GERMAN FEDERAL STATES IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY



PUBLISHER

WUS-Information Centre Educational Mandate North-South
Goebenstraße 35
65195 Wiesbaden
Tel. +49 611 9446170
Fax +49 611 446489
infostelle@wusgermany.de
www.wusgermany.de
www.informationsstelle-nord-sued.de

IN COOPERATION WITH

Federal and Federal-States Committee on Development Cooperation

(Bund-Länder-Ausschuss Entwicklungszusammenarbeit)

EDITORIAL TEAM

Dr. Kambiz Ghawami

Bastian Ivens

Translated from the German by the following MA students at the School of Translation, Linguistics and Cultural Studies of the University of Mainz, Germersheim:

Swenja Bauer, Sina Brauch, Miriam Eckers, Ruthild Gärtner, Bianca Gerards, Christine Gubo, Anna Maria Kwiatkowska, Theresa Lupek, Jan Maintz, Susanne Mollen, Lara Nettekoven, Dorothee Schmitt, Viktorija Tapai, Anne Weber, Lars Zankl

Later translations with www.DeepL.com/Translator (free version)

DESIGN

ansicht kommunikationsagentur,
www.ansicht.com

WEBPAGE - GERMAN FEDERAL STATES IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

More information on the development policy of the German Federal States can be found on:

www.entwicklungspolitik-deutsche-laender.de (partially in English)

ISBN

978-3-922845-42-3

2026

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS CONFERENCE OF JUNE 10, 2021

The Heads of Government of the Federal States adopt the following resolution:

The Heads of Government of the Länder, in continuation of their previous decisions on development cooperation, reaffirm that the Länder will continue to make their contribution to addressing development challenges in the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) until 2030.

They agree to proceed with the development cooperation of the federal states on the basis of the position paper „Contribution of the German Federal States to Sustainable Global Development“ and to strengthen cooperation with the federal government.

Annex

CONTRIBUTION OF THE GERMAN STATES TO SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Tasks of the German States

In times of a changing world order and global challenges, it is necessary for the federal states, too, to clearly define their position in order to provide future generations with a just future worth living. All political levels as well as society are called upon to implement the 2030 Agenda in their areas of responsibility.

The countries are convinced that the obstacles to sustainable development in many parts of the world can be overcome in a joint effort. These are, in particular:

The Corona pandemic threatens the health of the world‘s population. It exacerbates existing health risks in the global South and endangers the economic as well as the social basis of vulnerable population groups in particular.

Protectionism, trade conflicts and disadvantageous trade conditions for countries of the Global South endanger their economic and social development and thus, in the long term, our livelihoods.

Social inequalities, including gender inequalities, are increasing.

Climate change, overexploitation of natural resources and progressive loss of biodiversity threaten natural livelihoods.

Continued population growth in some regions of the world poses a major challenge, also in terms of job creation and opportunities for participation.

These developments also lead to violent conflicts, human rights violations, humanitarian emergencies and refugee movements within states and across borders. The greatest possible joint efforts of all social actors worldwide are needed to overcome the global challenges.

The countries therefore reaffirm their will to make effective contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through their multifaceted development policy engagement, within the scope of

their competencies and political options.

The countries have specific experience and competencies to make a sustainable development policy contribution to more resilient societies in the global South. It is therefore important to adopt partnership-based approaches that allow countries to generate sufficient sustainable revenues of their own, independently of financial contributions.

II. Core competencies and fields of action for the development-policy commitment of the federal states

Against this background, the countries concentrate on the following core competencies and fields of action in accordance with their respective development policy preferences and their personnel and budgetary capacities.

1. Climate Protection, Adaptation to Climate Change and Protection of Natural Resources

The countries are committed to climate protection in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy, and sustainable land management measures are key development policy issues that can help limit climate change and adapt to climate change impacts. Through technology and knowledge transfer as well as research cooperation, countries can also promote sustainable energy supply, the careful use of resources and environmental protection and nature conservation in the countries of the global South.

2 Global Health Policy

The Corona pandemic has clearly demonstrated the vulnerability of humanity. For people in the global South in particular, Corona is another health threat, in addition to the often-neglected tropical diseases and health hazards from lack of food and water.

The international cooperation and the very rapid successes in vaccine development, which have impressively demonstrated the capabilities of pharmaceutical science and industry, are encouraging. The goal must be equitable distribution of vaccines worldwide.

The countries reaffirm the „One Health Approach“ supported by the G20 heads of state and government under the German presidency as a suitable way, for example, to combat zoonoses and prevent antibiotic resistance. They welcome the German government‘s capacity-building efforts and express the countries‘ willingness to cooperate.

At the same time, the countries see that, in line with the SDGs, increasing resilience, providing basic health services, and immunization are the most important for improving the health situation of people in the countries of the global South.

3 Sustainable Economic Development

Globalization needs to be embedded in close and fair economic de-

velopment. This requires a strengthening of multilateral cooperation. Very central in this context are sustainability and the protection of human and labor rights at all stages of global value chains.

Despite the expected transformation costs, a transformation toward a sustainable economy offers considerable economic opportunities for both the German countries and the countries of the global South.

This includes coordinating foreign trade promotion and development cooperation as well as efforts to align economic promotion more closely with global sustainability criteria. In this way, small and medium-sized enterprises in particular can be persuaded to become involved in the global South.

Digitization can offer great potential for the labor market and also the employment market in the global South if workers are appropriately qualified. The private sector is an important partner for development policy when it comes to using digital technologies in a way that takes account of sustainability goals and creates new jobs.

At the same time, the countries of the Global South must also be supported in preparing for the fundamental upheavals for employment in the course of digital transformation processes.

4. Fair Trade and Sustainable Procurement

The countries support the diverse activities of civil society, business and municipal initiatives to promote fair trade. In the context of public procurement policy, the federal states are committed to taking social, ecological and human rights criteria into account, regularly exchange information on this and will base their own procurement practices on this.

5. Scientific and Technological Cooperation

The countries see international cooperation between universities and partners in the countries of the global South as an important instrument of development policy. To this end, the universities not only provide study and research places for international students, researchers and teachers, but also promote their international exchange. The countries support the establishment and expansion of scientific structures in their partner countries and regions. Cooperation with the countries of the global South should also serve to mutually strengthen promising and sustainable innovations.

6. Democracy, Rule of Law and Good Governance

A strong civil society, democratic structures, good governance and an established rule of law at all levels are indispensable for sustainable development. Independent, regional and local self-government can offer a contribution to supporting the rule of law. The countries support the efforts for good governance in the partner countries and regions with their experience. In this context, the legal and practical equality of all social groups must be promoted.

Because of their position in the German federal system, the states

have special expertise in supporting their partners in establishing local and regional administrative structures and in making an active contribution to capacity building. Many countries of the global South face considerable challenges in local services of general interest. The know-how of the federal states and municipalities can help them learn from each other and develop sustainable solutions. The federal states will encourage the local authorities here to participate and support them in this together with the federal government.

It is particularly important for the countries of the global South to set up their national budgets sustainably and independently of external financial support. This also includes effective taxation. The states in particular can offer valuable support with their expertise in this area.

7. Art and Culture

Intercultural exchange promotes peaceful and democratic development and contributes to international conflict prevention. Intercultural dialogue and the consideration of art and culture are an important concern of development cooperation. The countries attach great importance to the responsible handling of cultural assets from colonial contexts. They intend to intensify cooperation with the federal government on this issue.

8. Partnerships

An important concern of the Länder is to initiate, coordinate and support partnerships at various levels. The partnership activities with states, regions and provinces in the global south must be further consolidated and expanded. Municipalities play an important role in this process. Both sides benefit from mutual learning in overcoming common global challenges and from the exchange of experience. The civic engagement, expertise of civil society and migrant communities are of great value here.

9. Migration and Development

A climate of appreciation and respect is the basis for cooperation in partnership. The countries advocate a differentiated understanding of migration and reject exclusion and racism as well as xenophobia. Migrant organizations can make valuable contributions to development education and development cooperation through participation and strengthening of civic engagement.

10. Development Policy Information and Education Work

Within the framework of education for sustainable development, global learning is seen as an educational response to the challenges posed by the increasing globalization of all life processes.

A jointly supported and broadly based development information and education work in the school and extracurricular sector as well as in the sector of vocational and individual training and further education is therefore of great importance. In the context of the National Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development and

the adoption of the „Orientation Framework for Global Development Education," the German states have made a major contribution to the development of education for sustainable development.

The states have taken joint steps with the federal government within the framework of the National Action Plan on Education for Sustainable Development and the adoption of the Orientation Framework for Global Development Education, as well as the One World Promoter Program. These approaches have high priority and will be continued. The commitment of civil society, development partnerships and a wide range of extracurricular educational opportunities in this area are also appreciated by the states. In particular, new target groups with little interest in development policy are to be reached.

III Development Policy as a Shared Responsibility

The diverse contributions of the Länder are an important part of German development policy and indispensable for achieving the goals of the 2030 Agenda.

In this context, the Länder formulate goals and measures, for example in their sustainability strategies or development policy guidelines. They are aware of the importance of a coherent policy oriented toward the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and of their role as role models.

The federal states welcome greater involvement of municipalities, civil society, science and business in development cooperation and support them within their means. Likewise, the states welcome the good cooperation with the federal government, which can be further expanded. The states offer their cooperation to the federal government in implementing the SDGs, especially in the context of information and education work.

Proven regional and supraregional structures in the field of development education work and in the further training of experts and managers in Germany are of great importance to the states.

Through joint development policy efforts by the federal, state and local governments, Germany can succeed in assuming responsibility for global sustainability and make an effective contribution to sustainable development in the countries of the global South.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 01.06.2017

PREPARATION OF THE MEETING OF THE FEDERAL CHANCELLOR WITH THE HEADS OF THE FEDERAL STATES

PARTNERSHIPS OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES AND OF THE MUNICIPALITIES WITH AFRICA

The heads of the Federal States recommend the following resolution to the Federal Chancellor:

1. The heads of the Federal States welcome the impetus of the Federal Government for a strengthened partnership with Africa. They agree that there is a need for a large-scale discussion process about how Africa and Europe can develop new dimensions of cooperation, in light of the new and common challenges faced by both of them.

