

GERMAN FEDERAL STATES IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY



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RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 17.03.2016

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 2016

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States take note of the submitted report on the Federal States' contribution to the Progress Report 2016 and kindly ask the Conference-Presidency to convey it to the Federal Government.

The Federal States agree upon reasonably taking into consideration all three dimensions of sustainability (environmental, social and economic) in their future contributions.


Contribution of the Federal States to the implementation of the guiding principle of Sustainable Development and of the Sustainable Development Goals

1. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL STATES

The adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations' General Assembly in September 2015 gave the sustainability policy new momentum and new impulses on the global, but also national and subnational level. The 2030 Agenda further develops the guiding principle of sustainable development, which was adopted during the World Summit in Rio in 1992 and which is also acknowledged and implemented on the German Federal States' level.

In the resolution of the Minister Presidents of the German Federal States of June 12th, 2014 and of the Bundesrat of February 6th, 2015 (Drucksache 622/14), the German Federal States have determined that the progress achieved through the 2030 Agenda towards global sustainable development goals also involves a paradigm shift to a far reaching transformation of the economy and society in both Global North and South with the goal of assuming common responsibility for a sustainable and just world.

Thus, the German Federal States explicitly welcome the fact that the United Nations has established an ambitious sustainability framework through the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and especially of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The German Federal States are convinced that a successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires coordinated, common actions of the Federal Government and the Federal States as well as cooperation with the municipalities, civil society, economic players and churches. Many of the SDGs touch on jurisdiction aspects of the German Federal States. Thus, Germany can only successfully exercise its international responsibility for a worldwide sustainable development by implementing the 2030 Agenda in joint efforts with the Federal Government and the Federal States.



The German Federal States have already made important contributions to the sustainability process and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in the past. They are willing to continue this process concerning the implementation of the SDGs in Germany and in the international context.


Thereby, they identify the following topics as central action fields: inequality in and between countries; sustainable cultivation and efficient use of natural resources; increasing the proportion of renewable energies and significantly enhancing the energy use efficiency as well as strengthening the resilience and adaptability against climate-induced hazards. The German Federal States are aware of their international responsibility. They take a stand for a global responsible use of available natural resources, for sustainable production and consumption patterns that comply with global social standards.

All Federal States have already taken substantial action to promote a sustainable development through laws, strategies, aid programs as well as communication and participation activities on important sustainability topics such as climate protection and climate adaptability, renewable energies, biodiversity, resources protection, education and science, sustainable consumption, nutrition and mobility, social cohesion and social changes. So far, two-thirds of the Federal States have adopted sustainability strategies.

Over the past four years since the last contribution of the German Federal States to the progress report on the Federal Sustainability Strategy, new developments have taken place in many of the Federal States. Those developments are partly based on the impulses of the Rio+20-Conference in 2012. So far, some Federal States have seized on the SDGs and their implementation in their sustainability strategies¹.

The sustainability strategies of the Federal States and similar strategic documents cover a wide spectrum of issues (similar to the Federal Sustainability Strategy), but are partially more focused thematically. The spectrum of instruments used for the implementation of the strategies varies (sustainability checks, interdepartmental coordination, dialogues with stakeholders, advisory committees). Some strategies are strongly guided by the Federal Strategy; other Federal States have developed separate instruments (for example through sustainability conferences bringing together governmental

¹ For example: the new sustainability strategies of Baden-Württemberg (2012) and Bavaria (2013); the strategic reorientation of the Hesse's sustainability strategy as well as the redraft or update of the strategies of Saxony (2013), Brandenburg (2014) and Rhineland-Palatinate (2015). Further Federal States have released sustainability progress and indicators reports (Thuringia - 2012; Berlin - 2014; Hesse - since 2009; Saxony-Anhalt - 2015). North-Rhine-Westphalia has presented a preliminary sustainability strategy which is supposed to be adopted subsequent to a consultation round in early 2016. This is the second sustainability strategy which picks up on the SDGs after the one in Rhineland-Palatinate. At the moment, Berlin is working on its sustainability profile which will be released in early 2016 and will pursue a methodological way based the Berlin Strategy / Berlin City Development Concept 2030 adopted by the Senate in 2014.



representatives and stakeholders or youth participation formats). The cooperation with the municipalities and the civil society plays an important part in the view of the Federal States. Some States have established special cooperation forms with economic players. The topic of awareness-raising among the population is a special focus area in some of the sustainability strategies of the Federal States (for example the Sustainability Week or the Day of Sustainability).

2. SELECTED THEMATIC FOCUS TOPICS OF BUND-FEDERAL STATES COOPERATION

a) Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

Building on previous experiences and existing structures of the implementation of the UN-Decade “Education for Sustainable Development” (2005-2014), the German Federal States express their wish to consolidate their efforts on the basis of the current World Action Program “Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)” (2015-2020). ESD deals with global interconnections and challenges and with the related environmental, economic and social consequences. ESD contributes to raising awareness on sustainable lifestyles among the population. This makes ESD a central instrument to pave the way towards sustainable development, next to political agreements, financial incentives as well as technological solutions. Some of the Federal States have developed their own ESD-strategies and measures to implement the ESD-World Action Program.

Pursuant to the World Action Program’s priority action fields, the German Federal States will focus in the future on promoting the holistic transformation of learning and teaching environments as well as developing competencies among teachers and promoters on all educational levels from early childhood, school, vocational training up to university-level. The strengthening and mobilization of youth towards creating own possibilities of participation and of responsibility taking also play an important part. In addition, political support and the promotion of civic engagement and of participatory as well as cooperative processes remain central elements.

The German Federal States support the Bund in implementing the ESD-World Action Program and in developing a National Action Plan for ESD through their contributions in the National Platform, the thematic forums and partner networks. Due to the high relevancy of formal education for ESD, the German Federal States underline the necessity of additional political exchange between them and the Bund in order to formulate and implement the National Action Plan with equal consideration given to formal and informal fields of education.

b) Sustainable Public Procurement


The sustainable public procurement has been an important focus point of the Bund-Federal States' cooperation in sustainability matters over the past years. Many Federal States have worked together with the Bund on the "Alliance for Sustainable Procurement", initiated by the federal government. The Alliance made joint conclusions to important topics possible, for example the procurement of public transportation means and of electro mobiles as well as the introduction of sustainable construction standards. Still not satisfactory is the data basis on sustainable procurement which would otherwise allow a strategic steering of procurement proceedings. The ongoing amendment (2015/2016) of the federal public procurement law will enable taking account of environmental and social aspects in all phases of procurement proceedings and, for example, make it easier to take environmental and Fair Trade labels into consideration.

All these sustainability aspects operate only as "can"-regulations (optional regulations) on the federal level and therefore allow public contractors the freedom to take them into account in the suitable phases of procurement proceedings. Some Federal States have partially established further-reaching laws and regulations on public procurement. The Federal States expect that the Bund establishes a positive framework to ensure the continuation of sustainable procurement practices in the future.

c) Sustainability indicators

The topic of sustainability indicators has also been a topic in focus in the sustainability cooperation between the Bund and the Federal States over the past years. Many of the sustainability strategies and / or reports of the Federal States include indicator catalogues. Those catalogues are on the one hand inspired by the Federal Sustainability Strategy, yet often also contain additional priorities, specific to the respective Federal State. The work on a joint catalogue of sustainability indicators of the Federal States was continued in the reporting timeframe under the surveillance of the Heads of the Chancellery's Conference and of the Heads of the Federal States' Chancelleries.

Some strategies of the Federal States also include concrete, quantified and scheduled targets which can be determined and measured by using these indicators. Considering the challenge that progress reporting on the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of the associated sub-goals and indicators will pose, enhanced efforts by the Bund and the Federal States will be required to ensure a high compatibility of the indicator systems. The Federal States therefore expect, in line with the vertical integration principle, that the Bund will enable an intensive coordination to ensure that indicator calculations on the federal level are also representable, where appropriate, on the Federal States' level and optimally on the municipality level. If target and indicator systems are compatible and therefore developments on the federal and Federal States' level comparable, the complementarity of the activities of



the Bund and the Federal States will improve along with the chances to achieve the SDGs. This would possibly require a political prioritization, which would still not imply that Germany will not comply with its comprehensive reporting obligations on the 2030 Agenda. Besides this strategic task, a further joint function of the Bund and the Federal States is the communication work on the SDGs and on the measures and instruments to achieve them. For the purpose of communication work it possibly might be important to bold and simple highlight selected indicators. Also, composite indicators such as the Prosperity Index might play an important part.

3. FUTURE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BUND AND THE FEDERAL STATES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The reliable cooperation within the framework of exchange of experiences between the Bund and the Federal States under the chairmanship of the Federal Chancellery Department and that of the Conference of the Minister Presidents should be further pursued in the future. The involvement of the State/Senate Chancelleries of the Federal States and of the Federal Chancellery Department as well as of relevant federal and Federal States' ministries can guarantee that the sustainability process and the 2030 Agenda is addressed in a thematically comprehensive manner. This exchange on the working level can when necessary, as suggested by the Bundesrat, be complemented by an exchange on the political level between the State Secretaries' Committees on sustainable development or within the framework of relevant ministries.

For the implementation of the SDGs on the European level, a new strategic framework for sustainable development is advisable. A consistent and politically visible implementation of the 2030 Agenda on the European level, for example through a new EU-Sustainability Strategy or an effective embedding of the SDGs within the new "Europe 2030-Strategy", could substantially advance Germany's efforts, especially on the implementation of the European structural and investment policies.

