



Annual Report 2018

Who we are

What we want

How we work

Table of Contents



p. 11



p. 19



p. 27

Foreword.....	1
Climate justice – now!	2
Mobility and sustainable urban development.....	5
Advocating responsible resource policies.....	8
Global economic governance and infrastructure policy.....	12
The crisis of liberal democracy in Europe.....	14
Advocating a humane and sustainable immigration and refugee policy.....	16
Facing the past.....	18
Civil society under pressure	19
Strengthening women’s and LGBTI rights.....	22
Foreign and security policy	23
Scholarship and fellowship program – giving a lift to young talent.....	25
Art and culture	26
The Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich.....	27
Prize winners.....	28

Publication Information ■ Published by the Heinrich Böll Foundation, e. V. (registered association) ■ Edited by: Susanne Dittrich ■ Cover: Sean Gallup ■ Texts: Staff of the Heinrich Böll Foundation ■ Translated by: John Hayduska ■ Proofreading: Kurt Klotzle ■ Images: Stephan Röhl (if not indicated otherwise) ■ Design: KALUZA + SCHMID Studio GmbH, Berlin (based on a draft by State design consultancy, Berlin) ■ Paper: 100% eco-friendly paper, non-chlorine bleach ■ Number of copies: 1,000 ■ Published in July 2019 ■ Published under the Creative Commons License: CC BY NC ND 4.0 ■ This report is available free of charge from the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Schumannstr. 8, 10117 Berlin, Germany ■ T +49-030-285 34-0 F +49-030-285 34-109 E info@boell.de W www.boell.de/en



What We Want

Fostering democracy and upholding human rights, taking action to prevent the destruction of the global ecosystem, advancing equality between women and men, securing peace through conflict prevention in crisis zones, and defending the freedom of individuals against excessive state and economic power – these are the objectives that drive the ideas and actions of the Heinrich Böll Foundation. We maintain close ties to the German Green Party (Alliance 90/The Greens) and as a think tank for green visions and projects, we are part of an international network encompassing partner projects in approximately 60 countries.

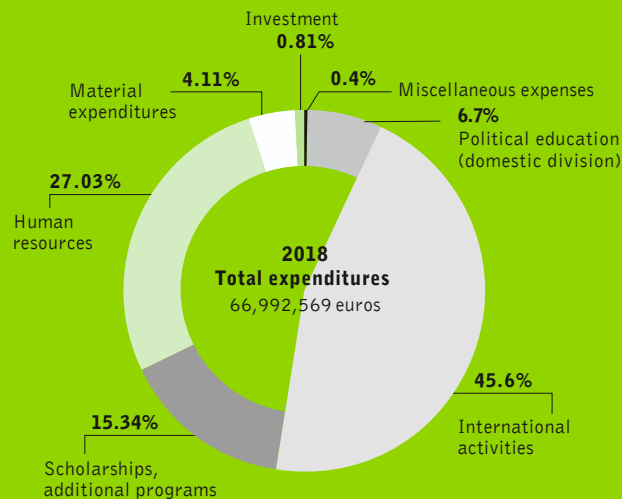
The Heinrich Böll Foundation works independently and nurtures a spirit of intellectual openness. We currently maintain a worldwide network with 32 international offices.

We cooperate closely with 16 state-level Böll Foundations in each of Germany's federal states, and we support talented, socio-politically engaged undergraduate and graduate students in Germany and abroad.

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

Sources and Allocation of Funding

The Heinrich Böll Foundation e. V. is mainly funded through public grants. In 2018, the Foundation's income increased by 8.5% and reached 68 million euros (preliminary figures). Over two thirds of the Foundation's overall worldwide spending is targeted toward our program work and scholarship program, and our international activities continue to account for the largest share of expenditures.



Heinrich Böll Foundation Worldwide



Africa

- 1 Cape Town (South Africa)
- 2 Abuja (Nigeria)
- 3 Nairobi (Kenya)
- 4 Dakar (Senegal)

Asia

- 5 Bangkok (Thailand)
- 6 New Delhi (India)
- 7 Beijing (China)
- 8 Phnom Penh (Cambodia)
- 9 Yangon (Myanmar)
- 10 Hong Kong (China)

Europe

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

Latin America

- 22 Bogotá (Colombia)
- 23 Mexico City (Mexico)
- 24 Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- 25 San Salvador (El Salvador)
- 26 Santiago de Chile (Chile)

Middle East and North Africa

- 27 Beirut (Lebanon)
- 28 Ramallah (Palestine)
- 29 Rabat (Morocco)
- 30 Tel Aviv (Israel)
- 31 Tunis (Tunisia)

North America

- 32 Washington, DC (United States)

Russian Federation

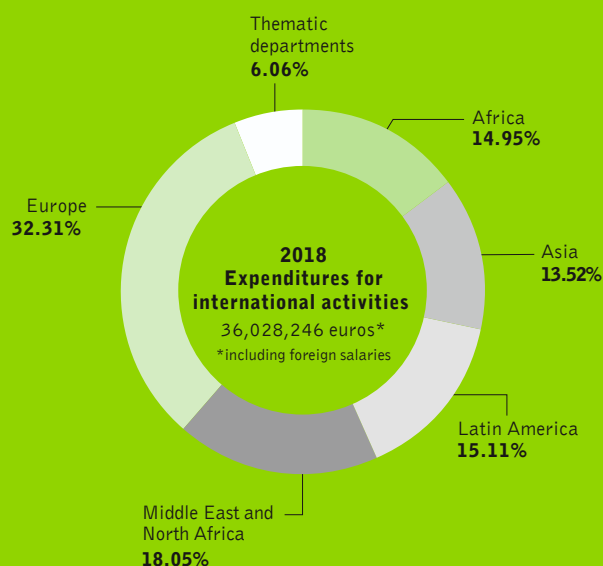
- 33 Moscow (Russia)

International Cooperation

In 2018, the Heinrich Böll Foundation received approximately 28.1 million euros in funding from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development, including roughly 1 million euros for measures to mitigate climate change in developing countries. Approximately 693,000 euros in additional funding from the ministry's Transformation Partnership program was targeted toward projects in Morocco, Tunisia, and Lebanon, and roughly 374,000 euros in special funding from the ministry's One World, No Hunger initiative was directed toward projects in Kenya.

Our International Cooperation Division received approximately 5.24 million euros from the Federal Foreign Office. In addition, the Federal Foreign Office provided roughly 361,500 euros in special funding for activities in Tunisia and Morocco, and 180,500 euros for Belarus.

European Union funding totaling about 200,000 euros was targeted toward projects in the Middle East, North Africa and South Africa.



Foreword



Dr. Ellen Ueberschär Photo: Stephan Röhl



Barbara Unmüßig Photo: Bettina Keller

The year 2018 was marked by new political developments that presented a formidable challenge to the liberal, multilateral order: the isolationism of the United States under Donald Trump, a shift to the right in Latin America that intensified with the election of Jair Bolsonaro as president of Brazil, the continued rise of China, and the suppression of the liberal-democratic spirit in numerous European countries by right-wing populist forces. All of this underscores the fact that the international order is changing, and the resulting shifts in power are shaking old certainties.

Those certainties include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose first article states: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights." 2018 marked the 70th anniversary of its adoption – a good reason for us to focus our work in the past year on topics such as gender policy and the protection of minorities. With the publication of our online dossier "Human Rights: Universal and Indivisible", we took the anniversary as an opportunity to present our human rights work as a core task of the Foundation and thus a reflection of our positions and values.

Over the past year, climate protection – a key priority of ours – took center stage in mainstream society. Young people around the world have taken to protesting for climate protection every Friday, demanding compliance with the Paris Agreement. The upshot here is that we are seeing the emergence of a new environmental movement. The social and ecological transformation of our economy and society will require structural change in many areas of life and business. This change must be driven by social, cultural, economic and technological innovation. The digital transformation is inextricably linked with this. As an organization shaping this change and a mediator between society, business, science and politics, we are committed to tackling these questions of the future.

The Green movement is inseparably linked to the 1968 protest movement – just as Heinrich Böll himself was directly linked to it. In our essay *Heinrich Böll's '68: Eine Annäherung in sechs Lektionen* (Heinrich Böll's '68: An Exploration in Six Lessons), we pay tribute to his impact as a political role model and public figure associated with the events of 1968. We took the 50th anniversary of the protest movement as an opportunity to study this era from different perspectives and to let contemporary witnesses – also from central and eastern Europe – have their say.

We work continuously to ensure that our broad range of media products and other forms of public outreach are engaging, up-to-date and appealing to diverse target groups. By developing new and digital formats, we strive as an institution of civic education to inspire young people to join the causes of democracy, human rights and climate protection.

Behind all of our activities and everything we publish, discuss and organize, there are many people with the spirit and commitment to stand up for our values and goals every day. We thank our colleagues as well as our numerous and long-standing partners at home and abroad for their valuable work. Not a day goes by in which we are not delighted by the courage and enthusiasm that each and every one of them brings to the Foundation. Furthermore, we want to express our gratitude to all those people who volunteer their time on the Foundation's committees. We are also very grateful to René Böll, who traveled a great deal last year to report on the work of Heinrich Böll in 1968.

We are forging ahead with determination and joy.

Berlin, April 2019

Barbara Unmüßig and Dr. Ellen Ueberschär
Presidents, Heinrich Böll Foundation

Climate justice – now!

Extreme weather events such as heat waves, storms and torrential rainfall are on the increase. Climate change is real and its global consequences for humans and nature are already considerable. Nevertheless, governments remain virtually inactive – hardly any country is doing enough to achieve the Paris Agreement's target of limiting global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. We consider this target to be achievable while upholding climate justice and democratic standards, and without deploying risky large-scale technologies such as geoengineering. We call for effective climate protection and adequate measures to adapt to climate change, as well as (gender-)equitable and effective climate finance. Furthermore, we need systemic change in the energy industry – away from centralized, large-scale utility companies and toward decentralized power generation. An energy system using 100 percent renewable energy is, for example, already technologically possible in Europe today – provided we tackle its transformation on a Europe-wide basis.



December 2018: Climate protection protest in Katowice on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference. Photo: Helen Angelova, flickr.com, CC BY-NC-SA 2.0, <https://bit.ly/2WfjNFJO>

High expectations, great disappointment – the UN Climate Change Conference in Katowice ↗

In early October 2018, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C, a publication that had been eagerly awaited internationally. The report states in no uncertain terms that limiting global warming to 1.5°C is only possible if we halve carbon emissions by 2030 and reach “net zero” by 2050. When the 24th UN Climate Change Conference (COP 24) in Katowice – a city in the heart of Poland’s most important coal region – got started in December 2018, many hoped that governments would finally take action. But the outcome of the conference was disappointing. Although COP 24 did produce a rulebook for implementing the Paris Agreement (in which industrialized and emerging countries agreed in 2015 to reduce emissions jointly), the rulebook makes no mention of human rights and contains no plan on how to cut

emissions so that we can still reach the 1.5°C climate target. Key issues were put off to another day.

The Heinrich Böll Foundation took part in COP 24 with an international delegation and a series of events, notably at the ClimateHub organized by civil society – an important venue for political debates and encounters alongside the conference center. Thematically, we focused on financing climate protection, adaptation to climate change in developing countries, putative solutions such as geoengineering, and the promotion of climate justice through climate-related lawsuits.

In the run-up to the conference, we contributed to the international debate on the 1.5°C target with events, reports, analyses and short studies, in particular with our eight-part publication “Radical Realism for Climate Justice”. It combines the knowledge and experience of a number of international organizations, networks and scientists and shows that it is possible to limit global warming to 1.5°C – without the use of

↗ **Web dossier: Geoengineering**
www.boell.de/en/geoengineering
www.geoengineeringmonitor.org

↗ **Deutsche Klimafinanzierung website:**
www.germanclimatefinance.de/

↗ **Web dossier: Radical Realism for Climate Justice**
www.boell.de/en/radicalrealism

risky large-scale technologies such as geoengineering. On the subject of geoengineering, we also published a range of educational and information materials, including three short explanatory videos that can be found in our web dossier and on YouTube.

