

Annual Report 2010

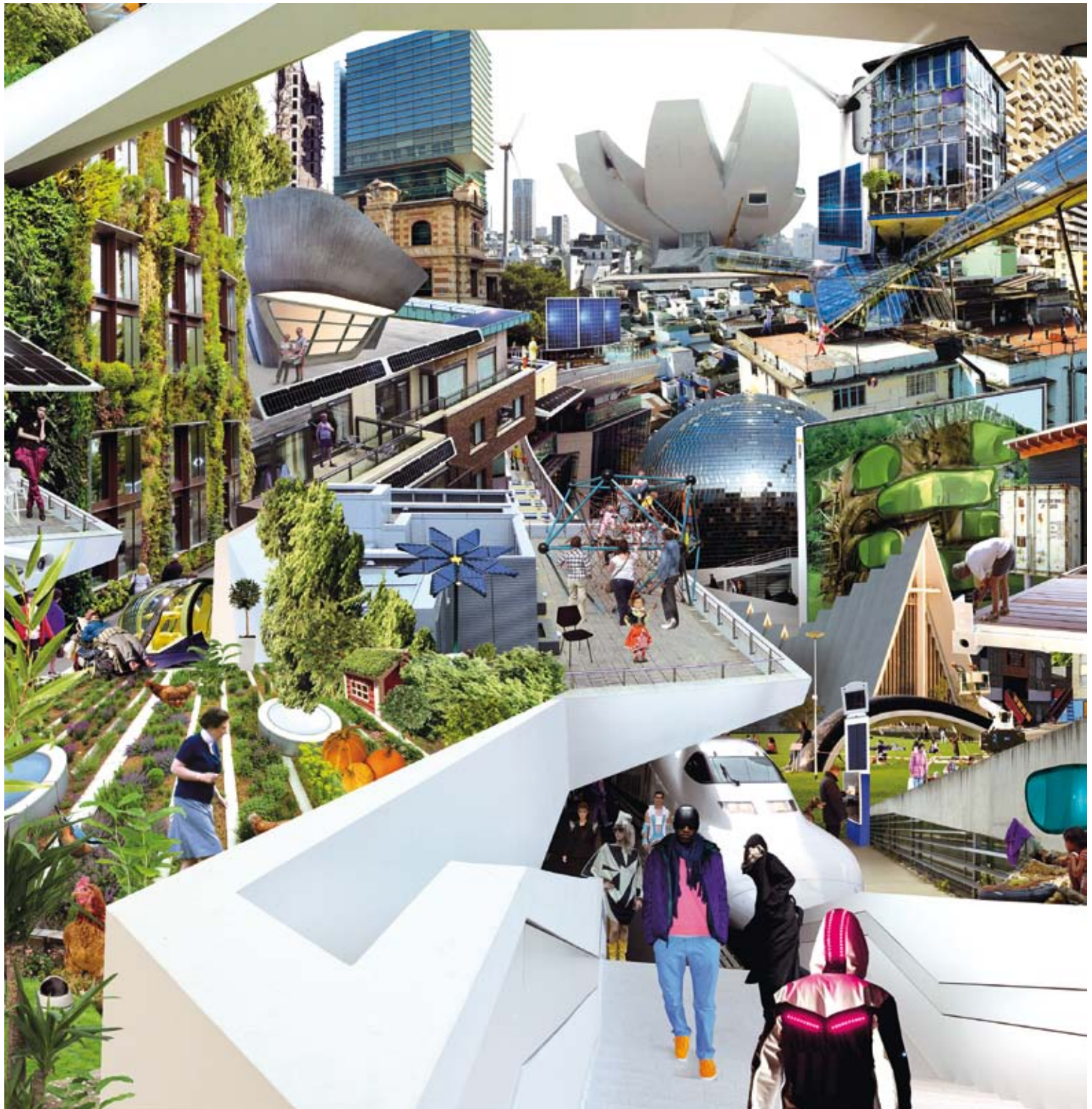


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What We Want

Fostering democracy and upholding human rights, taking action to prevent the destruction of the global ecosystem, advancing equality between women and men, securing peace through conflict prevention in crisis zones, and defending the freedom of individuals against excessive state and economic power – these are the objectives that drive the ideas and actions of the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

We maintain close ties to the German Green Party (Alliance 90/The Greens) and as a think tank for green visions and projects, we are part of an international network encompassing well over 100 partner projects in approximately 60 countries.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation works independently and nurtures a spirit of intellectual openness. We maintain a worldwide network through our 28 international offices. We cooperate closely with 16 state-level Böll Foundations in each of Germany's federal states, and we support talented, socio-politically engaged undergraduate and graduate students in Germany and abroad.

We gladly follow Heinrich Böll's exhortation for citizens to get involved in politics, and we want to inspire others to do the same.

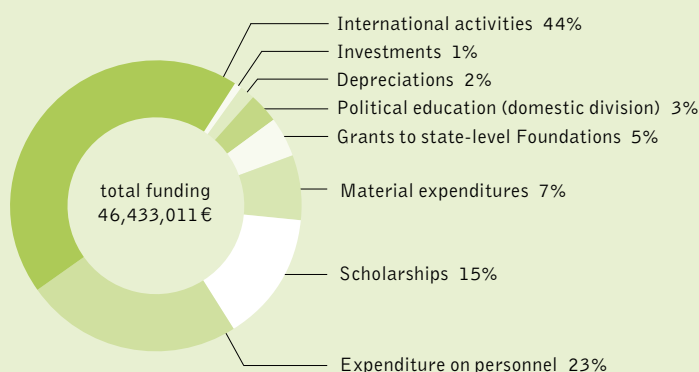
Facts about the Foundation

Sources and allocation of funding

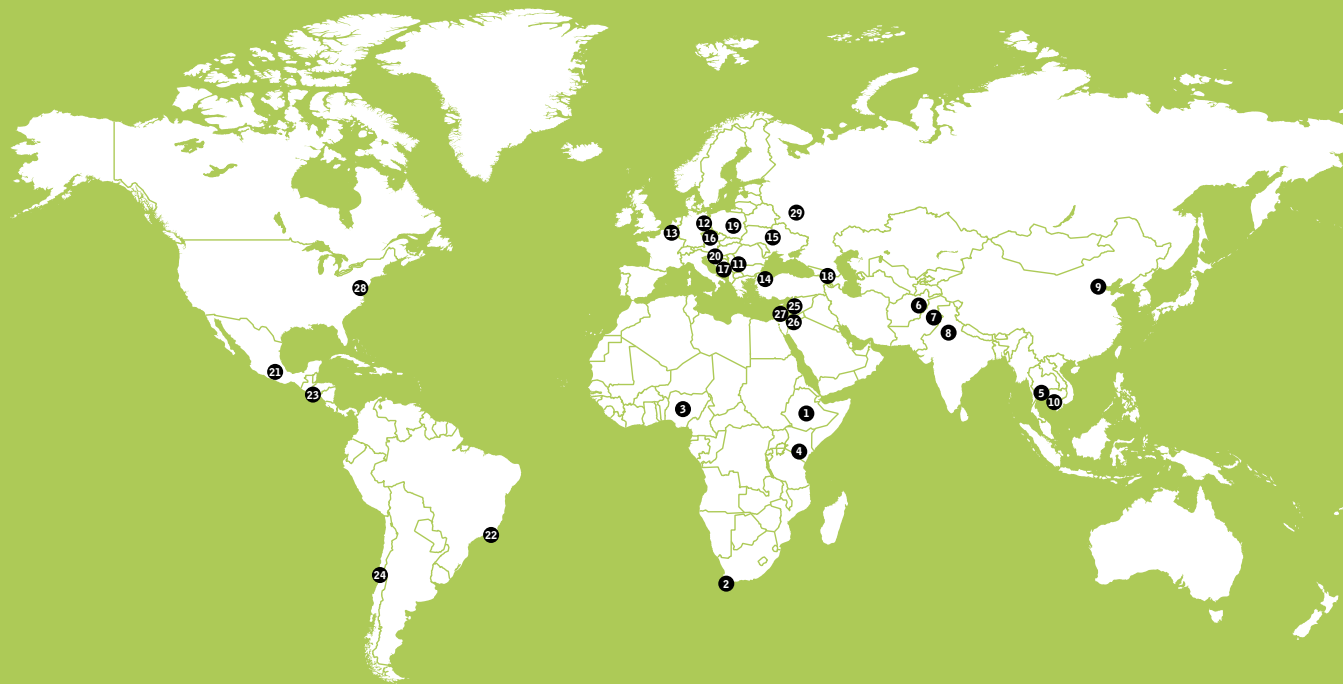
The Heinrich Böll Foundation e.V. is funded almost entirely through public grants. In the reporting year of 2010, our funding increased by 10.4 percent over the previous year, to a total of approximately 46.5 million euros (preliminary figures).

In 2010, the largest increase in funding (11.7 percent) went to our international activities. Other increases were directed toward our scholarship program, material expenditures, and investment (see figure for percentages).

Allocation of funding 2010



Heinrich Böll Foundation Worldwide



Africa

- 1 Addis Abeba (Ethiopia)
- 2 Cape Town (South Africa)
- 3 Abuja (Nigeria)
- 4 Nairobi (Kenya)

Asia

- 5 Bangkok (Thailand)
- 6 Kabul (Afghanistan)
- 7 Lahore (Pakistan)
- 8 New Delhi (India)
- 9 Beijing (China)
- 10 Phnom Penh (Cambodia)

Europe

- 11 Belgrade (Serbia)
- 12 Berlin (Germany)
- 13 Brussels (Belgium)
- 14 Istanbul (Turkey)
- 15 Kiev (Ukraine)
- 16 Prague (Czech Republic)
- 17 Sarajevo (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
- 18 Tbilisi (Georgia)
- 19 Warsaw (Poland)
- 20 Zagreb (Croatia)

Latin America

- 21 Mexico City (Mexico)
- 22 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- 23 San Salvador (El Salvador)
- 24 Santiago de Chile (Chile)

Middle East

- 25 Beirut (Libanon)
- 26 Ramallah (Palestine)
- 27 Tel Aviv (Israel)

North America

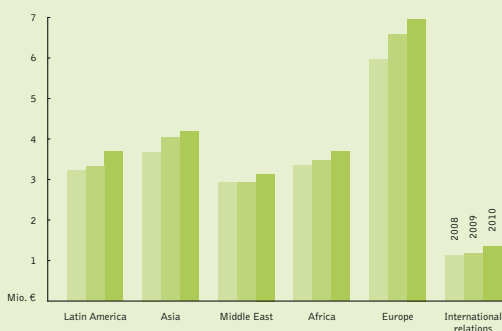
- 28 Washington (USA)

Russian Federation

- 29 Moskow (Russia)

International cooperation

2008-2010



In 2010, our project funding for international cooperation activities increased by over two million euros (to a total of slightly over 23 million euros). Germany and other industrialized countries continue to intensify their efforts to increase their funding for development cooperation and are also raising their involvement in climate policy.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's largest source of funding in this area is the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, which, in 2010, provided approximately 21.5 million euros in funding. This amount included a one-time allocation of 566,000 euros for activities focusing on climate protection in developing and emerging countries.

