Golan.



Rita Süßmuth, former member of the Global
Commission on International Migration.

www.migration-boell.de – the Heinrich Böll
Foundation's website on migration policy offers
publications, dossiers and additional information
on the "European Governance of Migration"
project

Green Identity in a Changing Europe

Study

A Green parliamentary group first entered the European Parliament in 1984. A colorful congregation of individuals from Belgium, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, they went by the name of GRAEL (Green Alternative European Link) and made history with their attention-grabbing actions. A lot has happened since then. In many European countries, Green parties have distanced themselves from their previous function as protest parties, gained parliamentary experience and decided to pursue reform-oriented policies.

In a study commissioned by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, authors from eight European countries analyze the identities and ambitions of Green parties in their respective countries, their own personal political paths, and their expectations for the future. In the report, "pioneering" European Greens look back on what it meant to pursue Green politics in those days, while also drawing connections to the political situation of today. The voices of "next generation" Greens are also included.

Russia, Poland, Germany, Czech Republic: "Transformative Times 68/89"

"1968" was a global event, an epochal shift in both politics and culture. The events of 1989 in Central and Eastern Europe altered the world as well. Like in 1968, the wave of change that unfolded in 1989 involved bottom-up, grassroots protests that caused fundamental political and social upheaval. The result was the end of the Cold War world order. The Heinrich Böll Foundation and its international offices paid tribute to these momentous occasions with numerous events, including a joint conference with the Gorbachev Foundation and the Russian human rights organization Memorial, which took place in Moscow in November 2008.

Tel Aviv: "Life after Survival – Shoah Survivors in Israel"

Discussion

The state of Israel celebrated its 60th birthday in 2008. To commemorate this occasion, the Heinrich Böll Foundation and Aktion Sühnezeichen Friedensdienste (Action Reconciliation Service for Peace) co-organized a panel discussion dedicated first and foremost to Shoah survivors in Israel. The event was held in Tel Aviv in June 2008. German ambassador Dr. Harald Kindermann emphasized the key role that survivors played in the establishment of German-Israeli relations. Colette Avital, member of parliament from the Labor Party and chair of the caucus for Holocaust survivors in the Knesset, described the long road that had to be traveled before Israeli society was ready to hear the survivors' experiences. At the same time, she pointed out the fact that many survivors live in poverty today. During the discussion, Yehuda Bacon confirmed that survivors experience difficulties in having their voices heard: the crimes they were subjected to are unfathomable. Halina Birenbaum emphasized that her primary motive for reporting about her experiences is to establish a collective memory for the many people whose names have been forgotten.

Berlin: European Governance of Migration

Conference and Policy Paper

Today, international migration has become a central challenge for many societies. Official UN statistics count almost 200 million migrants. About 56.1 million of these live in the European Union. These figures underscore the extraordinary dimensions and significance of migration, both for countries of origin and for countries of destination. In order to maintain their economies and high standard of living, the member states of the EU in particular depend upon the continuous inflow of skilled and unskilled immigrants. Individual countries by themselves cannot meet the challenges posed by migration. Therefore, an effective immigration and integration policy must be European in scope, and it must be integrated within the emerging European economic and social agenda. On 17–19 September 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation held an international conference on "European Governance of Migration," which brought together well-known experts from Europe, North America, Africa, Asia and Latin America who represented the fields of government, academia, business and civil society. The three-day conference was conceived as a forum in which experts could exchange views on how to design coherent migration policies and foster effective co-operation. In the run-up to the conference, the Heinrich Böll Foundation commissioned the policy paper, "The Future of European Migration Policy." The study's author, Steffen Angenendt of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (German Institute for International and Security Affairs), analyzes the development of European policy on asylum and migration to date and discusses the prospects for a common European policy against the background of current migration trends.