Our office in Warsaw used the climate summit to sensitize more people in Poland to climate issues and to strengthen civil society commitment to climate protection. A brochure with facts and figures debunked the most common myths in the Polish climate debate and highlighted the complexity of the climate discourse. The climate movement in the country is growing: The voices of youth, the church and science are becoming louder, and new coalitions are emerging that are reaching more and more people with their messages.

Grassroots transatlantic climate diplomacy – the Global Climate Action Summit in San Francisco

With the Trump administration's announcement that it would withdraw from the Paris Agreement, the importance of US states, cities and companies for the continuation of transatlantic climate diplomacy has increased significantly. The Global Climate Action Summit (GCAS) in San Francisco was an important meeting for climate policy activists from all over the world who operate outside the national level. The state government of California called the summit, which took place in September. The Heinrich Böll Foundation was among those present at the gathering. In addition to hosting events and a workshop, we teamed up with our Washington office to organize bilateral meetings between leading figures in global and European climate policy and their US counterparts.

We also took the opportunity to organize an information and strategy workshop on geoengineering for the many climate and environmental justice activists who had traveled to GCAS or the Sol2Sol alternative summit. The United States is a high-emission, oil-producing country where political support for geoengineering is on the rise. It therefore needs an informed and critical civil society.

Social-ecological transformation from the bottom up – transformAfrica ↗

Africa is feeling the impact of climate change particularly strongly. Many African countries have already responded by introducing environmental reforms, but often without consulting civil society and without taking social issues into account. As a result, environmental policies do not sufficiently reflect the concerns of those particularly affected by climate change. With our "transformAfrica" program, we want to promote sustainable, equitable and democratic transformation in Africa. In short video portraits, for example, we pre-

sented smallholders who used organic farming as a way to adapt successfully to the impacts of climate change. Our studies investigated the degree to which the people of Morocco, Senegal and Kenya are informed about energy-efficient practices such as household waste separation and are willing to integrate them into their everyday lives. Furthermore, we produced reports and cartoons to raise awareness of sustainable resource management – in Morocco, this applies above all to water, while the main issue in South Africa is coal mining.

No loans for coal-fired power plants in Southeast Asia ↗

90 percent of the coal-fired power plants currently going online worldwide are located in Asia. A large share of these plants are being built in Southeast Asia, where countries such as the Philippines and Indonesia continue to rely on fossil fuels for power generation. The energy sector has become a key focus for regional investment in mega-infrastructure. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the newly established Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), led by China, are supporting this trend as investors and lenders. This means that the ADB and AIIB are continuing to provide significant funding for socio-economically and ecologically harmful mega-projects while ostensibly pursuing a credit and investment policy geared toward global climate targets. In view of this dangerous development for global climate protection, our Southeast Asia regional office supports the lobbying and campaign work of the NGO Forum on ADB in Manila, which seeks the complete decarbonization of the ADB's and AIIB's lending and investment policies.

Climate protection and energy sector reform in eastern and southeastern Europe

The countries of the western Balkans as well as Ukraine rely on coal-fired power plants for most of their energy. Bosnia-Herzegovina has even built new ones, and more are in planning. By contrast, the expansion of renewable energies, which have become increasingly cost-efficient, is hardly making progress. Our offices in Sarajevo, Belgrade and Kyiv are supporting local partner organizations in campaigns to raise public awareness of renewable energies and in the development of alternative strategies for their use, for example in cooperatives. In addition, we want the European Union to play a more active role in supporting energy transition strategies in southeastern Europe; our activities here included organizing a conference at the European Parliament in Brussels in 2018. A regionally integrated power grid focused on efficiency and renewable energies would not only pro-



Presentation of the Energy Atlas with Joanna Maćkowiak-Pandera, President of Forum Energii in Warsaw, and Matthieu Ballu, Director-General for Energy and Transport of the European Commission
 Photo: Ireneusz Wroisz, CC BY-SA 4.0

protect the climate and promote energy security, it would also counteract energy poverty, improve environmental quality and open up prospects for economic development in structurally weak and unstable economies. Ambitious climate targets should be an integral part of forthcoming EU enlargements in the western Balkans.

Energy Atlas 2018 – our compass for the energy transition ↗

Centralization, dependency on imports, heavy reliance on coal and nuclear power, high emission levels, environmental damage and high costs for consumers – that is the reality of electric power in Europe. Yet roadmaps for making the shift to decentralized, renewable energy in Europe are available, as the transition has long been technologically feasible. Our Energy Atlas 2018, which we published together with the Green European Foundation, the European Renewable Energies Federation and Le Monde diplomatique in April 2018, shows how this can be done. Among other things, the Energy Atlas describes differences and conflicts of interest between European partners and shows how Europe can succeed in intensifying its cooperation in the areas of digital technology, energy efficiency and social justice. In this way, the Energy Atlas serves as a guide that can pave the way forward for Germany and Europe in the coming years.

The Atlas is also available in French and Polish. The Polish edition contains an additional in-depth analysis of the energy transition in Poland and the potential it offers. The French version also contains additional sections on the specific conditions and discussions in France, where nuclear power is still dominant but increasingly putting the state in a financial predicament.

The Weimar Triangle – a German-French-Polish exchange on energy system transformation

Together with our offices in Warsaw and Paris, we have established the Weimar Triangle – meetings of German, French and Polish experts to explore how sustainable structural change can succeed and the framework it will require. The first meeting took place in Paris in July 2018. Discussions looked at the example of Loos-en-Gohelle, a small town in the former coal and steel region of northern France, whose mayor has launched a series of social-ecological projects in an attempt to provide the community with new prospects. At the second meeting in Katowice in December, the group had the opportunity to meet with public administration representatives from the towns of Rybnik and Sosnowiec to discuss the energy transition-related challenges facing the Polish coal-producing regions of Silesia and to get a first-hand impression on the ground.

The energy transition blog:

energytransition.org

The German energy transition wiki:
wiki.energytransition.org/

Energy Transition
 The Global Energiewende

↗ [Energy Atlas 2018:](http://www.boell.de/en/european-energy-atlas-2018)

www.boell.de/en/european-energy-atlas-2018

↗ [Report on the presentation in Katowice:](http://www.pl.boell.org/en/2019/03/27/launch-energy-atlas-2018)

www.pl.boell.org/en/2019/03/27/launch-energy-atlas-2018

Mobility and sustainable urban development

Climate protection will not succeed without a transformation of transport sectors. We want to eliminate the bottlenecks in transport policy and show how mobility of the future can work. We support green transport strategies for people-oriented and sustainable urban development at home and abroad. Strategies must include citizen participation in order to improve the quality of life and environment in cities and to ensure affordable housing for all.



Nigerian visitors in an autonomous minibus on the EUREF Campus in Berlin
Photo: Beate Adolf

Climate-neutral urban mobility for Lagos

Lagos, with its 20 million inhabitants, is Nigeria's largest city. Although it is already bursting at the seams, it attracts more newcomers every day. There are endless traffic jams in the city center, which is completely geared toward private cars, even though most people get around on foot or in public minibuses. In Nigeria, we cooperate with various project partners who are committed to sustainable urban development. In 2018, for example, a proposal was made to connect two new municipal parks in a people-friendly way by building a wide path for pedestrians, bicycles and cargo bikes. The path would be lined with service stations, along with stands where a women's cooperative could sell fruits and vegetables cultivated in the parks.

In September, we invited some of our project partners to Berlin to study the ideas behind Berlin's Mobility Act and its implementation. The group met with Transport Senator Regine Günther and spoke with environmental groups, researchers and practitioners. They also test-rode bicycles and cargo bikes and visited urban gardening projects. Projects that generate income met with particular enthusiasm given the extremely high rate of youth unemployment in Nigeria. The group returned home highly inspired and launched several new initiatives.

Transforming mobility – a conference with UnternehmensGrün e.V.

There is no shortage of ideas and concepts for the mobility of the future. These include company bicycles, cycle taxis and organic LNG – a low-emission, climate-friendly fuel for trucks. At our "So geht Mobilitätswende!" (Here's how to transform mobility!) conference, which we hosted in cooperation with the Green business association UnternehmensGrün e.V., more than 200 participants discussed the political framework needed to transform the transport sector in Germany. Innovative vehicles were also on display, such as Europe's first serially produced 3.5-ton electric vehicle, which was presented by Roland Schüren, a baker from Hilden, Germany, and developed by the "e-transporter self-help group" he founded. Visitors had the opportunity to test a number of mobility options outside the Foundation building – including a cargo e-bike, ride-sharing services and a Tesla.

Sustainable cities in Europe – a series of events in Prague 🇨🇪

Climate change and mass tourism are serious challenges for cities such as Prague and Budapest. In 2018, our Prague office organized an international series of events on sustainable tourism and future-



Zukunft Transatlantica: A Danish team of entrepreneurs won the pitching contest

oriented mobility. The series included visits to Berlin and Stuttgart as well as a German-Czech conference on the future of sustainable urban mobility that was held in September 2018 as part of European Mobility Week. The conference was organized in cooperation with the Prague Institute of Planning and Development (IPR Praha) and the Czech Centre for Transport and Energy (CDE). In late 2018, our office published “Restless Cities”, in which authors from the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary report on their experiences and best-practice examples of sustainable urban development.

“Zukunft Transatlantica”: entrepreneurs for green innovation

Our “Zukunft Transatlantica” (transatlantic future) conference in Berlin in October 2018 brought together young entrepreneurs with green ideas and seasoned businesspeople from Europe and the United States. The objective of the gathering was to learn from and inspire one another. Topics discussed included the particularities of financing models for green start-ups and the art of successfully pitching business ideas. In a pitching contest, companies presented a wide variety of green innovations – from a foldable cargo bicycle to cookies made of crickets. The first prize – financial support for a trip to the United States – went to a Danish team of entrepreneurs who developed an innovative composting method that allows restaurants and grocery stores to quickly and easily turn their waste into valuable compost. Participating companies included Sono Motors (Munich), Good Eggs (San Francisco), Recovery Park (Detroit), SIRPLUS (Berlin), Resilient Atlanta, Borderstep Institute (Berlin) and Startnext (Berlin).

Trade fair for green products and projects in Bosnia-Herzegovina

In October, our Sarajevo office organized the 2nd Green Fair in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the town of Konjic. Exhibitors from all over the country presented sustainable agricultural products and cosmetics along with projects in the fields of solar energy and agritourism. The successful implementation of green start-up ideas was one of the topics of the workshops on offer. The guest of honor this time was the city of Ljubljana: The Slovenian capital has implemented ambitious measures in the field of sustainable mobility and urban planning in recent years, prompting the European Commission to award it the title of European Green Capital in 2016. Our Sarajevo office now wants to make Ljubljana’s strategic approaches better known in Bosnia, a country that has a lot of catching up to do in terms of sustainability. One problem that causes great concern is extreme air pollution: According to the WHO, Bosnian cities have worse smog than Beijing on many days each year. In 2017, our office had already unveiled an app for documenting air pollution, which it had developed in cooperation with a Bosnian partner. There was no reaction from the responsible policymakers, however. With the support of a number of diplomatic missions, our office is currently assembling a pool of experts to develop measures to reduce air pollution. The US embassy in Sarajevo, for example, is now measuring smog levels at its own station and publicizing them. Public pressure on policymakers to finally tackle the problem is growing!