The Foundation receives additional project funding from the Federal Foreign Office (1.3 million euros) and the European Union (785,000 euros). The EU funding was targeted toward projects in Africa and the Middle East as well as the general area of international relations.

Foreword



Ralf Fücks



Barbara Unmüßig

In recent months, a number of rapid and dramatic developments have unfolded that demand our attention. The most prominent of these include the tsunami and the ensuing nuclear reactor crisis in Japan, political upheavals in North Africa and the Middle East, and most recently the Green Party's swift rise in popularity in Germany, which led to the election of Germany's first Green Minister President at the federal state level – namely in the state of Baden-Württemberg.

The Fukushima nuclear disaster has provided us with a vivid example of the catastrophic risks inherent in nuclear power. Germany is re-negotiating its policies to phase out the use of nuclear power and to accelerate the transition to renewables-based energies. Blueprints for these steps have been prepared. For years now, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been building up extensive expertise in dealing with the “myth of nuclear power”, and we are actively involved in domestic and international debates on this crucial issue.

Making the transition to the post-fossil fuel era and putting in place an economic system that uses resources efficiently is the central task of the coming decades. The prosperity of tomorrow will be based on resource efficiency, renewable energy sources, and environmentally compatible agricultural systems. These priorities must be accompanied by sustainable fiscal and budget policies. At the same time, it is necessary to ensure social participation and fair opportunities for advancement for everyone – this is the basic idea underpinning the Green New Deal to which the Heinrich Böll Foundation is committed.

The democracy movements in Tunisia and Egypt signify a political transformation that we hope is irreversible. In contrast, developments in Libya, Syria, Yemen, and Bahrain cause us great concern. We will intensify our activities focusing on Europe's southern neighbors. Our long-term experience in fostering democratic structures provides us with a strong basis for constructively supporting the shifts in the Arab world. At the same time, we support political initiatives aiming to achieve a negotiated peace between Israel and the Palestinians, and we are committed to international guarantees for a two-state solution.

The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security in October 2000 constituted a historic breakthrough. Since then, it is a mandatory rule under international law that women are to be appropriately involved at all levels in peace processes, security policy, and local conflict resolution processes. As is so often the case, however, the resolution's actual implementation is proceeding at an inadequate pace. We are committed to gender-sensitive foreign and security policies and continually develop new perspectives on this issue.

The knowledge and great dedication of our domestic and international staff form the essential basis for our successful work. Their efforts are complemented and enriched by the extensive voluntary support provided by our expert advisory boards, expert commissions, women's council, supervisory board, membership meeting, and the Green Academy.

We would like to express our great respect and special thanks to all of those who make our work possible.

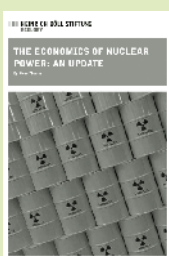
Berlin, April 2011

Ralf Fücks Barbara Unmüßig
Presidents, Heinrich Böll Foundation

Change the World – With Sustainable and Equitable Policies

Climate change, resource scarcity, and the global food crisis – these are issues that have been at the top of the Heinrich Böll Foundation's agenda for many years. We forge alliances with all groups who are committed to advancing environment-friendly transformations: by advancing a global economy that is not based on fossil fuels, by ensuring resource-efficient development, and by fostering a global shift in agricultural systems. Around the world, we support partners who are developing solutions to urgent crises and identifying alternatives to current models of economic growth. Together with our partners, we work steadfastly to prevent the revival of nuclear power and to combat resource exploitation that has an adverse impact on people and the environment.

We get involved in political decision-making processes at the local, national and international levels. A “climate of justice” still needs to be worked out at the global level. But success demands initiatives and political pressure from below. To this end, we are joining forces with a wide variety of partners to build a broad-based, multi-level network that addresses key eco-social challenges.



The Economics of Nuclear Power: An Update
Brussels 2010, 68 pages.

Steve Thomas explains the true costs of nuclear power and demonstrates that, in a free market, nuclear energy will never be competitive without government subsidies. The booklet is part of “The Myth of Nuclear Power – A Guide”. To address the myths of nuclear power, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has commissioned reports from renowned international experts that present a comprehensive overview of current critiques of nuclear energy.

→ www.boell.eu/web/288-663.html

Nuclear power: the myth has reached an end

It appeared as if the Chernobyl nuclear catastrophe had nearly faded into distant memory. But then came the Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan, which provided the world with yet another vivid demonstration of the tremendous risks posed by nuclear energy. The Fukushima disaster has made it clear: this technology is uncontrollable and irresponsible. Since our very beginning, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been part of the resistance against nuclear power. Around the world, we promote debates that are critical of nuclear power, and we support the development of local initiatives and expertise. In addition, we deliver arguments and facts in a variety of forums, including our publications – most recently in the updated and expanded new edition of our volume *The Myth of Nuclear Power – A Guide*, which is available in German, English and French.

Opposition to nuclear power is needed around the world

Whether in Poland or Italy, Thailand or Jordan, the key task is to ensure that countries do not develop this lethal technology. Outreach and political interventions can help achieve this aim. In countries like China and Brazil, the priority must be to redirect massive investments in nuclear power toward investments in renewable energies and energy efficiency.

Example: Poland

Poland currently has no nuclear power plants. The Polish government, however, views nuclear power as a solution to the problem of energy security and as a way to contribute to climate protection. In contrast, Polish public opinion is divided on the subject. However, Polish citizens are not included in energy policy decisions. In 2010, the Foundation's international office in Warsaw focused on raising public awareness of this crucial issue. Their activities included public events that also gave critics of nuclear power a voice, in contrast to the largely one-sided favorable view presented by the government and the mainstream media. The large turnout for a panel discussion organized in May 2010 within the framework of the 7th Planete Doc Film Festival in Warsaw proved that the public is greatly interested in gaining more information on the topic. The discussion provided a rare opportunity to hear a diversity of opinions and arguments and to pose critical questions regarding the development of nuclear energy in Poland.

Example: the Arab region

There is also a growing debate in the Arab world regarding the “renaissance” of nuclear power. Of the region's countries, the United Arab Emirates appear to have made the most progress toward the implementation of a national nuclear power program. However, in most Arab countries there is very little critical public discourse on nuclear energy and its risks, and citizens have equally little input in decisions on future energy policies. Our Ramallah office is attempting to give an impetus to critical discussions in the region regarding the various issues surrounding nuclear power. To this end, in 2010, the office commissioned an Arabic translation of the book *Myths about nuclear energy: how the energy lobby is pulling the wool over our eyes* by Gerd Rosenkranz. The book was published under the Foundation's auspices in spring 2010 by the Munich-based *oekom* publishing house and is already in its second printing.



Discussion in Warsaw on the opportunities and risks of nuclear power. Photo: Tomasz Kawka



Arabic Edition of “Myths About Nuclear Energy”

Editions are planned in the following languages: Polish, Chinese, Russian, Czech, Spanish, Italian, and Thai. Download of the Arabic and English version at → www.ps.boell.org

Jordan: Establishment of an “Arab Green Forum”

In the Middle East and North Africa, not only non-governmental organizations and social movements but also political decision-makers are becoming increasingly aware of the devastating effects of climate change. At the same time, however, the region has not yet developed sustainable strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions or staving off impacts that are already becoming irreversible. In September 2010, to help meet these challenges, the Foundation's international office in Ramallah initiated the establishment of an “Arab Green Forum” in Amman. The forum is developing concepts for a green economy, focusing on priorities such as sustainable urban development, sustainable transport solutions, and low-carbon industrial production. The Maan organization – one of our Palestinian partner organizations and a member of the Green Forum – publishes regular newsletters on environmental issues.

Israel: An ambitious climate strategy

In November 2009, the management consulting firm McKinsey published a report commissioned by Israel's environment ministry outlining the impacts of climate change on Israel as well as the country's potential for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The report's recommendations served as a key basis for Israel's contribution to the December 2009 global climate conference in Copenhagen. Subsequently, a more in-depth review of the report spoke out in favor of allowing a mild increase in Israel's carbon emissions in light of the country's anticipated rate of economic growth. Because Israel planned to join the OECD in 2010, envi-

Climate and energy policy

Around the world, we are taking action to promote the withdrawal from the fossil fuel-based energy industry. This is an essential prerequisite for putting a stop to climate change. Climate change is a reality in particular for the poor and poorest population groups in emerging and developing countries. A “climate of justice” is and remains the leitmotif underpinning our national and international activities targeting the issue of climate policy. In many countries, it is necessary to spread knowledge about the consequences of climate change, but it is just as necessary to foster expertise that enables citizens to become actively and skillfully involved in developing strategies to avoid or adapt to climate change. The implications of climate change are a major concern in many developing countries, particularly as regards future agricultural policies. The livelihoods of billions of people continue to depend on agriculture, and small farmers in particular are affected by the consequences of climate change. They need alternatives and concrete support – now! Civil society actors must build capacities and networks if they want to intervene effectively in decision-making processes.

ronmental organizations criticized this timid strategy. In spring 2010, Ben-Gurion University's Institute for Desert Research organized an international conference with the support of the Foundation that aimed to lay the groundwork for an ambitious climate strategy for Israel based on the McKinsey report's analysis. Outcomes of the conference included recommendations that the Israeli government place a higher priority on interministerial cooperation, make greater use of tax incentives as a tool for regulating emissions reductions, and take steps to base the country's overall economy on sustainable technologies. To promote these developments, in 2011 the Foundation's Tel Aviv office will publish a study laying out a "Green New Deal for Israel".