2. The Federal States agree upon continuing their manifold commitment for sustainable development in Africa, especially in terms of partnerships of the Federal States and of municipal partnerships. The present instruments as well as existing and planned cooperation projects shall be developed further in exchange and coordination with the Federal Government.

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 und 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 of 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 strategies[1].

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 patters 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.

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

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

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:

- 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.

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 intergovernmental 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 coordinated between the Federal States.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION*

Federal State	1962-2012**	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Baden-Württemberg	528.585	3.459	2.775	2.921	3.462	5.536	4.912	7.588	5.007	5.404	5.852	4.841
Bavaria	210.963	4.409	2.941	3.101	5.231	9.652	13.360	10.012	14.483	10.747	9.702	11.729
Berlin	226.963	19.73	804	1.427	1.831	779	871	759	1.868	2.733	2.553	3.558
Brandenburg	9.129	166	185	307	407	468	613	516	607	307	100	499
Bremen	45.428	763	627	473	692	615	557	361	756	663	688	1.148
Hamburg	199.472	3.789	3.952	9.518	9.581	9.750	9.685	9.241	9.680	10.111	11.165	8.907
Hesse	141.832	2.172	2.358	1.697	2.045	2.920	2.739	3.125	2.964	3.112	7.203	6.501
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	4.979	524	261	639	317	700	621	662	583	670	563	671
Lower-Saxony	111.061	580	689	771	600	801	1.505	945	775	1.231	1.245	1.143
North-Rhine-Westphalia	536.628	10.673	8.478	9.526	9.137	10.818	10.298	8.910	11.026	10.560	12.797	15.579
Rhineland-Palatinate	89.813	2.782	1.648	1.794	1.718	1.544	1.633	1.721	1.802	1.815	1.945	1.894
Saarland	15.483	216	285	107	138	241	156	156	260	118	359	331
Saxony	14.457	104	113	195	301	523	565	774	1.153	1.119	1.108	1.146
Saxony-Anhalt	4.192	188	202	199	213	270	298	366	272	231	283	472
Schleswig-Holstein	30.553	847	1.426	1.122	983	1.267	1.145	1.142	1.370	735	2.099	2.069
Thuringia	5.229	84	81	83	99	121	303	132	663	469	454	140
Total	2.174.161	32.729	26.825	33.881	36.935	46.004	49.261	46.412	53.270	50.025	58.115	60.628

* in 1.000 Euro, excluding scholarship programms

** in DM, recalculated and rounded in Euros

Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, BMZ (27.11.2023)

www.bmz.de/de/ministerium/zahlen-fakten

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The broad base and successful middle class of development policy characterise the situation in Baden-Württemberg. Traditionally, development cooperation in Baden-Württemberg is characterised by strong and efficient civil society, small and medium-sized organisations, networks and initiatives, which has a say in and commitment to the state‘s development policy.

In February 2013, the state government adopted new development policy guidelines for Baden-Württemberg, which were developed in a participation process that was unique in Germany at the time. More than 1,500 citizens from all over the state, as well as 120 organisations and associations, actively helped shape the state‘s development policy through the initiative Welt:Bürger gefragt! and continue to support it today. Even after the adoption of the Development Policy Guidelines, the development policy dialogue Welt:Bürger gefragt! will continue. At annual state conferences on development policy, the state‘s citizens review the implementation of the guidelines and develop new proposals for action. The Council for Development Cooperation (Rat für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit – REZ), which is made up of experts from the state‘s major networks active in development policy, also advises the state government on development policy issues.

On the state side, development policy in Baden-Württemberg is a cross-cutting task and in particular an opportunity for the classic core areas of state policy: For example, in education policy via the anchoring of global learning and study in the educational curricula of schools or in the curricula, research priorities and internationalisation strategies of universities; in economic policy in the areas of public procurement, (foreign) economic promotion; in the inclusion of companies in development policy or fair trade; in environmental policy via issues of ecological sustainability and climate protection; in social policy in matters of integration and participation.

In Baden-Württemberg, development policy is a joint task that is primarily supported by the efficient and professional commitment of small and medium-sized actors. The state promotes this commitment, but does not want to replace it. It creates reliable framework conditions to advance development policy and to network and support its actors. Around 3 million euros are available annually for this purpose:

The Stiftung Entwicklungs-Zusammenarbeit Baden-Württemberg (Baden-Württemberg Development Cooperation Foundation), a foundation established by the state of Baden-Württemberg, promotes, advises and supports the initiatives of small and medium-sized actors as a service centre. A department in the Ministry of State set up specifically for development policy is available to citizens, civil society organisations, ministries, municipalities and their umbrella organisations as well as the state parliament and the federal level as a direct and competent contact on the government side.

With the funding lines bwirkt! Partnerschaften/Ausland, bwirkt! Bil-

dung/Inland und bwirkt! Burundi, the state supports the grassroots and the middle class of development policy engagement: with an annual funding volume of around one million euros.

For a decade now, the state has also been working with the federal government to promote the One World promoters programme (Eine-Welt-Promotorinnen und das Promotorenprogramm) in Baden-Württemberg. With more than ten full positions at civil society organisations, the valuable work of the organisations, networks and initiatives in Baden-Württemberg is strengthened.

Every spring, the FAIR HANDELN trade fair offers all actors a forum for exchange, networking and joint initiatives - with a total of around 90,000 visitors. With more than 150 exhibitors, the trade fair has become a beacon of development policy commitment, especially in the field of fair trade, with an impact far beyond the borders of Baden-Württemberg. With the Future Fashion theme, the fair focuses on modern and fair-trade clothing and thus appeals especially to a young audience.

Another focus is on strengthening and promoting the self-organisation of the actors. The establishment of development policy actor networks for migrant and young commitment as well as for the commitment of universities, schools and companies has been advanced in recent years through joint, nationwide annual focal points. The existing civil society, municipal and church networks were also strengthened.

The three common focal points of the actors and the country are: relations with Africa and, as an outstanding focal point, the deepening of the partnership with Burundi. Secondly, young people‘s commitment and finally, commitment in the cities, municipalities and districts.

With the study Afrika im Blick, the Council of Ministers established an initiative in December 2019 that provides an overview of Baden-Württemberg‘s relations with our southern neighbouring continent and recommends concrete measures to expand cooperation with the African continent. Its cross-departmental and cross-actor implementation was initially adapted to the Corona pandemic and started in 2020. The focus is on the areas of scientific cooperation and colonial responsibility under the leadership of the Ministry of Science, foreign trade promotion at the Ministry of Economics and Partnership/Development Cooperation at the Ministry of State. In terms of partnerships, there is a focus on deepening the state partnership in development policy, which is favoured by the political thaw in Burundi and the lifting of EU sanctions and was bundled by the Baden-Württemberg Council for Development Cooperation in the Burundi Alliance. Through this dynamic, five priority areas have emerged since 2021: Agroforestry, Reconciliation, Governance, Education and Health. These are each being pursued by a coalition of actors. The Alliance‘s 2023 delegation trip to Burundi was an important milestone for these five clusters. The return visit and the 40th anniversary

of the partnership are scheduled for 2024.

Until the end of 2024, youth engagement is the focus of the pan-European MINDCHANGERS initiative. Young people will be strengthened in their commitment to the United Nations 2030 Agenda, especially in the areas of climate protection and international cohesion, and networked across Europe. The centrepiece is the funding of young projects across Europe, totalling several million euros. At a large youth meeting in Stuttgart in September 2023, the young actors from all over Europe were given a political stage, whereby a process for political co-design was initiated via the „Stuttgart Declaration".

In the field of municipal engagement, a joint roadmap by the federal government, the state and municipalities (Kommunale Entwicklungspolitik Baden-Württemberg) has been in place since summer 2021 in the form of the Baden-Württemberg action plan for municipal development policy. It aims at better networking and more efficient cooperation. For the orientation of municipal actors, it contains an overview of successful examples as well as funding and networking opportunities. For this purpose, there is a working group on development policy of the three municipal state associations. Important concerns here are the design of joint initiatives: for example, on globally sustainable municipalities, on the state partnership with Burundi or on solidarity with Ukraine, on education for sustainable development, on intercultural opening and integration or on sustainable procurement. Since 2023, the State Ministry has been supporting partnership concerns in particular by funding a coordination office at the Baden-Württemberg Association of Cities, which is open to all cities, municipalities and districts and their citizens.

BAVARIA



The aim of the Free State of Bavaria‘s development cooperation is to work together with its partners to strengthen the conditions for sustainable economic, social and environmental development, thereby creating long-term prospects for future generations.

As part of the Bavarian Africa Package, adopted in 2019, the Bavarian State Government focuses its engagement on the priority countries of Ethiopia, Senegal, South Africa (Western Cape and Gauteng) and Tunisia. Under the 2023 coalition agreement, Kenya was also designated as an additional regional priority.

Bavaria focuses on areas of activity that promote the independent and sustainable development of its partner countries. Key priorities include strengthening economic opportunities, education and science, sustainable agriculture and environmental development, as well as effective public institutions and administrations.

Cooperation is based on mutual respect, shared responsibility and adherence to recognised international standards. Bavaria pursues a partnership-based approach on an equal footing, aimed at strengthening the ownership and capacity of its partners to shape their own development.

However, development cooperation is not limited to projects abroad. At the same time, the Free State of Bavaria is committed to raising awareness among the Bavarian population of global interconnections and development issues. To this end, its international activities are complemented by educational programmes in both formal and non-formal settings, as well as cooperation with non-governmental organisations engaged in One World work, particularly the One World Network Bavaria (Eine Welt Netzwerk Bayern e. V.).