Promoting Young Talent

The Heinrich Böll Foundation provides support to undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral students in all fields of study, both within Germany and abroad. This support includes funding, advisory services and skills development. The goal of promoting promising young talent is to discover strong potential early and nurture it, and to win over young people to become globally engaged in the pursuit of the Foundation's goals: more democracy, mutual solidarity, environmental action, sustainable policies, and human rights throughout the world. In order to reach young people at an early age, students who have received their secondary school certificate (Abitur) are also eligible to apply for Foundation fellowships. Once they successfully complete the selection procedure, they may receive support beginning in their first university semester.

In its programs and activities to promote talented young people, the Heinrich Böll Foundation combines the ideas of achievement and equal opportunity. In addition to outstanding academic achievement, the Foundation expects its fellows to "see the big picture" by taking on responsibility for the common good and becoming actively involved in social and political issues. In 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation's Scholarship Program selected 250 new fellows in a three-stage selection procedure involving approximately 1,500 applicants. About 300 volunteer jurors and experts – including representatives from higher education institutions and individuals associated with the Foundation – were involved in making the selections.

Focus of support and funding: In 2008, a total of 838 fellows received financial support, including 666 undergraduate and graduate students and 166 doctoral candidates. The fellowships were financed primarily through public funding: 738 through funding from the Federal Ministry of Education and Research, 94 through funding from the German Foreign Office (international program), and two through external funding from the Britta Lohan Memorial Foundation. The length of support usually varies from between 1,5 and 3 years. As part of its goal of promoting diversity, the Foundation especially encourages applications from groups that are underrepresented in academia. Particular (but not exclusive) target groups include women (who comprised roughly 63 % of fellows in 2008) and people with an immigrant background (about 27 % in 2008).

International Exchanges: Creating spaces for international encounters and promoting academic exchange is one of the Foundation's paramount goals. The Scholarship Program provides support to fellows who wish to study, conduct research, or obtain practical training abroad. Several-month internships in the Foundation's international offices are particularly popular. In 2008, a total of 292 fellows received Foundation support to take sojourns abroad, with the primary aim of expanding their international skills and expertise. The preferred countries for stays abroad continue to be France, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands and Switzerland. The Scholarship Program also supports foreign undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate students – particularly from Eastern Europe and the CIS countries – who wish to commence university studies or pursue their doctorate in Germany. In 2008, the majority of international fellows came from Belarus, the Russian Federation, China, Georgia and India.

Conceptual Support/Promotion of Ideas: Advice – Training – Networking: The Scholarship Program offers its fellows additional forms of support that include personal advice, networking, and an extensive event program. The program's advisory services provide fellows with individual counseling on their courses of study, doctoral projects, sojourns abroad, and career development. Networking is supported through the web-based platform www.boell-studynet.de. The program's new mentoring program, "Grün vernetzt" (Green Networks), brings students together with prominent public figures, encourages debate and exchanges of experience, and supports mentees in starting their professional lives. The event program is designed both with and for the fellows, who are actively involved in planning and organizing the program. Seminars, workshops, a summer academy, numerous training programs, study trips and discussion forums are at the core of the activities offered. The event program's main goals are to encourage political discussion, impart crucial skills, stimulate interdisciplinary dialogue, promote social and political activism, and enhance personality development.



Alumni Salon



Dr. Julio Mendivil, born in Lima, Peru, studied musicology with an emphasis on ethnomusicology. As a Heinrich Böll Foundation fellow, he received his doctorate at the University of Cologne. His dissertation, "A musical taste of home: Ethnological observations on the German Schlager [pop song]" was published in 2008 by the transcript publishing company. He has been an adjunct professor for ethnomusicology at the University of Cologne since April 2008.



Dr. Saul Namango, former doctoral fellow, studied chemical engineering sciences in Minsk, Belarus as well as environmental and resource management in Cottbus. In 2006, he received his doctorate from the Brandenburg University of Technology in Cottbus with a thesis on "compacted earth blocks reinforced with natural fibers." Namango has been working since 2006 as a lecturer in the Department of Chemical and Process Engineering at Moi University in Kenya. He is also a scientific advisor to Kenya's environmental protection authority and is working on the implementation of a self-initiated children's aid project in his hometown in Kenya.