Educational platform for an economy for the common good in Greece

The economy for the common good remains an underdeveloped sector in Greece compared with other European countries. However, since the economic crisis and the collapse of the labor market and welfare state,



Members of the MOBA Housing Network – a platform for the development of cooperative housing projects in southeastern Europe. Photo: MOBA

more and more people are joining forces because they want to do business differently, with an economy based on principles such as self-organization, responsibility for the community and mutual cooperation. Throughout the country and in almost all sectors – from the production and marketing of organic food to IT services – new initiatives and cooperatives are being founded every year despite challenging conditions. Our Thessaloniki office has supported the movement from the very beginning. Training courses were particularly important in this regard – in order to help people with workable business models establish companies, network with one another and articulate their interests more forcefully to policymakers. Their many experiences will now be presented in a systematic manner on www.kalamathe.gr, an online education platform that is growing steadily and features easy-to-understand texts and videos on a range of topics. Its board of trustees is still being set up, and its organization will be modeled after public welfare enterprises.

Who Builds the City – Smarter Building in Belgrade ↗

In Serbia, the housing sector has been left entirely to the free market. Only higher earners can afford to buy an apartment. It is difficult for most people to find affordable housing at all. Further problems include poor construction quality and fraud. Our office in Belgrade supports one of the most important Serbian citizens' initiatives in the field of urban development, Ko gradi grad (KGG, Who Builds the City). With its Pametnija zgrada (Smarter Building) program, KGG plans to introduce a cooperative business and housing model that can greatly expand the number of people who can afford an apartment. Belgrade alone currently has more than 150,000 inhabitants who cannot afford housing on the open market. Smarter Building opens up new possibilities here. The concept was developed

on the basis of local and international experiences of communal living. KGG has since founded the MOBA Housing Network together with similar initiatives from Budapest, Zagreb, Ljubljana and Prague. The network serves as a platform for mutual, multidisciplinary support in the development of housing projects in cities and countries.

On the hills of Sidi Bou Saïd – people-friendly urban development in Tunisia

Whether in Casablanca or Cairo, in Amman or Tunis, the state-controlled urban planning of recent decades – for example the construction of large residential districts – has led to isolation, anonymity and the segregation of social groups. Under such circumstances, it is difficult for private citizens to participate in neighborhood policy. However, there are signs that this is changing. In Tunisia, for example, municipal councils were elected for the first time in May 2018. For private citizens, negotiations with municipal administrations are still uncharted territory. Our offices in Tunis, Rabat, Beirut and Ramallah offered the opportunity to learn negotiating tactics at a summer school near Tunis. The interest in the program was huge: 250 applications were received. 22 women and men from Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and the Palestinian Territories – all of whom are involved in urban development – were ultimately selected. In addition to teaching strategies for negotiations with municipal administrations, the program included presentations on how citizens can take legal action against decisions by their local administrations. During the five days in Tunis, many friendships were made and contacts established that will continue: by communicating in their WhatsApp group, meeting again at events, or working together in new cooperative arrangements.

Advocating responsible resource policies

We are currently experiencing an unprecedented global run on water, land, fossil and mineral deposits, and genetic resources. In the race to access and control these resources, governments and companies are ruthlessly asserting their interests, while participation rights and basic human rights fall by the wayside and civil society's scope for action is massively curtailed. Unfounded criminal proceedings, slander, physical intimidation and even extrajudicial killings are common forms of repression. We demand transparency and responsibility in the resource sector. Nature conservation and human rights must not be subordinated to corporate interests. The production of food has also been turned into a profitable business on a global scale: A small number of major corporations have divided up the fields and markets among themselves. Industrial agriculture is also responsible for serious climate and environmental problems. We call for sustainable agriculture without genetic engineering and mass livestock farming.

Conflicts over land and water rights in Chile and Argentina

In many Latin American countries, environmental activists lead extremely dangerous lives. The murder rate is high. Argentina and Chile are among the countries in which activists are increasingly criminalized and harassed. Indigenous peoples are particularly affected. In Chile, a judicial scandal was uncovered in early 2018 in which evidence against Mapuche leaders for alleged acts of sabotage and arms trafficking had been falsified or invented altogether. Even though the responsible special police unit was investigated, the government's policy of repression against the Mapuche continued. Another scandal broke in November 2018: Camilo Catrillanca, a young, unarmed Mapuche, had been executed in cold blood with a shot to the head by members of a special unit. A witness was mistreated but survived the brutal police action and was able to help uncover the crime. The Minister of the Interior and other high-ranking politicians initially lied to the press, claiming that Catrillanca had been accidentally injured in a gun battle and deliberately concealing evidence to the contrary.

In neighboring Argentina, the conflict between the government and the Mapuche people intensified as well. In view of these developments, our office in Santiago de Chile teamed up with the Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS, Argentina) and the Observatorio Ciudadano (Chile) to host a meeting of human rights organizations, lawyers, parliamentarians and

representatives of Mapuche organizations from both countries in Buenos Aires in early September 2018 to develop strategies against the growing militarization of the conflict over land and water rights. Together with our partners, we are currently working to consolidate a network of lawyers, journalists and human rights organizations that is developing legal and political counter-strategies to strengthen the individual and collective rights of the Mapuche on both sides of the Andes.

Resistance to fracking in Latin America

The extraction of shale gas by means of fracking has been controversial for years due to its considerable environmental and health risks. Shale gas is an unconventional gas reserve that lies at depths of several thousand meters and is difficult to access. To extract the gas, liquid is pumped into the rock at high pressure. This creates tiny cracks, fracturing the rock and releasing hydrocarbons. Some of the chemicals used remain in the ground and can cause water pollution and associated health risks. In Mexico, the Latin American Alliance Against Fracking, co-founded by our local office, is very active in the field. The Alliance, with the support of the Foundation, had been pressing for some time to be heard by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR). In October 2018, the time had finally come. Activists from the Mexican and Colombian anti-fracking alliances, along with specialists and lawyers from our Argentinian partner organizations FARN and AIDA, were able to



Cambodia: Our partner organization, the Marine Conservation Centre, fights illegal fishing and promotes the protection of endangered coral reefs and marine life.
 Photo: Marine Conservation Cambodia

voice their concerns about the risks of the technology. They asked the IACHR to ensure that human rights are respected and environmental damage avoided in countries where fracking takes place. The activists also stressed the importance of providing the public with adequate information. The Commission was impressed and promised to carefully review the testimony with a view to potential rulings. In Colombia, the country's new president, Iván Duque, announced that restraint would be exercised in fracking. In addition, Mexico's recently elected president, Andrés Manuel López Obrador, has even promised to refrain altogether. However, since both countries base their growth model on fossil fuels, a watchful eye will be needed here. The Argentinian economy is heavily dependent on foreign exchange income from the sale of shale gas, so an expansion here is very likely. Nearly half of Latin America's 2,700 active fracking wells are located in Argentina.

Presentation of the "Atlas de l'Océan" in Dakar ↗

Without oceans, there would be no life on our planet. Oceans are crucial for regulating the climate, and they serve as a key source of food and energy. They also play a major role in transport and recreation. But the marine world is under pressure: the old principle of "freedom of the seas" has led to overfishing, biodiversity loss and massive pollution. Our Ocean Atlas, which we published in 2017, highlighted the poor state of the oceans and what needs to be done to improve their situation. The German and English versions were followed

by the publication of a French edition, supplemented by additional contributions from France, Morocco, Tunisia and Senegal. In June 2018, the "Atlas de l'Océan" was presented with a moving musical performance at the Musée de la mer on the island of Gorée off Dakar. The musicians from Berlin and Senegal had come together under the auspices of the Dry Waters artist exchange project organized by No Boundaries, a Berlin-based nonprofit organization, and had composed songs, texts and poems on the subject of the sea within just three days. The artists created a very emotional approach in three languages (English, French and Wolof) to topics such as overfishing and ocean pollution.

Marine conservation in Cambodia can be dangerous ↗

In Cambodia, our partner organization Marine Conservation Centre has been working for years on education and raising awareness of the importance of the oceans for climate protection. Based on an island off the Cambodian coast, the small NGO monitors the dolphin population, promotes the protection of coral reefs and surveys the endangered seahorse population. This dedication can become dangerous when the activists go out to sea at night and use underwater blockades to prevent illegal fishing. The organization has made a number of enemies with this approach. Even the local fisheries authority is involved in corruption that is connected to illegal fishing.

The Marine Conservation Centre teaches young Cambodians the importance of marine conservation

↗ **Ocean Atlas:**

www.boell.de/en/oceanatlas

↗ **Marine Conservation Centre website:**

www.marineconservationcambodia.org/



The Brazilian cabaret artist Gregorio Duvivier at the presentation of the Agrifood Atlas
 Photo: Anne Kristin Berger, CC-BY-SA

and works with them to develop ideas for environmentally friendly coastal tourism. Time is running out, however: Major investment projects financed by other Asian countries are planned. Large hotels are to be built on the southern coast of the country to facilitate mass tourism. This development would have a lasting impact on the ecosystem, as it already has on the northern coast. The Marine Conservation Centre's efforts were rewarded with the National Geographic Marine Protection Prize – an accolade awarded to only three organizations worldwide.

Corporate agriculture in Brazil: counter-information is more than necessary ↗

Few countries have such a cavalier attitude toward the use of genetically modified seeds as Brazil. The country also sprays vast amounts of pesticides and permits a wide range of toxins. Land ownership is highly concentrated, and land conflicts are carried out ruthlessly. Smallholders find it very difficult to survive. Agribusiness, which is one of the major pillars of the Brazilian economy, is promoted by the government on a grand scale. In the midst of the presidential election campaign, our Rio de Janeiro office presented the Brazilian edition of our Agrifood Atlas. The atlas provides data, facts and context to show how and why we must forge a path toward an agriculture and food economy that is socially and environmentally sustainable. The event was widely reported in the national media, which may have been partly due to the prominent support

of cabaret artist Gregorio Duvivier and TV chef Bela Gil. With the election of right-wing extremist Jair Bolsonaro as president, the political conditions for implementing a more sustainable and socially equitable agriculture policy have deteriorated dramatically. Protecting the environment is not a particularly high priority for the new president. With regard to the solution of land conflicts, he has assured those who want to protect their land, particularly in rural areas, that they can arm themselves. In the Amazon basin in particular, he plans to curtail the rights of indigenous peoples and accelerate the exploitation of natural resources. The implementation of Bolsonaro's election promises has already begun.

We support the moratorium on the release of gene drives

On October 16, 2018, World Food Day, we called for a moratorium on the release of organisms carrying gene drives, together with more than 200 organizations and individuals. Gene drive technology overrides the natural rules of inheritance and evolution by ensuring that traits introduced into the genetic material of organisms are transferred dominantly to all of their offspring. In this way, whole species could be permanently altered or even eradicated.

At the same time, we published the report "Forcing the Farm" together with the ETC Group, a Canadian NGO. The report describes how organisms carrying gene drives could be used to eradicate flies, mosqui-



“Supp’n Talk” 2018 following the “Wir haben es satt” (We’re fed up with the agro industry) march for a sustainable food system: “Fräulein Brehms Tierleben”, an animal-rights theater group with Barbara Geiger

toes, worms and other insects, or to make weeds more vulnerable to pesticides. The report leaves no doubt that the application of this technology to food and agriculture would upend the current strategies of the biotech industry. So far, agricultural companies have developed genetically modified (GM) crop plants and animals. Now that consumers are shunning GM food, proponents of the technology want to genetically modify the rest of the ecosystem – the weeds, pests and pollinators – instead. We are opposed to gene drives because we believe there is no place for this technology in a sound and responsible food system. We need innovations in plant breeding to meet the many challenges of climate change. Instead of investing in genetic engineering processes whose risks to nature and nutrition systems we neither know nor can control, we need to intensify agro-ecological research, which would also benefit small and medium-sized breeders.