BERLIN

The State of Berlin regards development policy as an important component of equitable international relations committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Several years ago, Berlin had already embraced a paradigm shift away from traditional development aid in the Global South towards a concept of sustainable development based on partnership. Domestic engagement with Berlin-based stakeholders from civil society working in development policy and migrant and diaspora communities plays a particularly important role in this context. Berlin‘s development policy is understood as a cross-cutting task and is embedded in many areas of the city‘s policymaking.
To meet this comprehensive commitment, Berlin has established a central coordination body for development policy within the State Office for Development Cooperation, which works closely with the other Senate departments.

Our Guiding Principles

The Berlin Senate‘s Development Policy Guidelines provide the strategic framework for the activities of Berlin‘s development cooperation. They were revised and adopted in 2026. With these guidelines, the State of Berlin reaffirms its global responsibility for sustainable development, global justice and respect for human rights. The Development Policy Guidelines were drawn up by the State Office for Development Cooperation within the Senate Department responsible for Economic Affairs. The process involved consultations with the Berlin Advisory Council on Development Cooperation, the Senate Chancellery, the Senate departments responsible for education, science, the environment, urban development, integration and anti-discrimination, all of Berlin‘s districts, the Berlin Development Policy Roundtable (Berliner Entwicklungspolitischer Ratschlag e.V.), as well as organisations engaged in international, development and intercultural cooperation.

Advisory Council on Development Cooperation

The Advisory Council on Development Cooperation is the central advisory body responsible for the strategic direction and further development of Berlin‘s development policy. It is chaired by the State Secretary responsible for Economic Affairs and comprises representatives from all relevant areas of society. Drawing on the diverse expertise of its members, the Council advises the Berlin state government on all development policy issues at both state and federal level. It also takes an active role in shaping policy.

Support for Non-Governmental Organisations

Berlin is characterised by a high level of civil society engagement. Well over 100 large and small non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in development policy are active in the city. Within

the state-wide network of development policy NGOs, coordinated by the Berlin Development Policy Roundtable (Berliner Entwicklungspolitischer Ratschlag e.V.), work is continuously carried out on new thematic areas addressing current challenges and opportunities in development cooperation, including those relating to Berlin's partner cities in the Global South. In particular for schools, KATE e.V. also organises the Berlin Development Education Programme (benbi), which develops new annual thematic focuses for exploring issues of global sustainability.

The State Office for Development Cooperation provides funding to support numerous non-governmental organisations in the areas of education, information and public relations, as well as international projects carried out through school and city partnerships. Through the Berlin funding programme for development policy information, campaigns and education, the State Office for Development Cooperation supports development education initiatives and a broad range of civil society engagement.

Berlin Global Village

To promote the work of development policy NGOs and encourage more citizens to become actively involved in development-related initiatives, the Berlin Global Village One World Centre was established. More than 50 development policy and migrant and diaspora organisations have found a workplace there. The centre was completed in 2021 and provides office and event spaces.

Institutional Funding: Education and International Cooperation

A particular priority is the promotion of Global Learning. The EPIz-Centre for Global Learning is Berlin's central point of contact for teachers, students and others seeking information on global justice, human rights and the sustainability of our world. The Berlin Society for International Cooperation (Berliner Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit gGmbH BGZ) supports the development and implementation of international projects involving Berlin-based stakeholders. Since 2024, it has placed a stronger focus on development policy initiatives. Between 2012 and 2026, the Berlin State Office for Development Cooperation participated in various EU projects, including initiatives focusing on good governance, sustainable urban development, strengthening Fair Trade and promoting Global Learning.

The State of Berlin and Its Districts

As a city-state, Berlin maintains close cooperation with its districts. Many districts have their own development policy coordinators, ensuring regular exchanges of information and joint activities between

the state and the districts. These efforts help embed development policy engagement throughout the city and make it more visible. Since 2020, the State Office for Development Cooperation has provided funding through the District Fund for Development Cooperation for projects and activities initiated by individual districts that are also of interest and relevance to Berlin as a whole. In addition, the fund supports Berlin‘s districts in launching new development policy activities at the local level.

Cooperation with Other Institutions and Federal Programmes

Together with the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Berlin supports the Centre for Rural Development at Humboldt University of Berlin. As part of its teaching activities, the Centre provides interdisciplinary training for the next generation of development policy professionals and conducts research on current global issues through international projects.

Other important cooperation partners include German institutions such as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) and Engagement Global gGmbH. Close cooperation also takes place with the ASA Programme and the Alumni Programme of Technische Universität Berlin. At the initiative of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the federal states launched the One World Promoters Programme. One World Promoters work in development policy organisations and initiatives.

As experts, they encourage globally responsible thinking and action and mobilise people to engage with issues relating to sustainable development. The Berlin Promoters Programme is coordinated by the Berlin Development Policy Roundtable and administered by the Stiftung Nord-Süd-Brücken. Currently, eight promoters work in Berlin on the following topics: global solidarity, decolonisation and anti-racism, fair and sustainable economic practices, urban transformation from a development policy perspective, climate and resource justice, Global Learning, migration and development, and the promotion of development policy engagement.

Further Development Policy Initiatives in Specific Policy Areas

Fair Trade and Sustainable Public Procurement

Another important area of Berlin‘s development policy is Fair Trade and fair public procurement. Berlin has held Fairtrade Town status since 2018 and aims to renew this recognition in 2026. To further

34

strengthen Fair Trade, the Fair Trade Action Alliance Berlin was established in 2019 with the support of the State Office for Development Cooperation. The alliance connects and coordinates the numerous stakeholders involved in Fair Trade. The Centre of Expertise for Fair Public Procurement began its work in 2020. It provides information and training to Berlin's public procurement offices on ways to integrate social standards into public procurement procedures.

Decolonisation

Addressing Berlin's colonial history is a particular priority for the city. For this reason, the State Office for Development Cooperation supports the Decolonize Berlin Coordination Office. The office oversees a city-wide process of historical examination and reflection, involving stakeholders from public administration and civil society. It also supports the development of a comprehensive concept for addressing and commemorating Berlin's colonial past.

Supporting Press Freedom

Journalists around the world face threats and are prevented from carrying out their work. Yet press freedom is one of the most important prerequisites for a functioning democracy. The Fellowship Programme, developed jointly by the State Office for Development Cooperation and Reporters Without Borders, provides support to digital journalists by inviting them to Berlin for a four-month fellowship offering time away from their usual working environment. During their stay in Berlin, participants receive training and professional development in digital security, have the opportunity to network with colleagues from around the world and can recharge in a safe environment before continuing their work.

BRANDENBURG



Brandenburg‘s constitution clearly states the state‘s mission with regard to international cooperation, peace policy and human rights: The aim is to shape the state „as a living member of the Federal Republic of Germany in a unifying Europe and in One World.“

Brandenburg sees development policy as a cross-cutting task that encompasses a wide variety of policy areas and actors. The framework for the state‘s commitment - both internally and externally - is the United Nations‘ Agenda 2030 with its guiding principle of sustainable development. Furthermore, the resolution of the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Länder (MPK) of 21 June 2021 on development policy defines political priorities.

Concrete points of reference and priorities of Brandenburg for the „One World“ are also set out in the development policy guidelines of the state government. The implementation of these guidelines in concrete action is accompanied by a Round Table Development Policy Brandenburg. At the invitation of the state development network VENROB e.V. and the responsible ministry, civil society and the state government exchange views here every year. The Round Table is made up of representatives of civil society, associations, religious communities, administration and politics.

In Brandenburg, the focus of development policy is on domestic work, especially in the field of education. The aim is to sensitise Brandenburg citizens to issues of sustainable development, to inform them about global interrelationships and to show them how they can become active themselves. To this end, the state government works together with committed groups, initiatives and non-governmental organisations in the state. Brandenburg cooperates successfully with the federal level and other federal states in promoting the global engagement of local authorities and the „ Eine-Welt-Promotor/-innenprogramm“ directed at civil society.

Brandenburg‘s foreign-related activities include the development policy youth volunteer programme „Youth for Development Cooperation“. This gives young people from Brandenburg the opportunity to gain their own experience in the Global South through learning and working encounters.

BREMEN

The Free Hanseatic City of Bremen has been engaged in international cooperation for five decades. In order to jointly assume responsibility for global justice, fundamental political, social and economic changes are needed worldwide. All social and political sectors in the State of Bremen are called upon to review and align their activities with regard to development, sustainability and equitable conditions. Accordingly, responsibility for international cooperation and global sustainability is firmly embedded within Bremen‘s public administration.

In March 2015, the Bremen Senate adopted the Development Policy Guidelines of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen for the first time. They are the result of a broad participatory process involving civil society and provide the foundation for the Free Hanseatic City‘s activities in this field. The guidelines underwent a comprehensive revision and were updated in 2023.

Through its commitment, Bremen contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Senate also advocates for these goals at federal and EU level. Progress in implementing the SDGs in the State of Bremen is documented every two years in an indicator report. In addition, training programmes, public relations activities and events are organised to raise awareness of the SDGs and promote their implementation across all areas of society.

Bremen‘s engagement focuses on three main areas: information and education, international projects promoting social, environmentally sound and sustainable economic development, and support for Fair Trade in Bremen and at European level. Bremen was awarded the title of „Capital of Fair Trade“ in 2011. Since 2014, both Bremen and Bremerhaven have also been certified as Fairtrade Towns.

The commitment of numerous civil society initiatives and associations throughout the State of Bremen is an important element of the city‘s development cooperation. Bremen therefore provides funding for projects carried out by these partners, including educational activities in Bremen and participatory project approaches in countries of the Global South that support sustainable development at the local level.

Every two years, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen awards the Bremen Solidarity Prize. The prize aims to encourage individuals and groups who make an outstanding contribution to overcoming injustice in North-South relations and addressing the consequences of colonialism and racism, as well as promoting democracy and human rights. The first recipients were Nelson and Winnie Mandela.

The award consists of a monetary prize and a sculpture by Bremen artist Altenstein. The sculpture draws on the motif of the Bremen Town Musicians, symbolising the strength of collective solidarity and joint action.

Furthermore, Bremen‘s city partnerships and friendship agreements

are an important component of the state‘s international relations. They promote exchange and mutual learning on an equal footing and are characterised by solidarity and a commitment to shared values of freedom, equality and democracy.