Brussels – Prague – Washington: New alliances for regional climate and energy policies

Climate and energy policy issues tend to be put on the back burner in times of economic crisis. For example, there will be no federal legislation in the United States before 2012 that lays down policies for reducing carbon emissions. This makes it even more important to adopt alternative strategies and to strengthen transatlantic cooperation. Exemplary initiatives in Europe and in individual U.S. states need to be expanded, and new strategic alliances must be forged. For example, cooperation between diverse interest groups – including farmers' associations, faith communities, and labor unions – has proved to be a very promising approach. Our offices in Brussels, Prague, and Washington invited a delegation of representatives from various U.S. groups to spend a week in Europe from 26 September – 2 October 2010. An extensive agenda of on-site visits and meetings with experts and decision-makers gave our U.S. colleagues the opportunity to gain first-hand impressions of German and European approaches to climate and energy policy. Participants such as Roger Johnson, the president of a major U.S. farmers' association, is now openly calling on the U.S. government to enact legislation to promote renewable energy along the lines of Germany's approach.

Detailed information on the transatlantic climate network is available at

→ www.theclimatenetwork.org

Our specialized online dossier features presentations on a variety of U.S. interest groups

→ www.boell.de/climate-transatlantic/index-17.html

Jordan: Blogs and video clips targeting environmental issues

With the support of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, a group of young web activists from Jordan called 7iber.com organized a series of workshops in 2010 focusing on the topics of blogging and social media. The workshops took place in various cities throughout Jordan. Participants learned how new media and Web 2.0 tools (like blogs, Twitter, Facebook, YouTube, etc.) can be put into action to raise public awareness of environmental issues. As part of the project, 7iber.com produced a highly regarded mashup (i.e. a hybrid of various content forms such as videos, maps, texts, etc. within a common platform). In the meantime, 7iber.com has become a popular website for young people and environmental activists and has even attracted the attention of Jordan's prime minister, who has referred to the mashup on his Twitter feed.



The name "7iber" comes from the Arabic word for "ink".

→ www.7iber.com/mu7afazat

Pakistan: International conference on climate change and development

After the catastrophic floods that struck Pakistan in August 2010, the Foundation's Lahore office teamed up with the Islamabad-based Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI) to raise the Pakistani Environment Ministry's awareness of the need to confront the challenge of climate change. Their success in this effort resulted in Pakistan's first-ever international conference on climate change, which took place on Oc-

tober 22-23, 2010. The participants included R.K. Pachauri, a renowned climate expert and chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, as well as Tariq Banuri, the founder of SDPI and current Director of the Division for Sustainable Development at the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs. The conference was also attended by Indian experts, including Sunita Narain, Director of the Centre for Science and Environment and a long-time partner of the Foundation. This was the very first time that Pakistani and Indian experts had gathered together to discuss the impacts of climate change on their region – clear and inspiring proof that people can cooperate and build trust despite the animosities between their countries' governments.

Adapting to climate change

Example: Africa

Africa is the continent hardest hit by the effects of climate change. Rain-fall shortages, droughts, declining harvests, loss of biodiversity, and the increasing scarcity of natural resources are just some of the resulting problems. However, the continent has failed so far to develop a strong and – more importantly – unified voice that could improve its ability to respond effectively to this “silent crisis”.

To help African countries combat climate change, the industrialized nations can – and must – provide multiple forms of support: through international negotiations and agreements, assistance in political capacity-building, the promotion of civil society involvement, and of course funding for climate change adaptation measures. The Foundation's international offices in Cape Town, Nairobi, Lagos, and Addis Abeba are all working on this issue. Through our project “Climate Governance in Africa” we provide training to improve the skills of African climate negotiators, and we analyze adaptation policies and their implementation in various African countries. For us, the primary task in promoting good governance with a view toward climate justice is to raise the awareness of those people who are most affected by climate change.

Example: Thailand

Agriculture plays a major role in Thailand, and it is above all droughts that threaten the livelihoods of many small farmers there. In 2010, a report commissioned by the Heinrich Böll Foundation examined how climate change impacts selected Thai rural communities, analyzed their level of vulnerability, and recommended necessary adaptation measures for securing their economic existence. The communities studied in the report are located in remote areas of Phitsanulok province that are subject to regular dry periods. Even though the communities have certainly learned how to cope with moderately severe dry periods, they cannot quickly adapt to the frequent, severe droughts that accompany processes of climate change. The study's central findings: The inhabitants of these communities need legal certainty when it comes to questions of land ownership, and the farmers need to be provided with debt relief. Additional recommendations included the introduction of new, adaptive cultivation methods; shifting to drought-resistant crops; and the creation of community-wide rice banks.

International climate negotiations

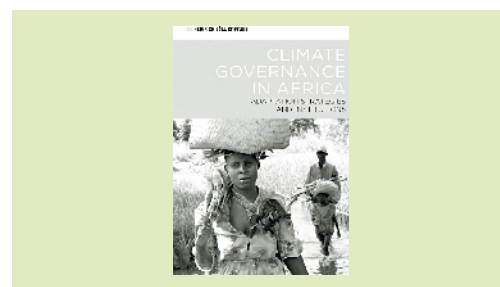
Cancún: COP 16 – one step forward, two steps back

For many years now, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been actively involved in the processes surrounding international climate negotiations. Through our efforts, many of our partners from emerging and developing countries have been able to participate in the negotiations. Other



The Heinrich Böll Foundation supplied victims of the flood with basic foodstuffs and toiletries.

Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation



Climate Governance in Africa – Adaptation Strategies and Institutions

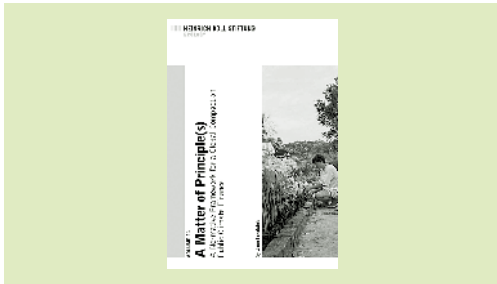
A synthesis report by Masego Madzwamuse, Oktober 2010, 110 pages.

Seven case studies on eight African countries highlight the governance challenges that climate change poses in various regions of Africa. Our publication *Climate Governance in Africa – Adaptation Strategies and Institutions* summarizes the key findings and lays out clear policy recommendations.

→ www.boell.de



Daily video interviews with interesting guests at the Foundation's information stand were available online at www.boell.de just a few hours after they were recorded.



A Matter of Principle(s)

A Normative Framework for a Global Compact on Public Climate Finance. By Liane Schalatek. Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin 2011, 112 pages.

→ www.boell.de/publications

Who provides how much money, and where does it go? The website www.climatefundsupdates.org, initiated by the Foundation, delivers regular updates on this important question.



Perspectives 3/2010: The Challenges of Change Political Analysis and Commentary from Southern Africa, Nr. 3/2010. Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

→ www.boell.de/downloads/2010-07-22_Perspectives_3.10.NEU.pdf

key Foundation priorities include investing in capacity-building and strengthening networks.

The 16th conference of the parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change took place in December 2010, in Cancún, Mexico. We organized a broad spectrum of activities in the run-up to this global event, including a large-scale public conference entitled "Building bridges in times of climate change: from international negotiations to realities at the national and local level", which was held in Mexico City in November 2009. The Foundation is one of the few organizations in Mexico that has a significant level of experience and expertise in climate issues. We have gained the respect of both government authorities and non-governmental organizations as a key driver of new ideas and strategies.

At the UN conference in Cancún, the Foundation organized events within the framework of both the official program as well as the NGO forum on climate justice.

Together with the United Nations Development Programme and Mexico's Environment Ministry, we organized climate finance workshops for policymakers and civil society actors. In addition, we organized a major conference on "Gender and Climate" in Mexico City. Six months prior to the climate summit, we hosted a "dinner debate" with the publishers and editors-in-chief of Mexico's leading media outlets. This event was of particular significance because even the best journalists will not be able to publish climate-related news and reports without the approval of their publishers and editors.

Ultimately, what the climate process needs most of all is an active civil society that develops proposals and recommendations, engages in lobbying efforts, and puts pressure on governments and negotiators.

Climate finance

Scrutinizing climate-related financial assistance

It will require billions of euros in financial assistance to help emerging and developing countries to avoid and adapt to climate change. What is this money being spent on, and who benefits? The Heinrich Böll Foundation has been focusing on these essential questions for many years now. The allocation of new climate funding must go hand-in-hand with social and environmental standards and principles as well as a high degree of transparency and accountability on the part of both donors and recipients. This is essential if financial assistance is to achieve its objectives and benefit those who are most affected by climate change.

The study "A Matter of Principle(s)" by Liane Schalatek, deputy director of our Washington D.C. Office, was published just in time for the Cancún climate summit and provides key ideas for discussions about which criteria and principles should guide the allocation of climate funding.

Africa: A case study on resource policy

When diamond deposits were discovered in the remote Chiadzwa region of eastern Zimbabwe in 2006, most of the local population viewed the discovery as a blessing that would relieve their economic hardship. It is true that, if handled responsibly, income from the diamond trade can make a considerable contribution to government revenues. However, instead of helping to finance the reconstruction of Zimbabwe after years of economic decline, the rush to exploit the diamond fields has made the people of Chiadzwa the most recent victims of the so-called "resource curse". The discovery of the precious stones has plunged the region into chaos, bringing armed security forces, violence, human rights violations,

growing social instability, and environmental destruction into everyday life.

Against the backdrop of similar experiences in other resource-rich African countries, a number of international initiatives were launched at the beginning of the 21st century. While they may differ in approach and scope, all of these initiatives aim to help build resource policies that are transparent, sustainable, fair, and equitable. Today, nearly a decade later, the situation in Zimbabwe raises doubts about how successful these initiatives have actually been in practice. In 2010, a volume of our publication series Perspectives sought to provide insights into these and similar questions through the analysis of three case studies (Zimbabwe, Nigeria, and Tanzania). All three cases clearly demonstrate that local and international efforts to shape more responsible resource policies can achieve success, but these efforts continue to face major challenges.

For a global shift in agricultural policy

Sufficient food for all people – this is a goal that the Heinrich Böll Foundation is deeply committed to. The need to find out how this goal can be achieved under the conditions of inequitable global agricultural policies and climate change drives many Foundation initiatives and projects. To intensify and coordinate our efforts in this area, we recently launched the new program “Agriculture and climate change”.