Despite the international campaign against the release of organisms carrying gene drives, it was not possible to achieve a moratorium at COP 14 of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in late November 2018. The 196 member states of the CBD have, however, decided to strictly regulate gene drive technologies, requiring governments and others to seek the approval of “potentially affected indigenous peoples and local communities” prior to any release. ↗

The Meat Atlases – our most successful publications ↗

In 2018, we expanded our successful line of Atlas publications with the “Fleischatlas 2018 – Rezepte für eine bessere Tierhaltung” (Meat Atlas 2018 – Recipes for Better Animal Husbandry). The new Meat Atlas shows that numerous political instruments are available to facilitate sustainable livestock farming. All that is required is to lay the political groundwork at the national and EU levels. So far, the political will has been lacking. The popularity of our Meat Atlas publications shows that the issue of meat and the global problems of our food system are a major concern for many people. The topic interests young people in particular.

With our contributions in recent years, we have helped bring about a fundamental change in the debate about meat consumption and production in Germany. All major grocery discounters have now introduced a multilevel identification system for livestock farming. The strategy of working on a specific topic over several years and explicitly focusing on sparking broad-based public interest has paid off.

Global economic governance and infrastructure policy

The G20 countries plan to double global infrastructure investment. A substantial portion of the funds is to be invested in megaprojects costing in excess of one billion US dollars. In most cases, these are long-term investments in power plants or dams. The decisions related to these projects set the course for the future and determine whether the targets of the Paris Agreement and the Biodiversity Convention can be met. To date, too much money is being invested worldwide in unsustainable infrastructure such as coal-fired power plants and roads through pristine rainforests. We want to change that!

Recommendations for action to ensure sustainable infrastructure investment ↗

For several years, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has been concerned with the protection of human rights in the context of major infrastructure projects. Together with the OHCHR, we published a report in autumn 2018, "The Other Infrastructure Gap: Sustainability", which examines the various dimensions of sustainability in infrastructure projects and develops recommendations for action. The report was presented at the World Investment Forum in Geneva and at several OECD events in Paris. In 2019, we will publish a summary of the report in German, French, Spanish, and – in light of the G20 presidency – Japanese. With its Quality Infrastructure initiative, the Japanese G20 presidency offers a starting point for discussions on infrastructure that not only focus on financing issues, but also take human rights and environmental issues into account. Our joint report with the OHCHR provides a solid foundation for such talks.

Collapse of the Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy Dam in Laos ↗

A race to build hydroelectric dams has begun in Southeast Asia in recent years. In particular, the authoritarian government of Laos – one of the poorest countries in Asia – plans to turn the country into the hydropower battery of the Mekong region with the help of Chinese, South Korean and Thai investors. If the plans to build approximately one hundred dams by 2020 – both in Laos itself and in the neighboring states of Vietnam and Cambodia – are carried out, the environmental and social consequences would be devastating. Numerous local communities would have to be resettled, and food security would be severely threatened by losses in fishing and agriculture. In the wake of the collapse of the unfinished Laotian Xe-Pian Xe-Namnoy dam in July 2018, which inundated Attapeu province with 5 billion cubic meters of water and deprived thousands of people of their livelihoods, our office in Bangkok is supporting the NGO Project Sevana in setting up the

Laos Dam Investment Monitor. The initiative's objectives are (a) to give voice to the people affected by dam construction, (b) to team up with Korean civil society organizations in pressuring national governments and participating Thai and South Korean companies to comply with international social and environmental standards, and (c) to raise the question of fair compensation.

Workshop: The emerging global infrastructure agenda

To date, only a small number of organizations are studying the impacts of global infrastructure investments. To raise public awareness on this issue, we organized an international strategy workshop in cooperation with the Global Development Center (Boston University) and the Sustainable Infrastructure Observatory. The workshop was held at the Pocantico Center, a former country estate of the Rockefeller family near New York City, which was made available to us by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. The 35 participants focused in particular on two key challenges. First, they looked at the issue of financialization: The G20 want future infrastructure investments to be financed increasingly as public-private partnerships (PPPs) and by issuing tradable debt instruments for global financial markets. Second, they examined the role of China, which has become one of the most important players in the global expansion of infrastructure. Chinese corporations are building dams, coal-fired power plants, ports and railway lines, often with Chinese government funding.

↗ [The Other Infrastructure Gap: Sustainability](http://www.boell.de/en/2018/10/29/other-infrastructure-gap-sustainability)

www.boell.de/en/2018/10/29/other-infrastructure-gap-sustainability

↗ [More about the dam collapse in Laos:](http://th.boell.org/en/2019/01/31/laos-dammed-information)

th.boell.org/en/2019/01/31/laos-dammed-information

Interview with Bai Yunwen, head of Greenovation Hub



Bai Yunwen Photo: personal

Greenovation Hub (GHUB) is one of the few local nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working on China's foreign investment activities. When and why did you launch GHUB?

GHUB was founded in 2012, positioning itself as a local group with a global outlook. In the wake of the “going out” strategy launched in 2001, China’s ecological footprint has been deepening globally through its global trade and investment and governance sphere. In some cases, Chinese investment projects have had well-documented adverse impacts on the environment and social aspects, and in the wake of the Copenhagen climate conference (COP15), there has been increasing demand for China’s proactive engagement in leading up to a new global climate regime. Against this background, there was a need for Chinese civil society to engage innovatively in minimizing China’s global footprint and exploring potential ways to create stronger synergies amongst various initiatives. GHUB thus aims to link domestic grassroots initiatives with multilateral global environmental processes, bring local Chinese voices to the international community, and scrutinize China’s global footprint and outflow financing.

Why are so few Chinese NGOs working on these issues?

The development of Chinese civil society, as well as the history of Chinese NGOs engaging in the governance of global public goods, has taken place a short period tracing back to the early 1990s. In the last two decades, the spectacular economic success of China has lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, while also bringing about unprecedented environmental degradation and increasing ecological pressure on China. Therefore, addressing the visible challenges of domestic environmental issues – such as

Tibetan antelope protection, water pollution control, etc. – has been a key field of action in the past decade for most Chinese environmental NGOs. Their work has not yet gained a focus on global environmental issues. Moreover, funding resources are limited, as traditional domestic philanthropic foundations are used to supporting projects with tangible and measurable social impacts rather than those related to big global systemic issues, which are also new and complex for them.

What challenges do you face?

Uncertainty in policy developments and tightening political space for civil society organizations and media could hamper the progress for Chinese groups tackling the international issues.

Content-wise, what has been successful?

Given the prominent state agenda behind China’s overseas investment and the policy-driven financing mechanisms in place, we need to ally with open-minded partners who are friendly to civil society groups, and to present and incorporate our positions into the current mainstream conversation and shape the discourse. In recent years, GHUB has conducted regular critical and constructive dialogues with banks and regulatory bodies and pushed for reforms requiring higher standards of disclosure and transparency. We also established initial partnerships with several national industrial associations and academic institutions through joint studies and roundtables on China’s outbound investment. This brought us opportunities to influence the development of relevant policies.

The crisis of liberal democracy in Europe

Democratic states governed by the rule of law are under pressure worldwide. This includes the European Union and its member states. In Hungary and Poland, right-wing parties have embarked on a comprehensive transformation of the state that threatens the independence of the judiciary and the freedom of the media and civil society. Constitutional standards are being undermined in other EU countries as well. We are committed to a democratic and open Europe and support civil society, especially in places where its scope for action is narrowing.



Panel of the European Conference (l. to r.): Sabine Thillaye, Sergey Lagodinsky, Annalena Baerbock and Katarzyna Pełczyńska-Nałęcz

Europe in transformation? Ideas for progressive policy

If we want to prevent populist forces in Europe from gaining further ground, we must take the loss of citizens' trust in the EU and the lack of solidarity among the member states seriously and seek answers to the pressing questions of the day. How, for example, can the ever-increasing gap between rich and poor be narrowed? And what shape would a sustainable European climate, energy, agriculture and industrial policy take? A positive vision of the future for Europe can only emerge through concrete projects. International experts addressed these questions at our two-day annual European policy conference in May 2018. Kalypso Nicolaïdis, Director of the Centre for International Studies at Oxford University, pointed out that the majority of European citizens – even those with Eurosceptic views – are in favor of a unified position and joint action on issues such as migration, security and finance. At issue is not whether European cooperation makes sense, but how it can be realized. Joschka Fischer, former German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister, focused on the question of power. In his view, as long as power is concentrated in European capitals, Brussels – as the administrative center of Europe –

will not be able to fulfill its political potential. He argued that nation states with their “sometimes very short-sighted self-interests” are a major inhibiting factor for the European Union. A European democracy that cannot solve this problem imaginatively is doomed to fail, he warned. Annalena Baerbock, Federal Co-Chair of Alliance 90/The Greens, called on the German government to lend greater momentum to the European project. In her view, the German government also needs to communicate European policy successes much more effectively. All the more so since there is a “Europe we can all be proud of”, stated Sabine Thillaye, Chair of the Committee on Europe of the French National Assembly, as she commented on the development of Franco-German relations. One way to counteract disappointment and increasing Euroscepticism might be to recognize and include regional and national divergences.

Safeguarding Democracy in the European Union – book presentation

The dismantling of democracy in an EU member state is not a national problem but rather a European one. If the rule of law is curtailed in a member state, this hits the Union at its core and threatens its shared foundations. But how should the EU respond to the dismantling of democracy in its ranks? How can the EU prevent such developments and protect the democratic rule of law? The track record has so far been sobering, and action by the European Union has been largely ineffective. The study we commissioned, “Safeguarding Democracy in the European Union: A Study on a European Responsibility”, addresses this dilemma and examines the options available to the EU. The authors Christoph Möllers and Linda Schneider call for a European awareness of a European task. They advocate a political culture of intervention that sees the dismantling of democracy as a social problem affecting Europe as a whole and addresses it accordingly. Since legal proceedings alone will not be effective if right-wing authoritarian movements find broad political backing, all political and social forces must take part in developing a European culture of support. The study was first presented in Berlin on February 20; the presentation of the Polish edition followed on June 28 as part of an expert discussion in Warsaw.

Right-wing populism in France and Germany – conference in Paris

One year after the French presidential and parliamentary elections and the German parliamentary elections, our office in Paris hosted a conference to compare research findings and studies on these elections. The event was organized in cooperation with the CEVIPOF election research center (at France’s renowned Sciences Po) and the Otto Suhr Institute (at Freie Universität Berlin). During the discussions, it became clear that while the right-wing authoritarian forces in the two countries have very different starting points, both increasingly rely on the “three As”: anti-Europe, anti-immigration and anti-Islam. There are major differences in their social and economic policy priorities: While France’s Rassemblement National (RN, the former Front National) advocates a welfare-state-oriented redistribution program, Germany’s AfD favors neoliberal economic policies.

These analyses were examined in greater depth in late October at a presentation of the French edition of the book “What is Populism?”, which featured the book’s author, Princeton professor Jan-Werner Müller, along with the RN expert Christèle Laugier and Sciences Po professor and Italy expert Marc Lazar.

Support for free and critical journalism in Poland

Disinformation campaigns, manipulation, and increasing pressure on media representatives have become an alarming part of everyday media life in Poland. Journalists are defamed, sued, and sometimes personally threatened. The freedom of journalism is in danger. Our office in Warsaw supported a series of activities in 2018 to train journalists in ways to work effectively under challenging conditions. In the run-up to Polish local and regional elections, for example, it joined forces with the Panoptykon Foundation to offer training courses on strategies for recognizing and countering fake news. The Warsaw office also produced educational videos for a wider audience on demaskator24.pl, a fact-checking site. The videos give easy instructions on how to verify the authenticity of photos, videos, websites and social media accounts and how to find reliable information on the internet.