The Federal States will therefore promote, together with the Bund, the realization of such a strategic framework on sustainable development on the EU-level.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 12.06.2014

The contribution of the German Federal States to the post-2015 sustainable development agenda

1. The Minister Presidents of the Federal States of Germany welcome the comprehensive process initiated by the United Nations towards working on a new sustainable development agenda for the time after 2015. This agenda will merge the expiring Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the discussion on the further stage post-MDGs as well as the current work within the Rio Conference of June 2012 on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Besides the existing core themes, global sustainable goals will in the future also include social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainability. This development represents a paradigm shift towards an extensive transformation of the economy and the society both in the global North and South, in order to jointly take responsibility for a sustainable, fair future.

2. Through the Post-2015 agenda the role of the Federal States in the field of development policy - according to the core competencies and fields of action adopted in 2008 - wins further importance. The development policy of the Federal States as well as the cooperation between the Federal States, the Federal Government and further actors will be facing new challenges in the next years, such as:

- The new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) increase the demand for coherency in the policies of the Federal States, in order to achieve these goals on the Federal States level.
- Sustainable behavior patterns in Germany, such as consumption, energy expenditure, mobility, diet, health and economic conduct will become increasingly important.
- Education for Sustainable Development and Global Learning will become important topics in both school and extra-school education.

In order to implement these goals in Germany it is necessary to coordinate the common policy areas both between the Federal Government and the Federal States in the established education focus areas (e.g. Human Capacity Building) or the development partnerships of the Federal States as well as between municipalities, the civil society, the economy and the church.

3. The Minister Presidents of the Federal States reinforce their willingness to contribute to the achievement of the common global development goals within the frame of their possibilities by taking appropriate measures. The cooperation between the 16 Federal States as well as between the Federal States and the Federal Government has proven effective in joint programs. This cooperation will remain important in the work to achieve the new global SDGs.

4. The Minister Presidents of the Federal States deem local, regional, national as well as international cooperations on all levels as important components for the advancement of the SDGs. They require from the other conferences of the ministries that these cooperations be supported within their jurisdiction.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 22-24.10.2008

The heads of the state governments of Germany hereby agree that their cooperation in the area of development policy will be based on the report „Ensuring sustainability - development policy as a common responsibility of the Federal Government, the Federal States and the municipalities“. In so doing, they expect the Federal Government to co-operate with and support them.

Ensuring sustainability - development policy as a common responsibility of the Federal Government, the Federal States and the municipalities

I. Global challenges and the role of the Federal States

The fight against starvation and poverty, climate change as well as global increase in migration pose new challenges for development policy. In order to cope with economic, environmental and political upheavals worldwide, not only nation states and international institutions but also the Federal States need to expend more effort.

Recalling the Millennium Development Goals (2000) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (2005), the Federal States decide to use their specific competencies in addition to the activities undertaken by national and international actors in development processes, without wishing to compete with these actors as donors. The main task of the Federal States is therefore to support, define the parameters for and co-ordinate development partnerships. Partnership activities of the Federal States and municipalities with cities, local areas, bigger regions and other countries of the group of developing and emerging countries should be hereby expanded.

Through their multifaceted commitment to global sustainable development the Federal States recognize their common responsibility and simultaneously contribute to securing their own social and economical sustainability. In light of the increased importance of knowledge, innovations and intercultural competences for the competitiveness of Germany as an attractive location and with regard to the huge growth potential of many developing countries, development aid will have a positive influence on the Federal States themselves.

II. Core competencies and fields of action for the activities of the Federal States

Stressing the background described above and regarding their preferences in development policy, their personnel capacities and their budgets, the Federal States agree to concentrate on the following core competencies and fields of action:

1. Climate protection and energy

Climate protection, energy efficiency and the use of renewable energies have become key issues of development policy. Thanks to their wide range of experiences and their proximity to economic actors in this field the Federal States are predestined to make a contribution in tackling the challenges of climate change.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 22-24.10.2008

2. Food security and rural areas

The Millennium Development Goal of reducing the percentage of starving people in the world by 50 percent by the year 2015 is at risk. In the spheres of consultation, education and science, the Federal States are able to offer a variety of proposals on how to improve the agricultural productivity as well as the standard of living in rural areas of developing countries.

3. Migration and development

The interface of development policy, migration and integration offers new tasks and opportunities for the Federal States. Collaboration with the Diaspora can reveal new opportunities for economic and cultural cooperation with developing countries and is a way of strengthening the competence of migrants as bridge-builders to their home countries.

4. Scientific-technological cooperation

The Federal States have decided to intensify the use of scientific knowledge and the competences of institutions of higher education for development cooperation and make their institutions of higher education more attractive for foreign students and scientists. In this way, they shall contribute to the improvement of international education and scientific-technological cooperation.

5. Sustainable economic development

Sustainable economic development is an important premise for the fight against poverty and for tackling climate change. The development cooperation we do today is the foreign trade of tomorrow. The Federal States plan to better combine foreign trade and development cooperation and use their economic support more directly for small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries.

6. Good Governance and decentralisation

Thanks to their experiences and competencies in the federal system, the Federal States are able to support developing countries in terms of Good Governance and the creation of decentralised administrative structures. They are also able to make an active contribution to capacity building.

7. Culture and Development

Cultural exchange promotes international understanding and contributes to international conflict prevention. Hence, intercultural dialogue and the consideration of cultural aspects in development cooperation are becoming increasingly important, especially considering the UNESCO Convention for Cultural Diversity (2005). The Federal States, in cooperation with the Federal Government, aim to increase the cultural cooperation with developing countries.

8. Development Policy: Information and Education Work

It remains the important task of the Federal States to encourage

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 22-24.10.2008

the information and education work on development policy and the social engagement in this field. At the same time, the Federal States welcome the involvement of the Federal Government in this area.

It is of great importance that the information and education work on development policy be well supported and far-reaching in both curricular and extracurricular domains. It must be linked with the efforts of the countries to implement the UN-Decade of “Education for Sustainable Development” as well as with the new “Orientation Framework for the Learning Area of Global Development” (Orientierungsrahmen für den Lernbereich globale Entwicklung).

III. Collective Responsibility for Development Policy

The efforts of the Federal States, in their substance and variety, are indispensable for the development policy. At the same time, they open new perspectives for more involvement of all parties. The Federal States are willing to continue taking responsibility for the development policy and to play an active role in this political field.

The Federal States consider the municipalities’ contribution to the partnership with developing countries to be very important. This is especially true for the information and education work, for the cooperation with migrants from developing countries, for Good Governance and decentralisation as well as for capacity-building for administrative structures at a municipal level.

The Federal States expect cooperation and support from the German Federal Government. In particular, this includes:

- › In areas where the Federal States are especially committed with regard to certain target countries or issues, or where they have a particularly high level of expertise, the Federal Government should involve the Federal States more in the bilateral and international development cooperation (Dialogue with third countries; teams for special topics; cooperation with the German Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), the German Development Service (DED), German Society for Technical Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ), InWEnt (Capacity Building International), the German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) etc.).
- › Regional and national structures in the area of development policy and education work, in addition to the area of educational training for qualified workers and executive managers in Germany, are of great importance for the Federal States. These structures must remain in place and be strengthened.
- › Strengthening the city of Bonn as the German host city of the United Nations and international competence centre for development cooperation and sustainable development can prove beneficial for all Federal States. In the light of this, the Federal States request the Federal Government to promote the settlement of further international organisations in Germany. Only the joint development

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policy efforts of the Federal Government, the Federal States and the municipalities can help Germany preserve its future viability in global competition.

MEETING OF THE HEADS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 17.06.2004

Implementation of the commitments agreed upon in the framework of the Millennium Agenda - Review Conference 2005

1. The heads of the Federal Government and the Federal States note that considerable efforts and joint action are required in order to implement the commitments of the Millennium Declaration of 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) deriving from the Declaration, and the Monterrey Consensus of 2002.

2. The German Chancellor emphasised the important role of the Federal States for the German development policy in the fields of development cooperation as well as education and information work. He welcomes the contribution of the Federal States to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to reach the German ODA/GNI (official development assistance) ratio of 0.33% (of the gross national income) by 2006.

3. The German Chancellor points out that the German Federal Government has increased its budget for development aid by about EUR 16 Mil in 2004 (about +0.4% compared to 2003), whereas the national budget decreased by 1.1%. Furthermore, Germany increased its ODA /GNI ratio from 0.27% in 2002 to 0.28% in 2003. He calls on the Federal States to make a special effort themselves in the area of development cooperation.

4. The Minister Presidents of Federal States recall the Resolutions of 1988, 1994 and 1998 with the goal of contributing their part to reaching the MDG as well as the German ODA ratio - within the framework of their competence and possibilities. At the same time, they underline the fact that, given the tight fiscal situation in Germany as a result of the country's economic development, maintaining the status quo already constitutes an ambitious goal.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 09.07.1998

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States agree that with regard to development cooperation abroad and development policy in Germany, more opportunities for cooperation and the division of labour should be achieved by means of the mutual exchange of experiences and by efficiently joining forces in order to meet the increased demands.