Maryna Rakhlei, born in Minsk, Belarus, has been working since 2004 as a foreign affairs editor at the independent Belarus press agency BelaPAN. After studying literature and foreign languages in Minsk, she worked as an interpreter, freelance journalist and foreign language instructor. With the assistance of her fellowship from the Heinrich Böll Foundation in 2006–2007, she conducted research at the Free University of Berlin on the topic of "Belarusian-German relations in the fields of education and science."

Supporting Doctoral Studies/Doctoral Research Groups: Each year, the Scholarship Program organizes a forum for doctoral candidates, which provides participants with the opportunity to share experiences about the general conditions for completing a doctoral degree and to discuss their research with each other. For the past several years, the Scholarship Program has also organized numerous doctoral research groups. Each doctoral research group (or Promotionskolleg) is a cooperative project between higher education institutions, the Scholarship Program, and one of the Foundation's specific departments. The groups offer doctoral candidates qualified training in an interdisciplinary team environment, help them to network with experts associated with the Foundation, and thereby promote mutually productive feedback between scholarship and politics. Seven doctoral research groups received support in 2008, three of which were successfully completed.

Journalism Programs: In 2007, the Heinrich Böll Foundation launched a media fellowship program titled "Media Diversity: Young Immigrants into Journalism!", which is targeted toward young immigrants. The program is supported by the daily newspaper *die tageszeitung*, the radio station Radio Multikulti (RBB), Deutsche Welle, the agency Zum goldenen Hirschen, and the Robert Bosch Foundation. It offers Foundation-funded fellowships and an extensive accompanying program, as well as practical training and voluntary positions at participating media partners. At the program's kick-off event on 31 October 2008, discussions tackled the issue of why journalists with an immigrant background are underrepresented both in general media coverage and as media professionals.

2008 also represented the third consecutive year in which the Heinrich Böll Foundation participated in the European Journalism Fellowship program of the Free University of Berlin (Institute for Media and Communication Studies). This program provides foreign journalists – mostly from Eastern and Central Europe and the CIS countries – with the opportunity to work on a research project for one year in Berlin. The Heinrich Böll Foundation provided support in the form of a fellowship to a journalist from Slovenia.

Alumni Networking: The Scholarship Program seeks to maintain contact with its constantly expanding group of former fellows (which currently numbers about 2,000) and promotes exchanges and cooperation among them. A regular newsletter informs the alumni about Foundation news and alumni activities. In 2008, the annual Alumni Salon focused on the issue of "interreligious dialogue in conflict." Various lectures examined interreligious dialogue from both a scientific and political perspective; these presentations were interspersed with discussion groups in which participants shared their everyday experiences on the question, "What's your take on religion?" As usual, the Alumni Salon placed a high priority on informal activities that allow former fellows to get to know each other, exchange views and experiences, and network.

On the eve of the Alumni Salon, the association "Former Fellows of the Heinrich Böll Foundation" held its first membership meeting since its establishment in 2007. This represents another key step toward the creation of an institutionalized network of Foundation fellows. Members discussed the association's activities to date, including the administrative hurdles connected to the group's formation, the design of an association logo, and the idea of introducing a solidarity fund.

International Parliamentary Fellowship Program: In 2008, nearly 100 university graduates – from France; Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe; the United States; and the CIS countries – came to Berlin for a practical training program with a member of the German Bundestag in order to spend several months familiarizing themselves with German governmental decision-making processes. The participants in the Parliamentary Fellowship Program intend to pursue careers in the diplomatic service, government and administrative authorities of their home countries. The core of the program is made up of study seminars organized by Germany's six political foundations. The Scholarship Program coordinates the seminars offered by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, which are designed and carried out by five of the Foundation's state-level foundations. The seminars address key political questions, contemporary history and culture, and specific regional and local issues.

Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich

Throughout the world, artists take a stand on political and social issues. With their dedication to free thought, they make a valuable contribution to the development and preservation of democracy and human rights. The Heinrich Böll Foundation supports the dedication of these artists through the Fellowship Program of the Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich. Since the founding of this association in 1989, more than 130 writers and artists from 40 countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern and Southeastern Europe have come to spend a sojourn in Langenbroich where – undisturbed, financially secure, and free from state control or even persecution – they are able to engage freely in creative work.