For many years, Bremen has maintained partnerships with the cities of Durban in South Africa and Windhoek in Namibia. Environmental and resource protection, education for sustainable development, as well as cultural and youth exchanges play a central role in these collaborations.

More recently, the State of Bremen has established a partnership with the Odesa Oblast in Ukraine.

HAMBURG

Hamburg has long been contributing to sustainable development in a global context. Hamburg‘s development policy comprises two key components: development cooperation projects and initiatives abroad, and development policy education, information and public outreach activities in Hamburg.

The main priorities for funding international projects are measures aimed at addressing the root causes of poverty, promoting gender equality, improving healthcare, protecting the environment and natural resources, and upgrading municipal infrastructure in major cities.

Of particular importance are initiatives to improve living conditions in León, Nicaragua, Hamburg‘s partner city since 1989, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (officially a partner city since 2010, with the development of a municipal climate partnership beginning in 2011).

In 2025, Hamburg‘s city partnership with Dar es Salaam celebrated its 15th anniversary. Since the partnership began, numerous partnerships and projects have been initiated in areas such as education, the environment and business. Of these, 49 remain active today.

With the establishment of the Hamburg Asia Bridge Foundation (Stiftung Asien-Brücke) in 2005, the Senate created an independent funding instrument for sustainable development projects in South and Southeast Asia. The city also provides direct funding for projects run by non-governmental groups and initiatives. This helps encourage civic engagement and strengthen development policy awareness in Hamburg.

Vocational training and professional development programmes are an important complement to project funding. Through a scholarship programme, professionals, primarily from Nicaragua, Tanzania and India, are invited to Hamburg for professional development and training placements.

Hamburg also participates in the ASA Scholarship Programme, which provides young people from Hamburg with the opportunity to develop the skills to recognise, understand and shape global interconnections through seminars and stays abroad.

Hamburg welcomes the development policy engagement of its citizens and cooperates with numerous non-governmental organisations, initiatives and networks on joint projects.

To promote Fair Trade, the Senate has been participating since 2006 in the „Hamburg mal fair“ Action Alliance, together with local organisations working in development policy information and education.

Since 2008, Hamburg‘s public procurement authorities have required tenderers to submit declarations confirming compliance with the ILO Core Labour Standards throughout the production process of the goods supplied. Since 2017, a state-level statutory provision has stipulated that preference should be given to purchasing fairly traded products.

Hamburg has held the title of Fairtrade City since 2011. Under this initiative, the city organises a range of projects and events every year, including the „Fair Beach Day“ (Fairer Beachday) and the „Hamburg Fair Trade University Competition“ (Hamburger Fair Trade Hochschulwettbewerb).

In addition, Hamburg is involved in the diaspora-oriented economic-cooperation project Trade.Impact.Connect, which connects Hamburg and Accra. The project is implemented by AiDiA (Afrodeutscher Startup Pitch) and the Hamburg Fair Trade City Project Office. Its objectives are to strengthen sustainable economic cooperation and Fair Trade, promote knowledge transfer and expand trade networks.

Hamburg currently participates in the One World Promoters Programme with four positions covering the following areas: decolonial perspectives in development policy engagement; Global Learning; Fair Trade; and youth engagement, sustainability and climate justice.

When determining the strategic direction of its development policy activities, the Senate consults the Hamburg Council for Sustainable Development Policy (Rat für nachhaltige Entwicklungspolitik ▫ RANEP), which it established for this purpose.

Hamburg‘s development policy also encompasses other areas in which the city has specific resources or particular expertise. Examples include North-South research conducted at the German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA), cultural dialogue with countries in the Global South, the promotion of South-North trade, and research and training in tropical medicine.

HESSE



Hesse consciously embraces the challenges of globalisation and, by adopting its Development Cooperation Guidelines, has committed itself to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. The guidelines of the Hessian State Government set out the principles to which Hesse is committed in its development cooperation (DC), outline the key priorities of its development cooperation activities and explain the instruments used to implement them.

The State Government provides funding for development policy projects both in Germany and abroad. Particular importance is attached to strengthening civic engagement among the many stakeholders in Hesse working towards sustainable development in the Global South. This funding makes many activities undertaken by often volunteer-run associations possible in the first place.

Domestic projects are predominantly educational initiatives. They provide information on global interconnections and highlight practical ways in which individuals and organisations can contribute to globally sustainable development.

Alternatives for building a sustainable society are also presented through the One World Promoters Programme. One World Promoters advise and connect civil society organisations and initiatives engaged in development policy work. In Hesse, the programme is coordinated by the Development Policy Network of Hesse (Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk Hessen e.V. EPN Hessen), the umbrella organisation for development policy organisations in the state. The State Government works closely with Hessian development policy associations and organisations in this context.

The international projects receiving funding cover a broad range of geographical regions and thematic areas. They include investment measures such as the construction of school buildings, pilot facilities for agricultural production and an orthopaedic workshop, as well as training and capacity-building measures, for example support for vocational education and training.

Further information and selected examples of development cooperation activities in the State of Hesse can be found

<https://ez-der-laender.de/sites/default/files/bundeslaender/Download/HE_Aus gewaehlte_Beispiele_Fuer_Die_Entwicklungszusammenarbeit.pdf> here.

Since autumn 2019, the State Government has received advice on the development and implementation of its development policy activities from the Advisory Council on Development Cooperation of the Hessian State Government (Beirat Entwicklungszusammenarbeit der Hessischen Landesregierung).

The Hessian State Government publishes reports on its development policy activities at regular intervals of several years. The third report of the Hessian State Government on development cooperation,

covering the years 2022 and 2023, can be found <https://wirtschaft.hessen.de/sites/wirtschaft.hessen.de/files/2025-03/3.02_hmwvw_ez_broschuere_hessen_24_barrierefrei_2.pdf> here.

MECKLENBURG WESTERN-POMERANIA



Development policy in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

The Ministry of Science, Culture, Federal and European Affairs is responsible for development cooperation in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania. It coordinates the tasks of development cooperation with the ministries involved and all social institutions concerned. The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations for the period 2015 to 2030 serve as a guideline for political decisions. Fundamental development policy issues are coordinated with representatives of the ministries, the Association of Towns and Municipalities, the One World State Network, the Society for International Cooperation, RENN Nord and other responsible bodies at the annual „Round Table“.

Promoter programme

The One World Promoter Programme has been co-financed since 2014. Currently, there are three regional offices, one migration office and the state coordination office, with a total of 4.65 full-time equivalent positions. The promoters are based at decentralised agencies and are divided among nine people. They help people to broaden their understanding of democracy, human rights and social diversity and to deal with the issues of „One World“ (Eine Welt).

www.eine-welt-mv.de

One World Country Network (Eine-Welt-Landesnetzwerk)

The Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania One World Network brings together associations, initiatives and individuals from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania who are committed to global justice and sustainable development. The state network currently has 59 members, 41 of which are development policy groups and associations and 18 individual members. The state network bundles the offers of the One World groups and qualifies them. Ten staff members are currently employed in part-time project positions. The One-World Network is active in various bodies, such as the State Working Group on ESD, the NUN Commission, the NUE Award Council and the Board of Directors of the Nord-Süd-Brücken.

The One World Network coordinates the event series Weltwechsel (World Change) with an annually changing theme. The approximately 80 individual events are organised by 50-60 civil society actors. Through the project „Global Partnerships“, the Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania One World Network bundles the activities of around 75 non-governmental organisations, schools and municipalities from Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania with South-North partnerships. The project Fair-trade City of Rostock takes care of municipal procurement, the visibility of Fair Trade and organises the state-wide networking of activists in the field of Fairtrade. The project Global Agriculture contributes to sustainable and globally just agriculture. The project „Arriving in MV“ makes the perspective of people with a history of flight and immigration visible within development policy work.

MECKLENBURG WESTERN-POMERANIA

The One World Network publishes a monthly email newsletter with around 700 addressees. The podcast GlobalLokal is also published.

Education for sustainable development in schools

Education for Sustainable Development/Global Learning is implemented in the Ministry of Education and Child Day Promotion via ESD regional advisors in the four State Education Offices, the Vocational School Inspectorate and is professionally supported in the Institute for Quality Development Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (IQ M-V).A state working group on Education for Sustainable Development (LAG BNE) with over 40 members from various ministries and non-governmental organisations works under its leadership.

www.bildung-mv.de/lehrer/schule-und-unterricht/bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung/netzwerk-bne-schule-in-mv

The IQ Mecklenburg-Vorpommern organises an annual state-wide ESD (BNE) conference for schools together with the LAG BNE.

Within the LAG BNE, various working groups work on the topics of networking and public relations, lesson development, teacher training and certification of schools and daycare centres.Here, ideas, ways and concepts are developed on how, among other things, contents of development cooperation can be incorporated into lessons and teacher training and further education, and how the cooperation of school and non-school ESD actors as well as communication can be improved.New teaching materials have been developed in cooperation with universities, research institutions, museum educators and the Ministry for Climate Protection, Agriculture, Rural Areas and the Environment:

PlasticSchool: plasticschool.de

12 Forest education modules

www.bildung-mv.de/schueler/schule-und-unterricht/schularten/grundschule

To implement the Orientation Framework for Global Development Education in the context of an ESD, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, together with Engagement Global (EG), has implemented two state initiatives within the school programme of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).From 2017 to 2019, the three-year cross-state project „Fit for Tomorrow“ ran in vocational preparation at vocational schools.Using ESD teaching-learning concepts at one school each in Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the vocational orientation and motivation of young people without school-leaving qualifications and/or with refugee experience was improved.From September 2018 to the end of 2021, we implemented the model project „Schools of the Future - Self-Determined Pathways to High Achievers in Educational Landscapes in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania“ (ESD Model Schools M-V) at ten general education schools.

MECKLENBURG WESTERN-POMERANIA

These schools, together with cooperation partners and the LAG BNE, have set out to further develop and effectively implement the whole school approach in their schools.