They take note of the report presented on 22 June 1998 by the working group “Coordination and cooperation in development work of the Federal States in the Federal Republic of Germany”.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States appeal to the Federal Government to include the Federal States - with their experiences and resources - even more than before in the conceptual deliberations with foreign partners in development cooperation (national strategies and sector strategies), and to promote more coherence between the Federal Development and Foreign Policy in order to ensure sustainable development.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States ask the Federal Government and the European Union to support the educational and information work for development cooperation with additional measures and, most importantly, to promote the projects of NGOs and initiatives due to their exceptional importance.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 01.12.1994

With their resolution of 28 October 1988, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States have once again emphasised their willingness to contribute to resolving current problems in North-South relations. At the same time, they confirmed the resolutions of 3-4 May 1962 and 26-28 October 1977. They consider these resolutions to still be a suitable basis for the development cooperation of the Federal States.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States stress the importance of the process following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro for the Federal States and will strongly support it within the scope of their competences.

They regard the results of the UNCED as unequivocal support for their own position which is aimed at including not only the partners in the South in the necessary process of change, but also especially the people in their own countries intensively and at all levels. Without the participation of the population and without transparency concerning the necessary processes of change, these aims will not be realized, either in the North or in the South.

The "Rio Declaration on Environment and Development" defines the future development goals in principles and specifies the political priorities and the responsible structures in the so-called "Agenda 21".

The joint development process that was agreed upon at the UNCED requires the willingness to jointly develop adapted as well as environmentally and socially sustainable life models for future generations of humans living together on this planet. Therefore, development cooperation has to become a cross-sectional task that aims to achieve coherence in the major areas of public policy.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States wish to fully support this innovative stimulus, thereby contributing to a sustainable, socially fair development of our One-World.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States offer their cooperation in the processes following the UNCED and expect the Federal Government to promote the necessary implementation process after this conference. In addition, they expect the Federal Government to do everything in its power to actively include the Federal States, municipalities and social groups including non-governmental organisations in this process, especially in Germany's reports to the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD).

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 28.10.1988

The cooperation with the developing countries has gained increasing economic, social and cultural importance.

Regardless of the basic jurisdiction of the Federal Government in the area of development policy, the Federal States have made a significant contribution to establishing and fostering relations with the developing countries through their various achievements.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States consider the relations between the industrial and developing countries to be an important part of a policy that is aimed at international cooperation. It is in the interest of both parties to expand and deepen this cooperation. However, the policy is exposed to growing qualitative and quantitative challenges.

Despite global efforts, the situation of a large number of developing countries has deteriorated over the last years. International indebtedness, budget deficits, inflation, increasing poverty, further damages to the environment and the insufficient efficiency of state institutions are at the same time the causes and the effects. The gap between many developing countries and the industrial countries has increased. The Minister Presidents of the Federal States demand that the Federal Government and the European Community make joint proposals with the developing countries for a sustainable expansion of their relations and create appropriate framework conditions for improving the economic and social development of Third World countries.

Within their constitutional competences and possibilities and in coordination with the Federal Government, the Federal States are willing to contribute to solving current problems of North-South relations.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States confirm their willingness to continue the cooperation with the developing countries based on their resolutions of 3-4 May 1962 and 26-28 October 1977.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States state that the focus of the development cooperation work of the Federal States should continue to be the promotion of:

- Vocational education and training for skilled workers and professionals both in Germany and in the respective countries;
- Personnel aid (Knowledge transfer)
- Implementation of projects in developing countries
- Development education and information work

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States consider these measures to be a significant contribution to the independent development of Third World countries and their participation in world trade.

Considering the global economic and social changes, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States deem necessary to expand the cooperation between the Federal States and developing countries in the following areas:

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 28.10.1988

- Cooperation in education including vocational education
- Scientific cooperation
- Academic research with relevance to developing countries
- Technical cooperation including development and transfer of appropriate technology
- Promotion of small and medium-sized businesses, craft industries, and cooperative associations
- Environmental protection and resource conservation
- Rural and urban development
- Performance enhancement of public services and of business development facilities
- Health promotion
- Cultural cooperation

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States believe that cooperation with developing countries is not to be borne by the Federal Government and the Federal States alone but also by the civil society. Therefore, the Federal States welcome and encourage the active participation of NGOs and churches in development cooperation work as well as the involvement of municipalities and civic initiatives.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States plan to promote a more intensive integration of development policy into education and information work both in and outside the classroom in order to increase awareness and understanding of the problems in Third World countries. To date, the Federal government and the Federal States have informed each other about their respective development policies, which has proven very useful. However, with regard to the entirety of development policy activities of the European Communities, the German Federal Government and the Federal States, this communication needs amplification and improvement in terms of its content. The Federal States agree to expand the exchange of information about important projects concerning development policy.

The Minister Presidents of the Federal States welcome the proposition of the Federal Government to establish an information system within the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and further express their willingness to work together on this system. The information system will serve as a focal point for development policy projects of the Federal Government and the Federal States.

The Federal Government is asked to inform the Federal States in a timely manner on new measures and modifications that might concern the focus of the development policy of the Federal Government, its institutions dealing with development work and international organisations.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 26-28.10.1977

On the basis of the resolution of 3-4 May 1962, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States express their general willingness to continue the cooperation between the Federal Government and the Federal States concerning development aid. According to this resolution, the Federal Government is asked to inform the Federal States regularly about the baselines of the development policy and measures in the area of capital grants, aid for trade and technical aid. This includes questions of extraordinary political significance in talks between the German Chancellor and the Minister Presidents of the Federal States, as well as other politically significant questions arising in the concerned conferences of the ministers, especially during the conference of the Ministers of Economy and the conference of the Ministers of Finance.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 03-04.05.1962

On 26 January 1961, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States acknowledged that the development policy comes within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. They further declared the willingness of the Federal States to contribute to development aid within the framework of their responsibilities and capabilities. Starting from these basic ideas, the Federal States Commission for Development Aid (Länderkommission für Entwicklungshilfe), appointed by the Minister Presidents of the Federal States, has discussed the question of the cooperation between the Federal Government and the Federal States and negotiated the terms with the Federal Government. On the strength of these discussions, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States agreed to the following resolution:

1. In the opinion of the Minister Presidents of the Federal States, carrying out measures of development aid abroad is principally the responsibility of the Federal Government. In accordance with the Federal Government and its development policy, the Federal States will provide technical support in developing countries, especially educational and vocational aid. In any of these actions by the Federal States, the Federal Government will be the official representative agency.
2. The Minister Presidents state that close cooperation between the Federal Government and the Federal States is vital to ensure the involvement of the Federal States in development policy. This includes regular and full reports by the responsible federal offices, especially the Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development, on the broad lines of the federal development policy and federal measures in areas such as capital injections and aid for trade, and especially in the field of educational and vocational training support.
3. General questions regarding this cooperation will be discussed in the Federal States Commission for Development Aid (Länderkommission für Entwicklungshilfe). For the ongoing cooperation between the Federal Government and the Federal States, the Minister Presidents of the Federal States suggest creating a Federal States Committee for Development Aid (Länderausschuss Entwicklungshilfe) within the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.
4. The Federal States are prepared to help establish information and knowledge centres about the states as well as a central institution for professional support and employment. The questions of location, areas of jurisdiction as well as organizational structures are to be left to the Federal States in consultation with each other as well as with the Federal Government. In this context, the objectives set by the German Foundation for International Development are generally welcomed.
5. The Minister Presidents of the Federal States attach special importance to the work in the area of educational and vocational training support. The Federal States will provide suitable personnel for these tasks. The principles outlined in the enclosure shall be applied individually.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 03-04.05.1962

Appendix

Principles for the work of the Federal States in the field of educational and vocational training support.

1) When providing personnel for development aid tasks, the following information shall be taken into account:

a) The Federal States are to reserve an adequate number of positions for public servants who have been temporarily transferred abroad in order to enable them to return to their previous positions upon completion of their assignments. In that respect, the Federal States expect that the salary of personnel sent abroad within the framework of federal measures will normally be paid by the German state for the time in question. Civil servants both on a federal and state level shall be treated equally. Corresponding guidelines for this equal treatment will have to be worked out.

b) For personnel outside the civil service, questions concerning their demands shall be dealt with using the same standards.

c) In order to enable the Federal States to meet with the expected contributions in the form of personnel in the requested time, the Federal Government has to inform the Federal States at the earliest possible stage about any planned measures and the corresponding staff needs.

2) The Federal States support citizens of developing countries who come to Germany for their vocational training.

When choosing trainees who will be invited by the Federal States and whose training will be financed by them, the Federal States agree to work together with the Federal Government on questions of the sending country and training measures. So called free trainees (that is to say, trainees who do not come to Germany through inter-governmental agreements) are also eligible for funding by the Federal States. The Federal Government should, however, bear the entire lodging, training and personal support costs for trainees it invites. In the future, the selection of trainees should become more demanding and better language training should be ensured.