Fair rules for world agricultural trade

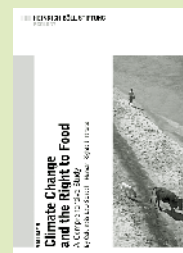
Agricultural production, markets, and trade in their current form are incapable of meeting the great challenges of the 21st century. The world received a foretaste of future developments when, in 2007-2008, the average world market prices for foodstuffs more than doubled within a very short period of time, suddenly subjecting over 150 million additional people to acute hunger. Against this background, Misereor and the Heinrich Böll Foundation co-organized the international conference “EcoFair rules! Agricultural trade in the competing contexts of the food, climate and economic crises”, which took place in January 2010. The central aim of the conference was to provide a forum for rethinking and redefining the rules of international agricultural trade in light of recent developments and trends. The many prominent guests included the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Olivier De Schutter, who called for an end to agricultural price dumping by the countries of the North and to customs policies that treat the countries of the South purely as suppliers of raw materials. At the same time, Rajeswari Raina, an Indian scholar and contributor to the Weltagrarbericht project to combat world hunger, pointed out that government policies in countries of the South also have adverse impacts. She argued for example that the Indian government still places a high priority on corporate farming and monoculture crops for export, and that, here too, a change in thinking is necessary.

Strengthening the global commons

The international commons movement is growing. Protecting and expanding the commons (such as natural resources, knowledge, and culture) is an attractive goal in more than just a theoretical sense. Rather, it has practical implications in everyday life, and it has political implications when more and more people demand access to everything from information technology to seeds, or when they struggle to reconquer privatized public spaces or to participate in economic, social, and political processes. The commons must not be taken away from the community,

Resource policy

Natural resources provide an essential basis for economic activity and everyday life. The sustainable use and fair global distribution of resources is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century, together with the issues of climate change and global poverty. Many resources are finite. This is particularly the case with fossil fuels, whose continued excessive consumption is accelerating processes of climate change. Much of the world's reserves of natural resources and raw materials are located in emerging and developing countries that suffer from both poverty as well as pervasive democratic deficits. For many people in these countries, the wealth of natural resources is not a blessing but rather a curse. The Heinrich Böll Foundation is committed to achieving resource policies that are responsible, environmentally compatible, and aligned with democratic principles. Our resource policy activities are oriented primarily toward the extractive industries – i.e. the oil, gas, and mining sectors (fossil fuels and mineral resources).



Climate Change and the Right to Food

By the Human Rights Institute of the Columbia Law School and Olivier De Schutter. Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin 2009, 160 pages.

→ www.boell.de/publications

The Commons – Prosperity by Sharing

A report by Silke Helfrich, Rainer Kuhlen, Wolfgang Sachs and Christian Siefkes, Berlin 2010, 48 pages.

→ www.boell.de

Manifesto “Strengthen the Commons – Now!”

(in German, English, and Spanish). Collectively authored within the framework of the political salon series Zeit für Allmende (“Time for the commons”).

→ www.boell.de



The international conference inspired lively debate on comprehensive policies for the commons.

Photo: Thomas Kalka



Claude Kabemba, Director of Southern African Resource Watch, analyzing the role of Chinese development policy and investment in Africa.

Photo: Stephan Röhl

Exhibition: „zur nachahmung empfohlen – examples to follow!“

The challenges of climate change, dwindling energy reserves, and biodiversity loss demand personal action and the development of visions of a sustainable way of life. Art is one type of individual action that can generate these visions. The exhibition “Examples to follow! Expeditions in aesthetics and sustainability”, curated by Adrienne Goehler in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation, encouraged participation and reflection with an extensive accompanying program including film screenings, discussion forums, and conversations with artists. Photo: Michael Hoelzl

commercialized, or irretrievably destroyed. The Heinrich Böll Foundation has actively addressed these issues for years, and has achieved considerable success and much positive feedback for its efforts.

The highlight of our activities in this field to date was an international conference held in Berlin, in November 2010. The event focused on key questions such as: Can comprehensive policies for the commons be put into practice? If so, does this have the potential to inspire new forms of social coexistence? In response to these questions, an encouraging signal came from Ecuador. María Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, the country’s Minister of National Heritage, stated that she would take the concept of the commons back home and feed it into her work with the Ecuadorean government and the ALBA countries (a trade alliance that also includes Venezuela, Cuba, Bolivia, Nicaragua, Honduras, and the English-speaking Caribbean island of Dominica).

The commons movement will need to cooperate with governments if positive experiences with the commons concept are to serve as benchmarks for the design of institutions and policies. This will be the key task for the future, at both the local and global levels.

Development Policy Forum: “Business as usual is not an option!”

Climate change, the global food crisis, poverty, and the financial crisis: the German government’s development policy faces challenges that can be solved only through interministerial cooperation. In November 2010, after the first year in office of Germany’s conservative-liberal (CDU/FDP) government, the Heinrich Böll Foundation’s Development Policy Forum cast a spotlight on the diverse and often conflicting contexts and priorities of development policies at the national, European, and international levels. The common thread throughout the entire Forum was the issue of policy coherence. For Germany, a coherent development policy would require bringing the government’s external economic policy, trade policy, climate policy, and resource strategy into line with its development policy objectives. All too often, however, there is a lack of coherent policies. What type of institutional framework is necessary for achieving joined-up government? Where is a process of rethinking needed?

In this connection, Barbara Unmüßig, one of the Foundation’s co-presidents, produced a policy paper on “An agenda for more policy coherence in the fields of global climate protection and human development”. One of the ideas she introduces – the establishment of a Ministry for Global Tasks – has generated a high level of interest.



Shaping European Politics

The European Union currently finds itself confronting numerous difficult challenges. The euro crisis is stoking fears that the monetary union may break apart. The need to develop a sustainable European energy policy is more pressing than ever – particularly against the background of faltering climate negotiations and the pioneering role that the EU urgently needs to play, but also because of the incalculable risks of nuclear power that make it necessary to undertake a rapid shift toward renewable energy sources. Despite the adoption of the Lisbon Treaty, the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy still lacks clear contours – the member states' tentative and contradictory responses to the revolutions in North Africa have made this painfully evident. Yet, these crises also present opportunities, because the necessity of common European action is obvious. Now is the time to shape the politics of Europe. By establishing an expert commission on the future of the EU, we have started to develop scenarios and flagship projects for the Union's long-term future.

Berlin: Energy security, climate protection, and innovation – quo vadis EU?

Energy policy is policy for the future. The alternatives are clear: We can either quickly usher in the end of the fossil fuel era, or climate change will take on magnitudes that adversely alter life on Earth. In technical terms, it is possible to phase out the use of coal, oil, gas, and nuclear power. It is now time for policymakers to press forward with the transition to the renewables era. The constellation of factors at play here include investment incentives and future markets; energy security and political-economic power relations; and technological innovations accompanied by a society-wide change in thinking. To provide a forum for exploring these issues and discussing what Europe's future climate and energy policies might look like, the Heinrich Böll Foundation hosted an international conference in Berlin on March 16-17, 2010 that was attended by several hundred participants. Despite the heated debates and controversial questions that characterized the event, there was a clear consensus that the EU will be able to pioneer a global energy transformation only if the countries of Europe take concerted action. European visions such as the European Community for Renewable Energy (ERENE) and regional and transregional energy projects such as DESERTEC point the way in the right direction.

EU: ERENE – A European Community for Renewable Energy

Europe can achieve an energy supply that is based 100% upon renewable energy sources – but this will require cooperation and coordination at the European level. Three years ago, the Heinrich Böll Foundation was one of very few proponents of this concept. To be sure, we received a lot of positive feedback on our proposal to establish a "European Community for Renewable Energy" (ERENE), but at the time most people viewed this proposal as merely an avantgarde vision. In the meantime, however, our demands have practically become the mainstream within European



Ralf Fücks, President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, in a debate with a panel of international experts on European energy transformation. Photo: Stephan Röhl

Green Campus

GreenCampus is the political training academy within the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Our core areas of expertise are political management, diversity and gender trainings for people working as volunteers or professionally in NGOs, political parties, organizations and the private sector. GreenCampus draws on the Heinrich Böll Foundation's many years of experience, combines different competences and offers a wide-range portfolio with a particular focus on international training.

→ www.greencampus.de

→ www.ereene.org

energy scenarios. New studies are constantly being introduced that call for a 100 % renewable energy supply and that emphasize the necessity of creating a genuine EU-wide energy market. We are pleased to see this development, but many obstacles still impede the large-scale development of renewables. For this reason, in 2010, we continued to forcefully pursue the ERENE policies. We added an additional platform to our website www.ereene.org that pools the latest and most relevant studies on the promotion of renewable energy in Europe, including a detailed glossary on energy policy.

Berlin: A Green New Deal, Ukrainian style?

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's "Kiev Talks", which take place alternately in Kiev and Berlin, are widely viewed as the most important ongoing forum for civil society dialogue between both countries. Supported by a broad alliance of German and Ukrainian partners and funders, this dialogue is committed to the idea of an indivisible, democratic, and free Europe. In April 2010, the Kiev Talks focused on Ukraine's energy sector and its diverse linkages with the EU and Russia. The participants unanimously criticized the energy sector's lack of transparency and susceptibility to corruption. Mikhail Gonchar of Nomos, a research center based in Ukraine, discussed the economic self-interests of political decision-makers and described the actors in Ukraine and the EU who profit from the lack of transparency in relations between international companies and who therefore have no interest in effective reforms. Oleksandr Mazurchak, Ukraine's Deputy Minister for Housing and Communal Services, described his country's immense potential for energy savings, pointing out that Ukraine has the second-highest level of energy intensity (units of primary energy consumed per unit of GDP) behind only the Democratic Republic of Congo. Rebecca Harms, co-president of the Greens/EFA group in the European Parliament, criticized the lack of a coordinated European energy policy and called for a clear renunciation of nuclear power plant projects.



Mikhail Gonchar, Director of Nomos, and Claudia Kemfert, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), at the 5th "Kiev Talks" in Berlin.

Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation

Europe: Promoting the inward migration of highly skilled workers

In the coming years, Europe will be heavily impacted by the forces of demographic change as the working-age population steadily declines. Against this background, the international conference "Mobility and Inclusion: Highly Skilled Labor Migration in Europe" cast a spotlight on the initiatives and obstacles relating to the recruitment of highly skilled immigrants. A process of rethinking has begun, at least at the European level. Through its Blue Card initiative, the EU aims to open up its labor markets to highly skilled workers from non-EU countries starting in 2011. However, it remains questionable whether all member states will work cohesively toward the same objective in managing the inward migration of non-EU workers. In addition, the recruitment of highly qualified immigrants must not serve as a substitute for dealing with the ongoing neglect of immigrants who are already living in Europe. All of the experts attending the conference agreed that these groups must not be pitted against each other in debates over access to the labor market. "After the Blue Card: EU Policy on Highly Qualified Migration", a discussion paper commissioned by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and authored by Steffen Angenendt and Roderick Parkes, lays out various proposals for resolving the impasse in EU migration policy. These include enhancing Europe's attractiveness to highly skilled workers from non-EU countries, harnessing the full potential of domestic workforces, and turning the EU into a unified zone of education and knowledge.



