

# GERMAN FEDERAL STATES IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY



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[www.entwicklungspolitik-deutsche-laender.de](http://www.entwicklungspolitik-deutsche-laender.de) (partially in English)

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

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

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

## Annex

### CONTRIBUTION OF THE GERMAN STATES TO SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT

#### I. Tasks of the German States

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

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

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

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

Social inequalities, including gender inequalities, are increasing.

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

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

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

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

their competencies and political options.

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

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

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

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

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

Energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy, and sustainable land management measures are key development policy issues that can help limit climate change and adapt to climate change impacts.

Through technology and knowledge transfer as well as research cooperation, countries can also promote sustainable energy supply, the careful use of resources and environmental protection and nature conservation in the countries of the global South.

### 2 Global Health Policy

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

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

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

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

### 3 Sustainable Economic Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 4. Fair Trade and Sustainable Procurement

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

### 5. Scientific and Technological Cooperation

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

### 6. Democracy, Rule of Law and Good Governance

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

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

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

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

### 7. Art and Culture

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

### 8. Partnerships

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

### 9. Migration and Development

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

### 10. Development Policy Information and Education Work

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

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

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

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

### III Development Policy as a Shared Responsibility

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

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

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

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

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

## RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 01.06.2017

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

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

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

1. The heads of the Federal States welcome the impetus of the Federal Government for a strengthened partnership with Africa. They agree that there is a need for a large-scale discussion process about how Africa and Europe can develop new dimensions of cooperation, in light of the new and common challenges faced by both of them.
2. The Federal States agree upon continuing their manifold commitment for sustainable development in Africa, especially in terms of partnerships of the Federal States and of municipal partnerships. The present instruments as well as existing and planned cooperation projects shall be developed further in exchange and coordination with the Federal Government.

## RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES - 17.03.2016

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

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

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

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

##### 1. SHARED RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERAL STATES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over the past four years since the last contribution of the German Federal States to the progress report on the Federal Sustainability Strategy, new developments have taken place in many of the Federal States. Those developments are partly based on the impulses of the Rio+20-Conference in 2012. So far, some Federal States have seized on the SDGs and their implementation in their sustainability strategies<sup>1</sup>.

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

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

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

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

### a) Education for Sustainable Development (ESD)

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

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

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

## b) Sustainable Public Procurement

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

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

## c) Sustainability indicators

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### I. Global challenges and the role of the Federal States

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

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

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

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

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

#### 1. Climate protection and energy

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

## 2. Food security and rural areas

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

## 3. Migration and development

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

## 4. Scientific-technological cooperation

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

## 5. Sustainable economic development

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

## 6. Good Governance and decentralisation

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

## 7. Culture and Development

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

## 8. Development Policy: Information and Education Work

It remains the important task of the Federal States to encourage

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

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

## III. Collective Responsibility for Development Policy

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

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

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

> In areas where the Federal States are especially committed with regard to certain target countries or issues, or where they have a particularly high level of expertise, the Federal Government should involve the Federal States more in the bilateral and international development cooperation (Dialogue with third countries; teams for special topics; cooperation with the German Centre for International Migration and Development (CIM), the German Development Service (DED), German Society for Technical Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ), InWEnt (Capacity Building International), the German Reconstruction Loan Corporation (KfW) etc.).

> Regional and national structures in the area of development policy and education work, in addition to the area of educational training for qualified workers and executive managers in Germany, are of great importance for the Federal States. These structures must remain in place and be strengthened.

> Strengthening the city of Bonn as the German host city of the United Nations and international competence centre for development cooperation and sustainable development can prove beneficial for all Federal States. In the light of this, the Federal States request the Federal Government to promote the settlement of further international organisations in Germany. Only the joint development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 09.07.1998

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

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

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

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

## RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 01.12.1994

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## RESOLUTION OF THE MINISTER PRESIDENTS OF THE FEDERAL STATES: 28.10.1988

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Appendix

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE GERMAN FEDERAL STATES TO DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

| Federal State          | 1962-2007 **     | 2008          | 2009          | 2010          | 2011          | 2012          | 2013          | 2014          | 2015          | 2016          | 2017          | 2018          |
|------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Baden-Württemberg      | 504.931          | 5.572         | 5.719         | 5.294         | 4.755         | 2.314         | 3.459         | 2.775         | 2.921         | 3.462         | 5.536         | 4.912         |
| Bavaria                | 184.256          | 5.167         | 6.130         | 6.072         | 4.553         | 4.179         | 4.409         | 2.941         | 3.101         | 5.231         | 9.652         | 13.360        |
| Berlin                 | 217.697          | 1.522         | 1.631         | 2.195         | 1.978         | 1.940         | 1.973         | 804           | 1.427         | 1.831         | 779           | 871           |
| Brandenburg            | 8.253            | 132           | 158           | 183           | 126           | 277           | 166           | 185           | 307           | 407           | 468           | 613           |
| Bremen                 | 41.152           | 786           | 909           | 886           | 825           | 870           | 763           | 627           | 473           | 692           | 615           | 557           |
| Hamburg                | 179.082          | 5.394         | 4.740         | 3.408         | 3.302         | 3.546         | 3.789         | 3.952         | 9.518         | 9.581         | 9.750         | 9.685         |
| Hesse                  | 125.690          | 4.183         | 1.548         | 4.969         | 3.304         | 2.138         | 2.172         | 2.358         | 1.697         | 2.045         | 2.920         | 2.739         |
| Mecklenburg-Vorpommern | 3.476            | 63            | 41            | 551           | 416           | 432           | 524           | 261           | 639           | 317           | 700           | 621           |
| Lower-Saxony           | 106.208          | 962           | 1.198         | 805           | 802           | 1.086         | 580           | 689           | 771           | 600           | 801           | 1.505         |
| North-Rhine-Westphalia | 464.686          | 16.987        | 15.851        | 14.102        | 13.255        | 11.747        | 10.673        | 8.478         | 9.526         | 9.137         | 10.818        | 10.298        |
| Rhineland-Palatinate   | 78.273           | 2.166         | 1.737         | 3.176         | 2.560         | 1.901         | 2.782         | 1.648         | 1.794         | 1.718         | 1.544         | 1.633         |
| Saarland               | 12.447           | 323           | 466           | 325           | 834           | 588           | 216           | 285           | 107           | 138           | 241           | 156           |
| Saxony                 | 11.807           | 1.093         | 629           | 327           | 289           | 312           | 104           | 113           | 195           | 301           | 523           | 565           |
| Saxony-Anhalt          | 3.314            | 143           | 204           | 193           | 152           | 186           | 188           | 202           | 199           | 213           | 270           | 298           |
| Schleswig-Holstein     | 28.026           | 244           | 234           | 196           | 1.002         | 851           | 847           | 1.426         | 1.122         | 983           | 1.267         | 1.145         |
| Thuringia              | 4.463            | 341           | 77            | 219           | 53            | 76            | 84            | 81            | 83            | 99            | 121           | 303           |
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>1.973.761</b> | <b>45.078</b> | <b>41.273</b> | <b>43.401</b> | <b>38.204</b> | <b>32.442</b> | <b>32.730</b> | <b>26.825</b> | <b>33.881</b> | <b>36.935</b> | <b>46.004</b> | <b>49.261</b> |