Fellows in 2008

Indre Sataite, artist from Lithuania (born in 1980). Ms. Sataite studied painting at the Kaunas Art Institute of the Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts in Lithuania. During the past several years, her work has been shown at many solo and group exhibitions in Lithuania, Latvia and Austria. Her most recent exhibitions include "the inner abstraction" (Düren Paper Museum, 2008); "Krumen vom Tisch" ("Crumbs from the table," Evangelische Stadtakademie, Frankfurt/Main, 2008); "Every other supper" (Christ's Resurrection Church, Kaunas, 2008); "Body and Blood" (Satas Gallery, Kaunas, 2006); "Raum und Zeit" ("Space and Time," Maltator Studio, Gmünd, Austria, 2006).

Itai Mushekwe, writer and journalist from Zimbabwe (born in 1983). As a journalist in Zimbabwe, Mushekwe reported on the mismanagement and inhumane policies of his country. While he was in Berlin at a training seminar for journalists, he learned that he had been placed on a "hit list" of 14 unwanted journalists compiled by the Mugabe regime. He could no longer return to his home country without risking life and liberty. Since then, he has been based in Germany, writing under a pseudonym about conditions in his country. In December 2008, he was awarded the prestigious Johann-Philipp-Palm Award for Freedom of Speech and the Press. He is currently living in Germany as a fellow of the German P.E.N. Center.

Fiston Nasser Mwanza, writer from the Democratic Republic of Congo (born in 1981). Mwanza has already won several awards for his poetry, most recently in 2005 with the "Prix Mwangaza" for his lyrical text "Femme – Calebasse." His texts – vital, roguish and baroque – take their sustenance from the political turmoil that has engulfed his country since it gained independence. A 32-year dictatorship, 16 years of transition, a political landscape with over 65 political parties, divisions and wars of liberation dominate the cultural climate and the country's literary life. Mwanza's themes include the chaos in his country and the violent, squalid reality of the urban jungle.

Asli Erdogan, writer from Turkey (born in 1967). Erdogan studied computer science and physics at Bogazici University in Istanbul. In 1980, she won the prestigious Yunus Nadi Award for one of her short stories. Four years later, she quit her career as a physicist to concentrate on her writing. Her first novel, Mucizevi Mandarin ("The Miraculous Mandarin"), was published in 1996. Since then, Erdogan has been working as a freelance writer in Istanbul. She is a member of PEN and the Turkish Writer's Association as well as a founding member of the Art and Literature Forum in the city of Diyarbakir, where she regularly holds workshops, seminars and lectures. Her works resolutely examine the "foreign" and the "other" against the background of Turkish society and global trends.

Tété Camille Azankpo, painter and sculptor from Togo (born in 1968). Azankpo has been exhibiting his work since 1996 in western Africa, France, the Netherlands and Germany. A selection of his most recent exhibitions includes "La Mascarade" (Düren Paper Museum, 2008); "Profil ou face" (Michel Aveline, Paris, 2008); "L'album du Soldat" (French Cultural Centre, Lomé, 2006); "Art in Action" (Alliance Française, Accra, 2005).

Rolando Mejias, writer from Cuba (born in 1959). Mejias was co-editor of the literary-political journal *Diáspora(s)* in Havana. After encountering problems with the cultural authorities of Cuba, he left the country for Barcelona in 1997, assisted through a fellowship from International PEN. He has lived there ever since. A poet, essayist and fiction writer, Mejias is among the most important Cuban writers. His work has received numerous awards.

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Indre Sataite



Itai Mushekwe



Fiston Nasser Mwanza



Asli Erdogan

Art and Culture

Promoting the creation and dissemination of literary and artistic works: this is another fundamental component of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's civic education activities. Panel discussions and conferences focus especially on the political dimensions of art and culture, its ability to shake the status quo, and its potential for providing insights into contemporary developments. The Foundation also promotes intercultural dialogue and is aided greatly in these efforts by the local cultural expertise and far-reaching networks of its international offices.