Reviewing Ukrainian textbooks for discriminatory content

In Ukraine, many textbooks contain discriminatory terms and statements, such as “math is for boys”. They also describe situations in a way that is discriminatory toward the children of single parents, disabled children and the children of immigrants. Our office in Kyiv supports a project between our partner NGO EdCamp and the Ukrainian Ministry of Education that aims to develop anti-discrimination expertise. More than 40 examiners – mainly teachers – have already been trained to review new textbooks for discriminatory content before they are approved by the ministry. This review is mandatory for every new textbook, and around a dozen directives and ordinances to this end have been prepared or amended. In 2018, the examiners reviewed 322 textbooks for the 1st, 5th and 10th grades, and around 70 percent of the proposed changes were accepted by the publishers. Despite criticism from arch-conservative circles, which see this as a threat above all to the traditional family, the ministry is sticking to this process and intends to have more textbooks reviewed next year.

GreenCampus – Practicing successful politics

GreenCampus – the political training academy of the Heinrich Böll Foundation and its affiliated foundations at the federal state level – pools our diverse spectrum of advanced training programs in the field of political management. GreenCampus offers skills development, capacity-building, and management consulting for people active in politics – whether they work as volunteers, in political parties, or in organizations. In this way, we make a key contribution toward building and upgrading the skills that people need to engage in successful political work and effective social participation.

greencampus.boell.de

 Study: “Safeguarding Democracy in the European Union”:

www.boell.de/en/2018/12/27/safeguarding-democracy-european-union-0

Advocating a humane and sustainable immigration and refugee policy

There are many reasons for flight and migration: persecution and war, poverty and hunger, but also the pursuit of a better life. Migration is – in short – the medium or long-term relocation of the focal point of one's life. This is happening in large numbers within the law but also outside it, and its effects are increasingly felt in Europe. Under the Geneva Convention, countries are obliged to receive refugees and offer them protection. In contrast, managing migration and developing an immigration policy is a political task that individual governments can choose to address or neglect.



Paris, October 2018: Demonstration for the Aquarius sea rescue ship and civilian sea rescue Photo: Jeanne Menjoulet, flickr.com, CC BY 2.0, <https://bit.ly/2GNiVuy>

Back to Square One – the consequences of EU migration policy

Since 2015, migration policy has been a key feature of European relations with African countries of origin and transit. African “partners” are expected to strengthen their border control management and take back asylum seekers who have been rejected by EU countries. In return, Europe aims to stem migration through development policy interventions in the name of “combating the causes of flight”: people are to be given prospects that will encourage them to remain in their home countries and that will prevent them from migrating to Europe. But how well thought-out and sustainable is this policy? So far, the local contexts and regional dynamics of the partner countries have tended to be neglected. Our “Back to Square One” panel discussion in Berlin in May dealt with new borders in Africa and other consequences of EU migration policy. Panel members criticized the lack of prospects for legal immigration to Europe. In addition, they pointed out that authoritarian regimes – which accept the European offers as a welcome influx of project funds or as an opportunity to pursue overarching political goals – are included in the partnerships. The new paradigm of combating the causes of flight con-

ceals a policy that is geared toward migration control instead of migration management.

The articles contained in our report “The Oranges in Europe Taste Better” show how little we still now about the causes of flight. In this publication, refugees from Syria, Burundi and Malawi as well as migrants and activists from Niger and Senegal have their say in interviews and conversations. The contributions on Pakistan, Somalia and El Salvador illustrate the complex reasons that lead people to leave their homes and the need for policy-making on migration.

Opportunities and risks of European-African migration cooperation

Morocco is a major transit country for migrants. In 2018, more than 50,000 people used it as a starting point for their journey across the Mediterranean in search of a better life in Europe. At the same time, Morocco is increasingly becoming a host country. Thanks to its new national integration strategy, many migrants benefit from a legal status that gives them access to work, education and healthcare. This has made the country a pioneer in the field of migration policy in Africa. At the same time, Morocco remains an important partner for the EU with regard to border



Berlin, November 2018: conclusion of our three-year “Welcoming Communities Transatlantic Exchange” project. The exchange concluded with the formulation of recommendations for action for people involved in integration work in cities and towns in Germany and the United States.

protection. In December 2018, our Rabat office hosted a two-day conference in Marrakech on the opportunities and risks of European-African migration cooperation. The panel discussions, film screenings and interactive plays looked at questions like: How can human rights-based approaches be given a greater role in international cooperation on migration policy? How can legal channels for migration between Europe and Africa be expanded? How can intra-African formats of cooperation be promoted? Civil society actors working on migration on both sides of the Mediterranean had the opportunity to exchange views and establish contacts and will – as we hope – advance the political discourse in Morocco and Europe.

Interactive workshops on migration awareness in Poland

Poland has been gaining notoriety since 2015 above all because of the intransigent attitude of its nationalist conservative government toward the refugee issue. At the same time, the fact that labor migration has already become an everyday occurrence in Poland tends to be overlooked both within the country and abroad. The number of migrant workers is rising sharply, especially in large cities. The media coverage of this topic is polarizing and full of stereotypes. The same applies to discussions in social networks, to which young people in particular sometimes react radically. The country urgently needs a fact-based debate on the social ramifications and political objectives of migration policy and integration measures. In cooperation with organizations such as the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights and the Dutch foundation Afrika Anders (Africa Differently), our office in Warsaw offered various interactive workshops in which young people, police officers and civil-society disseminators addressed the topics of migration and diversity in modern societies.

Protection of undocumented migrants in Southeast Asia

According to current World Bank figures, around seven million of a total of 640 million ASEAN citizens are employed in neighboring states in the region. Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore are the destinations for most such migrants. Foreign workers have long since become an important economic factor in those countries. At the same time, the migrants increase the economic strength of their home countries – such as the Philippines, Cambodia and Myanmar – through their remittances. Despite the important contribution that migrants make to the region’s development, their situation remains catastrophic. This holds true especially for the large number of undocumented migrant workers. Many of these workers enter destination countries without the necessary papers because they cannot afford the high costs of the formal registration procedure. Others are trafficked without valid documents into regional destination countries – generally into the low-wage sector – by criminal intermediaries using illegal means. As a group, undocumented migrants are also excluded from the scope of the ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers, adopted in November 2017, which further increases the risk of exploitation and abuse. In 2018, our regional office in Southeast Asia started a cooperative project with the Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA), a Manila-based network, to achieve long-term improvement in the legal rights of undocumented migrant workers in the region. Our objective here is to support our partner organization in its campaigns and lobbying efforts for the adoption of ASEAN-wide legal norms that provide undocumented migrants with better protection against exploitative working conditions, gender-based discrimination, criminalization and arrest.

Facing the past

A culture of remembrance is indispensable, just as it is necessary to talk about history again and again – not only to commemorate victims, but also to pave the way for intercultural understanding. For this reason, we promote the study of the past and its impact on the present, true to Heinrich Böll's dictum: "We live in a present that contains all that is past".

The culture of remembrance and coming to terms with the Holocaust in Paris

In 2018, the number of anti-Semitic crimes in France rose sharply. To ensure that the memory of the Holocaust is not forgotten, our Paris office presented Claus Räfle's film "The Invisibles" for the first time in France. The docudrama shows how four Jewish Berliners survived the Nazi regime. One of the main characters is Hanni Lévy, now 95 years old, who has lived in Paris since the end of the war. This was her first chance to show the film, which has now been subtitled in French, to her grandchildren, great-grandchildren and friends. The discussion that followed dealt with the question of what a living culture of remembrance can and should look like today.

Another event looked back at the slap in the face that Beate Klarsfeld gave to German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger on a public stage in November 1968. Her act sought to draw attention to Kiesinger's past as a member of the Nazi party and senior propaganda official. Heinrich Böll had 50 red roses sent to her in Paris. His son René had purchased the flowers back then. Exactly fifty years later, René Böll sat down with Beate and Serge Klarsfeld in Paris to discuss the background, circumstances and consequences of this most famous slap in German history. They also spoke about the living, effective remembrance of the Holocaust – both then and now – in Germany, France and Europe as a whole.

Transatlantic exchange on coming to terms with the past ↗

In the wake of the August 2017 riot by right-wing extremists in Charlottesville, Virginia, our Washington office founded the Transatlantic Partnership on Memory, Responsibility, and Transformation. The project, which is organized in cooperation with the University of Virginia, aims to encourage students to critically examine the history of their university, the state of Virginia and the United States – taking into account Germany's experiences in confronting its past. Once a year, German guests whose academic work focuses – from various disciplinary perspectives – on the question of how to come to terms with the past are invited to spend a week at the University of Virginia, where they present their work and develop projects on local history

together with the students. In 2018, this visit resulted in a wide range of projects. For example, a theater class collaborated with director Christine Umpfenbach to stage a reading of interviews with Charlottesville residents regarding the events of August 2017. Students of a history class designed posters critical of current issues in American politics. Another class researched the memorial movement in Germany and designed its own memorial at the university.

Thessaloniki – remembering the Jerusalem of the Balkans

Jewish communities shaped the Greek city of Thessaloniki (Salonica) for more than 2,000 years – until the Nazis almost completely eliminated them. Around 50,000 Jews, about one fifth of the city's population, fell victim to the Holocaust. This story is largely suppressed to this day, even in Thessaloniki itself and in Germany. The city does not want to be reminded of its multicultural past and the dark chapter of Nazi collaboration and anti-Semitism. In the summer of 2018, our Thessaloniki office teamed up with the Berlin-based nonprofit organization Respekt für Griechenland e.V. (Respect for Greece) to organize a very-well attended event where German and Greek historians recalled the Jewish history of Thessaloniki. The event was held at the Museum of European Cultures in Berlin.

European Youth Conference in Prague

Since 2013, our European Youth Conference has offered young Europeans a forum where they can take an in-depth look at European history and current issues. In 2018, the workshops, panel discussions and film screenings included a focus on the events of 1968. One of the conclusions reached in the lively debates was that the very different experiences and memories of this time are one reason for today's fault lines between western and eastern Europe. In the West, the revolt against entrenched structures dominated, while in the East, the suppression of the Prague Spring destroyed many people's hopes for an opening of society. The conference was held in cooperation with the Green European Foundation (GEF), the Federation of Young European Greens (FYEG) and the Cooperation and Development Network Eastern Europe (CDN).

Civil society under pressure

Human rights are coming under increasing pressure all over the world. Autocratically governed states flout civil rights and antagonize critical civil society groups, persecuting and criminalizing them to stifle protest from the outset. Freedom of the press and an independent judiciary are also in danger, or have already been abolished in many places. Promoting democracy, the rule of law and political participation is part of our core mission – in Germany and worldwide. Authoritarian governments are in power in many of the countries in which we work. Our offices increasingly have to support partners who are politically persecuted or have to leave their countries. Together with our partner organizations, we are committed to ensuring that all people know their rights and are able to demand and defend them.



March 2018: On International Women's Day, Istanbul's women's movement traditionally gathers for a feminist night stroll. Photo: Gulsin Ketenci/NarPhotos/laif

Support for human rights groups in Turkey

With the establishment of the presidential system, the rise of authoritarianism in Turkey has reached a new level. The separation of powers in the country has been all but eliminated. More and more policy areas are being placed off limits by the government. And yet the work of civil society continues. Many new nongovernmental organizations have been founded, in many cases by academics who have been dismissed from universities by the state. Women's and human rights groups remain very active despite repression. Under these conditions, our office in Istanbul is particularly focused on the protection of human rights. For example, it has been commissioned by the EU to set up an instrument that will provide nationwide support for Turkish human rights groups. The project will be implemented in cooperation with a long-standing partner organization starting in 2019. Programs on women's rights and the rule of law are also a priority. In addition, our Istanbul office is expanding its foreign policy activities and promoting critical debate between decision-makers and civil society in Turkey, the United States, the EU and Turkey's neighboring regions.