\* in 1.000 Euro, excluding scholarship programs  
\*\* in DM, recalculated and rounded in Euros

Source: Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (2020)  
[www.bmz.de/de/zahlen/fimDetail/index.html](http://www.bmz.de/de/zahlen/fimDetail/index.html)



Traditionally, development cooperation in Baden-Württemberg has been characterized by strong and efficient civil society organizations, networks and initiatives, which have had a say and a commitment to the state's development policy. In February 2013, the state government adopted new development policy guidelines for Baden-Württemberg, which were developed in a participation process that was unique in Germany at the time. More than 1,500 citizens from across the state, as well as 120 organizations and associations, actively helped shape the state's development policy through the initiative Welt:Bürger gefragt! and continue to support it today.

Even after the adoption of the development policy guidelines, the development policy dialog Welt:Bürger gefragt! will continue. At annual state conferences on development policy, the state's citizens review the implementation of the guidelines and develop new proposals for action. The Council for Development Cooperation (REZ), made up of experts from the state's major networks active in development policy, also advises the state government on development policy issues.

On the state side, development policy in Baden-Württemberg is a cross-cutting issue and, in particular, an opportunity for the classic core areas of state policy: for example, in education policy via the anchoring of global learning and study in school curricula or in the curricula, research priorities and internationalization strategies of universities; in economic policy in the areas of public procurement, (foreign) economic promotion; in the involvement of companies in development policy or fair trade; in environmental policy via issues of ecological sustainability.

In Baden-Württemberg, development policy is a joint task that is primarily supported by the efficient and professional commitment of civil society. The state supports this commitment, but does not want to replace it. It creates reliable framework conditions to advance development policy and to network and support its actors. The foundations established by the state of Baden-Württemberg, Stiftung Entwicklungs-Zusammenarbeit Baden-Württemberg and Baden-Württemberg Stiftung, promote, advise and support private and municipal initiatives. A department established specifically for development cooperation in the Ministry of State is available to citizens, civil society organizations, ministries, municipalities and their umbrella organizations, and the state parliament as a direct and competent point of contact on the government side. With the funding line bwirkt!, the state supports development policy engagement of the civil population at home and abroad as well as in Burundi every year. In 2020, the funding volume was increased to a total of three million euros, which was made available to various actors.

Since 2013, the state has also joined forces with the federal government to fund the One World Promoter Program in Baden-Württemberg. With eleven full positions at supporting civil society organizations, this program strengthens the valuable work of Baden-

Württemberg's organizations, networks and initiatives. This program was continued and funded in 2021.

Every year, the FAIR HANDELN trade fair offers all stakeholders a forum for exchange, networking and joint initiatives. With more than 150 exhibitors, the fair has become a beacon of the fair trade movement with an impact far beyond Baden-Württemberg. For the 10th anniversary of FAIR HANDELN in 2018, the trade fair was significantly larger and expanded to include the Future Fashion campaign. The new area emphasizes modern and fair-trade clothing and thus aims to appeal to a particularly young audience.

Another focus is on strengthening and promoting the self-organization of stakeholders. The establishment of development policy actor networks for migrant and young commitment as well as for the commitment of universities, schools and companies has been advanced in recent years through joint, state-wide annual focal points. Existing municipal and church networks have been strengthened in the process.

With the Africa in View study, the Council of Ministers established an initiative in December 2019 that provides an overview of Baden-Württemberg's relations with our southern neighboring continent and recommends concrete measures to expand cooperation with the African continent. Its cross-departmental and cross-actor implementation has been adapted to the Corona pandemic and has been launched in 2020 (for example, with the Colonial Responsibility Initiative, the second Africa Business Summit, the special funding BWirkt-Corona and Immediate Aid Burundi or the package of measures Africa in View of the Development Cooperation Foundation).



The aim of the Free State of Bavaria's development cooperation is to make a global contribution, within the scope of its possibilities, to the fight against poverty, to sustainable and peaceful development and to international understanding. The living conditions of people in developing and newly industrializing countries are to be improved so that people see a perspective in their homeland. The basis for this are the guiding principles of the development policy cooperation of the Free State of Bavaria, which the state government adopted on April 30, 2013. These were further developed by the Bavarian State Parliament's development policy guidelines, which were unanimously adopted by the State Parliament on February 17, 2016. The Bavarian Africa Package (brochure) adopted by the Council of Ministers on April 30, 2019, opens a new chapter in Bavaria's relations with African states. The Free State of Bavaria specifically supports the development of individual African states, develops long-term partnerships and continues its existing intensive relations.

The Free State of Bavaria is involved in the field of development cooperation in a variety of ways and covers different thematic areas. These include in particular the four priority areas of the Africa package, which are based on Bavaria's competencies: Economic Relations and Vocational Training, School Education and Science, Agriculture and Environment, and Public Administration.

Cooperation with selected countries takes place in a spirit of partnership, strengthens the ownership of the partner countries, offers help for self-help, pays attention to subsidiarity and compliance with international conventions and standards.

The maintenance and further development of relations with the partner regions of the Free State of Bavaria play a special role, as there is a high common interest in cooperation in these regions. Furthermore, the Free State of Bavaria is also open to cooperation with other countries.

The Free State of Bavaria also aims to achieve a better understanding of the problems of developing and newly industrializing countries among the local population, as well as to clarify global interrelationships and interdependencies and to contribute to sustainable development worldwide. For this reason, the activities abroad are supplemented by domestic work such as school and extracurricular measures and cooperation with non-governmental organizations from the One World sector such as the Eine Welt Netzwerk Bayern e. V. (One World Network Bavaria).