Roderick Parkes, head of the Brussels office of the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP), at the Berlin conference.

Photo: Stephan Röhl

After the Blue Card: EU Policy on Highly Qualified Migration. Three Ways out of the Impasse. A discussion paper by Roderick Parkes and Steffen Angenendt, Berlin 2010.

→ www.migration-boell.de

Investing in the Future: Transforming Our Economy

The way the world currently organizes and conducts economic activity not only harms the climate and the environment but also puts our prosperity and civilization at risk. Problems such as noxious carbon dioxide emissions, the growing scarcity of raw materials and food, government debt, unemployment, and social divisiveness endanger our future. Therefore, in the coming years, we will have to undertake a transformation. In order to enable prosperity for everyone – in Germany and the rest of the world – we will have to restructure the industrial society and change our lifestyles. We need a sustainable form of economic life, a new social contract – a Green New Deal for a society that is fit for the future.

Many stakeholders have already developed initiatives and practical strategies for an eco-social approach to economic activity. In 2010, the Heinrich Böll Foundation supported this process by organizing 30 events nationwide and hosting the international conference “The Great Transformation”.

Berlin: International conference “The Great Transformation – Greening the Economy”

Two major themes were at the center of this international conference: “smart policies” and “smart technologies”. In other words, our aim was to focus on (i) policy frameworks and regulatory instruments and (ii) cutting-edge technologies and flagship projects to usher in the green transformation. Co-organizers included the Washington, D.C.-based progressive think tank Center for American Progress and the German Mercator foundation. The conference featured a live Twitter feed and an interactive blog that enabled even broader international participation.

In light of the failed Copenhagen climate summit, all participants agreed that the international community must continue to pursue the goal of establishing binding targets via the UNFCCC process (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change). At the same time, they emphasized the importance of pressing forward with strategies to green the economy. Eighty speakers from government, business, non-governmental organizations, and academia engaged in heated discussions on how best to maintain and accelerate the momentum behind green technologies and policy instruments even if a global climate accord is not adopted in the foreseeable future.

Just how all-encompassing the “great transformation” will be was exemplified by discussions on the necessity of forging new alliances. For example, Jérôme Ringo of the U.S.-based Apollo Alliance urged “the poor, the middle class, whites, blacks, and the wealthy” to join forces in supporting the green movement, and he presented a U.S. initiative that has already started working together with civil rights associations, religious groups, and labor unions. Michael Sommer of the German Confederation of Trade Unions called for an alliance between environmental, industrial, and labor organizations along the lines of the BlueGreen Alliance in the United States, which was also represented at the conference.

Video and audio clips from the conference
→ www.boell.de



Jerome Ringo, president of the Apollo Alliance, advocating a broad-based alliance. Left: Cem Ödemir, co-chair of the German Green Party.

Photo: Stephan Röhl

All of our Green New Deal activities are presented online at www.boell.de/greennewdeal. This website is one of the leading German-language information sources on the eco-social transformation of the economy, and we continually update it with new reports and analyses. It's definitely worth a visit.

A European Foreign Policy Based on its Own Strengths and Values

The countries of the European Union rarely speak with a single voice on urgent foreign policy matters. This is true when it comes to the crisis-ridden countries and regions of Afghanistan, Iran, and the Middle East as well as recent revolutionary developments in the Arab region and the southern Mediterranean. To date, Europe has largely been unable to develop convincing strategies for taking a more self-confident stance toward China and Russia or for tackling global challenges such as climate change and the rising threat of nuclear anarchy.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation's foreign and security policy activities aim to make a contribution that helps Germany and Europe play a constructive and sustained role in resolving global challenges.

To Europe's east: New ideas and momentum for EU policies toward its eastern neighbors

The European Union has a broad spectrum of interests in its relations with the countries on its eastern borders. Russia is the EU's most important gas supplier, and countries such as Belarus, Ukraine, and Georgia are located on crucial transit routes. As the EU has enlarged toward the east, the security problems of its eastern neighbors have become problems for the EU as well. All of the countries in this region fell into deep transformation crises following the collapse of the Soviet Union. Human rights violations, monopolistic economic structures, and high levels of corruption in these countries mean that the EU faces considerable long-term risks to stability on its eastern borders. Therefore, it is in the EU's own interest to support Eastern European societies in their efforts to build democratic structures and polities based on the rule of law. However, the EU has so far failed to pursue a coherent policy toward Russia and the countries that form the Union's "Eastern Partnership".

At the Foundation's Annual Foreign Policy Conference in 2010, which was organized in cooperation with the European Council on Foreign Relations, policymakers and experts from 12 European countries and the United States discussed what future policies the EU needs to pursue in relation to its eastern neighbors.

Georgia: Conflict prevention through dialogue and more democracy

The war between Georgia and Russia in August 2008 revealed the limits of the European Union's ability to project a unified security policy. To date, the EU has not succeeded in developing adequate strategies toward a pan-European security architecture. Immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, our South Caucasus regional office launched a series of public debates featuring government representatives as well as regional and international experts. The aim was not to argue over which side had fired



Ulrike Guérot, European Council on Foreign Relations.

Photo: Stephan Röhl

Online dossier "Europe's East" (in both English and German) with reports, policy papers, and live clips from the conference

→ www.boell.de/intlpolitics/europetransatlantic/europe-transatlantic-10187.html

the first shot, but rather to examine how Georgia can become a democratic country within the European community of nations. By hosting regular public events, our international office in Tbilisi contributes to the strengthening of democratic political culture in Georgia.

Around the world: “Global zero” or nuclear anarchy?

The West has been attempting for years to convince the Iranian government to bring its nuclear weapons program to a halt. In the aftermath of the government’s repression of the Iranian opposition following the country’s 2009 elections, calls for military intervention against Iran grew louder, especially among conservative U.S. politicians. To counteract this interventionist trend, our Washington, D.C. office provides support to the Iran Advisory Group initiated by the National Security Network. The group provides regular reports on political and social developments in Iran to U.S. and European government representatives and advises them on effective methods for supporting Iranian human rights activists and for ramping up pressure on the Iranian regime to put a stop to human rights abuses. The group also gave recommendations on how to improve the plight of thousands of Iranian refugees that fled to Turkey.

The project has produced two publications to date
→ <http://tcf.org/publications/2010/4/pb710>
→ <http://boell.org/web/145-679.html>

Dossier on nuclear non-proliferation is available at
→ www.boell.de/NPT

Film: The Green Wave

For many years now, the Heinrich Böll Foundation has been taking action to foster human rights and democracy in Iran and to provide support to exiled members of the Iranian opposition. In the wake of the brutal crackdown on protests following the 2009 presidential election, one key question now is how Iran’s “green movement” can effectively continue its struggle. In his film *The Green Wave*, Ali Samadi Ahadi combines film footage with blog entries, Twitter feeds, and animated segments to document events during the days leading up to the elections, the protests following the vote, and the violent repression of demonstrators by government forces. The Foundation co-financed the film project and has accompanied film showings with a series of public events.



In December 2010, Ali Samadi Ahadi received the German Human Rights Film Award for “The Green Wave”. Photo: Stephan Röhl

Berlin: Peace and security policy from a gender perspective

International peace and security policy has long failed to incorporate a gender perspective. This problem did not begin to change until the UN Security Council adopted Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security in October 2000. Since then, it is a mandatory rule under international law that women are to be appropriately involved at all levels in peace processes, security policy, and local conflict resolution processes. This resolution is considered a milestone in the fight for women’s rights.

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the resolution’s adoption, the Foundation’s Gunda Werner Institute (GWI) undertook a critical assessment of what has been achieved since the resolution took effect. In cooperation with the German Women’s Security Council (Frauensicherheitsrat) and 1000 PeaceWomen, the GWI organized the international conference “Coping with Crises, Ending Armed Conflict”. The event brought together over 200 experts from various world regions to share their experiences with the implementation – or lack thereof – of UN Resolution 1325 and to develop strategies for more consistent and resolute implementation. For example, progress is sluggish in Germany of all places. The GWI is working together with groups such as the Deutscher Frauenrat (National Council of German Women’s Organizations) to develop a national action plan, with the aim of advancing the implementation of Resolution 1325 in Germany and the EU and instituting policies that will realize the resolution’s objectives.

Gender policy, together with feminist analyses and strategies, are firmly embedded in the overall activities and internal structure of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. In this connection, the Foundation’s Gunda Werner Institute (GWI) plays a special role: the GWI pools gender policy themes and fosters the discourse relating to feminism and gender democracy. The Institute conducts public outreach to counteract blindness to gender issues in international peace and security policy, identifies emancipatory gender policy strategies in other countries, and assesses the transferability of these strategies to policy-making processes in Germany and the European Union.

Video clips from the conference
→ www.gwi-boell.de

Promoting Democracy, Asserting Human Rights

The democratic upheavals in many countries of North Africa and the Middle East give cause for hope. Above all, it is the young people in these countries who yearn for liberty and greater self-determination. But the construction of democratic institutions and an effective civil society is only in its early stages, and the danger exists that the process will stagnate. Together with our partners, we take action to foster democracy, political participation, and society-wide processes of emancipation. In these efforts, we place a particular priority on advancing the social and political participation of women. We also work to combat discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people. In many regions of the world, we work together with courageous partners to protect sexual minorities. We aim to politicize gender issues, pool forces among key actors, expand existing networks, and establish new ones. To this end, we have set up programs in all of the world's regions.

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
Berlin 2010, 192 pages, ISBN 978-3-86928-006-6
→ www.boell.de/publications

Afghanistan: Enhancing trust in institutions

Afghanistan remained a key focus of the Foundation's activities in 2010, particularly in the light of national elections there, the strategic shift in U.S. Afghanistan policy, and ongoing debates in Germany about our country's civilian and military involvement in Afghanistan.

One organization with which we have been cooperating for several years in Afghanistan is The Liaison Office (TLO), which aims to familiarize the population – especially the younger generation – with democratic processes and administrative procedures. In 2010, TLO arranged for students from the country's southeastern provinces – Paktia, Khost, and Nangarhar – to visit customs authorities, health administration offices, and the local branch of the Ministry of Women's Affairs. The civil servants proved to be very open to discussing the questions posed by the students. However, the success of projects like these is anything but automatic: In the words of a TLO representative, "Despite intense negotiations with the authorities and schools, it was difficult to set up these visits". Government institutions are considered to be prime targets for attack, particularly in southeastern Afghanistan. In addition, many families are reluctant to send their daughters outside areas that are considered safe. Hopefully, however, the positive response will encourage more programs of this type.