Non-formal education for sustainable development

Education shapes the future.And it is „North German and sustainable - now“.The certification and quality development of non-formal education actors is being further intensified in the states of the nun partnership, Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Saxony-Anhalt and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania.The certification process helps to introduce and further develop quality standards for ESD in the non-formal and informal education sector.The tasks of the office have been taken over by ÜberMorgen gGmbH on behalf of the Ministry for Climate Protection, Agriculture, Rural Areas and the Environment. The network of certified non-school ESD providers in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania now numbers 31. The educational offers include seminars, courses, project days for schools, day-care centres but also for adults, in which future topics are taught.

www.nun-zertifizierung.de;
www.bnemv.de;
Über.Morgen (About.Tomorrow) - Advice | Education | Future Processes (uebermorgen.info)

LOWER SAXONY



Lower Saxony‘s development cooperation focuses primarily on Sub-Saharan Africa, where it supports projects in the Eastern Cape (South Africa) and Tanzania. In addition to cooperating with partners abroad, the state supports development policy education and information activities within Germany and provides funding for relevant initiatives undertaken by the umbrella organisation Niedersachsen. GLOBAL, which represents development policy organisations in Lower Saxony.

Since 1995, Lower Saxony has maintained a successful partnership with the Eastern Cape, working together in the fields of quality school and vocational education, university cooperation, crime prevention, youth exchanges, culture and sport, as well as health. The partnership is characterised by frequent mutual visits, particularly at the political level.

Since 2010, Lower Saxony has also provided targeted support for projects inTanzania that build on existing structures and help further develop them. The areas of cooperation include school and vocational education, research (support for early-career researchers and research initiatives), preventive healthcare (training and professional development for specialists in special needs education, as well as newborn hearing screening), school projects, waste prevention, improving living conditions in rural areas and strengthening food security.

As an active contribution to implementing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the State of Lower Saxony adopted its Development Policy Guidelines in September 2015.

To further strengthen civil society engagement, the Lower Saxony State Chancellery established a Round Table bringing together various social groups, non-governmental organisations active in development policy, local government associations, churches and business associations.

In 2017, the State Cabinet adopted a strategy containing specific recommendations for implementing the Development Policy Guidelines. A progress report followed in 2021.

The Round Table on Development Policy Guidelines continues the dialogue with civil society and the relevant government departments on current development policy issues through annual workshops. The fourth workshop took place on 26 November 2025 and focused on the topic of „Postcolonial Perspectives“.

NORTH-RHINE-WESTPHALIA



North Rhine-Westphalia Takes Responsibility

North Rhine-Westphalia is committed to sustainable development, international cooperation and global justice. Its activities are guided by the Guidelines for Development Policy Activities and Global Co-operation in One World. These guidelines bring together the state's security, economic, social and environmental interests with its responsibility as part of One World.

To achieve these objectives, the state government relies on strong partnerships. It works closely with the federal government, non-governmental organisations and other civil society stakeholders. Diaspora initiatives, churches and religious communities, businesses, educational and scientific institutions, as well as local authorities, are also important partners.

The United Nations 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the vision and framework for the state's development policy activities. Together with the North Rhine-Westphalia Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) Strategy and the NRW Sustainability Strategy, the development policy guidelines form a coordinated and integrated framework.

Maintaining International Relations

North Rhine-Westphalia maintains a wide range of international relations. The state has particularly close ties with countries and regions with which it shares strong historical or political connections.

Ghana has been a partner country of North Rhine-Westphalia since 2007. A partnership with North Macedonia was established in 2021. In February 2023, the state government also established a regional partnership with Dnipropetrovsk Oblast in Ukraine.

Making Global Interconnections Understandable

Understanding global interconnections enables people to take responsibility and contribute to more equitable development. Through its Programme for the Promotion of Development Policy Information and Education (EpIB), the state therefore supports development policy education initiatives run by One World groups and non-governmental organisations in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The aim is to provide knowledge about global interconnections and strengthen understanding of living conditions and challenges in countries of the Global South. At the same time, educational activities help prevent xenophobia and encourage people in North Rhine-Westphalia to take action themselves in support of fair global development.

NORTH-RHINE-WESTPHALIA

Strengthening Civil Society

Development policy engagement depends on people who speak up and take responsibility. North Rhine-Westphalia has an exceptionally diverse and active civil society, which is a key pillar of democracy.

The state government therefore supports civil society organisations and initiatives. Its aim is to strengthen existing knowledge and engagement and make them accessible to as many people as possible. The One World Promoters play an important role in this context.Funded by the federal government and the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, they support people who often on a voluntary basis are committed to international cooperation, global solidarity and a peaceful, economically sustainable society. The organisations responsible for the Promoters Programme are Eine Welt Netz NRW and Engagement Global, North Rhine-Westphalia Regional Office (Düsseldorf).

Making a Difference Worldwide Together

Through its International Projects Programme, the state supports development policy projects initiated by organisations in North Rhine-Westphalia. Eligible recipients include One World initiatives, associations, migrant organisations, church groups, universities and local authorities. Together with partner organisations in the Global South, they implement projects that contribute to sustainably improving living conditions at the local level.

The geographical priorities are North Rhine-Westphalia‘s partner countries Ghana and North Macedonia, as well as the following countries and regions: South Africa, the other Western Balkan countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia), and all Arab states (as defined in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list).

UN Location Bonn: A Centre of Expertise for International Cooperation

With Bonn, North Rhine-Westphalia is home to an outstanding hub for international cooperation and sustainable development.

With currently 27 United Nations organisations, the federal city of Bonn is Germany‘s most important UN location and a unique centre of expertise. More than 170 internationally active institutions, academic and business organisations, as well as governmental and non-governmental organisations, are based in Bonn.

Their areas of work range from development cooperation and climate and environmental protection to gender equality, disaster risk reduction and cybersecurity.

Bonn‘s international network includes organisations such as the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), Engagement Global

(EG) and the German Institute of Development and Sustainability (IDOS).

This concentration of expertise and diverse cooperation structures is particularly important in times of crisis and conflict. It strengthens the capacity to respond to new challenges and is therefore an important factor in building societal resilience.

The state government is committed to continuously developing Bonn as a second centre of federal government activity and an international and UN hub. Key priorities include supporting the establishment of new UN organisations and other international institutions, as well as organising events and various conference formats.

Bringing International Policy and Academia Together

Another important component of North Rhine-Westphalia's engagement is the North Rhine-Westphalian Academy for International Politics. Established in 2021 at the initiative of the state government, the Academy complements the state's international activities. It strengthens Bonn's position as an international centre for academic research and promotes dialogue on global challenges and the transformation of international politics in the 21st century. At its core is a Fellowship Programme that promotes academic excellence and facilitates international and interdisciplinary networking.

Shaping Sustainability and Development Together

To cooperate with civil society in achieving its development policy-objectives, the state established the Foundation for Environment and Development North Rhine-Westphalia (Stiftung Umwelt und Entwicklung Nordrhein-WestfalenSUE) in 2001. The Foundation is based in Bonn. Since its establishment, it has supported civic engagement for sustainable development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Its work goes beyond providing financial support for projects, for example in the field of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The Foundation also offers advice, networking opportunities and practical training for both professional and voluntary staff working in a wide range of areas of civic engagement.

Promoting Interdisciplinary and International Exchange

North Rhine-Westphalia is the largest of the four founding federal states of the Development and Peace Foundation (Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden sef:), established in 1986 and based in Bonn. The sef: serves as a forum for interdisciplinary and international dialogue on global challenges. Through its work, it aims to raise awareness of global interconnections. Its events and publications bring together academic research findings and practical experience from the world of policymaking.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

Through its development policy, the state government of Rhineland-Palatinate aims to contribute to combating poverty worldwide, making globalisation fairer and protecting the environment. Its activities are guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in September 2015, which serve as a frame of reference for policymaking in Rhineland-Palatinate.

Development policy addresses fundamental political, social and economic changes that need to be initiated and advanced in order to improve living conditions for people in all regions of the world. It focuses on socially and environmentally just globalisation, fair trade structures, climate and environmental protection, and changes in lifestyles and consumption patterns in Germany. Against this background, the state‘s development policy focuses on the following key areas:

Partnership with Rwanda

One of the main priorities of development policy in Rhineland-Palatinate is its partnership with Rwanda. In 1982, Rhineland-Palatinate and the Republic of Rwanda established the first partnership between a German and an African country.

From the outset, the central idea was to develop a so-called grassroots partnership, organised in a decentralised and community-oriented way. This form of partnership is based on encounters characterised by mutual respect and appreciation. It aims to go beyond conventional development cooperation and become an integral part of everyday social and cultural life.

Today, the partnership enjoys an excellent reputation among the Rwandan population and is also deeply rooted in the population of Rhineland-Palatinate. People from both countries seek to meet on an equal footing, exchange experiences and develop projects together. The partnership between Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda is organised through two main structures: the Rwanda Unit within the state government and the Rhineland-Palatinate/Rwanda Partnership Association (Partnerschaftsverein Rheinland-Pfalz/Ruanda e.V.).

The primary objectives of the partnership‘s activities are to improve education, support women, and contribute to healthcare and nature conservation.

The more than 150 school partnerships contribute to sustainably improving school conditions in Rwanda. They also promote personal exchanges between children and young people, as well as between teachers and school management teams from Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda. Vocational education and training is another important factor in developing skills and qualifications in Rwanda. Appropriate vocational training is essential for educating skilled workers who play a crucial role in Rwanda‘s economic development.

In addition, numerous universities and higher education institutions

in Rhineland-Palatinate maintain partnerships with Rwandan universities. Involving people with disabilities as important stakeholders in the partnership, thereby further deepening cooperation between Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda, has also become an established priority. The SUGIRA network brings together partners from the field of special needs education, enabling them to implement projects and learn from one another.

Municipal Development Cooperation

Local authorities are important stakeholders in development policy. We encourage and support municipalities in their efforts to become actively involved through their own initiatives, for example in educational activities, municipal partnerships and sustainable public procurement. The partnership is also increasingly active in the fields of arts, culture and sport. These areas serve as bridges for mutual understanding and promote cooperation both with and between partner organisations.