Within the Bavarian State Government, the Bavarian State Chancellery has the coordinating function for the development policy measures and, if interdepartmental, the lead function. The head of the State Chancellery and State Minister for European Affairs and International Affairs, Melanie Huml, MdL, is the central contact person of the state government for non-governmental organizations in the field of development policy. The respective departments carry out measures on their own responsibility.



The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations have become a strategic guideline for all countries. Cities are key players in achieving the SDGs - including Berlin.

The State Office for Development Cooperation (Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit - LEZ) at the Senate Department for Economic Affairs, Energy and Operations is the central coordination office for Berlin's development cooperation.

The Development Policy Guidelines provide the strategic framework. They were adopted in 2012 and supplemented in 2016 by the recommendations „Sustainable Federal Capital and its Responsibility in One World“ of the Advisory Council on Development Cooperation. The prioritized fields of action in the guidelines are thinking and learning in global contexts, international university cooperation, international economic cooperation, an open, tolerant and international metropolis, environmental and climate protection as well as urban solutions. For the coming years, it is planned to put the development policy guidelines to the test and further develop them in a broad-based participatory process.

More than almost any other German city, Berlin stands for internationality. The German capital is home to embassies, international organizations and major development institutions. People from over 190 nations live and work here and shape everyday life. Berlin is characterized by a high level of civil society commitment - more than 100 large and small development policy organizations are active in the city. In the state network of development policy non-governmental organizations of the Berlin Development Policy Council, work is continuously being done on the vision of the „One World City“.

The Advisory Council on Development Cooperation, which includes members from a wide range of institutions, advises the state of Berlin on the strategic development of its development policy.

Institutions such as the Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit, Engagement Global gGmbH, the German Institute for Development, the Berliner Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit mbH, and the Seminar for Rural Development at the Humboldt University of Berlin are important cooperation partners in Berlin's development policy. Close cooperation also takes place with the ASA program and the alumni program of the Technical University of Berlin.

The State Office for Development Cooperation supports a large number of development policy projects of non-governmental organizations in Berlin in the areas of education, information and public relations work as well as in projects abroad in the context of school and city partnerships through grants. Special attention is paid to the promotion of global learning. The EPIZ - Center for Global Learning - is the central contact point in Berlin for questions concerning global learning. Through the program for the promotion of NGOs, the Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit can both help shape

development education work and support a wide range of voluntary work. The funding of projects by development policy non-governmental organizations in Berlin was positively evaluated in 2019. In order to further promote the work of NGOs and interest even more citizens in getting involved in development policy areas, the LEZ is supporting the establishment of the One World Center Berlin Global Village. Numerous development NGOs have already found their new workplace there. The center provides office and event space for around 40 development policy and migrant-diasporic groups.

In 2020, the Senate Department for Economic Affairs, Energy and Labor launched a special fund to support Berlin NGOs affected by the Corona Pandemic, promote digitization and finance solidarity projects in the Global South. The North-South Bridges Foundation (SNSB) is responsible for advising NGOs and administering the project funding program for Berlin NGOs on behalf of LEZ.

On the initiative of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), a promoter program was set up by the federal states. The One World Promoters work in development policy organizations and initiatives. As experts, they provide impetus for globally responsible thinking and action and mobilize people to get involved in sustainable development issues. The Berlin Promotor\*innen program is coordinated by the Berliner Entwicklungspolitischer Ratschlag and administered by the Stiftung Nord-Süd-Brücken. In Berlin, eight promoters are currently working on the topics of strengthening civil society engagement, fair and sustainable business, decolonization and anti-racism, global learning, climate and resource justice, and municipal development cooperation.

Another important field of action for Berlin's development policy is Fair Trade and Fair Procurement. In 2018, Berlin was recognized as a Fairtrade Town for the first time - the state of Berlin is aiming for re-designation in 2020. To further strengthen fair trade, the Action Alliance Fair Trade Berlin was founded in 2019 with the support of the LEZ. The alliance networks and coordinates the numerous actors in fair trade and strengthens public relations - for example, through the campaign #fairmachtschule, a cinema spot and a social media clip. In 2020, the Fair Procurement Competence Center will also begin its work. It informs and trains Berlin's public procurement agencies around the possibilities of integrating social standards into public procurement projects.

The reappraisal of Berlin's colonial history is of particular concern to Berlin. For this reason, the LEZ supports the Decolonize Berlin coordination office. The office is supporting a city-wide process of coming to terms with colonial history with actors from the administration and civil society, and is helping to develop a concept for coming to terms with and remembering Berlin's colonial past.

Journalists around the world are threatened and prevented from doing their work. Freedom of the press is one of the most important prerequisites for a functioning democracy. The scholarship program,

which LEZ developed together with Reporters Without Borders, strengthens and supports digital journalists by inviting them to Berlin for a four-month sabbatical. In Berlin, they receive training and education on digital security, can network with colleagues from around the world, and recharge their batteries for their future work in a safe environment. For Corona's sake, the fellowship program in 2020 will only take place digitally. Starting in 2021, fellows will again be invited to Berlin.

As a city-state, Berlin works closely with its districts. Many districts now have their own development policy coordinators, so that a regular exchange of information and joint activities between the state and the districts anchor the development policy commitment in the city and make it visible. Since 2020, the LEZ has also been supporting development policy projects and activities through the district fund, which are initiated by one district but are exciting and attractive for the whole of Berlin. In addition, support is provided to Berlin districts that want to develop development policy activities in their district for the first time.

Berlin regularly participates in international projects. Currently, the federal-state project Female Entrepreneurship in Berlin and India (FEBI) is in its second project cycle. FEBI is supported by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) in cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, the Landesstelle für Entwicklungszusammenarbeit Berlin and enpact e. V. The aim of the project is to bring women entrepreneurs in Berlin and India into contact with each other, to conduct training modules and to facilitate reciprocal delegation trips and exchanges. In this way, women are strengthened in the founding and management of companies and enabled to achieve economic independence.



Development policy as a cross-sectional task links different policy areas, actors and appropriately coordinated measures. The state government relies on committed groups and non-governmental organizations as well as on the state wide network VENROB.

The aim of this joint commitment is to raise awareness of sustainable development issues, to provide information about global interrelations and to highlight possible alternatives.