3) Subsidies by the Federal States for organisations worthy of financial support - because they dedicate themselves to supporting trainees and students in general and also because they set up contact with citizens from developing countries residing in Germany - shall be co-ordinated between the Federal States.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

FEDERAL STATES	1962-2004**	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Baden-Württemberg	486.868	6.132	6.681	5.250	5.572	5.719	5.294	4.755	2.314	3.459	2.775
Bavaria	171.320	4.601	4.107	4.228	5.167	6.130	6.072	4.553	4.179	4.409	2.941
Berlin	210.312	2.498	2.318	2.569	1.522	1.631	2.195	1.978	1.940	1.973	804
Brandenburg	7.063	899	179	112	132	158	183	126	277	166	185
Bremen	38.722	912	649	869	786	909	886	825	870	763	627
Hamburg	164.152	5.218	5.149	4.563	5.394	4.740	3.408	3.302	3.546	3.789	3.952
Hesse	118.827	588	3.386	2.889	4.183	1.548	4.969	3.304	2.138	2.172	2.358
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	3.382	74	13	7	63	41	551	416	432	524	261
Lower-Saxony	103.940	636	879	753	962	1.198	805	802	1.086	580	689
North-Rhine-Westphalia	414.659	13.014	19.219	17.794	16.987	15.851	14.102	13.255	11.747	10.673	8.478
Rhineland-Palatinate	70.114	2.582	2.017	3.560	2.166	1.737	3.176	2.560	1.901	2.782	1.648
Saarland	11.904	110	136	297	323	466	825	834	588	216	285
Saxony	10.728	202	488	389	1.093	629	327	289	312	104	113
Saxony-Anhalt	2.929	171	121	93	143	204	193	152	186	188	202
Schleswig-Holstein	25.123	226	1.479	1.208	244	234	196	1.002	851	847	1.426
Thuringia	3.403	327	394	339	341	77	219	53	76	84	81
TOTAL	1.843.446	38.191	47.214	44.918	45.078	41.273	43.401	38.204	32.442	32.730	26.825

* in 1.000 Euro, excluding scholarship programmes Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2015)

** in DM, recalculated and rounded in Euros www.bmz.de/de/zahlen/imDetail/index.html



Traditionally, many strong, successful and efficient organizations, networks and initiatives are active in the federal state of Baden-Württemberg. They are the main actors of development work. Therefore, the state development policy is characterized by the participation of the civil society. In February 2013, the state government approved the new Development Policy Guidelines (*Entwicklungspolitische Leitlinien*), which were developed through a participatory process that was at the time unique throughout Germany. Through the initiative “world:citizens consulted!” (*Welt:Bürger gefragt!*), more than 1,500 citizens from all over Baden-Württemberg as well as 120 organizations and associations actively helped defining these guidelines.

Even within the adoption of the Development Policy Guidelines the developing political dialogue is still undergoing. Every year citizens of Baden-Württemberg come together to the Annual Development Policy Conference to review the implementation of the Guidelines and work on new policy proposals. Furthermore, the Council for Development Cooperation (*Rat für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*), which brings together experts from significant developmentally active networks, advises the government in development issues.

Development policy in Baden-Württemberg is especially challenging for the classic political core areas of the federal states: For example it concerns education policy when trying to incorporate Global Learning and Global Studying into the curricula of schools and universities, research efforts and university strategies for internationalization. It also relates to economic policy in the areas of public procurement, the promotion of foreign trade and Fair Trade, as well as environmental policy focusing on questions of ecological sustainability.

In Baden-Württemberg, development policy is a joint task that is primarily supported by the efficient and professional commitment of its civil society. The government of Baden-Württemberg promotes this commitment but does not wish to replace it. The federal state merely provides a reliable framework for advancing development policy and supporting its participants. The two foundations Development Co-operation Foundation (*Stiftung Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*) and Baden-Württemberg Foundation (*Baden-Württemberg Stiftung*) were established by the federal state of Baden-Württemberg to promote, advice and support private and municipal initiatives. The Office for Development Co-operation (*Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*) in the State Ministry (Staatsministerium) is available to all citizens, civil society organizations, ministries, municipalities and to the Parliament of Baden-Württemberg (*Landtag*) as direct and competent governmental partner. The federal state supports civic initiatives in the field of development policy by providing funds.

Since 2013, together with the Federal Government, Baden-Württemberg promotes the One-World-Promoters program (*Eine-Welt-Promotoren-Programm*). Eleven full-time positions within host



organizations of the civil society have already been created in order to support the valuable work of organizations, networks and initiatives in Baden-Württemberg. After the expiration of its pilot phase in 2015, Baden-Württemberg will continue to finance the program in 2016.

Every year, the “Fair Trade” (*FAIR HANDELN*) provides a platform for the exchange of ideas, networking and joint initiatives to all active actors in Baden-Württemberg. With over 150 exhibitors, the fair has become a flagship project of the Fair Trade movement with impact far beyond Baden-Württemberg.



Development cooperation in the Free State of Bavaria aims at making the greatest possible contribution to the worldwide fight against poverty and to sustainable and peaceful development, as well as to international understanding. The state wants to improve the living conditions of people in developing and emerging countries and strengthen Good Governance. All this is based on the Guidelines of Development Policy Cooperation of the Free State of Bavaria which were approved on April 30th 2013 by the Government of Bavaria.

Bavaria is committed to many aspects of development cooperation and covers a lot of different topics, including Good Governance, policy and institutional consulting, sustainable economic development, climate protection, environment and energy, scientific and technological cooperation, food security and rural areas, city development and building industry as well as culture, migration and development.

The cooperation with selected countries is based on mutual partnership, it strengthens the own responsibility of the partner countries, it offers aid for self-help and ensures subsidiary and observance of international conventions and standards. The cultivation and development of relations with partner regions of the Free State of Bavaria play a special role thanks to a high level of mutual interest for cooperation. Besides these selected partner countries, the Free State of Bavaria is open to cooperation programs with other countries.

Furthermore, the Free State of Bavaria intends to achieve a better understanding among the local population of the problems developing and emerging countries are facing, to demonstrate global connections and interdependencies as well as to contribute to sustainable development worldwide. This is why international activities are complemented by domestic activities such as development education and information in schools and extra-curricular activities, network building and cooperation with non-governmental organisations in the “One-World” sector.

Within the Bavarian State Government, the Bavarian State Chancellery is the coordinator of development policy and, in the case of inter-departmental issues, it has the leading role. The respective government departments carry out measures on their own responsibility.



Think globally, act locally: This is the goal that Berlin's Office for Development Cooperation (*Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit des Landes Berlin - LEZ*) aims to live up to through a variety of activities. Over 100 embassies, numerous international associations and political foundations as well as over 300 development actors make Berlin to a centre of multifaceted international knowledge and of outstanding worldwide contact and communication opportunities.

The LEZ and Berlin's Senate are supported in their work by the Advisory Board for Development Cooperation (*Beirat für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*), a committee of experts in development policy. The management of project funding for Berlin's non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is taken over by the Foundation North-South Bridges (*Stiftung Nord-Süd Brücken - SNSB*) on behalf of the LEZ. Civic engagement also makes an important contribution to Berlin's development cooperation and is largely represented and supported through Berlin's Development Cooperation Council (*Berliner Entwicklungspolitischer Ratschlag - BER*). BER is an important reference point for NGOs and initiates discussion processes with and within the civil society.

In June 2012, the Berlin Senate adopted the new Development Policy Guidelines. Hereby competence fields were established on which Berlin focuses its development policy. These include: development educational and information work, maintaining town partnerships, training of specialists and managers on an international scale as well as exercising its network function as the federal capital. The new Guidelines stand for Berlin's decision to modernize its development cooperation work. They recognize the need for a worldwide development of all states and supersede the idea of a one-sided development policy of giving and receiving. This is to be pursued through equitable international policies which equally take into consideration the responsibility towards economic weaker countries.

The Guidelines point to the inter-dependency between development cooperation and international and inter-cultural cooperation in the fields of economy, culture, education, science, public sector and migration.

Within the field of development cooperation, Berlin dedicates special attention to the development of skills in Global Learning, i.e. in understanding global inter-dependencies as well as to the promotion of Fair Trade and fair procurement. Berlin sees the main task of its commitment therefore in development education. Here, the LEZ is supported by the Development Education and Information Centre (*Entwicklungspolitisches Bildungs- und Informationszentrum e.V. - EPIZ*) as well as by the Foundation North-South Bridges (SNSB). By conveying knowledge about foreign cultures and countries and clarifying the causes of negative developments in industrialized and developing countries the reputation of Berlin as a cosmopolitan and tolerant city gets consolidated.

The large number of refugees and the implementation of the Sus-



tainable Development Goals create new challenges for Berlin. As a contribution to Berlin's refugee policy, the LEZ will deal with the areas of migration, integration and welcoming culture and hence implement one of the guiding principles of the Development Policy Guidelines. To implement the Sustainable Development Goals the LEZ will develop and support initiatives.

Organizations such as the GIZ (*Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*), Engagement Global, German Institute for Development (*Deutsches Institut für Entwicklung - DIE*), Berlin's Association for International Cooperation (*Berliner Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit mbH - BGZ*), Seminar for Rural Development (*Seminar für ländliche Entwicklung - SLE*) are important partners of Berlin's development policy. Also, close cooperation takes place with the ASA-Programme as well as the Alumni programme of the Technical University of Berlin. Joint events are organized within forums for international exchange of experiences.

On the initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (*Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung - BMZ*) the federal states have initiated a "Promoter"- Program (*Promotor/innen-Programm*). The One-World-Promoters work within development organizations and initiatives. These experts promote global responsible thinking and acting and mobilize for more commitment to issues of sustainable development. Berlin's Promoter-Program is coordinated by Berlin's Development Cooperation Council (BER) and managed by the Foundation North-South Bridges (SNSB). Currently, eight Promoters are working in the following fields of action: strengthening civic engagement, fair and sustainable economy, decolonization and anti-racism, Global Learning, climate and resource justice as well as municipal development cooperation.