In addition to its work at the local level, the Foundation places a special focus on embedding peace work in Afghanistan within regional peace and stability initiatives. For example, we played a pioneering role in organizing the "Indo-Pakistan Peace Conference – A Roadmap towards Peace", which was held in New Delhi, India. At this event, the Foundation acted as a bridge-builder in strengthening communication and trust between civil society actors from India and Pakistan. One key outcome of the conference was the signing of a peace declaration by many organiza-



Participants of the Indo-Pakistan Peace Conference in Delhi. Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation

tions from both countries. The event also enjoyed extensive press coverage throughout the region.

Pakistan – A country in crisis

In summer 2010, Pakistan's northwest was struck by a disastrous flood that claimed more than 1,500 lives and turned millions of people into domestic refugees. The Heinrich Böll Foundation undertook an initial assessment in November 2010 with guests from Pakistan as well as representatives from German aid organizations. Our international office in Lahore also supported an international conference that focused on the ramifications of the floods and the effects of climate change (see page 4).

Our measures to help those directly affected by the disaster included support for a project in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, located on the border to Afghanistan. The project, which was carried out by a consortium of NGOs directed by the Noor Education Trust in Peshawar, supplied 1,200 families with basic foodstuffs and toiletries. Detailed reports on individual projects are available on the website of our Lahore office: www.pk.boell.org

Thailand: Control and censorship of online media

The monitoring and censorship of online media in Thailand have increased as political conflicts in the country have intensified. To secure freedom of the press and improve the supply of information to the public, the Heinrich Böll Foundation is engaged in efforts to help create the necessary legal framework in Thailand. For example, in 2010 we supported a study by the iLaw project that investigated cases in which Thailand's 2007 Computer Crime Act had been falsely applied. The study analyzed court judgments that have led to shutdowns of websites and to the prosecution of internet users and/or website operators. The study found that, since 2007, approximately 75,000 websites have been blocked based on the Computer Crime Act.

The Foundation also provides support to Prachatai, an independent online news outlet that focuses on news not covered by the mainstream media. In cooperation with Prachatai, we examined how Thailand's 2010 political crisis impacted new media. The findings were published in the book *New Media – Born to Be Democracy*.

China: Study on German media coverage of China

Over the past several years, China has become an increasingly important topic in the German media, which have reported extensively on the country's economic upswing, its treatment of ethnic minorities, and the Olympic Games in Beijing. In a study commissioned by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Carola Richter and Sebastian Gebauer examined how eight major German media outlets reported on China during the year 2008. The study generated heated debates on media freedom, particularly within China itself. Fortunately, the study also inspired discussions in China regarding the importance of media diversity versus propagandistic reporting practices. Articles on the role of the Chinese media appeared in several major Chinese newspapers. The two-page dossier published in the Cantonese multi-regional "Time Weekly" (*Shidai Zhoubao*) on July 8, was a resounding success. In this dossier, two critical Chinese media producers called for a paradigm shift in terms of how China presents itself to the outside world. The authors called for communication instead of propaganda, and for serious reporting with unimpeded research.

Pakistan – Reality, Denial and the Complexity of the State. This volume of essays provides an overview of the country's complex political processes and sociopolitical challenges. Edited by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin 2009, 176 pages.

→ www.boell.de/publications



Shahgufta Malik, member of Pakistan's parliament, and Muhammad Idrees Kamal, director of the community organization Citizen Rights and Sustainable Development – both from the flooded province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – discussed the long-term hardships facing the country in the coming years.

Photo: Stephan Röhl

Situational Report on Control and Censorship of Online Media, through the Use of Laws and the Imposition of Thai State Policies. By the Research Team on "The Effect of the Computer Crime Act 2007 and State Policy on the Right to Freedom of Expression".

→ www.boell-southeastasia.org/downloads/ilaw_report_EN.pdf (also available in Thai)



Carola Richter, co-author of the study.

Photo: Stephan Röhl



Beatriz Busaniche, media scholar, and Michael Álvarez, director of the Foundation's Cono Sur office presenting a publication on copyright law at the Frankfurt book fair. Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation

Argentina copyleft: la crisis del modelo de derecho de autor y las prácticas para democratizar la cultura. Ed. Fundación Vía Libre y Fundación Heinrich Böll, Villa Allende 2010, 168 páginas.

→ www.vialibre.org.ar

Argentina: Guest of honor at the 2010 Frankfurt Book Fair

At the 2010 Frankfurt Book Fair, the Heinrich Böll Foundation presented the publication *Argentina Copyleft!*, which was published in both Germany and Argentina. Our aim was to pick up on the intense debate over copyright law that took place at last year's fair. Panel participants from Argentina provided insights into discussions within their home country, where a highly restrictive copyright law hampers access to knowledge and education and thereby contradicts the government's new strategy of promoting democratic and social participation. Another event featuring Mateo Gómez from the public broadcaster Radio y Televisión Argentina focused on the country's new media law. The law provides for the monopolization of Argentina's media market, and its formulation over a period of nearly two years was accompanied by an exemplary process of public discussion including substantial input from civil society actors.

We also presented a documentary film by Osvaldo Bayer, Mariano Aiello, and Kristina Hille on the history of Argentina's indigenous population. The film, which, in 2009, received support from the Foundation's Santiago office, has garnered an unexpected amount of coverage and sparked a debate about Argentina's silenced indigenous past. A special version of the film will also be used as classroom material in history lessons.

Berlin: Expert meeting on Palestine and the Palestinians 60 years after the "Nakba"

The establishment of the state of Israel brought the Jewish people a homeland, but approximately 800,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their homes during the 1948-1949 war. Since then, the refugees of the Nakba (which means "catastrophe") and their offspring have lived in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the Arab states of the Middle East, and other regions all around the world. Their numbers are estimated at four to five million.

The geographic and social fragmentation of the Palestinian people is essentially a result of the conflict in the Middle East. Today Palestinians are divided and politically paralyzed. At a two-day conference hosted by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, international experts discussed why the Palestinians find themselves in this situation and what political prospects can point the way forward.

John Ging, director of the United Nations Work and Relief Agency (UNWRA) in Gaza, expressed his hope that pressure from the Palestinian people would help to overcome divisions, and he called on Palestinian leaders to end their dithering and tactical maneuvering. In contrast, Ali Jarbawi, political scientist and current Minister of Planning for the Palestinian National Authority, blamed "external factors" for internal Palestinian conflicts. In his words, "It is not all our fault. The international community and Israel carry a great deal of responsibility as well." Jarbawi argued that external powers not only control the Palestinian Authority's finances, but also contribute to the stagnation of the peace process.

As John Ging attested, the people of the Gaza Strip are paying the highest price for this political paralysis. He argued that the blockade of the Gaza Strip is causing the greatest damage and is further exacerbated by political divisions among the Palestinians. Ging stated that extremism and intolerance are increasing from year to year, and these problems are being intentionally fueled by certain actors.

Are there any conceivable ways out of this intractable situation? Is time running out, or is more patience necessary? Ali Jarbawi closed his remarks with the hopeful comment: "If a concrete plan for a solu-



Barbara Unmüßig, President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, in a debate on Palestine with a panel of international experts. Photo: Stephan Röhl

An online dossier on this conference is available at www.boell.de. Conference contributions will be supplemented with additional articles, commentaries, and analyses and published in 2011 as a "Primer on Palestine".

tion were proposed tomorrow, a majority of the Palestinians in the West Bank, Gaza, and Jerusalem would endorse it.”

Palestinian Territories: Asserting the rights of divorced women

The Heinrich Böll Foundation provides support to the Center for Women’s Legal Research and Consulting (CWLRC), a very successful project in the Gaza Strip that has established a network of women’s organizations to advocate the rights of divorced women. The project attained an initial success in winning the release of maintenance payments for divorced women. The organization has also achieved improved visitation rights for children who are in the custody of their fathers. The key objective now is to provide concrete support to divorced women and to enhance public awareness of their often precarious situations.

Georgia: Confronting the Stalinist past

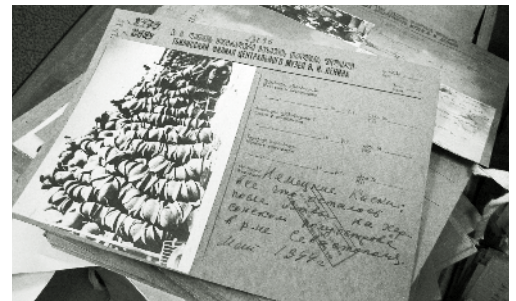
In a unpublicized nighttime action, in June 2010, the Georgian government removed the memorial to dictator Joseph Stalin from his hometown of Gori. While there was criticism from the Georgian public, the feared protests did not materialize. Instead, there are now signs that a critical and differentiated debate on the Stalinist past is starting to take place. The Heinrich Böll Foundation’s office in Tbilisi is taking steps to provide effective support in facilitating the country’s efforts to address its totalitarian past. In Georgia, we cooperate with partners such as dvv international (the international arm of the German Adult Education Association), the Moscow-based human rights organization Memorial, as well as experts from the Baltic states, with the aim of attaining full public access to documents in the archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Secret Service in Tbilisi. Such access is a key precondition for effectively dealing with the past. The first documents have already been published online. By opening its archives, Georgia is a major step ahead of the other countries of the former Soviet Union with the exception of the Baltic states. Historians from around the world are now coming to the Georgian capital to view documents that were previously inaccessible.

In addition, SOLVLAB, a newly established non-governmental organization, is also planning city tours to places of terror in Tbilisi’s old town and elsewhere. Keeping alive the memory of where terror was committed is crucial for making progress on the path toward a democratic society.

Warsaw: The quota law for electoral lists – a major political success

In 2010, providing equal representation on electoral lists was one of the most hotly debated political issues in Poland. This was the goal of a legislative initiative submitted by the Women’s Congress (*Kongres Kobiet*) and signed by over 150,000 citizens, which called for a rule requiring women to comprise half of the candidates on lists for local, parliamentary, and European elections. On February 16, 2010, two days prior to the first reading of the draft law in the Sejm, the Women’s Congress – in cooperation with the Heinrich Böll Foundation – sponsored an international conference on “Women in Politics”. Patronage for the conference was assumed by Bronisław Komorowski, then Marshal of the Sejm and currently the President of Poland, and Ewa Kierzkowska, Deputy Marshal of the Sejm.

The fact that the draft law did not fail after the first reading, but rather was referred to the Sejm committees for redrafting, was considered a



Confronting the past: The archives of the Communist Party’s Central Committee and of the Secret Service will be open to the public. Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation

success in itself. Ultimately, the Sejm actually passed the law in December 2010, albeit in a scaled-down form: instead of full parity, a quota law has now been enacted that requires that 35 percent of the candidates on electoral lists are women. This quota will apply for the first time to parliamentary elections in 2011.