Within the state government, the Ministry of Finance and for Europe is in charge of issues regarding development policy.

As a result of a fruitful dialogue with stakeholders in Brandenburg, the state government's development policy guidelines were adopted on May 31, 2012. Implementation and further development are publicly accompanied by an annual round table on development policy in Brandenburg at the invitation of the association of non-governmental organizations and the ministry.

The state government sees its own measures and the work of the Round Table as a specific contribution of the state of Brandenburg to the concrete implementation of the joint responsibility for development policy of the federal government, the states and the municipalities.

With the development policy youth volunteer program „Youth for Development Cooperation“, young people from Brandenburg are given the opportunity to recognize effects, connections and consequences of globalization within the framework of learning and working encounters in Africa, Asia or Latin America, to pass on their knowledge and experience after their return or to continue to work on the issues of life in the One World in corresponding initiatives.



In March 2015, the Bremen Senate adopted the Development Policy Guidelines of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen. They are the result of a broad participation process with civil society and form the basis for the future development policy actions of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

In the sense of a common perception of our responsibility for the ONE WORLD, in which fundamental political, social and economic changes are also needed in the North, all social and political sectors in the state of Bremen are called upon to review and align their actions with regard to development, sustainability and fair conditions.

With its commitment to development policy, Bremen wants to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are set by the international community and call for the fight against poverty, human rights violations, social inequality and environmental degradation. The Senate is also committed to this at the federal and EU levels. In order to successfully implement the UN development goals, it is important that as many people as possible participate. That is why Bremen has produced the brochure in plain language „17 goals for a better world“. It explains in short sentences and simple words what the 17 goals are and how each and every one of us can contribute to achieving them in our everyday lives. The brochure is the first of its kind in Germany.

The three focal points of Bremen's development cooperation are domestic development information and education work, projects abroad that promote social, environmentally sound and sustainable economic development, and support for fair trade in Bremen and at the European level. Bremen has held the title of „Capital of Fair Trade“ since 2011, and Bremen and Bremerhaven have also been Fair Trade Towns since 2014.

The civil society commitment of numerous development policy initiatives and associations in the state of Bremen forms an important basis and foundation of Bremen's development cooperation. Bremen therefore supports projects by these partners, such as development education work in Bremen and participatory project approaches in the countries of the South that support sustainable development on the ground.

Every two years, the Senate of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen awards the Bremen Solidarity Prize. It is intended as an encouragement to individuals and groups who are working in a special way to overcome injustice in North-South relations and the consequences of colonialism and racism, as well as for democracy and human rights. The first prize winners were Nelson and Winnie Mandela. The prize consists of prize money and a sculpture by the Bremen artist Altenstein, which takes up the motif of the Bremen Town Musicians as a symbol of the strength of solidarity-based action.

Town twinning and friendships are also an important part of Bremen's international relations. They promote exchange and

## BREMEN

mutual learning at eye level. Bremen has been cooperating with the cities of Durban/South Africa and Windhoek/Namibia for many years. Environmental protection and resource conservation, education for sustainable development as well as cultural and youth exchange play central roles in the cooperation.

## HAMBURG



Hamburg has long been contributing to sustainable development in a global context. Projects and measures of development cooperation abroad as well as development education and public relations work in Hamburg form the components of Hamburg's development policy.

The factual focus in the promotion of projects abroad is, on the one hand, measures to eliminate the causes of poverty, to promote equality for women, to improve health care as well as environmental and resource protection and, on the other hand, to improve municipal infrastructure in large cities.

Of particular importance are measures to improve living conditions in León, Nicaragua, Hamburg's twin city since 1989, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (officially a twin city since 2010 and developing a municipal climate partnership since 2011). With the Hamburg Foundation Asia Bridge, established in 2005, the Senate has created an independent funding instrument for sustainable development projects in South and Southeast Asia. The city also directly supports projects by non-governmental groups and initiatives. This stimulates civic engagement and raises awareness of development policy in Hamburg.

Vocational training measures are an important supplement to project funding. Within the framework of a scholarship program, mainly specialists from Nicaragua, Tanzania and India are invited to Hamburg for qualification stays.

Hamburg welcomes the development policy commitment of its citizens and cooperates in projects with the numerous non-governmental organizations, initiatives and networks. In order to promote the cause of fair trade, the Senate has been participating in the action alliance „Hamburg mal fair“ since 2006, together with the local sponsors of development policy information and education work. Since 2008, Hamburg's public procurement agencies have also required declarations of compliance with the ILO's core labor standards in the production process of the goods supplied when inviting tenders, and since 2017 there has been a state law requirement for the preferential purchase of fair trade products. Hamburg has held the distinction of being a „Fairtrade City“ since 2011.

To date, Hamburg has two positions - one for fair trade and one for global learning - in the expert promoter program.

In directing its development policy activities, the Senate consults the Hamburg Council for Sustainable Development Policy, which it appointed.

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



Hesse is consciously facing up to the challenges of globalization and, in adopting its development policy guidelines, has committed itself to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and emphasized in its basic principles that development cooperation and human rights are inextricably linked.

The Hessian state government's guidelines on development cooperation state the principles that guide Hesse's development cooperation, clarify the focus of activities and explain the instruments used. The state government strengthens the diverse actors from Hesse in their international relations and provides support wherever the state government's commitment opens doors or makes private-sector measures and programs possible in the first place. Since its constitution in the fall of 2019, the „Development Policy Advisory Board of the Hessian State Government“ has been providing active support. At the meeting on October 25, 2020, it came to a recommendation on the planned federal law on strengthening corporate due diligence to prevent human rights violations in global value chains (Due Diligence Act) to the Hessian state government.

Through its development cooperation, the state contributes to the promotion of trade and economic development, the protection of human rights, the safeguarding of peace and international understanding. In this way, Hesse contributes to the achievement of the development goals agreed upon by the United Nations.

Economic development is a necessary prerequisite for poverty reduction. Strengthening the private sector promotes growth, employment, workforce qualification and generates income. In its development policy cooperation, Hesse therefore focuses on projects that strengthen economic activity and make it easier for partners in developing countries to integrate into the world market. At the same time, this is a contribution to improving the framework conditions for private-sector involvement abroad in developing countries. In doing so, the state government works closely with Hessian development policy associations and organizations, especially with the Hessian Development Policy Network, as well as with the Hessian business community.