The LEZ supports a variety of NGOs developmental projects in the area of development education and information work as well as school and town partnership projects. The support of NGOs particularly enables the LEZ to shape and encourage a wide range of development education and volunteer work.

The development support of Berlin's NGOs was very positively evaluated in 2010. To further promote their work and to gain the interest of more citizens in development policy areas, the LEZ is supporting the creation of a One World Centre (*Eine-Welt-Zentrum*). The project aims to become a key development site in Berlin.

In addition to national initiatives, the LEZ also promotes European projects. Between 2013 and 2015, the LEZ carried out a follow-up project of the Europe Aid award-winning „Awareness for Fairness“, which had aimed to improve the quality of Global Learning and anchor the concept in the educational landscape of the EU. The program intends to anchor developmental subjects more in school and non-school curricula as well as in teaching practices.

BERLIN



The implementation of the project “Global Fairness” serves LEZ’s policy objectives in development cooperation in the subject area Global Learning and strengthens Berlin’s town partnership with Prague. In the long term, the purpose is to achieve more awareness of global fairness issues and ultimately changes in consumer behavior.

In collaboration with European partners and the EPIZ e.V., Berlin promotes the cooperation of committed stakeholders and the establishment and improvement of networks in the field of sustainable development and good governance. With Berlin as lead partner and in cooperation with BGZ and EPIZ e.V., the project TriNet Global - “Local Authorities, Business Sector and Universities as Agents for Change” has been successfully implemented. The exchange of best practice and the innovative implementation of projects are supposed to strengthen sustainable development and the involvement of cities, industry and universities. Berlin’s focus within these projects were discussions and workshops on city infrastructure and its improvement on a global scale, promoting companies participation in international activities as well as the development and pilot-like implementation of learning modules for Global Learning in universities. As part of the Asia-Pacific Weeks 2015 and TriNet Global, new approaches and strategies for the implementation of Innovation Labs as a multi-stakeholder approach to development cooperation were worked on by participants in an interactive workshop.



The stipulations of the constitution of Brandenburg serve as the framework of and as mandate for international cooperation, peace policy and human rights. Within the constitution, Brandenburg commits to an equal, legally binding and responsible cooperation with foreign partners in accordance with a “One-World”-policy.

Since development policy is a cross-sectional task, the government of Brandenburg relies on regional committed groups and non-governmental organizations as well as on the Association of Development NGOs in Brandenburg (Verbund entwicklungspolitischer Nichtregierungsorganisationen in Brandenburg - VENROB). The aim of the cooperation is to raise public awareness about problems of sustainable development, to inform about global interdependencies and to point out necessary alternatives. A further aim is to foster a better understanding of Global North-South challenges and mutual tolerance. To achieve these purposes seminars, lecture series, concerts, exhibitions and publications are organized.

The responsible Ministry of Justice, Europe and Consumer Protection in Brandenburg takes on a coordinating role. On 31 May 2012, the „Development Policy Guidelines for Brandenburg“ (Entwicklungspolitische Leitlinien der Landesregierung) were agreed upon after a fruitful consultation process with the actors of Brandenburg’s development policy.

These guidelines contain:

- the commitment of the federal state government to development policy and its integration into a general context of sustainable development
- the constitutional regulations
- the nationwide integration
- the Brandenburg-specific implementation with concrete priority-setting
- the creation of a transparent monitoring system, which should ensure that the guidelines are up-to-date in the long run
- the Round Table for Development Policy Brandenburg (Round Table Entwicklungspolitik Brandenburg), which should help to implement a process of committed involvement, in order to firmly embed topics related to development policy into all policies of the federal state.

The government of Brandenburg considers the measures adopted through the „Development Policy Guidelines“ to be a specific contribution of Brandenburg to the recent resolutions of the Minister Presidents of the federal states and therefore to the concrete implementation of the joint responsibility regarding development policy of the German Federal Government, the federal states and the municipalities.



The responsible Committee for European Affairs and Development Policy (Fachausschuss für Europa- und Entwicklungspolitik) within the state government of Brandenburg regularly invites non-governmental organizations and ministries for public discussions.

- Development Policy Guidelines for Brandenburg: <http://entwicklungspolitik-brandenburg.mixxt.de/networks/files/file.103874>



The Bremen Senate adopted in March 2015 the „Development Policy Guidelines of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen“. They are the result of a broad participatory process with the civil society and form the basis for the future action of the Bremen Senate in development issues.

All social and political sectors in Bremen are called upon to review and align their policies in terms of promoting development, sustainability and equitable conditions in order to encourage a common perception of responsibility for Our World, in which the Global North also needs to make steps towards fundamental political, social and economic changes.

With its development policy commitment Bremen wants to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), to combating poverty, human rights violations, social inequality and environmental destruction. To achieve these purposes, the Senate of Bremen commits itself also on the national and EU level.

The three main thematic focus areas of Bremen's development policy are currently: the developmental information and educational work; international projects that promote sustainable social, environmental and economic development; the promotion of Fair Trade in Bremen and at the European level. Since 2011, Bremen has been carrying the title of „Fair Trade Capital“. Since 2014 Bremen and Bremerhaven are both Fairtrade Towns.

An important basis and foundation of Bremen's development cooperation is the civic engagement of numerous developmental initiatives and associations. Bremen therefore promotes projects of these partners in the field of development educational work as well as participatory project approaches in the countries of the Global South which support local sustainable development.

Twin and friend towns are also an important part of Bremen's international relations. They promote exchange and mutual learning on an equal footing. For many years Bremen has been cooperating with the cities of Durban / South Africa, Windhoek / Namibia and Pune / India. Environmental and resource protection, education for sustainable development as well as cultural and youth exchange are hereby essential aspects.



For a long time now, Hamburg has contributed to sustainable development on a global scale. Projects and measures of development cooperation abroad just as development education and information are the most significant features of Hamburg's development policy.

The support of projects abroad focuses on the areas of eliminating the causes of poverty, on fostering gender mainstreaming, improving health care as well as on measures for environment and resource protection. On the other hand, a further focus area is the improvement of the municipal infrastructure in urban areas. Of special significance are measures to improve the general living conditions in León (Nicaragua), twin city of Hamburg since 1989, and in Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), twin city of Hamburg since 2010, with which the development of a municipal climate partnership has been in place since 2011.

In 2005, the Senate of Hamburg created the Foundation Asia-Bridge (*Stiftung Asien-Brücke*) as an independent promotional instrument for sustainable development projects in South and South East Asia. The municipality of Hamburg also supports directly non-governmental groups and initiatives in order to encourage the commitment of the civil society as well as to raise awareness on development aspects.

Measures for professional development are important complements of project funding. By providing research fellowships, Hamburg invites, above all, specialists from Nicaragua, Tanzania and India to Hamburg to take part in qualification programs.

Hamburg appreciates the work of its active citizens in the field of development policy and awareness-raising and cooperates with numerous non-governmental organizations and initiatives. Especially the support of the Hamburg One-World Network (*Eine-Welt-Netzwerk Hamburg e.V.*) is a vivid example of the close cooperation with actors of the civil society. Since 2006, the Hamburg Senate participates in the Network Fair Hamburg (*Hamburg mal fair*), a cooperation network of several local actors in the field of development educational and information work that aims to promote Fair Trade. Since 2008, Hamburg's public procurement entities demand that tenders include a declaration of compliance with the ILO core labor standards in the production process of goods that are delivered to Hamburg. In 2011, Hamburg was awarded the title Fair Trade City. Hamburg contributes to the "One-World"-Promoters Program (*Fachpromotorenprogramm*) with two appointments, one related to Fair Trade and the other to Global Learning.

In the orientation of its development activities the Senate consults the appointed Hamburger Council for Sustainable Development Policy (*Hamburger Rat für nachhaltige Entwicklungspolitik*).

Hamburg's development policy extends to further areas in which it has special resources and expertise such as North-South research at the German Institute for Global Area Studies (GIGA), cultural

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dialogue with countries in the Global South, promotion of South-North trade as well as research and education in the field of tropical medicine.



The federal state of Hesse is self-conscious of the challenges of globalization. The federal state government (Landesregierung) supports the numerous actors of the civil society in their international relations and helps whenever its intervention as facilitator is necessary in order to provide access for private measures and programs.

Through development cooperation, Hesse contributes to the promotion of trade and economic development as well as to ensuring the protection of human rights and the promotion of peace and understanding among nations. This way, Hesse contributes to the implementation of the UN Millennium Development Goals.

Economic development is a necessary condition in order to eliminate poverty. Strengthening the private sector helps enabling economic growth, employment, leads to employee qualification and generates income. Hence, Hesse's development cooperation concentrates on projects aiming at economic growth and the integration of its partners into the global market. This represents also a means of improving the conditions in developing countries for foreign private investments. To achieve these purposes the government of Hesse works close together with associations and organizations active in the field of development cooperation, notably with the Network for Development Policy in Hesse (Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk Hessen) and with local actors of the economy.

Hesse supports above all educational projects as well as projects facilitating the transfer of know-how and the strengthening of market-oriented economies - from self-help projects to qualification projects in international marketing.