Pakistan: Art and Culture as a Response to Fundamentalism

Project



"Untitled" by Saud Baloch – first prize in the art competition in Pakistan.

In Pakistani society, the identity-fostering function of art and culture is barely recognized or appreciated. Likewise, there is little state-based cultural funding. In the past several years, religiously motivated violence and fundamentalism have narrowed cultural forms of expression to an even greater extent. In Lahore – a city of 8.5 million inhabitants that sees itself as the cultural heart of Pakistan – theater festivals and cinemas have become targets of bomb attacks. Small bookstores and music shops have received threats for disseminating non-Islamic thought and ideas. Insecurity in the cultural milieu is growing, and it is endangering Pakistan's democratic culture, which is already exceedingly fragile after decades of militarization. There is very little scholarly research on the links between culture and democracy, and the research that does exist does not attract the attention of policymakers.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation is working to counteract this situation. Together with the Department of Communication and Cultural Studies at the National College of Arts in Lahore, the Foundation launched a project entitled "Contesting Fundamentalism: Preserving Democracy through Arts and Culture". The project formulated policy recommendations and organized seminars on the culture of violence and growing extremism, which met with a high level of interest among the College's students. The project also included a competition that called on students to portray their idea of "Democracy in Pakistan" in the form of a painting, sculpture or installation. The 30 top entries were exhibited publicly. All of the submitted works of art reflected very personal fears of extremism and violence, and they revealed little tangible hope for a lasting democratic transformation in Pakistan. Instead, they offered a self-critique of citizens' own lack of civic activism and expressed criticism of the Pakistani elite's failures. The entry that was awarded first prize by the jury was typical of these tendencies: it depicts the footprint of a military boot amidst a swarm of ants.

Beirut: Digital Dissidents – First Meeting of Arab Bloggers

Networking



First meeting of bloggers in the Arab region, organized by the Foundation's international offices in Beirut and Ramallah.

Political blogging is a phenomenon that is increasingly becoming a thorn in the side of authoritarian governments in the Arab world. In countries where it has succeeded in breaking down long-standing taboos and restrictions on the freedom of expression, blogging has become the most powerful mouthpiece of the younger generation – a generation that is no longer willing to remain silent and that openly declares its opinions using aliases such as "Saudijeans" and "A Woman from Egypt."

In August 2008, the Heinrich Böll Foundation organized a first-of-its-kind meeting that gathered together the most active bloggers from Lebanon, Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Morocco, Bahrain, Syria, Tunisia and Iraq. Designed as an event "by bloggers, for bloggers," the meeting gave participants the opportunity to share their views on how websites like Facebook can be used to mobilize people politically; how creative tools can be used to create prison maps and document human rights violations; and how best to evade state censorship. The bloggers also used the meeting as an opportunity to build up a solidarity network. In comparative terms, more bloggers than mainstream media journalists are imprisoned in the Arab world. Many therefore live in fear. When, upon his return, a Palestinian blogger was detained at the Jordanian border for attending the meeting, all participants published the incident on their blogs within a few hours – the network had immediately begun to work.

Berlin: “Well Played” at the Babylon Cinema

Arab-Iranian Film Week

The hopes and dreams of the younger generation in North Africa, the Middle East and Iran were the focus of the 3rd Arab-Iranian Film Week sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. A broad selection of feature films, documentaries and short films portrayed the everyday lives of young people and their search for personal independence, career opportunities, mobility, and modernity above and beyond traditional social and religious norms and rules. In conversations with their audiences, directors talked about the conditions under which their films were created, and discussed the cinematic interpretation of these sensitive topics. The Film Week was also supported through funding from Med-screen, the EU program to promote films from the Arab MEDA countries.