Funding is provided primarily for educational projects, the transfer of know-how and the strengthening of market economy structures - from self-help projects to qualification projects in international marketing.

This also includes the promotion of fair trade. On the one hand, this supports producers in developing countries; on the other hand, it opens up opportunities for citizens to contribute as consumers to a fair shaping of globalization. The state of Hesse promotes information work on development policy, globalization issues and education for sustainable development under the motto „co-responsibility in thought and action“. This strengthens the understanding of global interrelationships and encourages cooperation with partners in Asia, Africa and Latin America.



## Development policy in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania

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

### Promoter program

The One World Promoter Program has been co-financed since 2014. Currently, there are three regional offices and one migration office, a total of four full-time equivalent positions (FTE). The promoter positions are located at decentralized agencies and are divided among eight people. They help people to broaden their understanding of democracy, human rights and social diversity and to engage with the issues of „One World“.

[www.eine-welt-mv.de/promos](http://www.eine-welt-mv.de/promos)

### One World Country Network

The One World State Network Mecklenburg-Vorpommern e. V. brings together associations, initiatives and individuals from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern who are committed to global justice and sustainable development. Currently, the state network has 53 members, including 34 development policy groups and associations and 19 individual members. The state network bundles the offers of the One World groups and qualifies them. The network currently employs seven people in part-time project positions. The One-World Network is active in various bodies, such as the State Working Group on ESD, the NUN Commission, the NUE Award Council and the Board of Directors of the North-South Bridges.

The One World State Network coordinates the event series Weltwechsel with an annually changing annual theme. The approximately 80 individual events are carried out by 50-60 civil society actors. Through the project „Global Partnerships“, the One World State Network Mecklenburg-Vorpommern bundles the activities of about 75 non-governmental organizations, schools and municipalities from Mecklenburg-Vorpommern with South-North partnerships. The project Fair-trade City of Rostock takes care of municipal procurement, the visibility of fair trade and organizes the state-wide networking of fair trade activists. In September 2019, the latest project of the One World State Network Mecklenburg-Vorpommern started on the topic of agriculture in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern in a global context.

### Education for sustainable development in schools

Education for sustainable development/global learning is imple-

mented in the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture via ESD regional advisors in the state education offices and the vocational school supervisory authority and is given expert support in the Institute for Quality Development Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania (IQ Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania). A state working group on education for sustainable development (LAG BNE) with over 40 members from various ministries and non-governmental organizations works under its leadership.

[www.bildung-mv.de/lehrer/schule-und-unterricht/bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung/netzwerk-bne-schule-in-mv](http://www.bildung-mv.de/lehrer/schule-und-unterricht/bildung-fuer-nachhaltige-entwicklung/netzwerk-bne-schule-in-mv)

IQ Mecklenburg-Vorpommern organizes an annual statewide ESD conference for schools together with the LAG BNE at the University of Rostock. On March 21, 2019, it took place on the topic „Facts, Fakes and Many Questions - ESD as an Orientation Approach in Times of the Digital Revolution“.

[www.bildung-mv.de/export/sites/bildungsserver/downloads/bne/BNE\\_Digit\\_final.pdf](http://www.bildung-mv.de/export/sites/bildungsserver/downloads/bne/BNE_Digit_final.pdf)

Within the LAG BNE, various working groups work on the topics of public relations, teaching development and teacher training. Here, ideas, ways and concepts are developed on how, among other things, contents of development cooperation can be incorporated into lessons and teacher training and further education and how the cooperation of school and non-school ESD actors as well as communication can be improved. For the 2019/2020 school year, the framework curricula for the upper secondary school were revised and published. In preparation for this, ESD training sessions were held with the framework plan committees on ways to implement ESD/GL. The framework plan for elementary school subject teaching is currently being revised with ESD participation.

New teaching materials have been created in collaboration with universities, research institutions, museum educators, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment:

PlasticSchool: [plasticschool.com](http://plasticschool.com)

12 Forest educational modules

[www.bildung-mv.de/schueler/schule-und-unterricht/schularten/grundschule](http://www.bildung-mv.de/schueler/schule-und-unterricht/schularten/grundschule)

To implement the Orientation Framework for Global Development Learning in the context of an ESD, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is implementing two state initiatives in the school program of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Engagement Global (EG). The three-year cross-state project „Fit for Tomorrow“ in vocational preparation at vocational schools will run from 2017 to 2019. Using ESD teaching-learning concepts at one school each in Saxony-Anhalt, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, the project aims to improve the vocational orientation and motivation of young people without

school-leaving qualifications and/or with refugee experience. Since September 1, 2018, the model project at general education schools „Schools of the Future - Self-Determined Pathways to High Performers in Educational Landscapes in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania“ (ESD Model Schools Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania) has been running and will end on August 31, 2021. Ten schools have set out with cooperation partners and the LAG ESD to further develop and effectively implement the holistic approach (whole school approach) at their schools.

### Extracurricular education for sustainable development

The NUN certification (Norddeutsch Und Nachhaltig) of extracurricular ESD actors in the three northern German states of Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is being continued. The main goal is to improve the quality of extracurricular ESD offerings and institutions. The office is located at the Academy for Sustainable Development in Güstrow on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment. The network of certified extracurricular ESD providers in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania is 25, of which seven providers are re-certified. The educational offers include seminars, courses, project days for schools, daycare centers, but also for adults, in which future topics are taught.

[www.nun-zertifizierung.de](http://www.nun-zertifizierung.de) [www.bnemv.de](http://www.bnemv.de)



Lower Saxony is primarily involved in development cooperation on the ground in sub-Saharan Africa by supporting projects in the Eastern Cape (South Africa) and Tanzania. In addition to development cooperation with partners abroad, the state supports development education and information work at home and promotes the Association for Development Policy of Lower Saxony (Verband Entwicklungspolitik Niedersachsen e.V.). (VEN) in corresponding projects.

In order to better systematize development cooperation in Lower Saxony and implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), development policy guidelines were drawn up in 2015. All activities make an important contribution to achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from the United Nations' 2030 Agenda. The state's development policy guidelines thus form the basis for all development policy activities in Lower Saxony.

Since 1995, Lower Saxony has been working successfully with the Eastern Cape in the areas of qualified school/vocational education, university cooperation, expansion of renewable energies, youth encounters, culture and sports, as well as in the field of health. Both partners support the exchange particularly intensively through voluntary services (e.g. „Weltwärts“) in sports and social projects. The partnership is characterized by a lively culture of mutual visits, especially at the political level.