Thanks to the numerous exchange visits organised in recent years, young people in particular have had the opportunity to discover each other‘s cultures and benefit from mutual learning. Children and young people form the foundation for the future of the partnership.

Sustainable Public Procurement

Sustainable public procurement helps improve the living and working conditions of many people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This is why both the state and local authorities are called upon to incorporate binding social and environmental criteria into public procurement procedures.

As part of the project „Partnerships for Sustainable Public Procurement in Rhineland-Palatinate“ (Tandems für nachhaltige Beschaffung in Rheinland-Pfalz), municipal employees and students from the University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration of Rhineland-Palatinate (HöV) receive training on how to implement sustainable procurement in a legally compliant and practical manner.

The project is carried out in cooperation with the Development Policy State Network (ELAN e.V.) and the University of Applied Sciences for Public Administration of Rhineland-Palatinate (HöV). It is funded by the State of Rhineland-Palatinate and Engagement Global, using resources provided by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Cooperation with Civil Society

We support associations, municipalities, schools and churches in Rhineland-Palatinate that carry out development policy information and educational projects within Germany or cooperate with partners

in countries of the Global South.

Educational Activities in Schools

The state government aims to promote greater understanding of conditions in other countries and of global interconnections. Children and young people should learn how our actions affect people in other parts of the world and be encouraged to adopt sustainable and socially responsible approaches.

Information Events on Development Policy Issues

Together with partners from Rhineland-Palatinate, we organise information and discussion events on current development policy issues and contribute to specialist conferences and presentations.

SAARLAND



Responsibility for development cooperation in Saarland lies with the Ministry of Education and Culture, the ministry in charge of this policy area. The Ministry aims to work closely with civil society actors and local authorities engaged in development policy.

Together with these partners, Saarland fulfils its global responsibilities. This includes maintaining partnerships with countries and regions in the Global South, promoting development policy information and education activities, and supporting civic engagement for One World.

Taking Responsibility at the Global Level

Responsibility for shaping the Federal Republic of Germany□s development policy is shared by the federal government, the federal states and local authorities. In this spirit, the Saarland state governments programme of government commits to international solidarity and the creation of a just global order.

Global Learning: Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in Saarland

Since May 2018, Saarland has had a state coordination office for Education for Sustainable Development, which works to embed ESD systematically and structurally in the education sector. To connect global interrelationships with individual behaviour, children in Saarlands daycare centres, as well as school students, are to be made aware of the importance of sustainable development from an early age.

Fairness in Saarland and the Global South

Saarland is also pursuing wide-ranging initiatives in the areas of Fair Trade and sustainable public procurement. In November 2025, Saarland became Germanys first Fairtrade Federal State. A steering group comprising representatives from politics, business, education and civil society, as well as from the cities, municipalities and rural districts already certified as Fairtrade Towns, worked intensively to achieve this goal. Certification does not mark the end of Saarlands efforts to promote Fair Trade. The steering group is working to ensure that the criteria are not only met but further developed, and that Fair Trade is strengthened at every level throughout Saarland.

In this way, Saarland supports and promotes Fair Trade with the aim of helping people in the Global South achieve a fairer and more equitable life. This includes fair wages for mothers and women, an end to exploitative child labour, access to educational institutions for both boys and girls, and the expansion of healthcare facilities.

SAARLAND

Country Focus: Benin

As part of its existing support for development cooperation projects, Saarland places particular emphasis on <https://www.saarland.de/mbk/DE/portale/entwicklungszusammenarbeit/ez-benin/benin node> civil society and local authority engagement in the Republic of Benin. A wide range of associations, cities, municipalities and institutions are already actively involved.

As part of the certification as Germanys first Fairtrade Federal State and the Fair Saarland initiative, Fair Trade is intended to become an integral structural element of the partnership activities undertaken by Saarland and Beninese stakeholders. The establishment of a fair supply chain for cashew nuts from Benin marked the starting point. Cashew nuts grown in Benin are imported into Europe and subsequently offered in Saarland as a Fairtrade product or used as part of the states public relations activities. In addition, targeted efforts are being made to incorporate this North-South partnership into educational activities relating to sustainable learning, with a focus on Fair Trade in classroom teaching and professional development.

Furthermore, by bringing together the commitment of civil society organisations and professional associations with specialist expertise in vocational education and training, practical training programmes in optometry have already been established. Young people in Benin have received training locally. In the long term, this will help develop and establish vocational training structures in Benin, thereby sustainably improving quality of life in the country.

Dialogue with Development Policy Stakeholders

Since development cooperation is above all a task for society as a whole, financial and non-financial support is provided in particular for the successful work of private initiatives, churches and other non-governmental organisations. Saarland-based organisations working in and for North-South partnerships network, among other platforms, through the <https://www.nes-web.de/start/> Network for Development Policy in Saarland (NES) e. V.. Together, the state government and civil society aim to make a tangible contribution to combating poverty worldwide, safeguarding peace, strengthening democracy and making globalisation fairer.

Open, partnership-based dialogue among all stakeholders involved in development policy work is particularly important, both in global partnerships and in information and education activities. To encourage this exchange, the Ministry of Education and Culture hosts an open Development Cooperation Forum twice a year.

Guidelines for Development Cooperation

The Guidelines for Development Cooperation of Saarland were ad-

opted by the Saarland State Parliament in March 2017. They are the result of a development process involving the active participation of civil society and non-governmental organisations based in Saarland. They provide the framework for Saarlands development cooperation and are intended to strengthen existing structures, initiatives and activities. Since their adoption, they have served as a point of reference and formed the basis for Saarlands future engagement in areas relevant to development policy.

The key areas of action for Saarland□s development cooperation are:

* Development policy information, advisory and education activities
* Science, research and teaching
* International exchange
* Business, companies, public administrations and local authorities
* International trade and agricultural policy
* North-South partnerships and cooperation
* The impact of European policies on countries of the Global South

Development Cooperation Funding Guidelines

The Ministry of Education and Culture□s guidelines for awarding grants to support development cooperation projects provide for funding not only for projects abroad in the Global South, but also for cooperation projects involving partners in the Global South and the Global North. Funding may also be granted for projects in school, vocational and higher education; extracurricular educational projects for children and young people; continuing education and adult learning projects; and development policy initiatives and events aimed at civil society as a whole.

Development Cooperation Advisory Board

The Development Cooperation Advisory Board is responsible for the technical and substantive assessment of applications submitted for the respective current financial year. Its members examine each project in depth, assess its sustainability and analyse the objectives of the proposed funding. In particular, the Board is responsible for maintaining direct contact with applicants. The exchange between the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Development Cooperation Advisory Board provides a valuable opportunity for consultation with non-governmental organisations in Saarland.

SAXONY



The Free State of Saxony supports the goal of sustainable development for a society fit for the future, in line with the United Nations 2030 Agenda and its associated Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sharing responsibility with the federal government and local authorities, Saxony will contribute to achieving these goals by 2030 and beyond. The 17 SDGs adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda apply to all countries around the world. Supporting development cooperation is an important component of this commitment. The development policy guidelines of the Free State of Saxony were incorporated into the Saxon Sustainability Strategy 2018. <http:/www.nachhaltigkeit.sachsen.de>, www.nachhaltigkeit.sachsen.de

Saxony views development cooperation as a cross-cutting task and aims to implement it with the broad participation of the public, the Development Policy Network Saxony (Entwicklungspolitisches Netzwerk Sachsen e. V. ENS) and other stakeholders, including church-based development organisations and non-governmental organisations that are not members of ENS. Development cooperation in the Free State of Saxony is coordinated by the Saxon State Chancellery.

Since 2017, in addition to its long-standing and wide-ranging development policy education activities within Germany, the Free State of Saxony has also supported development policy projects and initiatives abroad. Through the North-South Bridges Foundation (Stiftung Nord-Süd-Brücken), civil society organisations in Saxony can apply for funding from a Saxon small projects fund. <http://www.internationales.sachsen.de/entwicklungszusammenarbeit-4193.html>, www.internationales.sachsen.de/entwicklungszusammenarbeit-4193.html

In addition, projects in the fields of infectious disease medicine and medicinal plants are being implemented in Uganda in cooperation with the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), as part of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Federal-State Programme.

For many years, the Free State of Saxony has provided development policy information and education activities both within and outside schools. Educational programmes, event announcements and materials on sustainability education are available online at <http://www.bne-sachsen.de>, www.bne-sachsen.de. Eight One World Promoters are currently active in Saxony, raising awareness of Global Learning and sustainable lifestyles.

Their programmes are aimed at educational institutions such as kindergartens, schools, adult education centres and youth centres.

Dresden is also home to the second scientific institute of the United-Nations University (UNU) to be established in Germany. It is funded by the Free State of Saxony and the Federal Ministry of Research, Technology and Space. The UNU Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU Resource Nexus) <https://unu.edu/resource-nexus> https://unu.edu/resource-nexus focuses

on international strategies for the sustainable use of resources and serves as an important interface between science and policymaking. UNU Resource Nexus is the only United Nations sub-unit based in Saxony and a unique contributor to development policy research.

SAXONY-ANHALT



In Saxony-Anhalt, statewide coordination of development cooperation takes place in the Ministry of Economics, Science and Digitalization (MW).

Development policy guidelines

The development policy guidelines, which date back to 2000, were revised from 2018 with the participation of organizations and groups active in development, churches, trade unions, and business and science, and adopted by resolution of the state government on March 12, 2019.

The guidelines serve as an orientation and guideline for the development-related commitment of the state as a whole. In accordance with the relevant MPK resolutions of recent years, the guidelines were to be further developed, in particular taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the United Nations' Agenda 2030. In addition to the basic principles, the guidelines highlight 8 focal points according to which the country's development cooperation (DC) is or should be oriented:

Development-related information, education and public relations work, the promotion of development-related non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including corresponding network structures, the use of the potential of science and research , the linking of migration and development, the strengthening of fair trade and sustainable consumption, the sensitization of companies for DC while integrating the competencies of the business sector, the strengthening of partnerships and the use of existing competencies, the practice-oriented education and training of foreign experts and executives, and humanitarian aid. In accordance with the guidelines, the state government expressly views development cooperation as a cross-cutting task that must be implemented across all ministries, given its comprehensive and multidimensional nature. To improve interdepartmental cooperation, a working group on development cooperation has been set up. It is composed of representatives of all ministries, the parliamentary groups of the state parliament and experts from various areas of development cooperation.