These measures also include the promotion of Fair Trade. On the one hand, Fair Trade is a means of supporting producers in developing countries; on the other hand, it provides opportunities for action to citizens who, in their role as consumers, wish to contribute to a fair shaping of globalisation.

Regional priorities of the Hessian development cooperation arose from long-standing external relations and the already existing links and synergies between foreign trade measures and development policy projects:

- Middle East, North Africa (focus on the Palestinian territories)
- South Asia and China (in particular the partner provinces of Hunan and Jiangxi)
- Central America and the Andean region

The federal state of Hesse supports development education and information, on globalisation issues and education for sustainable development, following the motto „shared responsibility in thinking and acting“. This enhances the understanding of global inter-dependencies and encourages cooperation with partners in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



The State Chancellery of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania plays the leading role in the federal states' development cooperation activities. It coordinates the tasks of development cooperation with the participating ministries and civil society institutions. This is done primarily through the annual Round Table that brings together authorities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Special attention is given to the „Sustainable Development Goals“ adopted by the United Nations which underline the sustainability objectives of the One-World for the time between 2015 and 2030.

Since 2014, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania has been co-financing the Promoter-Program (*Promotorenprogramm*). Five field and regional Promoter positions have been created for this purpose. They contribute to an enhanced understanding of democracy, human rights and social diversity and deal with issues of the One-World. Another pillar of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania's development cooperation is the often voluntary work of NGOs. Many initiatives of development cooperation have joined forces since 1999 in the One-World Network (*Eine-Welt-Landesnetzwerk*) to act together for global justice and sustainable development. These tasks are outlined primarily by the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Network addresses them through the annual “Development Policy Days in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania” (*Entwicklungspolitische Tage Mecklenburg-Vorpommern*), through educational projects of One-World groups as well as the numerous activities on Fair Trade (www.eine-welt-mv.de).

Since 2001, surpluses of the state-owned Bingo lottery of Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania have been utilized to support NGOs. The money is allocated to the North German Foundation for Environment and Development (*Norddeutsche Stiftung für Umwelt und Entwicklung - NUE*), which uses the funds for the promotion of environmental and nature conservation projects as well as development aid projects.

Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is an active member of the North-German Partnership (*Norddeutsche Partnerschaft - NUN*). Within the framework of UNESCO's Global Programme of Action 2015 - 2019 the states of Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania and Schleswig-Holstein agreed to continue their existing collaboration. The focus is on the qualification and certification of training providers in the field of non-formal education for sustainable development. In this case, the Ministry of Agriculture, Environment and Consumer Protection Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania assumes the coordinating role.



Lower Saxony is committed to a range of activities in Sub-Saharan Africa and thus assumes responsibility for sustainable global development. The aim is to learn as much as possible from and with one another in the context of a global partnership and responsibility with cosmopolitanism and cross-cultural competence.

Lower Saxony focuses on three priority areas of development cooperation:

1. Partnership with the Eastern Cape (South Africa) since 1995
2. Project cooperation with Tanzania since 2010
3. Development educational and information work

As part of the development policy information and educational work within Lower Saxony, the State Chancellery promotes the Association Development Policy Lower Saxony (*Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen e.V. - VEN*). The VEN is the network of development NGOs, initiatives and so-called One-World-Shops (*Weltläden*). The main focus of the VEN is the development educational and information work. The funds are directed to the implementation of „IBQ - projects“ (information, education and skills) of NGOs in Lower Saxony in the field of development cooperation.

Since 2014 Lower Saxony has been co-financing the nationwide Promoter-Program (*Promotorenprogramm*). Two regional Promoters are active in Göttingen and in the region Weser-Ems. The aim is to raise awareness on development issues in Lower Saxony. The continuation of the program up to 2018 has been decided upon in 2015 and the financial means are guaranteed.

As part of a special program for humanitarian aid, Lower Saxony has decided to take in 70 traumatized women and children from northern Iraq. They are victims of extreme violence by fighters of the terrorist organization Islamic State, whom Lower Saxony is going to ensure a safe stay over the next two years. The regional government has decided to allocate 1.1 million euros in 2015 and 6.8 million euros for the following years for the reception, accommodation and health care of these women and children.

2016 is planned to focus on the implementation and consolidation of the new Development Policy Guidelines and their linking with the Strategy for Sustainability of Lower Saxony, which is currently under revision. The intensified cooperation with development policy actors within the civil society - a positive effect of the process of drafting the guidelines - will be continued by, for example, giving these organizations an active part in developing the implementation strategy.

Furthermore, Lower Saxony participates in the newly established Bund-Länder-Program. With the involvement of GIZ's office in Lower Saxony (*Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit*) project opportunities are currently being examined and planned to be approved by the end of January 2016.



Since October 2010, the responsibility for the “One-World”-policy in North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) has been in the hands of the State Chancellery section of the Ministry for Federal Affairs, Europe and Media. In December 2012, the Cabinet passed on a new „One-World”-Strategy, through which North Rhine-Westphalia underlines its global responsibility as the most populous federal state in Germany. The new “One-World”-Strategy functions as the basis for the future development work in North Rhine-Westphalia and for its development cooperation with partners in countries of the South. The strategy states the six strategic fields of action of the development contribution of North Rhine-Westphalia: education and youth; science and research; climate protection; economy; Good Governance and administrative action; participation of the civil society. Basic principles of the North Rhine-Westphalian involvement are global justice, sustainability, inter-departmental coherence and concentration.

To implement the new strategy and to support civil society activities (in NRW there are approximately 3,000 developmental NGOs), North Rhine-Westphalia offers comprehensive aid arrangements: It finances the joint program of the federal and state governments called “German Promoter Program for Development Education” (*Promotorenprogramm für Entwicklungspolitische Bildungsarbeit*), which is being conducted in NRW by the One-World-Network NRW (*Eine-Welt-Netz NRW*) and the branch of Global Engagement in Düsseldorf. Altogether 15 regional coordinators and 11 specialized coordinators are currently being financed. In addition, North Rhine-Westphalia supports the Concrete Peace Service (*Konkreter Friedensdienst NRW - KFD*), a program aimed at helping annually about 400 young adults until up to the age of 27 spend time in developing countries. In 2012, the service was complemented with the REVERSE-Program, which enables young participants from NGOs in countries of the Global South to come to North Rhine-Westphalia for advanced training. The federal state also has its own programs that support projects of NGOs working together with partner organizations in developing countries as well as programs for development policy activities of the municipalities in NRW and development educational and information work of NGOs. The branch of Engagement Global in Düsseldorf implements all these programs. The Foundation for Environment and Development NRW (*Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-Westfalen*), also financed by the federal state, is a further actor in NRW supporting development policy projects.

North Rhine-Westphalia sets an example as a leading venue for Fair Trade with the nationwide trade fair „FA!R and Friends“, which has been taking place in Dortmund since 2010. More than 160 exhibiting companies from about 20 countries participate to the fair every year in September. North Rhine-Westphalia is also particularly involved in the school sector (Fair Trade Schools) and in the municipal sector (Fair Trade Towns; Fair Metropolis Ruhr). On 1 March 2013, the project “new trade nrw - Office for sustainable procurement“ (*Büro für*



nachhaltige Beschaffung) took up its work with the goal to successfully implement a sustainable, meaning an eco-social fair public procurement of goods on the basis of the NRW's law on collective bargaining and public procurement.

North Rhine-Westphalia has maintained partnerships with Ghana (since 2007) and Mpumalanga/South Africa (since 1995). Furthermore, North Rhine-Westphalia supports the advancement of the City of Bonn as the German centre of development policy and of North-South-dialogue. For this purpose NRW cooperates intensively with numerous actors in Bonn.



Rhineland-Palatinate - Rwanda partnership

In 1982, Rhineland-Palatinate and the Republic of Rwanda sealed through an exchange of letters between the two governments the first partnership between a German federal state and an African country. From the beginning, the basic idea was to develop a so-called grassroots partnership, which should be decentralized and in touch with the people. The Rwandan partners autonomously propose projects ideas which they consider most urgent and necessary. On Rhineland-Palatinate's side, the partners strive to provide the financial and material support.

The primary objectives include the improvement of education, the support of women as well as of the fields of health care and environment protection. More than 220 school partnerships contribute to soundly improve the school situation in Rwanda. Also, the personal contact between children and youngsters as well as between teachers and school management from Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda is encouraged.

Vocational training is another important factor. Only by providing the proper vocational training it is possible to build qualified and skilled workers, which play an extremely important role for the economic development of Rwanda.

A new focus area is engaging people with disabilities to contribute as important players in the partnership and thus help deepen the cooperation between Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda. There are also an increasing number of projects that support renewable energies and environmental protection. Rhineland-Palatinate's economic actors are involved in the partnership to further advance the development in Rwanda.

The partnership has grown tighter also in the fields of arts, culture and sports, which act as a bridge of understanding and foster cooperation between the two partners. Due to the many encounter trips over the past years, particularly young people were able to experience each other's culture and benefit from each other: Children and young people are the basis for the future of the partnership.

The projects are implemented via a co-ordination office in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, - sponsored by the Association Partnership Rhineland-Palatinate (*Partnerschaft Rheinland-Pfalz/Ruanda e.V.*) - in close cooperation with the Committee for Development Cooperation with the Partner Country of Rwanda (Referat Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit dem Partnerland Ruanda), an initiative of the Rhineland-Palatinate State Ministry of the Interior and for Sport (Ministerium des Innern und für Sport).