Since 2010, Lower Saxony has been providing targeted support for projects in Tanzania that build on existing structures and develop them further. The focus is on school and vocational education (including inclusion, development of a vocational training center), research (promotion of young scientists and research, training of specialists in special education, school projects), the development of renewable energies and water supply, and improving the living conditions of people in rural regions.

As an active contribution to the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the state of Lower Saxony adopted development policy guidelines at the end of a broad-based dialog process in August 2015. In order to further strengthen civil society engagement, the Lower Saxony State Chancellery set up a „round table“ with various social groups, non-governmental organizations active in development policy, municipal umbrella organizations, churches and business associations. Over a period of 2 years, a strategy with concrete recommendations for action to implement the development policy guidelines was jointly developed here. This was approved by the cabinet in September 2017.

A progress report is currently being prepared for the guidelines. This update will also include a perspective for further development, in which development policy stakeholders and civil society can once again contribute their ideas and experience.



The starting point for the state government's development policy activities is its clear commitment to the elementary values of Western constitutions - human dignity, democracy and the rule of law. The New Development Policy Priorities of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, which were adopted by the cabinet in December 2019, confirm that North Rhine-Westphalia works with its international partners in this spirit. The guiding principles of North Rhine-Westphalia's development policy are subsidiarity and self-determination. The new priorities place the state government's development policy work in the context of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). New emphases are set, above all, through the increased involvement of the private sector in development cooperation. The private sector is an important partner when it comes to imparting knowledge, advancing innovations and creating employment prospects. However, development policy commitment also depends above all on a lively, strong civil society. In this respect, North Rhine-Westphalia has an extraordinarily lively and diverse landscape. The state government wants to help ensure that this commitment to development policy continues to evolve in line with the times and also reaches social groups that are less aware of the international context of our political and economic order.

North Rhine-Westphalia maintains a wide range of international relations and is particularly committed to development policy in countries and regions to which it has special ties. In view of its limited resources, the state government sets regional priorities. Ghana has been the official partner country of North Rhine-Westphalia since 2007. The partnership agreement between the two countries is due to be renewed in 2021.

In close cooperation with the Düsseldorf office of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), the state government implements development policy projects in Ghana, including in the field of environmental protection and resource conservation. Since 2019, the joint projects with GIZ have been geared toward the new priority area of „sustainable economic development.“ In addition, the state government is supporting the modernization of the technical college sector in Ghana and better networking between universities and business.

Since 2017, an administrative exchange has been taking place between Ghana and North Rhine-Westphalia; since 2019, the state has also been promoting a municipal exchange of expertise aimed at strengthening existing cooperation between cities and municipalities in both countries and supporting new partnerships.

Civil society engagement plays a key role in the partnership between North Rhine-Westphalia and Ghana, particularly the Ghana Forum as an association of civil society actors active in Ghana and the Ghana Council as an association of the diaspora. The state government supports initiatives in Ghana and other countries with its own funding programs, such as the „Concrete Peace Service“, the „Promoter

Program“ and the „Foreign Program“. Further information on the country partnership with Ghana.

The Concrete Peace Service is a support program for young adults from North Rhine-Westphalia. The program offers a travel allowance for a variety of project assignments lasting between 25 days and twelve weeks. The participants plan their stays abroad on their own and cooperate on an equal footing with organizations in the countries of the South. In addition, within the framework of the Concrete Peace Service, cooperations exist that enable young professionals, such as craftsmen and craftswomen or trainees in the nursing professions, to participate in a project abroad. A mutual exchange to strengthen civil society actors in the global South is also an integral part of the Concrete Peace Service.

With the program to promote development information and education (EplB), the state supports the development education work of One World groups and non-governmental organizations in North Rhine-Westphalia. The aim is to raise awareness of global interdependencies among the people of North Rhine-Westphalia, to broaden knowledge of the situation in countries of the global South, to prevent xenophobia and to awaken in citizens a willingness to make their own contribution to fair global development.

The state government also supports development education work through the promoter program, which ensures a „basic supply“ of civil society with expertise in this area. The program is implemented by One World organizations throughout North Rhine-Westphalia; its sponsors are the One World Network NRW and Engagement Global, North Rhine-Westphalia branch office (Düsseldorf). Further information can be found at: [einewelt-promotorinnen.de](http://einewelt-promotorinnen.de).

In accordance with the development policy priorities of the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, municipal development cooperation is also promoted. Municipalities can make a very concrete and essential contribution to development partnerships - for example, when it comes to raising awareness of development policy and international interrelationships, or when it comes to the fact that local action also has an impact on the global world and that globalization, in turn, has an impact on the local level. Municipal development partnerships build an important bridge here between the people of North Rhine-Westphalia and those in the partner communities.

With its foreign program, the state government supports development policy projects of non-governmental organizations from North Rhine-Westphalia. The program supports One World initiatives, associations, migrant organizations, church groups and others that work in cooperation with partner organizations in the Global South to sustainably improve local living conditions. The program focuses on education, health, environmental sustainability, sustainable business practices and job creation.

In the context of global refugee movements, the state of North

Rhine-Westphalia is also increasingly involved in the Middle East region - especially in Jordan. In order to improve the living conditions of refugees and the Jordanian population, projects are being implemented in various areas.

With grants, North Rhine-Westphalia supports a short-term scholarship for young people from Israel, the Palestinian Territories and Jordan, as well as the trilateral master's program „European Studies“ at Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf.

With 23 United Nations (UN) organizations and around 170 internationally active non-governmental organizations, the federal city of Bonn is the most important UN location and has become the center of excellence for international cooperation and sustainable development in Germany. In addition, numerous governmental and non-governmental organizations, scientific and economic institutions, and companies are working together here under the motto „Shaping Sustainability“ to find solutions to global issues of the 21st century.

The state government promotes the development of the UN site and Bonn's profile as a competence center for international politics and global sustainability strategies in close cooperation with the federal government and the city of Bonn. For example, it supports the establishment of new UN secretariats and other international organizations in Bonn. North Rhine-Westphalia has also launched a Host State Act to facilitate the settlement of international institutions in Germany, which was passed by the Bundestag in October 2019 and approved by the Bundesrat in November 2019. The state government also promotes the implementation of events and other projects at the international location of Bonn that help to advance the exchange on global sustainability issues. This also includes educational events on the implementation of Agenda 2030.