Social and political exchange in Southeast Asia

Conditions for civil society actors are extremely risky in Southeast Asia. In Thailand, activists are threatened, persecuted and indicted when they mobilize against corruption and the junta's abuse of power and demand free elections. In Indonesia, attacks against LGBTI activists are particularly prevalent. Police measures leading to the arrest of people for their sexual orientation are now commonplace. In Vietnam, rapid economic development has been accompanied by the suppression of critical discourse. Numerous investment projects bring pollution and forced resettlement, and the government deals harshly with protests against such projects and arrests activists. In view of these developments, our Southeast Asia regional office is endeavoring to create spaces for regular exchanges between civil society actors from across the ASEAN region. In December 2018, for example, a forum addressing many of the issues cited above was held in Bangkok. Numerous activists, journalists, lawyers and academics from seven ASEAN countries participated. The forum took place in close cooperation with the Center for Social Development Studies of the Chulalongkorn University

in Bangkok and our long-standing partner organization, the Foundation for Community Educational Media.

**“We had Putin, have Putin and will have Putin” –
Russian civil society under Putin**

The Russian presidential elections that took place in March 2018 confirmed Vladimir Putin in office for another six years. Under the conditions of “electoral authoritarianism” that have been established in Russia, this outcome surprised no one. An entire generation of young people has now grown up in Russia whose political consciousness and political scope for action have been shaped by the conditions that have been inextricably linked with the name Putin since the year 2000. At an event in Berlin in February, our Russian guests, including young legal experts, members of the media, representatives of civil society and a district representative, had a wide-ranging and lively discussion about the generation that has known nothing but Putin’s regime and their outlook on life. Participants also talked about the repressive measures in all areas of life that have been systematically expanded since the 2011–12 winter protests – such as the Agents Act, which seriously hampers traditional NGO work, and attacks on sexual minorities. Despite the gloomy experiences and prospects, initiatives by young people are on the increase. While they no longer formally register as organizations, activists come together in informal alliances such as neighborhood projects. Our guests insisted that people taking problems into their own hands is a characteristic feature of civic engagement, and the experience of being able to make a difference helps to stave off resignation.

Support for civil society in the South Caucasus

Our office in Tbilisi celebrated its 15th anniversary in early July. At a reception at the local Goethe-Institut, guests praised the Foundation as a dynamic regional actor that addresses urgent issues and develops new spaces for initiatives to promote democratic emancipation. Numerous alumni of the regional scholarship program for young social scientists, which the Foundation ran until 2014, also attended. Some alumni now hold important positions in the parliament and government of Armenia. Since 2017, the Foundation has maintained a local office in Yerevan. It organizes a “Green Academy” there twice a year, supports initiatives in the fields of gender and environmental rights, and works with the Acopian Center for the Environment at the American University of Armenia (AUA) on topics relating to renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Combating impunity and corruption in Latin America

Corruption and impunity are widespread in Latin America. Under massive pressure from their citizens and international actors, individual countries have now created instruments to combat both more effectively. These “special mechanisms” cooperate closely with national governments but are independent and have a variety of mandates. In June 2018, we teamed up with Brot für die Welt and Misereor to organize a conference in Berlin, where people who work for the special mechanisms in Guatemala, Honduras and Mexico discussed the successes, obstacles, effectiveness and sustainability of these instruments with representatives from German institutions and NGOs. One of the conference’s conclusions was that it is possible

Commemoration of Arseny Roginsky

On March 3, 2018, in a moving hour of commemoration in Berlin, we honored the life of Arseny Roginsky, the chairman of Memorial – our longest-standing Russian partner organization – who died in December 2017. In two rounds of talks, friends and fellow travelers recalled his life’s work. As a historian, dissident, political prisoner and finally the founder and driving force behind Memorial, Roginsky had stood up like few others for the “human right to historical truth”. He fought for the historical examination of the crimes committed by the violent regimes of the 20th century, advocated pan-European reconciliation and tirelessly defended the dignity and rights of every individual. It is now up to a younger generation at Memorial to carry on his legacy. Remembering Roginsky underscores our commitment to the undiminished close cooperation between Memorial and the Heinrich Böll Foundation.





Families for Freedom activists call for international attention to the fate of their relatives imprisoned in Syria.

to fight against corruption and impunity. Our guests from Latin America emphasized that the special mechanisms enjoy strong support among the general public, which often sees them as their last hope. They also pointed out the successes that the mechanisms have achieved: for example, they have strengthened actors, institutions, victims and family members, while also gaining international and popular support. The participants called on the international community to raise the political price for all those who seek to question or undermine the legitimacy of the special mechanisms. They also stated that embassies should address the problems more explicitly in order to generate political pressure. Ultimately, the persistence of national and international actors is the most important prerequisite for ensuring sustained progress. The meeting was also attended by Iván Velásquez, Chairman of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG), who was awarded the Alternative Nobel Prize in September together with Guatemala's former Attorney General, Thelma Aldana. Their successful fight against impunity and corruption thus garnered international recognition at a dramatic time of institutional crisis in Guatemala.

Families for Freedom: the war will not be over until we have answers

The fighting in Syria continued in 2018. In the meantime, the names of thousands of killed captives have become known. Syrian activists seeking justice and truth have received little international attention to date. The Families for Freedom movement, for example, was founded by women searching for their relatives. They want the world to know that thousands of

ordinary, peaceful civilians have been detained by the Assad regime and continue to "disappear" violently. At the same time, activists on the ground are training and educating women to strengthen their confidence and leadership skills. Achieving justice requires experts and lawyers who can ensure that claims and lawsuits are filed properly so that the warring parties can be held to account. In autumn, Families for Freedom toured Germany with their "Bus of Freedom", which also stopped in front of the Foundation's headquarters in Berlin. They presented their work at an evening event hosted by the Gunda Werner Institute in cooperation with Families for Freedom, Adopt a Revolution, Women Now and The Syria Campaign.

Dealing with the past requires an open society ↗

In 2018, our Cambodia office organized an international conference on coming to terms with the past. The event examined questions such as: What impacts do democratic deficits have on efforts to overcome collective and individual trauma? The executive director of the Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, Dr. Sotheara Chhim, made it clear that dealing with the past is possible only in open societies that allow critical debates about the past and present. According to his theory of Broken Courage Syndrome, genocide and crimes against humanity lead to political apathy among the population. International guests at the conference reported from their respective countries, including Dr. Rafał Pankowski of the Never Again Association, who discussed the genocide of Polish Jews and the new anti-Semitic right in Poland. The conference was organized jointly with the Meta House cultural center and First Step Cambodia.

↗ **Conference reader: "Dealing with the Past"**

www.kh.boell.org/en/2019/02/06/dealing-past-aspects-trauma-and-healing

Strengthening women's and LGBTI rights

In a democratic society, no one should be persecuted for their sexual orientation and identity. Yet that is the order of the day in many countries. Together with our partner organizations, we are working to bring about change. Our most important objective is to strengthen women's rights and to promote legislative initiatives to protect the human rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans* and inter* people (LGBTI) worldwide.



Building a feminist internet: workshop sessions
(Chris Köver)



Building a feminist internet: workshop sessions
(Peggy Piesche)

Building a feminist internet – feminist net politics in practice

The internet and the technology behind it mirror the structures of social power and domination. Inclusion remains the exception to the rule, and hate speech – especially against women, black women and people of color – is commonplace, as are transphobia and homophobia. A conference organized by the Gunda Werner Institute in June combined net politics and feminism using a mixture of theory and practice. The practical deep dives following the theoretical introductions to algorithms, surveillance and diversity in the tech scene particularly inspired the young visitors. The conference took a first step into net politics – an area that is deeply neglected, from a feminist point of view. The event's outcomes showed that it is worth fighting for an internet that is inclusive and affordable, and that above all can be utilized in the struggle for equitable and nonviolent coexistence.

Speech contest against sexism in Paris

With the support of our Paris office, the Fondation des Femmes organized a contest for speeches against sexism in June. The prominent jury members included the former Minister of Justice Christiane Taubira, as well as Julie Gayet and Anna Mouglalis, two actresses who are very well-known in France. The atmosphere among the predominantly female audience in the crowded hall resembled that of a rock concert. Eight candidates competed for the audience's favor in eight-minute presentations. They talked about continual sexual harassment in public transport, lower pay, unequal career opportunities and the right to decide about one's own body. In the end, the Gisèle Halimi Prize – named after the civil rights activist, feminist and lawyer who fought for equality and women's rights with Simone de Beauvoir – went to Typhaine D for her condemnation of femicide.

Democracy needs feminism – now more than ever!

The Gunda Werner Institute (GWI) at the Heinrich Böll Foundation shows that feminist issues are a key part of, and are firmly embedded in, the Green movement. We ask ourselves and others what a gender-democratic society should look like and what political paths and strategies will get us there. Gender democracy thrives on debate and dialogue with and between all genders, in keeping with Gunda Werner's approach: "bans on thinking are strictly banned!"

www.gwi-berlin.de

Foreign and security policy

Like no other region in the world, the Asia-Pacific region is challenged by the rise of China and the possible retreat of the United States. This shift in power has dramatic consequences and raises a number of geostrategic issues. At our events, we seek adequate answers to these challenges.



Berlin, Aupo 2018: Chiew-Ping Hoo



Berlin, Aupo 2018: Victor Cha

Conflict Zone Asia-Pacific – 19th Annual Foreign Policy Conference (Aupo) ↗

The year 2018 got off to a turbulent start: US President Trump and the North Korean ruler Kim Jong-un traded savage insults and raised fears that there could soon be a major escalation of antagonism among all the parties involved with the Korean peninsula. At the same time, tensions surrounding territorial claims in the South China Sea increased between China, the United States and neighboring East Asian states. Our 19th Annual Foreign Policy Conference on June 21 and 22 sought answers and orientation to address the complex situation in the East Asia-Pacific region. For the first time, the focus was on US security guarantees for key allies such as Japan, South Korea and Australia, as well as the extent to which an emerging China could be integrated into a rule-based “Indo-Pacific” order. Prof. Rory Medcalf of Australian National University promoted this concept, in which Europe should work jointly with Japan, Australia and India to “moderate” China’s rise to world power. Prof. Zhao Daojiong of Beijing University was not convinced of this concept and questioned its pretenses to universality, while his colleague Dr. Zhou Qi of Tsinghua University in Beijing generally emphasized the peaceful rise of China. Reinhard Bütikofer, MEP, and Jürgen Trittin of the Green

parliamentary group in Germany discussed the credibility of such a peaceful rise from a Green perspective. The nuclear threat posed by North Korea was the focus of many discussions, as was the question of how Japan and South Korea will react to it. Mark Fitzpatrick of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Washington warned of the threat of nuclearization in East Asia if President Trump were to further weaken US security guarantees for Japan and South Korea.

While the kick-off event of the annual conference was open to the public, the conference itself was for invited guests only. A concluding dialogue forum offered 20 young experts the opportunity to join Prof. Medcalf in reflecting on the most important findings of the conference.

Deadly algorithms – a new challenge for security policy ↗

Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning offer futuristic promises of the good life and are rapidly penetrating the most diverse areas of life. However, AI’s diffusion into the military sphere raises a number of critical questions and presents German policymakers with new challenges of ethics, international law and security policy. For example, what does it mean when modern, “intelligent” weapon systems autonomously

↗ **Conference reader:**

Reader
<https://bit.ly/2VCjhMV>

↗ **Publication on autonomous weapon systems:**

www.boell.de/en/2018/05/17/autonomy-weapon-systems



Deadly algorithms conference: Lorena Jaume-Palásí (Algorithm Watch)



Deadly algorithms conference: Konstantin von Notz (member of the German Bundestag, Bündnis 90/Die Grünen)

select and engage their targets? Are autonomous weapon systems that make software-based life-or-death decisions still compatible with human dignity? Can they be reconciled with the requirements of international humanitarian law? Is AI capable of assessing complex conflict scenarios and making rational decisions? Are we risking an arms race of AI-enhanced weapon systems? We discussed these questions at a May conference that was followed by a panel discussion featuring Konstantin von Notz, Green member of the Bundestag and digital policy expert; Lorena Jaume-Palásí, net activist from the NGO Algorithm Watch; John Reyels, deputy head of division for conventional arms control at the Federal Foreign Office; and Frank Sauer of the University of the German Federal Armed Forces in Munich, who also heads the Foundation's Task Force on Disruptive Technologies and 21st Century Warfare. In 2018, this Task Force presented a report with recommendations on how to establish clear rules for the military use of AI and how to implement a global ban on autonomous weapon systems – for example through a prohibition in international law.