The model of decentralized, grassroots and basic need-oriented development cooperation encounters great response and approval in the population. Currently, about 50 initiatives and Ruanda groups within municipalities, cities and counties contribute to the partnership. Also, over 220 schools as well as 49 municipalities and



numerous parishes, clubs, associations, universities and technical universities have built relations with relevant partners in Rwanda.

In addition to the partnership with Rwanda, Rhineland-Palatinate cooperates with numerous non-governmental partners involved in development policy including individuals on the level of municipalities, churches, NGOs and schools. The development programs are directed to private initiatives in Rhineland-Palatinate who carry out development educational and information work or cooperate with partners in developing countries all around the world.

Within Rhineland-Palatinate's government, the Ministry of the Interior and for Sport holds the responsibility for the development policy of the federal state.



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN SAARLAND

In Dialogue with non-governmental development organizations (NGOs)

The design of the development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is a joint responsibility of the federal government, federal states and municipalities. In this sense, the State Government of Saarland has announced in its coalition agreement the intention to enhance and develop its development cooperation activities. Saarland draws the Minister of Education and Culture, Ulrich Commerçon, responsible for this area of action. His goal is to work closely with active NGOs in the field of development cooperation.

Consequently, global responsibility is exercised in Saarland together with development NGOs: Partnerships with developing countries are maintained and development-related educational and information work as well as civic engagement for the „One World“ are promoted. The common goal is the promotion of a globally sustainable and cooperative-oriented development cooperation. Through their direct access to the affected people, civil society actors are very well suited to act locally to mobilize self-help, develop initiatives on site, strengthen global solidarity and alleviate suffering.

Goals and priorities

Since development cooperation is also a task of the society as a whole, the successful work of private initiatives, churches and other NGOs receive particular financial and immaterial governmental support. Together we wish to make a concrete contribution to tackling world poverty, to ensure peace, to achieving democracy and to make globalization fairer.

Hereby joint key areas of activity have been defined: define the “Development Policy Guidelines” for Saarland; promote and implement development cooperation projects; organize professional exchange; plan and execute joint events.

Guidelines for Development Cooperation

The Guidelines for Development Cooperation for Saarland are currently being developed together with NGOs in an open and purposeful dialogue process, following the principles of global sustainable development. Hereby, the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations and the Resolutions of the Minister Presidents of the Federal States of 2008 and 2014 build the programmatic framework.

The Guidelines will define principles of action and will be concretized through the description of measures. Fair Trade, Global Learning and sustainable procurement have been established as essential topics.

The Advisory Board on Development Cooperation

The Advisory Board on Development Cooperation (*Beirat Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*) supports the Ministry significantly in the



approval of applications for development project and program activities. The projects that are to receive financial support are selected by the Advisory Board together with development cooperation initiatives and associations that are represented in the board. The focus is on promoting small and medium-sized projects that serve the satisfaction of elementary basic needs, contribute to the equality of women and take into account environmental aspects.



The Free State of Saxony supports the goal of a sustainable development according to the Millennium Declaration of the United Nations 2000. Sharing the responsibility with the federal government and the municipalities, the state of Saxony attempts to contribute to and promote development cooperation. This was reconfirmed through the signing of the 2014 Resolution on Development Policy of the Minister Presidents of the German Federal States.

The state government of Saxony strives to carry out development cooperation as a cross-sectional task with the significant participation of the civil society and of the Development Policy Network of Saxony (Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk Sachsen e.V.). In particular, Saxony supports development education and information in schools so that, among other things, extracurricular all-day learning programs can be provided. The State Ministry of Education supports the Co-ordination Centre of “Education for Sustainable Development”, which provides the framework for mutual exchange and networking of formal and informal education.

Every year, a series of events under the name Saxony Development Education Days (Sächsische Entwicklungspolitische Bildungstage) and the Agenda 21 Exhibition take place with the support of the State Ministry of Education (Staatsministerium für Kultus). The exhibition is featured every year in a different region of Saxony and presents various aspects of public commitment in the context of sustainable education. This is accompanied by intermediation offers for educational multipliers who wish to discuss and disseminate issues of education for sustainable development. Furthermore, offers from associations, organisations, municipalities and rural districts that show citizens of Saxony the situation and the problems of developing countries are supported.

Complex problems of educational institutions in every day work in Germany sometimes have the effect that global problems that future generations will have to deal with are not given enough attention. This is why it is important, that formal school education includes questioning equal chances of different regions of the world, questions of future opportunities for the coming generations and of social justice. Art. 1 of Saxony’s School Law on the “Educational Mandate of Schools” stipulates among other things that school education teaches children social conduct, altruism and sense of responsibility. The State Ministry of Education (Staatsministerium für Kultus) has started together with the Development Policy Network of Saxony (Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk Sachsen e.V.) and Engagement Global a website that provides information on educational offers, on seminars and materials on the topic of sustainable development (www.bne-sachsen.de).

Furthermore, several inside-the-school professional trainings (so called SCHILF) are being offered for school teachers dealing with the subject area of global development. These trainings can be included within the planning of educational days. They include topics such as



as “Diversity in children’s books”, “Germany as a migration society” or “Child rights and child labor”. Starting with the school year 2015/2016 further trainings will be offered regionally on the “Orientation Framework for the Learning Area of Global Development” (Orientierungsrahmen für den Lernbereich globale Entwicklung).

The program STUBE (Studienbegleitprogramm für Studierende aus Afrika, Asien und Lateinamerika) offers weekend seminars and one-day events for students from developing countries. Partial scholarships for working on a scientific project in the students’ home regions are designed to prevent young people from losing contact with their country of origin during their studies. This program is organised by a cross-confessional institution in Saxony and is partly financed by the Saxon Ministry for Science and Art (Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft und Kultur).

The second scientific institute in Germany of the United Nations University based in Dresden was established in 2010 and is financially supported by the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung). The United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES) develops international strategies for sustainable resource use. International scientists research in particular on integrated management of natural resources such as water, soil and waste. The focus is on emerging and developing countries. UNU-FLORES constitutes an important link between science and politics by contributing to finding appropriate solutions for global challenges. The former twin research institute in Maputo, Mozambique, is now part of UNU-FLORES.

Since 1991, the GIZ GmbH (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) has run an international educational centre in Zschortau near Leipzig. As a partner of the GIZ, the Free State of Saxony also takes part in outlining the contents of the courses. The Saxon Ministry of Environment and Agriculture (Sächsisches Staatsministerium für Umwelt und Landwirtschaft) and its competent authorities contribute particularly to the transfer of knowledge in developing countries by means of advisory activities or exchange of experience.

The State Government of Saxony regards itself as a dialogue partner of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung - BMZ), of the federal states as well as of implementation organisations of the Federal development cooperation and of non-governmental organisations.



Among the main activities related to development cooperation in the Federal State of Saxony-Anhalt are development information activities, education and publicity work, as well as the support of non-governmental development organisations (NGOs) including corresponding network structures, practice-oriented education and training of foreign specialists, as well as supporting measures for humanitarian aid.

The co-ordination of the development cooperation of Saxony-Anhalt is held by the Ministry of Science and Economy (Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Wirtschaft). The main development cooperation activities are rooted in the Development Policy Guidelines, which were compiled by more than 70 development organisations, groups and associations and then adopted by the state government of Saxony-Anhalt in 2000.

Development NGOs are supported as responsible entities for measures promoting development education and information activities, educational and publicity work in Germany as well as for projects in developing and emerging countries. The promotion of development-related education measures in Saxony-Anhalt aims at strengthening the civil society's understanding of and commitment to „One-World“ problems.

One example is the concept of Global Learning, where students and teachers are being shown „what, who and how the world's population is fed“, with the aim of outlining the common challenges of the “One-World”. Another project deals with the topic „The rainforest and the use of paper“. Target groups are kindergartens, schools, teachers and educators. Furthermore, Fair Trade is supported. Besides promoting awareness-raising, the project „Fair Saxony-Anhalt - Sustainable Procurement“ (Faires Sachsen-Anhalt - nachhaltige Beschaffung) also provided companies and administrations with necessary information about the sustainable procurement of goods. Forums for employees have been organised as well.

Apart from NGOs, the federal state of Saxony-Anhalt also closely co-operates with the GIZ GmbH (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) in many projects.

The projects supported abroad by Saxony-Anhalt aim directly at sustainable improvements of the population's living conditions in developing and emerging countries. The guiding principle for these measures is the concept of „help for self-help“.



The State Government of Schleswig-Holstein supports development policy initiatives through, among other things, an annual financial contribution to the One-World Network (*Landesnetzwerk Bündnis Eine Welt - BEI*) as well as to the Promoter Program (Promotorenprogramm), whereas four positions have been created in 2012 in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. Furthermore, Schleswig-Holstein works hand in hand on the basis of mutual trust with BEI within the framework of nationwide committees for development cooperation.

The Ministry for Energy Transition, Agriculture, Environment and Rural Areas (*Ministerium für Energiewende, Landwirtschaft, Umwelt und ländliche Räume - MELUR*) also cooperates with the Service Agency Communities in One World (*Servicestelle Kommunen in der Einen Welt*) and the Lutheran-Protestant Church of Northern Germany. A high-level agreement was signed with the Church of Northern Germany. Development projects by non-governmental organizations are subsidised by BINGO, the state-owned lottery.