### DEVELOPMENT POLICY IN RHINELAND-PALATINATE

With its development policy, the Rhineland-Palatinate state government wants to help fight poverty worldwide, make globalization fairer and protect the environment. In doing so, it is guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 as a reference framework for policy in Rhineland-Palatinate. Development policy today is about more than projects and programs. It is about fundamental political, social and economic changes that must take place worldwide. It is about socially and ecologically just globalization, fair trade structures, climate and environmental protection. And it is about changes in patterns of living and consumption in Germany.

Against this backdrop, the state's development policy includes the following focal areas:

#### Sustainable procurement

Sustainable procurement helps improve the living and working conditions of many people in Africa, Asia and Latin America. For this reason, the state and municipalities in particular are also called upon to include social and ecological criteria in public tenders on a binding basis. Within the framework of our training project „Rhineland-Palatinate buys sustainably!“, which is carried out in cooperation with the development policy state network ELAN, we show municipalities how sustainable procurement is possible in a legally secure and practicable manner.

#### Municipal development policy

Municipalities are important actors in development policy. We motivate and support municipalities in their efforts to get involved with their own projects, e.g. in education work, municipal partnerships or sustainable procurement.

#### Educational work in schools

The state government would like to awaken greater understanding for the situation in other countries, but also for global interrelationships. Children and young people should learn about the effects of our actions on people in other parts of the world and be sensitized to sustainable and socially just actions.

#### Information events on development policy issues

Together with partners in Rhineland-Palatinate, we organize information and discussion events on current development policy issues and participate in conferences and presentations.

#### Cooperation with civil society

We support associations, municipalities, schools or churches in Rhineland-Palatinate that carry out development policy information and education projects in Germany or cooperate with partners in countries of the South.

### PARTNERSHIP WITH RWANDA

In 1982, Rhineland-Palatinate and the Republic of Rwanda sealed the first partnership between a German and an African country. From the beginning, the basic idea was to develop a so-called grassroots partnership that would be organized in a decentralized manner and close to the people. The Rwandan partners independently propose projects that seem most urgent and necessary to them. On the Rhineland-Palatinate side, the partners strive to provide financial and material support.

The primary goals of the measures are the improvement of education, the support of women and the participation in the areas of health care and nature conservation. Within the framework of the approximately 200 school partnerships, the school situation in Rwanda is sustainably improved. Personal contact between children and young people and between teachers and school administrators from Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda is also promoted. Vocational training is another important factor in the education of Rwandans. Only with appropriate vocational training is it possible to train qualified skilled workers, who play an enormously important role in Rwanda's economic development. Bringing people with disabilities into the partnership as important actors and thus further deepening the cooperation between Rhineland-Palatinate and Rwanda is a new focus. There are also more and more projects for renewable energy and environmental protection. Rhineland-Palatinate's business community is involved in the partnership to further promote development in Rwanda. The partnership is also becoming increasingly involved in the fields of art, culture and sports. They act as a bridge of understanding and promote cooperation with and between the partners. Through the many encounter trips in recent years, young people in particular have been able to get to know the other culture and benefit from each other: Children and young people form the basis for the future of the partnership.



## DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN THE SAARLAND

The department of the Ministry of Education and Culture in Saarland is responsible for this topic. Its goal is to work closely with non-governmental organizations active in development policy.

Together with the non-governmental organizations, global responsibility is assumed: Partnerships with developing countries are cultivated and development policy information and education work as well as civic engagement for the „One World“ are promoted.

### Dialogue with non-governmental organizations active in development policy

The development policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is the joint responsibility of the federal, state and local governments. With this in mind, the Saarland state government committed itself in its coalition agreement to expanding and further developing Saarland's development cooperation.

The coalition agreement for the 16th legislative period of the Saarland (2017-2022) states, „The state government has drawn up guidelines for Saarland's development cooperation in a broad-based dialogue with all non-governmental organizations involved in development policy. We will consistently pursue the fields of action formulated there, oriented to the guiding principle of global sustainable development. We have also created a solid and improved basis for promoting the committed work of non-governmental organizations and will continue to support the work of the initiatives on this basis.

Significant of the existing focal points and competencies in the Saarland are in the areas of „global learning“ and „fair trade/sustainable procurement.“ We have started with fair and sustainable procurement as well as advanced global learning and education for sustainable development nationwide in an exemplary way.

Since May 2018, Saarland has therefore also had a „State Coordination Office for Education for Sustainable Development“, which is responsible for ensuring that education for sustainable development is anchored in school education. With the State Coordination Office, the Ministry of Education is systematically and structurally anchoring Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) in the education sector. In order to link global interrelationships and individual behavior, the aim is to sensitize schoolchildren to sustainable development.

There are also far-reaching efforts in the area of fair trade/sustainable procurement. For example, the coalition agreement states: „The Saarland is to become the first fair federal state. To achieve this, we want to gradually switch public procurement to fair and regional products and further promote globally responsible educational work.“ To this end, a project group meets regularly and the individual criteria to be met are jointly examined with the various interest groups.

## Goals and priorities

Since development cooperation is above all a task for society as a whole, the successful work of private initiatives, the churches and other non-governmental organizations in particular receives financial and non-material support. Together, we want to make a concrete contribution to fighting poverty worldwide, securing peace, realizing democracy and making globalization fairer.

### Guidelines on development cooperation

The Saarland Development Cooperation Guidelines were adopted by the Saarland Parliament in March 2017 and are the result of a development process with the active participation of civil society and Saarland non-governmental organizations. They represent the framework of Saarland's development cooperation and are intended to strengthen existing structures, initiatives and activities. They serve as orientation and form the basis for Saarland's future development policy relevant engagement.

The fields of action of Saarland's development cooperation are:

- development policy information, advisory and educational work
- science, research and teaching
- international exchange
- economy, enterprises, public administrations and municipalities
- international trade and agricultural policy
- North-South partnerships/cooperations
- impact of European policy on countries of the global south

### Guidelines for development cooperation

The guidelines of the Ministry of Education and Culture for the granting of subsidies for the promotion of projects within the framework of development cooperation - based on the guidelines of development cooperation - also provide for the possibility of promoting domestic projects in addition to the promotion of foreign projects in the Global South. The prerequisite is that the projects must be school, vocational and university education projects, extracurricular education projects for children and young people, continuing education and adult education projects or development policy measures and events for the broad civil society.