My nuclear button is bigger than yours – a feminist critique of the nuclear bomb

In early 2018, when North Korean leader Kim Jong-un asserted that he always had a nuclear weapon launch button on his desk, US President Donald Trump responded with a tweet that stated: "I too have a Nuclear Button, but it is a much bigger & more powerful one than his, and my Button works!". What began as a parody of male dominance behavior soon escalated into a full-scale geopolitical crisis driven by Trump, who threatened to "totally destroy" North Korea if Pyongyang attacked the US. At a Foundation

event that took place in Berlin in October, Canadian activist Ray Acheson of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom explained in a keynote speech how nuclear threats, the nuclear arms race and certain forms of militant foreign policy correlate with male role models. In a subsequent conversation with Ines Kappert of the Gunda Werner Institute and Kristina Lutz of the Berlin Centre for Feminist Foreign Policy, Acheson discussed how traditional gender roles affect peace and security and what undesirable developments can be attributed to the fact that women are still severely underrepresented in national and international foreign and security policy bodies.

The transatlantic relationship under Donald Trump

Good relations with the United States were crucial for Europe's peaceful development and political integration in recent decades. Under Trump, the transatlantic relationship has deteriorated dramatically, with the US president treating the European Union as a geopolitical adversary. The US government and the EU are moving in opposite directions on key political questions such as the importance of multilateral institutions and treaties, the preservation of a free global trade order, and the importance of human rights and the democratic rule of law. Issues that are of particular importance to our Foundation are at the center of partisan debates in the United States – including climate protection, migration and gender policy. In response, our Washington office has stepped up its efforts to work with partners outside the US federal government. The office seeks intensified dialogue with Congress, civil society, universities and local and state policymakers, with the aim of preserving and revitalizing the transatlantic community of values and interests to the greatest extent possible.

Scholarship and fellowship program – giving a lift to young talent

We provide support to undergraduate, graduate and doctoral students from both Germany and abroad, in all fields of study. Our aim is to discover promising talent and to enhance its potential. In this way, we hope to encourage young people to become globally engaged in the pursuit of the Foundation's objectives: more democracy, solidarity, environmental action, sustainable policies and human rights.



“Medienvielfalt, anders” (Putting the “multi” into media) anniversary event (l. to r.): Cem-Odos Güler, Prof. Margreth Lünenborg, Minou Amir-Sehhi, Ebru Tasdemir, Peter Unfried, Mekonnen Mesghena. Photo: Bodo Gierga

Who receives support?

In 2018, the Foundation's Scholarship Program selected 317 new fellows in a three-stage process involving 2,228 applicants. Last year, a total of 1,307 students – 1,066 undergraduate and graduate students and 241 doctoral candidates – received financial support. 61% of these fellows were women. The largest national groups of international fellows (by country) are from Syria (40), followed by Turkey (13), Russia (11), Egypt (7) and Ukraine (5).

Non-material support: advice – training – networking

Our event program – the core of the non-material side of our support – aims to spur political debate, impart crucial skills, encourage interdisciplinary dialog, provide career preparation and foster the social and political activism of our fellows. In particular, we strive to cultivate our fellows' ability to think, act and organize their activities independently.

Our “Green Networks” mentoring program provides fellows support when launching their careers: Mentors advise students and doctoral candidates in the final stages of their degree programs as well as young alumni, guiding them in their personal and professional development and helping them approach their goals with greater clarity.

Highlights of the event program in 2018

In 2018, our event program for fellows focused on topics such as the future of democracy, 70 years of human rights, right-wing populism and hate speech. The scholarship program “Medienvielfalt, anders: Junge Migrantinnen und Migranten in den Journalismus” (Putting the “multi” into media: young migrants in journalism) celebrated its 10th year in 2018. At the anniversary event on March 22, former and current fellows and media representatives discussed political frameworks for diversity programs and career prospects for young journalists. The “Campus” – the scholarship program's summer academy and one of the highlights of the stipend year – took place on August 14–17, 2018, in Bad Bevensen. Around 140 participants discussed the future of democratic institutions, party democracy and parliamentarianism.

Short-term scholarships for (young) academics in exile

Since 2017, this scholarship program has been providing support to politically persecuted academics by granting them short-term residencies (three to six months) in Germany. Initially developed for doctoral students and postdocs from Turkey, the program has since been extended to students and young academics from countries such as Afghanistan and Egypt. Last year, five doctoral students, two postdocs and one undergraduate student received support.

Art and culture

Art can be a driver of social change, a means of resistance and an integral part of social and political movements. Art sharpens perception, trains intuition and inspires creative action. We therefore promote art and culture as expressions of social self-understanding.



A larger-than-life portrait of Nigerian feminist Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti on the outside wall of our Senegal Photo: Heinrich Böll Foundation

The place of women in Senegalese society – exhibition ↗

On May 2, 2018, we opened our new office in Dakar with the exhibition "I BE LADY 0". The show was part of the "I BE LADY 0" multimedia project curated by Fatou Kiné Diouf and Fatou Kandé Senghor. Ten young female artists had spent ten days working on the subject of "speaking out as a woman". The title is inspired by the song "Lady" by the famous Nigerian musician Fela Kuti, whose mother, Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti (1900–1978), was a committed feminist. The exhibition was part of Dakar's "Dak'Art" art biennial and attracted 500 visitors within one month. Some of the works continue to adorn the exterior walls of our office. For example, our visitors are welcomed by a larger-than-life portrait of Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, directly above the entrance.

2018 German-Israeli Literature Days – "Fair enough? What is fair?"

There is nothing new about inequality in society – but that doesn't mean we have to accept it. What is stopping us from making our society more equitable? Nine Israeli and German authors explored this topic at the German-Israeli Literature Days in Berlin in April. The festival was opened with readings by Israeli author Mira Magén and by Clemens Meyer, a writer from Leipzig, Germany. Their texts and the subsequent dis-

cussion dealt with the literary implementation of questions of justice, of the fringe and the center, and of how much voyeurism or closeness to one's own characters is possible and necessary. Yiftach Ashkenazy, Liran Atzmor, Fatma Aydemir, Nicol Ljubić, Amichai Shalev, Takis Würger and Sarit Yishai-Lev also attended. The German-Israeli Literature Days are hosted jointly by the Goethe-Institut and the Heinrich Böll Foundation.

"Weiter Schreiben": a platform for literature and music from crisis regions

Authors from crisis regions want one thing above all else: to keep writing. Since May 2017, the "Weiter Schreiben" (keep writing) online platform has offered them the opportunity to do so. The project is built on three pillars: empowering refugee authors, telling stories that run counter to stereotypes of "refugees" and "Arabs", and developing structures in the cultural sector to promote Arabic-language literature over the long term. The refugee authors work on their texts and translations in tandem with German-speaking authors. Currently, there are 19 such author pairs. "Weiter Schreiben" is a project of the nonprofit organization wearedoingit e.V. and the Foundation's Gunda Werner Institute. For the next three years, the Deutscher Übersetzerfonds (German translators' fund) will provide most of the funding for "Weiter Schreiben". The project's future is looking secure!

↗ "I BE LADY 0" multimedia project:

www.ibeladyoartresidencies.wordpress.com/

The Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich

Artists around the world take critical stances on political and social issues. They are often targeted by those in power, threatened, persecuted and forced to leave their country. Our stipend program at the Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich, Germany, provides international artists and writers with the opportunity to engage in creative work – undisturbed, without financial worries and free from persecution and censorship – for a period of several months. The association that operates the program is co-financed by the town of Düren and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia.



Osamah Al-Dhari Photo: personal

Our guests in 2018

Osamah Al-Dhari was born in 1983 and is a writer and poet from Yemen. He published a collection of his poetry entitled "Crossing distances" in 2007. His prose and poetry have been published in various magazines and websites. Al-Dhari has been a guest at several poetry and cultural festivals in the Arab world. He has served as editor of the Ashkal cultural website and editor-in-chief of the Democracy newspaper in Yemen.

Maryam Diyathim was born in 1982 and is a writer from Saudi Arabia. She came to the Heinrich Böll House together with her husband Osamah Al-Dhari and their two children. She has worked as a news analyst and author for the Saudi Cultural Channel and has also written for talk shows produced by the Rotana Media Group in the Gulf states. She has published articles and literary critiques in various Arabic-language and Saudi Arabian publications such as Ahlan wa Sahlan, the daily newspaper Alwatan, and for the culture department of Al Jazeera News. Two volumes of her poetry have been published in Egypt.

Rabab Haidar was born in 1977 and is an author and translator from Damascus, Syria, who writes as a columnist for various newspapers and magazines. Her first novel, *Land of the Pomegranate*, was published in 2012. Her second – as yet unpublished – novel is about revolution, feminism and minorities. Haidar is a member of the Syrian Women's Network. Since 2017, she has participated in the "Weiter Schreiben" program, working in tandem with German writer Ulla Lenze.

Prithu Sanyal, Rahim Hessawi and Mohammad Malak were already introduced in our 2017 annual report.

Note

You can support the Heinrich Böll House in Langenbroich by becoming a sponsor.

With your help, we can invite writers and authors to this special place.

I Ulrike Cichon E cichon@boell.de

📌 Applications for residencies:

Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Ms. Sigrun Reckhaus c/o
Stadtbibliothek
Josef-Haubrich-Hof 1, 50676 Cologne, Germany
E reckhaus@boell.de

Prize winners

The Heinrich Böll Foundation awards several prizes and co-sponsors various additional honors. Our most important awards are the Peace Film Prize, the Anne Klein Women's Award, and the biannual Petra Kelly Prize. The Petra Kelly Prize was not awarded in 2018.



Anne Klein Women's Award: Mayerlis Angarita Robles and Jineth Bedoya Lima



Peace Film Prize: Almodena Carracedo, Matthias Coers and Peter Steudtner *Photo: Bodo Gierga*

2018 Anne Klein Women's Award presented to Jineth Bedoya Lima and Mayerlis Angarita Robles, Colombia ✂

By presenting the Anne Klein Women's Award to Jineth Bedoya Lima and Mayerlis Angarita Robles, the jury honored two women who stand up for the rights of women and girls in armed conflicts, who speak out against structural sexual violence against women, and who fight for peace and reconciliation in Colombia. Both work at the regional, national and international level to guarantee the rights and participation of women in their home country, and by extension, all women worldwide. The Anne Klein Women's Award is endowed with €10,000 and was presented for the seventh time. The laudatory speech was given by Tom Koenigs, Special Representative of the German Foreign Ministry for the peace process in Colombia.

Peace Film Prize for the documentary *The Silence of Others*

The Peace Film Prize at the 68th Berlinale international film festival honored *The Silence of Others* by Almodena Carracedo and Robert Bahar. The film accompanies a small group of victims and survivors of the Franco regime and their lawyers, who set out to confront the past and break through the forgetting that has been imposed by the state and accepted by most of society. Intelligently structured and filled with symbolic imagery, the film depicts a society still deeply divided between forgetting and coming to terms with the past. The prize is endowed with €5,000 and a trophy by the sculptor Otmar Alt.