The quota law is considered to be the greatest political success for Polish women since they received the right to vote in 1918. But the Women's Congress will not be satisfied with mere quotas. It aims to achieve full parity during the next legislative term, together with the "zipper principle", i.e. alternating male and female candidates.

Cape Town: No rights for sexual minorities in Africa?

As in other parts of the world, homophobia is rampant in Africa. Incited by political and religious hate campaigns, many people reject same-sex sexuality as incompatible with their traditions, culture, and religion. In 38 of Africa's 53 countries, homosexuality is still a criminal offense.

The question of how to eliminate widespread prejudice and strengthen the rights of sexual minorities was the focus of a November 2010 conference in Cape Town attended by international activists and academics and sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation. Well-known South African human rights activist Zackie Achmat argued that, to succeed in their struggle for equality and recognition, sexual minorities must not act in isolation from other social movements. He therefore urged greater solidarity and cooperation with other human rights movements.

The conference received an unusually large amount of media coverage. In this way, it made an important contribution toward enhancing public awareness of the issues facing sexual minorities. In addition, the Foundation cooperated with the BBC in supporting a televised debate entitled "Is Homosexuality Un-African?". The debate is available for listening at <http://mybigdebate.com>. An edition of the Perspectives publication series is also dedicated to the topic.

Congo: Local and international conflict resolution strategies

In June 2010, the Democratic Republic of Congo celebrated the 50th anniversary of its independence. At the same time, thousands of people in the country's east and northwest were fleeing armed conflict. The conference "Peace Needs in the DR Congo," sponsored by the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Ecumenical Network for Central Africa, brought together Congolese and international experts to discuss strategies for building peace in the DRC. Discussions focused on current experiences with judicial and security sector reform, managing the country's resources, and key challenges in the run-up to next year's elections.

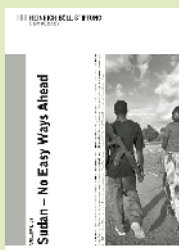
Sudan: No easy path toward the future

On the occasion of elections in Sudan, the Heinrich Böll Foundation published a volume containing contributions from leading international experts on Sudan. The reactions were uniformly positive. The publication was cited in German and international newspapers, the Sudan report of the International Crisis Group, and nearly every website specifically dedicated to African issues. By publishing these analyses, the Foundation helped to close a crucial information gap on Sudan.



Perspectives 4/2010: Struggle for equality. Sexual orientation, gender identity and human rights in Africa
Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

→ www.boell.de/downloads/Perspectives_4-10.pdf



Sudan – No Easy Ways Ahead
Ed. by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Berlin, April 2010, 124 pages.

→ www.boell.de/publications

Giving a Lift to Young Talent

The Heinrich Böll Foundation provides support to undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral students from both Germany and abroad, in all fields of study and from all types of higher education institutions. In addition to scholarships, we offer advisory services, skills development, and networking opportunities.

Our aim is to discover promising talent and enhance its potential. In this way, we hope to win over young people to become globally engaged in the pursuit of the Foundation's goals: more democracy, solidarity, environmental action, sustainable policies, and human rights.

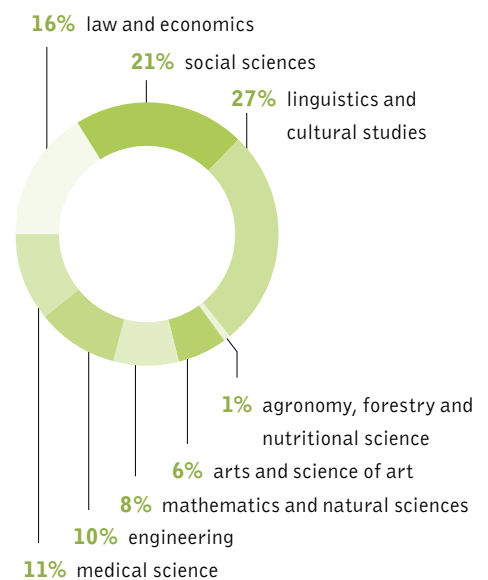
Who receives support?

In its programs and activities to promote talented young people, the Heinrich Böll Foundation places a dual emphasis on the principles of achievement and equal opportunity. In addition to requiring high academic achievement, which is assessed within the context of each person's individual biography, we also expect our fellows to take on responsibility for the common good, to become actively involved in society, and to take an interest in political issues. In 2010, the Scholarship Program selected 206 fellows in a three-stage selection process involving approximately 2,100 applicants.

Last year, a total of 842 undergraduate and graduate students as well as 179 doctoral candidates received financial support. The fellowships were financed primarily through public funding. The length of support usually varies from 1½ to 3 years. Our goal is to provide support to all fellows until they complete their studies. As part of our goal of promoting diversity, we especially encourage applications from groups that are underrepresented in academia – these include students with non-academic family backgrounds, students attending universities of applied sciences (*Fachhochschulen*), as well as students specializing in "MINT" disciplines (mathematics, informatics, natural sciences, and technology), particularly those disciplines that include a focus on environmental issues. The two cross-cutting tasks of the Heinrich Böll Foundation (i.e. horizontal priorities that form an integral part of the Foundation's internal structure and external activities) – the promotion of gender democracy and intercultural diversity – are also taken into account in awarding fellowships: 62 percent of those who receive support are women, and 28 percent have an immigrant background.

Conceptual support/fostering ideas: advice – training – networking

The Foundation's Scholarship Program offers its fellows additional forms of support that are designed to nurture conceptual development, cultivate ideas, and promote networking. Seminars, workshops, a summer academy, numerous training programs, study trips, and discussion forums foster the professional and personal development of our fellows. These activities aim to spur political debate, impart crucial skills, encourage interdisciplinary dialogue, and promote social and political activism.

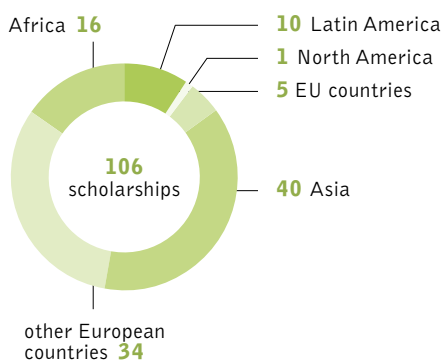


Dr. Atef Botros, born in Egypt, has been a researcher at the Center for Near and Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Marburg since 2007. He studied German language and literature, comparative literature, Arabic studies, and cultural studies in Düsseldorf and Leipzig. He was one of the Foundation's doctoral fellows from 2001-2004. He is currently engaged in academic research on the social and political upheavals in the Arab world.



Frangis Dadfar Spanta, M.A., works at the University of Erfurt as the coordinator of the foundation course on "Good Governance in Afghanistan", which receives funding from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the German Foreign Office as part of the Stability Pact for Afghanistan. The aim of this foundation course and the subsequent master's program in public policy is to train people from various fields for public service in Afghanistan. From 2001-2007, Ms. Spanta studied German philology, political science, and philosophy while majoring in Islamic studies, and she was awarded a Foundation fellowship from 2006-2007.

Fellows and countries of origin



Dr. Jan Christoph Goldschmidt studied physics at the University of Konstanz and the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems (ISE) in Freiburg. He wrote his dissertation on the topic of "Novel Solar Cell Concepts" and now heads the Fraunhofer ISE's team for novel solar cell concepts. He was a doctoral fellow at the Foundation from 2006 to 2009.

Highlights in 2010

In 2010 we again offered a combination of "tried-and-true" activities – introductory seminars, a forum for doctoral candidates, self-organized study groups for fellows, our Summer Academy – together with new features. Our annual "Campus" Summer Academy in Bad Bevensen focused on the issue of education: How should we understand the concept of education? As education in the classical sense? As a means of lifelong learning? Or as an investment in the future? These were just a few of the many questions addressed in a week-long event attended by over 130 participants. A seminar initiated and organized by two fellows, Falko Ueckerdt and Melanie Müller, on the topic of "What is the status of climate policy after Copenhagen?" was included in the program for the first time. In addition, two study trips gave fellows the opportunity to travel to Moscow and Israel. The participants blogged about their impressions on a daily basis.

Training for young journalists

Together with four media partners and the kind support of the Robert Bosch Foundation, the Scholarship Program, for the third consecutive year, provided fellowships to young journalists. The training program included workshops on journalistic ethics, how to write in-depth news stories, and alternative forms of journalistic reporting.

Participants in our media fellowship program, "A Different Type of Media Diversity," which is directed especially toward persons with an immigrant background, also took part in the study trip to Moscow and published their travelogues on the Foundation's website.

In addition, for the fifth consecutive year, the Foundation participated in the European Journalism Fellowship Program run by the Free University of Berlin's Institute for Media and Communication Studies. This program provides foreign journalists – mostly from Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS countries – with the opportunity to work on a research project for one year in Berlin. In 2010, the Foundation provided funding for two fellows within the framework of this program.

The Foundation invited eight Scholarship Program alumni from Cameroon, Togo, China, Mexico, and Canada to Berlin for a study trip on the topic "Berlin politics – balancing foreign and human rights policies". Following their successful doctoral studies in Germany, many of these alumni are now pursuing an academic career in their home countries.

Supporting doctoral studies/doctoral research groups

Our annual forum for doctoral candidates provides fellows with a useful opportunity to obtain constructive feedback on their research projects and to build and expand networks with each other. The forum focuses on interdisciplinary exchanges, discussions of the sociopolitical significance of selected academic issues, and the various possibilities and forms for presenting and disseminating scholarly work.

For the past several years, the Scholarship Program has also organized numerous doctoral research groups in cooperation with higher education institutions. The groups offer doctoral candidates qualified training in an interdisciplinary team environment as well as opportunities to network with experts associated with the Foundation. In this way, the research groups promote mutually productive feedback between scholarship and politics.

A detailed events calendar is available at www.boell.de

Art as a Barometer of Politics and Society

With its playground of possibilities and its wealth of formal and reflective experiments, art is of crucial significance for today's information society. Newly created spaces of digital culture – including the rapid exchange of data, collective work on an encyclopedia or remix, and global communication via internet platforms – have led to an unimagined scope of interaction that forms the basis for processes of democratic consciousness-building, opinion formation, and sociopolitical action. The Heinrich Böll Foundation is actively committed to cross-disciplinary discourses encompassing art, science, and politics. We support the arts and culture as a crucial form for expressing society's self-understanding. Our activities include readings, lectures, panel discussions, and seminars with writers from around the globe. The active preservation and dissemination of the works and ideas of our namesake, Heinrich Böll, is another key Foundation task.