Development-related information, education and public relations work

Development-related NGOs are of central importance for raising awareness among the population and for increasing understanding of and commitment to the problems of the One World.

These NGOs are therefore supported both as providers of development-related information, education and public relations work in Germany (including the areas of sustainable consumption/fair trade advice and fair procurement) and as providers of development cooperation projects in developing and transition countries.

The addressees or places of development education are the training of teachers as well as all types of schools including vocational

schools and kindergartens. With regard to the fair procurement of goods and services, companies and administrations are advised and appropriate forums for employees are held. The One World promoter program acts as a central instrument in this regard. The first participation of Saxony-Anhalt in 2014 in the co-financing of the „One World Promoter Program“ has been expanded to five full-time positions as of 2019.

After the cities of Halle/Saale, Magdeburg and Wernigerode have so far won the title of Fairtrade Town with the support of the Fair Trade Town campaign of the One World Network Saxony-Anhalt, further applications are being sought.

Municipal partnership with DC reference

The city partnership between Hoi An (Vietnam) and Wernigerode (at the time the first official German-Vietnamese municipal partnership ever), which has existed since 2013, was expanded in 2016 to a climate partnership with the development-related core topics of energy efficiency/conversion to renewable energies, waste reduction/elimination and sustainable tourism. The partnership, which is supported by broad sections of the population and financed with EU federal, state, municipal and private funds, was expanded in 2016. The bottom-up partnership, which is supported by broad sections of the population and funded by the EU, the federal state, local authorities and private contributions, will be continued annually on a project basis. In 2020/21, a joint project is underway to train specialists in the hotel and catering industry.

State program „Partners of Tomorrow“

The „Partners of Tomorrow“ program, which was launched in 2001 as a contact and qualification program with the then focal partner countries China and Vietnam, is now generally aimed at foreign students and university graduates as well as small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the state, across all sectors and countries.

Through the internships completed in the participating SMEs, the participants gain important professional experience and practical vocational qualifications which, after returning to their home countries, benefit them in the long term in terms of development and at the same time strengthen the foreign trade activities of the participating companies.

Also worth mentioning in this context are the development-related activities of SMEs from Saxony-Anhalt in the fields of solar energy, waste management and agriculture in the African countries of Morocco, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, Ethiopia and Zambia.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN



The Schleswig-Holstein state government, in particular the Ministry for Energy Transition, Climate Protection, Environment and Nature (MEKUN), which is responsible for development cooperation (DC), successfully supports the activities of development policy initiatives. This includes, among other things, an annual grant to the state network Bündnis Eine Welt Schleswig-Holstein e. V. (BEI), as well as support for development-related projects run by non-governmental organisations through proceeds earmarked for charitable purposes from the state-owned lottery BINGO! the Environmental Lottery. In addition, the state is a cooperation partner and contributes to the funding of specialist promoter positions as part of the BMZs Promoter Programme. The state government works closely and in a spirit of trust with BEI in national development cooperation bodies.

MEKUN also cooperates with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Northern Germany (Nordkirche) under a signed agreement on cooperation in development cooperation and sustainability matters.

The Ministrys main focus in the field of development cooperation is raising awareness among the people of Schleswig-Holstein. In this context, development cooperation is understood in a much broader sense than its original remit, namely as a key element in achieving the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On 1 June 2021, the Schleswig-Holstein State Parliament adopted a state strategy for Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), in connection with UNESCOs Global Action Programme on ESD and the National Action Plan. An ESD coordination office (<http://www.bne-in-sh.de> www.bne-in-sh.de) began its work in 2022. This educational mandate is complemented by the Schleswig-Holstein State Centre for Nature, the Environment and Rural Areas.

For more than 20 years, Schleswig-Holstein has awarded the norddeutsch und nachhaltig ESD certificate (nun certification) to non-formal education providers. These organisations cover a wide range of subject areas and include everything from animal parks and museums to arts and cultural institutions. More than 70 learning venues in Schleswig-Holstein have now been certified. The certification system is also used by several other federal states. In Schleswig-Holstein, it is supported by the Ministry of the Environment in cooperation with the ministries responsible for social affairs and education.

Another component of the states development cooperation work, and of its efforts to implement the SDGs in the areas of sustainable and fair procurement, is the Ministrys Centre of Expertise for Sustainable Procurement and Contracting (KNBV), established in 2020. Its remit has been secured on a long-term basis through to 2030. The KNBV supports all state government departments and local authorities in transitioning their procurement practices towards sustainable and fair products.

The Ministry of General and Vocational Education, Science, Research and Culture (MBWFK) supports Global Learning and the teaching of development

policy contexts, as reflected in the new subject-specific requirements, particularly for geography. Schools make a particularly importantcontribution through the Schleswig-Holstein initiative Zukunftsschule.SH (Schools for the Future). More than 220 schools are currently involved in this initiative (<https://fachportal.lernnetz.de/sh/themen/zukunftsschule.html>https://fachportal.lernnetz.de/sh/themen/zukunftsschule.html).

THURINGIA



With the „Guidelines for Thuringian Development Cooperation“, the Free State of Thuringia acknowledges its responsibility for development policy and for shaping a policy in line with the 2030 Agenda. The Thuringian state government sees development cooperation as a cross-cutting task, to the fulfillment of which the Thuringian sustainability strategy, the integration concept and the Thuringian education plan, as well as the energy and climate protection strategy, among others, also contribute significantly.

The state assumes its development policy responsibility together with the development policy actors of civil society. The „One World Network Thuringia“ (Eine Welt Netzwerk Thüringen e. V. – EWNT) as an umbrella organization of the development policy commitment of the Thuringian non-governmental organizations is the most important cooperation partner of the Thuringian state government. In addition, the state supports the work of social groups, churches and other non-governmental development cooperation agencies. Sustainable educational work is at the heart of the state‘s development policy concept.

Since 2016, Thuringia has participated in the funding of the Eine-Welt-Promotorenprogramms, which is jointly supported by the federal and state governments. The aim is to strengthen interest in development policy issues, particularly within the framework of educational projects, and to awaken an understanding that the willingness of each individual to take action is an indispensable contribution on the path to a sustainable society and a fairer world. In Thuringia, the promoters focus on the areas of business, human rights, global learning and regional structural development. They strengthen knowledge and competence with regard to ecological and social sustainability, promote political participation and network civil society organizations, associations and projects in Thuringia and beyond. With projects in schools and educational institutions, they create an awareness of global interrelationships and contribute to reducing prejudice and xenophobia.

The Free State of Thuringia provides development policy support for the global South by funding projects initiated with great commitment by associations in Thuringia, some of which have been supported for many years. These include a major hospital project in Zomba, Malawi, in which Thuringia is participating as part of a federal/state project together with GIZ, and a school project in Mombasa, Kenya.

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, adresses, campaignes amd action programmes
// One of the most comprehensive event calender 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**)

Contact

World University Service (WUS), Information Centre Educational Mandate North-South, Goebenstr. 35, 65195 Wiesbaden, Tel. +49 611 9446170, Fax +49 611 446489, infostelle@wusgermany.de, **www.wusgermany.de, www.wusgermany.de/en, www.informationsstelle-nord-sued.de, www.wusgermany.de/en/globales-lernen/information-centre-educational-mandate-north-south**

DEPARTMENTS ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION WITHIN THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES GOVERNMENTS

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG
STATE MINISTRY
Ref. 53 Development Cooperation
Dr. Christoph Grammer
christoph.grammer[at]stm.bwl.de
Richard-Wagner-Str. 15, 70184 Stuttgart
Tel. +49 711 2153-281
https://stm.baden-wuerttemberg.de/de/in-europa-und-der-welt/entwicklungszusammenarbeit

BAVARIA
STATE CHANCELLERY
International Relation, Development Cooperation, Flight and Migration, Africa und Middle East (not including Israel)
Melanie Habelitz-Wollgam
melanie.habelitz-wollgam[at]stk.bayern.de
Gertraud Frank
gertraud.frank[at]stk.bayern.de
Anja Gaisa
anja.gaisa[at]stk.bayern.de
Franz-Josef-Strauß-Ring 1, 80539 München
Tel. +49 89 2165-2334, -2483, -2957
www.bayern.de/staatskanzlei/bayern-in-der-welt

BERLIN
SENATE DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMICS, ENERGY AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES
State Office for Development Cooperation (LEZ)
Dr. Rainer Seider
rainer.seider[at]senweb.berlin.de
Stefani Reich
stefani.reich[at]senweb.berlin.de
Martin-Luther-Str. 105, 10825 Berlin
Tel. +49 30 9013-7409, -7490
www.berlin.de/lez

BRANDENBURG
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND FOR EUROPE
Department EU Policy, EU Law, Development Policy
Dr. Irene Heuser
irene.heuser[at]mdfe.brandenburg.de
Alisa Trojansky
alisa.trojansky[at]mdfe.brandenburg.de
Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107, 14473 Potsdam
Tel. +49 331 866-6550, -6552
https://mdfe.brandenburg.de/mdfe/de/europa/brandenburg-international, https://entwicklungspolitik-brandenburg.de

Internationalization, European Political Communication and Civil Society, European Capacity of the State Administration (IntKom)
Detlev Groß
detlev.gross[at]mdfe.brandenburg.de
Claudia Kuhlemann
claudia.kuhlemann[at]mdfe.brandenburg.de
Heinrich-Mann-Allee 107, 14473 Potsdam
Tel. +49 331 866-6550, -6591
mdfe.brandenburg.de