Hannah Arendt Prize awarded to Ann Pettifor

Economist Ann Pettifor is renowned for her leadership role in the Jubilee 2000 campaign, which resulted in the cancellation of a total of around \$100 billion in debt for 35 developing countries. She gained the respect of experts in the financial world by predicting the financial crisis of 2007 with great precision. Her criticism focuses on an increasingly autonomous global financial sector that operates outside the public sphere and thus beyond political influence and democratic oversight. Pettifor does not, however, argue for centralized state management and control of the money supply. Instead, she is concerned with regaining and strengthening political and democratic scope for action. The Hannah Arendt Prize for Political Thought is endowed with €10,000 and is awarded by the City of Bremen, the Heinrich Böll Foundation and the Hannah-Arendt-Preis für politisches Denken e. V. nonprofit organization.

2018 Big Brother Awards ✂

The Big Brother Awards "honor" the government and private-sector organizations that have done the most to threaten personal privacy. In Germany, they are organized and hosted by the privacy and digital rights organization Digitalcourage. We support this project together with other organizations such as the Chaos Computer Club and Deutsche Vereinigung für Datenschutz (German association for data privacy). In 2018, recipients of the prize included Microsoft Deutschland (for technology), Amazon Alexa (for consumer protection) and the parliamentary groups of the CDU and Alliance 90/The Greens in the state parliament of Hesse (for their planned new internal security law).

✂ Anne Klein Women's Award

www.boell.de/en/anne-klein-womens-award

✂ Big Brother Awards:

www.bigbrotherawards.de/en

The Heinrich Böll Foundation Mission Statement

Who We Are, What We Do

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

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

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

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

We Are a Green Think Tank

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

We Are an International Policy Network

- We are part of the global Green network and promote the development of the Green political movement on all continents.

- We focus especially on the broadening and deepening of the European Green movement.
- We work actively for the development of a political European public.
- We support the participation of civil society in politics and, within the framework of multilateral organizations, take part in conferences and negotiations.

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

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

Our Culture

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

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

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

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

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

We are a reliable partner for volunteer work and for cooperation with third parties. As a political foundation, we act independently; this also applies in respect to our relationship with the German Green Party.

We are autonomous in selecting our executive officers and staffing our committees.

Addresses

July 2019

Heinrich Böll Foundation

Schumannstraße 8
10117 Berlin, Germany
T +49-030-285 34-0 **F** +49-030-285 34-109
E info@boell.de **W** www.boell.de

Archive Grünes Gedächtnis

Eldenaer Straße 35
10247 Berlin, Germany
T +49-030-285 34-260 **F** +49-030-285 34-51 40
E archiv@boell.de

International Offices

Europe and North America

Brussels Office – European Union

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Rue du Luxembourg, 47–51, 1050 Brussels, Belgium
T +32-2-743 41 14 **F** +32-2-743 41 09
E info@eu.boell.org **W** www.eu.boell.org

Paris Office – France

Heinrich Böll Foundation
80 Quai Jemmapes, 75010 Paris, France
T +33-1 84 86 15 81
E info@fr.boell.org **W** www.fr.boell.org

Prague Office – Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Opatovická 28, 110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic
T +420-251 81 41 73
E info@cz.boell.org **W** www.cz.boell.org

Warsaw Office – Poland

Heinrich Böll Foundation
ulica Żurawia 45, 00-680 Warsaw, Poland
T +48-22-44 01 333 **F** +48-22-44 01 337
E pl-info@pl.boell.org **W** www.pl.boell.org

Moscow Office – Russian Federation

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Grusinskij Pereulok 3-231, 123056 Moscow, Russia
T +7-499-254 1453 **F** +7-495-935 80 14
E info@ru.boell.org **W** www.ru.boell.org

Kyiv Office – Ukraine

Heinrich Böll Foundation
wul. Velyka Zhytomyrska 13, office 2, 01001 Kyiv, Ukraine
T +38-044 394 5242
E ua-info@ua.boell.org **W** www.ua.boell.org

Tbilisi Office – South Caucasus Region

Heinrich Böll Foundation
38, Zovreti st., Tbilisi 0160, Georgia
T +995-32-238 04 67 **F** +995-32-291 28 97
E info@ge.boell.org **W** www.ge.boell.org

Belgrade Office – Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Kralja Milana 6/1, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia
T +381-11/3067 646 **F** +381-11/6303 282
E info@rs.boell.org **W** www.rs.boell.org

Sarajevo Office – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, North Macedonia

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Čekaluša 42, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina
T +387-33-260 450 **F** +387-33-260 460
E info@ba.boell.org **W** www.ba.boell.org

Thessaloniki Office – Greece

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Aristotelous Street 3, 54624 Thessaloniki, Greece
T +30 2310 282829 **F** +30 2310 282832
E info@gr.boell.org **W** www.gr.boell.org

Istanbul Office – Turkey

Heinrich Böll Foundation
T +90-212-249 15 54 **F** +90-212-245 04 30
E info@tr.boell.org **W** www.tr.boell.org

Washington, DC Office – USA, Canada, Global Dialogue

Heinrich Böll Foundation
1432 K Street, NW
Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005–2540, USA
T +1-202-462 75 12 **F** +1-202-462 52 30
E info@us.boell.org **W** www.us.boell.org

Asia

Beijing Representative Office

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Office C704, Beijing Lufthansa Center,
No. 50, Liangmaqiao Road,
Chaoyang District, 100125 Beijing, China
T +86-10-8400 4265 **F** +86-10-8400 4265-102
E info@cn.boell.org **W** www.cn.boell.org

India Office

Heinrich Böll Foundation
C – 20, 1st Floor, Qutub Institutional Area
New Delhi 110016, India
T +91-11-2685 4405 **F** +91-11-26 96 28 40
E info@in.boell.org **W** www.in.boell.org

Southeast Asia Regional Office

Heinrich Böll Foundation
75 Sukhumvi 53 Klongton Neua, Wattana
Bangkok 10110, Thailand
T +66 (0)2-6625960/1/2 **F** +66-2-6627576
E info@th.boell.org **W** www.th.boell.org

Phnom Penh Office – Cambodia

Heinrich Böll Foundation
#8, Street 476, Sangkat Toul Tompoung I,
Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia
T +855 23 210 535 **F** +855 23 216 482
E info@kh.boell.org **W** www.kh.boell.org

Yangon Office – Myanmar

Heinrich Böll Foundation
No. 45/A, Kan Lane 3, Kan Road, Kamayut Township
Yangon, Myanmar
T +95-9-3168 5846
E info@mm.boell.org **W** www.mm.boell.org

Hong Kong Office – Asia, Global Dialogue

E/22 Derrick Industrial Bldg,
49 Wong Chuk Hang Rd
Hong Kong, China

Africa**Abuja Office – Nigeria**

Heinrich Böll Foundation
3rd Floor, Rukayat Plaza,
93, Obafemi Awolowo Way, Jabi District, Abuja, Nigeria
T +234-809-99 29 60-5 91
E info@ng.boell.org **W** www.ng.boell.org

Nairobi Office – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Somalia/Somaliland

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Prof. Wangari Maathai Road (formerly Forest Road),
P.O. Box 10799-00100, GPO Nairobi, Kenya
T +254-20-26 80 745
E ke-info@ke.boell.org **W** www.ke.boell.org

Dakar Office – Senegal

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Rue de Louga x Impasse PE 10,
Point E, Dakar B.P. 49 87, Senegal
T +221 33 825 66 06
E info@sn.boell.org **W** www.sn.boell.org

Cape Town Office – South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe

Heinrich Böll Foundation
8th Floor Vunani Chambers, 33 Church Street,
Cape Town 8000, South Africa
T +27-21-461 62 66 **F** +27-21-424 40 86
E info@za.boell.org **W** www.za.boell.org

Middle East and North Africa**Tel Aviv Office – Israel**

Heinrich Böll Foundation
1 Har Sinai St. 2nd floor, Tel Aviv 65816, Israel
T +972-3-516 77 34 **F** +972-3-516 76 89
E info@il.boell.org **W** www.il.boell.org

Palestine and Jordan Office

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Tal az-Zaatar St. 6, P.O. Box 2018 Ramallah, Palestine
T +972-2-296 11 21 **F** +972-2-296 11 22
E info@ps.boell.org **W** www.ps.boell.org

Beirut Office – Middle East

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Achrafieh, St. Nicolas' Garden, Selim Boustros Street
Jbeili Building, 4th Floor
P.O. Box 175 510, Mar Mikhael, Beirut, Lebanon
T + 961-(0)1-216073/37 **F** +961-1216037
E info@lb.boell.org **W** www.lb.boell.org

Tunisia Office - Tunisia

Heinrich Böll Foundation
5, Rue Jamel Abdennasser, 1000 Tunis, Tunisia
T +216 71 322 345
E info@tn.boell.org **W** www.tn.boell.org

Rabat Office – Morocco

Heinrich Böll Foundation
17, Rue Tiddas, Hassan, 10010 Rabat, Morocco
T +212-537 20 20 93 **F** +212-537 20 20 92
E ma-info@ma.boell.org **W** www.ma.boell.org

Latin America**Mexico City Office – Mexico and the Caribbeans**

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Calle José Alvarado 12
Colonia Roma Norte, Delegación Cuauhtémoc,
CP 06760, México D.F., Mexico
T +52-55-52 64 15 14 **F** +52-55-52 64 28 94
E mx-info@mx.boell.org **W** www.mx.boell.org

San Salvador Office – El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Residencial Zanzibar
Pasaje A-Oriente No. 24, San Salvador, El Salvador
T +503-22 74 68 12 **F** +503-22 74 69 32
E sv-info@sv.boell.org **W** www.sv.boell.org

Rio de Janeiro Office – Brazil

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Rua da Glória 190, ap. 701
20241-180 Rio de Janeiro, Gloria, Brazil
T +55-21-32 21 99 00 **F** +55-21-32 21 99 22
E info@br.boell.org **W** www.br.boell.org

Bogotá Office – Colombia

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Calle 37 No 15–40, Bogotá, Colombia
T +57-1-371 91 11
E co-info@co.boell.org **W** www.co.boell.org

Santiago de Chile Office – Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

Heinrich Böll Foundation
Avenida Francisco Bilbao 882, Providencia
752-0063 Santiago de Chile, Chile
T +56-2-2584 01 72 **F** +56-2-2584 01 72-101
E info@cl.boell.org **W** www.cl.boell.org

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

project partners abroad is on a long-term basis. Additional important instruments of international cooperation include visitor programs, which enhance the exchange of experiences and political networking, as well as basic and advanced training programs for committed activists. ■ The Heinrich Böll Foundation's Scholarship Program considers itself a workshop for the future; its activities include providing support to especially talented students and academicians, promoting theoretical work of sociopolitical relevance, and working to overcome the compartmentalization of science into exclusive subjects. ■ Dr. Ellen Ueberschär and Barbara Unmüßig are the current Presidents. Steffen Heizmann is the CEO of the Foundation. ■ The members assembly, comprised of 49 persons, is the Foundation's foremost decision-making organ; its responsibilities include electing the Presidents. Expert advisory boards (7–10 people each) are staffed by independent experts who consult with the Foundation and formulate suggestions regarding conceptual issues raised in the educational programs. ■ The Foundation's by-laws provide for a quota of women and immigrants on all the Foundation's bodies and among its fulltime staff. ■ The Foundation currently maintains foreign and project offices in Brussels, France, Poland, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Georgia, Ukraine, Bosnia, Serbia, Israel, Lebanon, the Arab Middle East, Tunisia, Morocco, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, India, China, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, El Salvador and the United States. In 2018, the Foundation had about 68 million euros in public funds at its disposal.

Heinrich Böll Foundation e. V.
The Green Political Foundation
Schumannstr. 8, 10117 Berlin, Germany

T +49-030-28 53 40 **F** +49-030-28 53 41 09
E info@boell.de **W** www.boell.de/en

**Cover: “Indivisible – solidarity instead of exclusion” –
Motto of a demonstration held in Berlin in October 2018
and attended by over 200,000 participants.**