Heinrich Böll: The ceremonial completion of the Cologne Edition

On November 17, 2010, after nine years, one of the most extensive projects in German literary history was completed – the Cologne Edition of the works of Heinrich Böll, critically edited and annotated. The final three of the total of 27 volumes were presented at a ceremony held in the Foundation's Belétage.

At the event, the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and Media, Bernd Neumann, cited the Cologne Edition as a crucial instrument for preserving and spreading the literary and intellectual heritage of Heinrich Böll. Foundation co-president Ralf Fücks alluded to Böll's method of "going against the grain of the self-affirming speech habits of politics, churches, and the media" when he referred to Böll's aesthetic *modus operandi* as a method "not just for seeing other things, but for rendering visible the Other, the hidden, and the neglected."

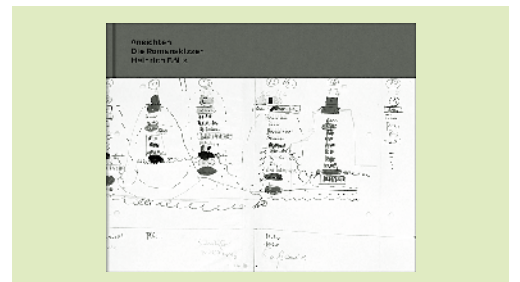


Bernd Neumann, the Government's Representative for Culture and Media, called the Cologne Edition a crucial instrument for keeping the legacy of Heinrich Böll alive. Photo: Stephan Röhl

25th anniversary of Heinrich Böll's death: the *Ansichten* novel sketches

Heinrich Böll frequently and gladly proffered information about his working methods and about the process of writing in general. Nevertheless, many readers are unaware of the fact that Böll also sometimes sketched large-scale, colorful sketches of his novels as a means to provide himself with greater clarity about plot and character development and the relationships between characters. In so doing, he created his own works of visual art, which feature many surprising details and motifs.

In August 2010, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of Heinrich Böll's death, the Foundation published *Ansichten* – a large-format illustrated volume containing Böll's own sketches of his novels. In the accompanying text, Jochen Schubert, the Foundation's expert on Heinrich Böll, discusses the author's three-tiered process of text creation. The first stage of creative genesis involved initial ideas and rough concepts.



Ansichten: Die Romanskizzen Heinrich Bölls/In View: Heinrich Böll's novel sketches

Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in German/English, Berlin 2010.

Hardcover with linen and illustrated jacket, 30 x 24 cm, 112 pages, with color prints, photographs, and facsimiles. 25 euros.

The second stage was marked by the actual beginning of the writing process, which oscillated between drafts and deletions that in turn produced the initial bodies of text. The third stage involved the work of an author who thoroughly understood his craft. During this process, Böll composed colorful schematic sketches of characters and plot lines as memory aids and composition tools, which in some cases led him to undertake corrections to the structure of a novel.

***Der Ausverkauf des Schmerzens* (“The Sell-off of Pain”) – selected texts by Heinrich Böll**

Upon the initiative of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, a collection of political writings from the years 1945-1985 has been published in Israel. Selected and annotated by Hanan Elstein and Adina Stern, the texts, which have been translated into Hebrew for the first time, impart an impression of Heinrich Böll’s political activism, his humanistic credo, and his tireless work for human rights.

German-Israeli Literature Days: “Home in Today’s World”

“For me, home is my mother’s food,” says Shimon Adaf, Israeli writer and the son of Moroccan immigrants. Like many people who have left the place where they were born, he relates this uncertain feeling with a desire for a feeling of safety and trust. However, he would never utter the Hebrew word for homeland: *moledet*. This term is politically contaminated because it served as the namesake for a right-wing Israeli political party formed in 1988 that called for the “voluntary transfer” of Palestinians from the occupied areas. So is “homeland” a toxic term that we would be well-advised to avoid?

The third German-Israeli Literature Days in Berlin, organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, tested the current usefulness and relevance of this unwieldy, uncomfortable word, particularly in light of the historic burden it carries in complex context of the Jewish diaspora, the breach of civilization of the Shoah, and the territorial conflicts in the Middle East.

New kids on the blog – young Arabic literature on the internet

The political activities of Arab bloggers have garnered a great deal of international attention in recent years. However, less attention has been paid to those individuals who use the new social media to write literature. The Internet is an effective tool that enables young writers in particular to circumvent far-reaching political censorship, religious proscriptions, and the cultural mainstream. Young women have been particularly effective at breaching taboos and giving an uncensored literary voice to the new Arab generation that yearns for change and renewal. At an event organized by the Heinrich Böll Foundation in September 2010 during Berlin’s International Literature Festival, four young authors from Libya, Iraq, Sudan and Egypt read from their blogs and then discussed the issues of literature, freedom of speech, gender, and identity in the new media. Our Ramallah office sponsored the participation of Ghada Mohamed Mahmoud, a blogger based in Cairo. Ghada was born in 1984, studied English, and publishes the blog *Ma’a Nafsi* (English: “With myself”) at <http://ma3nafsi.blogspot.com>. After writing her blog for three years, Ghada was approached by the Egyptian publishing house Al Shorouk, which expressed a desire to publish her texts in book form. The book is now in its fourth printing.



Fania Oz-Salzberger, Israeli historian, in a debate on the term “homeland” and its meanings.

Photo: Joachim Loch

A Refuge for Artists

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 individuals through the Artists' Fellowship Program of the Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich.

In 2010, following our long-standing tradition of cooperation with the city of Düren and the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia, we once again invited artists from Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Eastern and Southern Europe to spend a sojourn in the former residence of the Böll family. Here our guests find time to engage in creative work – undisturbed, financially secure, and free from state control or persecution. In this way, the Foundation is part of a world-wide network of institutions that provide support to politically persecuted writers.

Guests at the Heinrich Böll House in 2010

Swetlana Alexijewitsch, journalist and prose writer from Minsk, Belarus (born 1948). In Belarus, writers who criticize the regime are subject to repression and threats to their lives. Alexievich's books are banned in her home country, even though they have been translated into numerous languages and adapted for plays and documentary films. She is particularly well known for creating her own literary genre – the "novel of voices", a documentary prose based on interviews.

Siham Bouhlal, writer and translator from Casablanca, Morocco (born 1966), currently residing in Paris. Bouhlal's short, elegant poems on love and death are void of punctuation in order to render the rhythm of the language more tangible. She writes her poetry in French, but the abundance of colors and scents in her texts clearly reflects the Arabic style and tradition.

Laslo Blašković, novelist, poet, and essayist from Novi Sad, Serbia (born 1966). Blašković is the director of the Novi Sad cultural center and editor at the literary journal *Polja* ("Fields"). His intimate prose depicts the tragicomedy of everyday life, with shades of irony, parody, and sometimes cynicism. Blašković's prose and poetry have been translated into the English, French, Hungarian, Romanian, Slovak, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, and Slovene.

Amir Hassan Cheheltan, writer from Tehran, Iran (born 1956). Cheheltan, widely regarded as one of Iran's most important writers, is a shrewd analyst of the political situation in his home country. His novel *Rouse-ye Qasem* ("The Mourning of Qassem") was not published only after the imposition of strict conditions. In 1998, as the lives of critical intellectuals became increasingly imperiled, he was able to leave for Italy. Since returning to Tehran in 2001, he has been active as a scriptwriter and essayist.

Ajith Herath, poet, journalist, and caricaturist from Sri Lanka (born 1967) and **Babangoni Kubvala Chisale**, poet and performer from Malawi (born 1981). Both of these artists were already profiled in 2009.



Siham Bouhlal

Tu brûles mes poèmes
En quelle langue sont-ils ?
La langue d'amour n'a point de nom
Qui brûle l'autre
Ton feu ou mon poème ?
— Siham Bouhlal

"Poèmes bleus", éditions Tarabuste,
Saint-Benoît-Du-Sault, 2005.



Amir Hassan Cheheltan

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Guests and Partners



John Podesta, President and CEO of the Center for American Progress. He served as White House Chief of Staff under President Clinton and co-chair of President Obama's transition team. He delivered a presentation on sustainable development at the Foundation in October 2010.



Monika Hauser, founder of *medica mondiale e.V.*, an organization that takes action on behalf of women in crisis regions. In 2008, she was awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize for her work. In October 2010, she participated in the Foundation's international conference on UN Security Council Resolution 1325.



Baltasar Garzón, investigative judge at the *Audiencia Nacional* (Spain's high criminal court) and advisor to the International Criminal Court. In November 2010, he took part in a discussion at the Foundation with Tom Koenigs, member of the German Bundestag for Alliance 90/The Greens and Chair of the Bundestag Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid.



Roshan Dhunjibhoy, television journalist and long-time director of the Foundation's international office in Lahore, Pakistan. Following her retirement, she relocated to Thailand and established an NGO that took up the cause of stray dogs and the fight against widespread rabies. She retained close ties to the Foundation and participated at a Foundation conference in Pakistan in March 2011. In April she died at the age of 80. We mourn the passing of an outstanding personality.



Raphael Wakenge, human rights activist in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and winner of the Peace Prize of the Berlin-based Ecumenical Network for Central Africa. In June 2010, he took part in an international conference organized by the Foundation that focused on solutions to the ongoing conflicts in the DRC.



Urvashi Butalia, writer and founder of the first feminist publishing house in India and long-time partner of the Foundation. In 2011, she was awarded the Padma Shri, an Indian government prize that recognizes outstanding civic engagement.



François Jullien, French philosopher and sinologist. In August 2010, he was awarded the Hannah Arendt Prize for Political Thought for his efforts to promote a pluralist approach toward Western and Chinese traditions of thought. The prize, awarded since 1995, is endowed with 7,500 euros and sponsored by the city of Bremen and the Heinrich Böll Foundation.



Mohamed Al-Daradji, Iraqi-Dutch filmmaker. In February 2010, he received the Peace Film Award at the Berlin Film Festival for his film *Son of Babylon*. The award is endowed with 5000 euros, and the prize money is contributed by the Heinrich Böll Foundation.



Marianne Fritzen, anti-nuclear activist. She stands as a symbol for the non-violent resistance to Castor nuclear waste transports in Europe and for the broad-based anti-nuclear alliance in the affected regions. In 2010, the foundation honored her dedicated work with the Petra Kelly Prize.

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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 530 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 2010, the Foundation had 46,5 million euros public funds at its disposal.