BREMEN
CHANCELLERY OF SENATE
Department Europe and Development Cooperation
Annette Lang
annette.lang[at]sk.bremen.de
Silke Goethe
silke.goethe[at]sk.bremen.de
Jörn Hendrichs
joern.hendrichs[at]sk.bremen.de
Randy Haubner
randy.haubner[at]sk.bremen.de
Am Markt 21, 28195 Bremen
Tel. +49 421 361-65684, -2987, -65692, -2878
www.ez.bremen.de

HAMBURG
SENATE CHANCELLERY OF THE FREE AND HANSEATIC TOWN OF HAMBURG
ST 22 Department Development Policy
Dr. Ana Catarina Sebode
anacatarina.sebode[at]sk.hamburg.de
Hermannstr. 15, 20095 Hamburg
Tel. +49 40 42831-2500
www.hamburg.de/entwicklungspolitik, www.hamburg.de/leon, www.hamburg.de/dar-es-salaam

HESSE
MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS, ENERGY, TRANSPORT AND HOUSING MINISTRY
Development cooperation
Dr. Gerhard Gordon Haouache
gerhardgordon.haouache@wirtschaft.hessen.de
Anna-Kathrin Schmidt
anna-kathrin.schmidt[at]wirtschaft.hessen.de
Angelika Schuhmann
angelika.schuhmann[at]wirtschaft.hessen.de
Helene Singh
helene.singh[at]wirtschaft.hessen.de
Kaiser-Friedrich-Ring 75, 65185 Wiesbaden
Tel. +49 611 815-2332, -2269, -2618, -2618, -2318
wirtschaft.hessen.de/Wirtschaft/Entwicklung-Zusammenarbeit

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, CULTURE, FEDERAL AND EUROPEAN AFFAIRS MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA

Department 210 - Policy Issues and EU Coordination
Jascha Dopp
jascha.dopp[at]wkm.mv-regierung.de
Schloßstr. 6-8, 19053 Schwerin
Tel. 0385 588-18210
www.regierung-mv.de/Landesregierung/lm

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA
Department 230 - Moore, Ecosystem Services, Competence Center Ecovalue Papers (Ökowertpapiere)
Dr. Thorsten Permien
t.permien[at]lm.mv-regierung.de
Sabine Beck
s.beck[at]lm.mv-regierung.de
Paulshöher Weg 1
Dienstort: Dreescher Markt 2
19061 Schwerin
Tel. 0385 588-6230, -6232

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE MECKLENBURG-WESTERN POMERANIA
Institute for Quality Development Mecklenburg-Vorpommern (IQ M-V) - Consultant for Education for Sustainable Development, Gender Equality and Violence Prevention
Dr. Martina Trümper
m.truemper@bm.mv-regierung.de
Dienstort: Schmiedestraße 8
19053 Schwerin
Tel. 0385 588-7725

LOWER-SAXONY
STATE CHANCELLERY
Department 207 International Cooperation, Development Cooperation
Nicole Ewert-May
nicole.ewert[at]stk.niedersachsen.de
Kathrin Radtke
kathrin.radtke[at]stk.niedersachsen.de
Gabriele Schwarzer
gabriele.schwarzer[at]stk.niedersachsen.de
Ute Kollmeier
ute.kollmeier[at]stk.niedersachsen.de
Planckstr. 2, 30169 Hannover
Tel. +49 511 120-6787, -6809, -6791, -6786
www.stk.niedersachsen.de/startseite/themen/international

NORTH-RHINE-WESTPHALIA
STATE CHANCELLERY - FEDERAL, EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
Department IV B 2 – Middle East, Africa and Balkans
Nicola Schwering
nicola.schwering[at]stk.nrw.de
Heike Dongowski

heike.dongowski[at]stk.nrw.de
Betissa Schahabian
betissa.schahabian[at]stk.nrw.de
Eva Maria Durstewitz-Marschall
eva.durstewitz-marschall[at]stk.nrw.de
Horionplatz 1, 40213 Düsseldorf, mailing address: 40190 Düsseldorf
Tel. +49 211 837-1487, -1561, -1567, -1621
www.mbei.nrw

Department IV B 3 - Development education work, International Location Bonn
Anke Lehmann
anke.lehmann[at]stk.nrw.de
Birgit Schölermann
birgit.schoelermann[at]stk.nrw.de
Jörg Wefers
joerg.wefers[at]stk.nrw.de
Christina Schwan
christina.schwan[at]stk.nrw.de
Horionplatz 1, 40213 Düsseldorf, mailing address: 40190 Düsseldorf
Tel. +49 211 837-1443, -1317, -1344, 1451
mbei.nrw

Department IV B 1 - Eurasien, Amerika
Marius Mortsiefer
marius.mortsiefer[at]stk.nrw.de
Horionplatz 1, 40213 Düsseldorf, Postanschrift: 40190 Düsseldorf
Tel. 0211 837-1683
mbei.nrw

Department IV 1 - General Policy
Dr. Victor Mauer
victor.mauer[at]stk.nrw.de
Horionplatz 1, 40213 Düsseldorf, Postanschrift: 40190 Düsseldorf
Tel. 0211 837 -1364
mbei.nrw

RHINELAND-PALATINATE
STATE CHANCELLERY RHINELAND-PALATINATE
Department 5, Division 252: Partner Country Rwanda / Development Cooperation
Dr. Carola Stein
carola.stein[at]stk.rlp.de
Peter Altmeier Allee 1, 55116 Mainz
Tel. +49 6131 16-6455
www.rlp.de/unser-land/europa-und-internationales/partnerschaften/ruanda

SAARLAND
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Department B5- Development cooperation, Education on sustainable development, Democracy Education
Isabelle Kiehn

i.kiehn[at]bildung.saarland.de
Katharina Messinger
k.messinger[at]bildung.saarland.de
Carolin Gordner
c.gordner[at]bildung.saarland.de
Trierer Str. 33, 66111 Saarbrücken
Tel. 0681 501, -7983, -6654, -7479
www.saarland.de/mbk/DE/portale/entwicklungportal/home/home_node.html

SAXONY
STATE CHANCELLERY
Department of International Relations, European Affairs and Development Cooperation
Christoph Schmitt
christoph.schmitt[at] sk.sachsen.de
Franziska Geier
franziska.geier[at]sk.sachsen.de
Archivstraße 1, 01097 Dresden, postal adress: 01095 Dresden
Tel. +49 351 564-13350, -13313
www.internationales.sachsen.de/entwicklungszusammenarbeit-4193.html

STATE MINISTRY FOR EDUCATION
Division 36: Political Education, Migration, Education on Sustainable Development
Albrecht Handke
albrecht.handke[at]smk.sachsen.de
Carolaplatz 1, 01097 Dresden, postal adress: 01079 Dresden
Tel. +49 351 564-68615
www.smk.sachsen.de

STATE MINISTRY FOR SCIENCE, CULTURE AND TOURISM
Strategy Development and International Affairs
Wolfgang Kill
wolfgang.kill[at]smwk.sachsen.de
Caroline Karapanos
caroline.Karapanos[at]smwk.sachsen.de
Wigardstraße 17, 01097 Dresden,
postal adress: Postfach 10 09 20, 01079 Dresden
Tel. +49 351 564-64200, -64211
www.smwk.sachsen.de

STATE MINISTRY FOR ENERGY, CLIMATE PROTECTION, ENVIRONMENT AND AGRICULTURE
Division 22: EU, International Cooperation, Cross-Cutting Issues
Burkhard Huth
burkhard.huth[at]mekul.sachsen.de
Wilhelm-Buck-Straße 2, 01097 Dresden, postal adress: 01076 Dresden
Tel. +49 351 564-22202
www.smekul.sachsen.de

SAXON STATE MINISTRY OF ECONOMICS, LABOUR AND TRANSPORT

Department of Foreign Trade, Settlement, Fairs
Kristina Madaus
kristina.madaus[at]smwa.sachsen.de
Wilhelm-Buck-Str. 2, 01097 Dresden, postal adress: Postfach 10 03 29, 01073 Dresden
Tel. +49 351 564-83201
www.smwa.sachsen.de

SAXONY-ANHALT
MINISTRY FOR ECONOMY, SCIENCE AND DIGITALIZATION
Department 34 – External Affairs, European Affairs, Development Cooperation
Catrin Gutowsky
catrin.gutowsky[at]mw.sachsen-anhalt.de
Gabriele Wronna
gabriele.wronna[at]mw.sachsen-anhalt.de
Ingo Knochenhauer
ingo.knochenhauer[at]mw.sachsen-anhalt.de
Alexander Schulz-Medem
alexander.schulz-medem[at]mw.sachsen-anhalt.de
Hasselbachstraße 4, 39104 Magdeburg
Tel. +49 391 567-4452, -4240, -4328, -4271
www.mw.sachsen-anhalt.de

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
MINISTRY FOR ENERGY TRANSITION, CLIMATE PROTECTION, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURE OF THE STATE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
Dennis Scheffler
dennis.scheffler[at]melund.landsh.de
Mercatorstr. 3, 24106 Kiel
Tel. 0431 988-7326
www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/landesregierung/themen/umwelt-naturschutz/nachhaltigkeit/Entwicklungspolitik/entwicklungspolitik_node.html

THURINGIA
STATE CHANCELLERY
Department 3B - International Affairs; Development Cooperation
Dr. Veronika Janßen
veronika.janssen[at]tsk.thueringen.de
Regierungsstr. 73, 99084 Erfurt
Tel. +49 361 57-3215-300
https://thueringen.de/staatskanzlei/europa-und-internationales/entwicklungszusammenarbeit

FEDERAL AND FEDERAL STATES COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION
BUND-LÄNDER-AUSSCHUSS ENTWICKLUNGSZUSAMMENARBEIT (BLA-EZ)
c/o Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development – Department 323
Anja Wagner
anja.wagner[at]bmz.bund.de
Gerlinde Sauer

gerlinde.sauer[at]bmz.bund.de
Europahaus, Stresemannstraße 94, 10963 Berlin
Tel. +49 30 18535-2121
www.bmz.de



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

WUS
World University Service