Berlin: Africa in the Spotlight of the Berlin Literature Festival

Discussion

The 8th International Berlin Literature Festival in the autumn of 2008 highlighted the most recent developments in African literature. The Heinrich Böll Foundation provided support for two events in the “Reflections” section of the program: first, a panel discussion with writers Helon Habila (Nigeria), Susan Kiguli (Uganda), and Boualem Sansal (Algeria) about the opportunities and limits of civic activism on the part of writers; and second, a screening of the film *Hotspots* by Marc Engelhardt, which documents the effects of climate change from the Sahara in the west to the Ethiopian highlands in eastern Africa. In the discussion that followed, South African science journalist Leonie Joubert introduced her book *Boiling Point*, a volume of photographs that portray the signs of climate change in various regions of South Africa.



Discussion during the Berlin Literature Festival.

Istanbul: Award for Documentary Film Series

Media Award

The 2008 Erasmus EuroMedia Award was presented to “Turkey on the Move,” a seven-part documentary series by Nedim Hazar. In the series, Hazar examines the broad spectrum of migratory processes taking place in Turkey. These include seasonal laborers who move from harvest to harvest; stranded refugees in the region bordering Iran; Turkish pensioners seeking to spend peaceful sunset years far away from hectic big-city life; German retirees fleeing from the cold German winter and seeking warmer shores on the Turkish Mediterranean; and second- and third-generation descendants of Turkish immigrants to Germany. The Heinrich Böll Foundation provided the film series with both conceptual and financial support.

Syria: Dox Box Documentary Film Festival

Film Festival

In February 2008, the Proaction Film production company organized the first international documentary film festival in Syria. Holding an “independent” event with a large international audience was provocative in and of itself; however, the festival organizers upped the ante by deciding to allow the audience to vote for the award winners. State censors were a problem for the organizers up to the very last minute. The festival enjoyed a very large turnout, and audiences provided lively commentary on the “grassroots” nature of voting democratically for the award winners and the symbolic implications of this procedure. Within the framework of the festival, the Heinrich Böll Foundation’s Beirut office provided funding for several workshops that were targeted toward Syrian filmmakers and led by international documentary filmmakers. The workshops focused on the potential of documentary films to generate social change, to depict social realities, and to establish collective memories. The seminars also looked at how to deal with restrictions as well as social and political taboos. The festival’s great success led to an encore in March 2009 – this time, however, the festival will fill an entire week and will feature parallel screenings at three different locations.

**Double Jeopardy – Navigating the Space between Exile and Home**

Iraqi intellectuals and other creative professionals relate their experiences of civil war and violence, of flight to neighboring Arab states and to Europe, and of identities caught between home and exile, East and West. Published by the initiative offline:Baghdad with support from the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

Download: www.boell-meo.org

News from the Foundation

Berlin: Official Opening of the Foundation's New Headquarters



German President Horst Köhler

The big day finally arrived on 25 September 2008, when German President Horst Köhler presided over the official opening of the Foundation's new central offices on Schumannstraße 8 in the heart of Berlin. Approximately 700 guests and employees of the Foundation participated in the festivities. In their welcoming remarks, the Foundation's Presidents Barbara Unmüßig and Ralf Fücks, emphasized that the building was designed to reflect global openness, transparency and sustainability. The new headquarters aim to serve as a republican forum, a site for international exchange, a workshop for ideas, a center for art and culture, and a leading address in the field of civic education.

In terms of energy performance, the new headquarters belong to the environmental avant garde: sparse but highly innovative technology ensures comfortable temperatures within a modern office setting. With an energy consumption level of 55.7 kWh/m², the building consumes only 50 % of the legally prescribed levels enshrined in Germany's Energy Saving Ordinance. In this way, the headquarters play a pioneering role in the construction of modern office and conference facilities.

A photovoltaic system was installed on the building's roof in partnership with the Grammer Solar company. This system provides primary energy in the amount of about 53,000 kWh per year, which is fed into the district heating system.