Beside the support of municipal and school-related North-South partnerships, MELUR prioritizes awareness-raising measures, for example in the areas of sustainable and fair procurement and Fair Trade as well as educational work within the framework of the state government's sustainable development strategy, called „Building the future“ and within the UN-Decade “Education for Sustainable Development“. These projects are run by the Ministry, mostly in cooperation with the “Educational Centre for Nature, Environment and Rural Areas” (*Bildungszentrum für Natur, Umwelt und ländliche Räume - BNUR*). Global Learning and development policy subjects are also part of educational work in schools within the framework of Schleswig-Holstein's initiative “School of the Future.SH” (*Zukunftsschule.SH*). Several schools have already contributed to projects in this area.

With the aim of supporting climate protection, Schleswig-Holstein has joined the Initiative “Global Climate Leadership” in 2015. MELUR supports the cooperation between participants from the economic and academic sectors in Schleswig-Holstein, who, together with their Mexican partners, work in the field of renewable energies and climate protection within the framework of the German-Mexican Climate Alliance.

Every year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the GIZ GmbH (*Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit*) jointly fund a training program for specialized personnel from the Chinese province of Zhejiang.

Multi-faceted cooperation with developing countries exists in the area of university research and educational work:

- The Flensburg University of Applied Sciences and the Polytechnic of Namibia constitute a centre of excellence for logistics in Namibia.

In Kenya, Schleswig-Holstein contributes to the construction of a Kenyan - German Centre for Data Analytics with the Jomo Kenyatta



University of Agriculture and Technology.

In Indonesia, Schleswig-Holstein supports the DAAD- funded project „Subject-related partnerships with universities in developing countries“ with the Jember University in the field of biotechnology.

- The Kiel University of Applied Sciences:

Faculty of Informatics and Electrical Engineering

- Changchun, Jilin University
- Hangzhou, Zhejiang Association for Science and Technology
Faculty of Mechanical Engineering
- Cooperation with the CDHAW (Chinese- German College at Tongji University in Shanghai / China - double degree) in the field of industrial engineering;
- Cooperation with the MDHK (Mexican - German College at the Tec de Monterrey /Mexico) in the field of industrial engineering;
- Cooperation with the IGCHE (Indo-German Center for Higher Education at the PSG College Coimbatore / India) in mechanical engineering.

Faculty of Economy

- Cooperation with the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

Institute collaborations: Institute for Interdisciplinary Gender Research and Diversity (IGD)

- Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh
- Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta
- Universitas Muhammadiyah, Yogyakarta

Cross-Departmental cooperation:

- Hangzhou, China Jiliang University
- Qingdao, Ocean University of China (OUC)
- Puebla, Universidad de las Américas (UDLA)
- University of Pretoria, South Africa
- University of Pretoria and the University of Dhaka in Bangladesh in the field of gender studies
- The Lübeck University of Applied Sciences cooperates with:
 - its subsidiary e-learning company oncampus GmbH and the private Ethiopian Admas College to maintain a public-private partnership in order to test the acceptance of German e-learning methods in Africa;
 - the East China University of Science and Technology in Shanghai in the degree courses of Environmental Engineering and Information Technology;
 - the Schleswig-Holstein Company for the Promotion of Economic Development and Technology Transfer (Wirtschaftsförderung und Technologietransfer Schleswig-Holstein GmbH) to place Chinese graduates in Schleswig-Holstein-based companies of



communication, information and media technology as well as environmental engineering;

- the Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT) in the field of architecture as well as with the Zhejiang University of Science and Technology (ZUST) in civil engineering.
- Lübeck University:
 - Awards scholarships to medical exchange students from partner universities in Ukraine, Moldova, Namibia and China;
 - In addition, student exchanges with Zhejiang University in China are funded in the area of informatics as well as one PhD position at the University of Lübeck for medical guest researchers from Zhejiang University;
 - A further research exchange program with partner universities in Moldova and Namibia, financed through third party funds, and a „train-the-trainer“ program aimed at building up the local university curriculum, have been brought into being.
- Europe-University of Flensburg:
 - A three-semester Master program „Energy and Environmental Management“, including an optional focus on industrialised or developing countries.
- Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel (CAU):
 - research networks and study programs with both BRICS and developing countries;
 - Awarding of scholarships to foreign students and doctoral candidates from different countries, many of which from emerging and developing countries;
 - More than 25 years of cooperation with the Zhejiang University (ZJU) in China. Recent expansion of this cooperation to the area of Marine Sciences as well as an intensive cooperation between the Chinese Centre of CAU with ZJU. Concerning Marine Sciences, an intensive cooperation with the Ocean University of Qingdao in the People’s Republic of China also exists;
 - In the field of marine sciences a long-standing cooperation has been established between GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel and Cape Verde in building a branch office with Ocean Observatory, capacity building for predicting the variability of the regional coastal uplift and climate under an STC project by the coastal states in South-Western Africa; The TRION project, which serves the biogeochemical method development, is also supposed to make a contribution to the peace process in the Middle East through active scientific communication, cooperation and sustainable networking between researchers from the Palestinian territories and Israel; A research centre in Oman is being constructed by using the example of the Helmholtz Centre.
 - The Members of the Kiel Cluster of Excellence „The Future Ocean“ participate in capacity building activities on the Cape Verde Islands,



and, within the context of the Chair of UNESCO/IOC for Marine Sciences, in projects such as TTR (Training-through-Research), the exchange of Master's students and doctoral candidates, summer schools and targeted research for localised impact.



Development cooperation is a key task of international politics. Even if the competencies for development cooperation basically lie within the Federal Government, the Free State of Thuringia aims to provide its own case-by-case or project-based contribution to this field area and to cooperate with the Federal Government.

In the Guidelines for Development Cooperation (*Leitlinien der Thüringer Entwicklungszusammenarbeit*) adopted on January 2nd 1996, the Free State of Thuringia acknowledged its responsibility for development policy. Accordingly, the aim of the Free State of Thuringia has always been the improvement of living conditions of individuals through development cooperation. True to the principle of self-help, over the last twenty years numerous measures of vocational training of professionals in Thuringia or in their home countries as well as corresponding projects have been promoted. The collaboration with the Kingdom of Cambodia in the field of environment has been the focus of international cooperation for many years.

The Thuringian State Government sees development cooperation as a cross-cutting area and thus supports initiatives and projects of the development policy network in Thuringia. The One World Network Thuringia (*Eine Welt Netzwerk Thüringen*), as an umbrella organization of the development policy commitment of Thuringian NGOs, is the most important cooperation partner of the Thuringian State Government. Furthermore, the Free State of Thuringia welcomes the work of social groups, churches and other non-governmental actors of development cooperation and supports them through mutual information and experience exchange in their self-responsible action.

The main focus of Thuringia's development policy is sustainable education. Since 1995, it has been supporting the "Thuringia days of educational and information in the field of development (*Thüringer Entwicklungspolitischen Bildungs- und Informationstage - THEBIT*) aimed at familiarising pupils of Thuringia with the problems of developing countries and, consequently, at contributing to dismantling xenophobia and the promotion of tolerance. With the aim of placing Global Learning in the future even more in the centre of Thuringia's development education, in the 4th quarter of 2015 the Thuringian State Government is paving the way for a reform process to further develop the „Guidelines for Development Cooperation“. Following the principle of subsidiarity, the reform process will take place in a bottom-up approach through a transparent dialogue with the government of Thuringia and is planned to be adopted by 2016.

Against the backdrop of the „Development Year 2015“ with numerous international decisions, whose implementation lay in the responsibility of each individual, another focus of Thuringia's government will be addressing how the worldwide Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be successfully implemented. The starting point for the discussion process on this issue is going to be the FutureTour (*Zukunftstour*) of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development with its stop in Thuringia in February 2016.

INFORMATION CENTRE EDUCATIONAL MANDATE NORTH-SOUTH

The Information Centre Educational Mandate North-South (Informationsstelle Bildungsauftrag Nord-Süd), within World University Service (WUS) - German Committee in Wiesbaden since 1991, works to provide greater transparency and visibility of the wide range of activities.

The basis for its work is the Resolution of the Minister Presidents of the Federal States on Development Cooperation dating back to October 28, 1988. In this paper the necessity of increased inclusion of development contents in educational work in school and extra-school education was defined. "The Minister Presidents of the Federal States intend to increase the inclusion of development politics into school and extra-school education in order to increase awareness and understanding for Third World problems."

The objective of the Information Centre is to intensify communication and the flow of information as well as to help building networks in the field of Development Education and Global Learning.

Networking

- // Cooperation within regional, national and european networks
- // Cooperation within governmental, non-governmental and cross-sectoral committees

Consulting

- // Mediation and consultancy for disseminators of Global Learning

Publications

- // Print-Newsletter Educational Mandate North-South (in German)
- // Online-Newsletter Educational Mandate North-South (in German)
- // Online-Booklet „German Federal States in Development Policy“ (in German and English)
- // Homepage with information on educational programmes, regional and national news, events, addresses, campaigns and action programmes
- // One of the most comprehensive event calendar on North-South topics Germany-wide
- // ENGLOB: european-wide data bank on Global Learning

Events

- // Contribution to the planing and implementation of events run by governmental and non-governmental actors

Campaignes

- // Cooperation with and coordination of european-wide campaignes such as the Global Education Week (www.globaleducationweek.de) and the Global Education Campaign (www.bildungskampagne.org)

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