The new headquarters

Berlin: Seal of Approval for Green Campus

The advanced training and continuing education programs in the field of policy management offered by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and its state-level foundations are united under the umbrella of GreenCampus. This advanced training institute provides skills development, expertise and advice to policymakers, individuals, organizations and companies both in Germany and abroad. In December 2008, GreenCampus was awarded an "LQW" certification ("learning-oriented quality certification in advanced training and education"). GreenCampus was certified by ArtSet, a private institute in Hannover, and by the German Institute for Adult Education. From now on, all events and activities conducted under the GreenCampus logo will carry the LQW certificate.

More about Green Campus:
www.greencampus.de
 Phone: +49 30 28534 118

Awards 2008



Zhang Sizhi

Petra Kelly Prize : On 2 December 2008, Chinese criminal defense and human rights lawyer Zhang Sizhi was awarded the Petra Kelly Prize. At 81 years of age, Zhang Sizhi is viewed as the "conscience" among Chinese lawyers, and he has defended many of the regime critics prosecuted by Chinese authorities since the early 1980s. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has been awarding the Petra Kelly Prize since 1998. Endowed with 10,000 euros, it is presented to individuals or groups who have made outstanding contributions to the observance of universal human rights, non-violent conflict resolution, or the protection of the natural environment.

Hannah Arendt Prize: The Hannah Arendt Prize for political thought was presented to Russian political scientist Viktor Zaslavsky on 5 December 2008. Zaslavsky's book, *Class Cleansing: The Massacre of Katyn*, examines one of the gravest crimes against humanity committed during World War II and its cover-up over numerous decades. Not until the end of the Cold War did Moscow officially admit that the Katyn massacre had been committed by the Soviets. The prize is endowed with 7,500 euros and is funded by the Senator for Education and Science of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen and the Foundation.

Peace Film Award: In 2008, the 23rd Peace Film Award was presented to "Buda Az Sharm Foru Rikht" ("Buddha Collapsed out of Shame"). The film tells the story of Bakt-hay, a young girl in the mountains of Afghanistan whose dream of obtaining an education is abruptly crushed. In announcing the award, the jury described the film as follows: "A tragic film about destroyed lives and the violation of human rights, which cause suffering, especially among children. Yet also a film showing little Bakt-hay walking the long way to school on her short legs and glowing like a bright star." The Peace Film Award is presented under the auspices of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War – Physicians for Social Responsibility and is endowed with 5,000 euros. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has contributed the prize money since 1996.



(l – r): Ralf Fücks, Karoline Linnert, Viktor Zaslavsky and Antonia Grunenberg

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The Heinrich Böll Foundation Mission Statement

Who We Are, What We Do The Heinrich Böll Foundation is part of the Green political movement that has developed worldwide as a response to the traditional politics of socialism, liberalism, and conservatism. Our main tenets are ecology and sustainability, democracy and human rights, self-determination and justice. We place particular emphasis on gender democracy, meaning social emancipation and equal rights for women and men. We are also committed to equal rights for cultural and ethnic minorities and to the societal and political participation of immigrants. Finally, we promote non-violence and proactive peace policies.

To achieve our goals, we seek strategic partnerships with others who share our values. We are an independent organisation, that is, we determine our own priorities and policies.

We are based in the Federal Republic of Germany, yet we are an international actor in both ideal and practical terms.

Our namesake, the writer and Nobel Prize laureate Heinrich Böll, personifies the values we stand for: defence of freedom, civic courage, tolerance, open debate, and the valuation of art and culture as independent spheres of thought and action.

We Are a Green Think Tank

- We promote democratic reforms and social innovation.
- We work on ecological policies and sustainable development on a global level.
- We provide space for the presentation of and debate on art and culture.
- We transfer knowledge and skills from experts to political actors.
- We provide a forum for open debate and promote dialogue between politics, business, academia, and society.
- We support talented students active on socio-political issues both in Germany and abroad.
- We document the history of the Green movement in order to promote research and provide political inspiration.

We Are an International Policy Network

- We are part of the global Green network and promote the development of the Green political movement on all continents.
- We focus especially on the broadening and deepening of the European Green movement.

- We work actively for the development of a political European public.
- We support the participation of civil society in politics and, within the framework of multilateral organisations, take part in conferences and negotiations.

We Are Active on Ecology, Democracy, and Human Rights Worldwide

- We consider ecology and democracy to be inseparable. We therefore support individuals and projects that are committed to ecology, human rights, democracy, and self-determination.
- We support respect for the rule of law and democratic participation in all parts of the world.
- We promote the abolition of conditions of dominance, dependency, and violence between the sexes.
- We consider ethnic and cultural diversity to be an essential part of democratic culture.
- We encourage civic and civil-society activism.
- We train activists so that they can successfully self-organise and participate in political processes.

Our culture Commitment, expert and social competence, creativity and flexibility are features of our employees, both in Germany and abroad. They are highly qualified, team-oriented and, with their high level of motivation, they constitute the most important asset of the Foundation.

Equality of opportunity and respectful dealings between women and men of different ages, religions, ethnic origins and sexual orientations are constitutive for the foundation. Intercultural competence and a productive engagement with diversity are part of our corporate culture.

Mutual respect and trusting co-operation among ourselves and with our partners are the bases of our business relationships.

We constantly evaluate and improve our work. We undertake and take seriously both internal and external evaluations. We handle the funds at our disposal economically and efficiently and assure transparent operations.

We work in close co-operation with our co-foundations in all of Germany's 16 states.

We are a reliable partner for volunteer work and for co-operation with third parties.

As a political foundation, we act independently; this also applies in respect to our relationship with the German Green Party. We are autonomous in selecting our executive officers and staffing our committees.

■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation, affiliated with the Green Party and headquartered in the heart of Berlin, is a legally independent political foundation working in the spirit of intellectual openness. ■ The Foundation's primary objective is to support political education both within Germany and abroad, thus promoting democratic involvement, sociopolitical activism, and cross-cultural understanding. ■ The Foundation also provides support for art and culture, science and research, and developmental cooperation. Its activities are guided by the fundamental political values of ecology, democracy, solidarity, and non-violence. ■ Heinrich Böll's call on citizens to meddle in politics is the example upon which the work of the Foundation is modeled. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation strives to stimulate sociopolitical reform by acting as a forum for debate, both on fundamental issues and those of current interest. The Foundation places particular importance on attaining gender democracy – signifying a relationship between the sexes characterized by freedom from dependence and dominance. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation's educational activities have a political basis, an ethical outlook, and strive to promote various forms of cultural expression. The Foundation supports art and culture as part of its political education work and as a crucial element of each society's self-image. ■ By way of its international collaboration with a large number of project partners – currently numbering about 100 projects in almost 60 countries – the Foundation aims to strengthen ecological and civil activism on a global level, to intensify the exchange of ideas and experiences, and to keep our sensibilities alert for change. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation's collaboration on sociopolitical education programs with its project partners abroad is

on a long-term basis. Additional important instruments of international cooperation include visitor programs, which enhance the exchange of experiences and of political networking, as well as basic and advanced training programs for committed activists. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation's Study Program considers itself a workshop for the future; its activities include providing support to especially talented students and academicians, promoting theoretical work of sociopolitical relevance, and working to overcome the compartmentalisation of science into exclusive subjects. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation has about 420 supporting members who provide both financial and non-material assistance. ■ Ralf Fücks and Barbara Unmüßig are the current Presidents. Dr. Birgit Laubach is the CEO of the Foundation. ■ The members assembly, comprised of 49 persons, is the Foundation's foremost decision-making organ; its responsibilities include electing the Presidents. Expert advisory boards (7–10 people each) are staffed by independent experts who consult with the Foundation and formulate suggestions regarding conceptual issues raised in the educational programs. ■ The Foundation's by-laws provide for a quota of women and immigrants on all the Foundation's bodies and among its full-time staff. ■ The Foundation currently maintains foreign and project offices in the USA and the Arab Middle East, in Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Chile, China, Croatia, the Czech Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, India, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, South Africa, Serbia, Thailand, Turkey, and an EU office in Brussels. In 2008, the Foundation had €45 million public funds at its disposal.