### The Advisory Council for Development Cooperation

The Advisory Board for Development Cooperation plays a key role in supporting the Ministry in approving applications for development policy project and program activities. The projects to be included in the funding are selected in partnership with the development policy initiatives represented on the Advisory Board for Development Cooperation.



The Free State of Saxony supports the goal of sustainable development in favor of a sustainable society in the sense of the United Nations Agenda 2030 and the associated Sustainable Development Goals. In joint responsibility with the federal government and local authorities, Saxony will contribute its share to achieving the goals by 2030 and beyond. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda apply to all countries on earth. One important component is support for development cooperation. The development policy guidelines of the Free State of Saxony have been integrated into the Saxon Sustainability Strategy 2018. [www.nachhaltigkeit.sachsen.de](http://www.nachhaltigkeit.sachsen.de)

Saxony understands development cooperation as a cross-sectional task and would like to support it with the willing participation of the population, the Development Policy Network Saxony e. V. (ENS) and the other actors, such as the church development organizations or non-governmental organizations that are not organized in the ENS. The development cooperation of the Free State of Saxony is coordinated in the Saxon State Chancellery. Since 2017, the Free State of Saxony, in addition to long-standing and broad-based development education work at home, now also supports development projects and initiatives abroad. Development cooperation projects in Morocco and Lebanon, for example, support countries facing major challenges due to increasing global migration. Projects are also being implemented in Mozambique and Peru with the Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) as part of the federal-state program of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

With project contents that offer help for self-help and are oriented towards the reality of people's lives, Saxony wants to provide help on the ground and at the same time support the societies in the states that take in or have taken in many refugees.

The Free State of Saxony has been carrying out development policy information and education work inside and outside schools for many years. Educational offers, event information and materials for sustainable education are available online [www.bne-sachsen.de](http://www.bne-sachsen.de). In the meantime, seven One World Promoters are active in Saxony, promoting global learning and sustainable living. The programs are aimed at educational institutions such as kindergartens, schools, adult education centers and youth centers.

The STUBE study support program includes weekend seminars and one-day events for students from developing countries at Saxon universities. In addition, the Free State will also participate in the ASA university cooperation starting in 2018, thus supporting the exchange of young people from industrialized and developing countries.

Dresden is also home to Germany's second scientific institute of the United Nations University (UNU), which is funded by the Free State of Saxony and the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research. The United Nations University Institute for Integrated

Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES) deals with international strategies for sustainable resource use and forms an important interface between science and politics. UNU-Flores is the only sub-unit of the United Nations based in Saxony and a unique player in development science.



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

#### Development policy guidelines

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

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

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

Development-related information, education and public relations work

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

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

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

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

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

#### Municipal partnership with DC reference

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

#### State program „Partners of Tomorrow

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Every year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the WTSH GmbH jointly fund a training program for specialized personnel from the Chinese province of Zhejiang.

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

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

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

In Indonesia, Schleswig-Holstein supports the DAAD- funded project „Subject-related partnerships with universities in developing coun-

tries“ with the Jember University in the field of biotechnology.

- The Kiel University of Applied Sciences:

Faculty of Informatics and Electrical Engineering

- Changchun, Jilin University

- Hangzhou, Zhejiang Association for Science and Technology

Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

- Cooperation with the CDHAW (Chinese- German College at Tongji University in Shanghai / China - double degree) in the field of industrial engineering; Cooperation with the MDHK (Mexican - German College at the Tec de Monterrey /Mexico) in the field of industrial engineering; Cooperation with the IGCHE (Indo-German Center for Higher Education at the PSG College Coimbatore / India) in mechanical engineering.

Faculty of Economy

- Cooperation with the University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka

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

- Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh

- Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta

- Universitas Muhammadiyah, Yogyakarta

Cross-Departmental cooperation:

- Hangzhou, China Jiliang University

- Qingdao, Ocean University of China ( OUC )

- Puebla, Universidad de las Américas ( UDLA )

- University of Pretoria, South Africa

- The Lübeck University of Applied Sciences cooperates with:

- its subsidiary e-learning company oncampus GmbH and the private Ethiopian Admas College to maintain a public-private partnership in order to test the acceptance of German e-learning methods in Africa;

- the East China University of Science and Technology in Shanghai in the degree courses of Environmental Engineering and Information Technology; the Schleswig-Holstein Company for the Promotion of Economic Development and Technology Transfer (*Wirtschaftsförderung und Technologietransfer Schleswig-Holstein GmbH*) to place Chinese graduates in Schleswig-Holstein-based companies of communication, information and media technology as well as environmental engineering;

- the Zhejiang University of Technology (ZJUT) in the field of architecture as well as with the Zhejiang University of Science and Technology (ZUST) in civil engineering.

- Lübeck University:

- Awards scholarships to medical exchange students from partner

- universities in Ukraine, Moldova, Namibia and China;
- In addition, student exchanges with Zhejiang University in China are funded in the area of informatics as well as one PhD position at the University of Lübeck for medical guest researchers from Zhejiang University;
- A further research exchange program with partner universities in Moldova and Namibia, financed through third party funds, and a „train-the-trainer“ program aimed at building up the local university curriculum, have been brought into being.
- Europe-University of Flensburg:
  - A three-semester Master program „Energy and Environmental Management“, including an optional focus on industrialised or developing countries.
- Christian-Albrechts-University of Kiel (CAU):
  - research networks and study programs with both BRICS and developing countries;
  - Awarding of scholarships to foreign students and doctoral candidates from different countries, many of which from emerging and developing countries; 30 years of cooperation with the Zhejiang University (ZJU) in China. Recent expansion of this cooperation to the area of Marine Sciences as well as an intensive cooperation between the Chinese Centre of CAU with ZJU. Concerning Marine Sciences, an intensive cooperation with the Ocean University of Qingdao in the People’s Republic of China also exists;
  - The Members of the Kiel Cluster of Excellence „The Future Ocean“ participate in capacity building activities on the Cape Verde Islands, and, within the context of the Chair of UNESCO/IOC for Marine Sciences, in projects such as TTR (Training-through-Research), the exchange of Master’s students and doctoral candidates, summer schools and targeted research for localised impact.
  - In the field of marine sciences a long-standing cooperation has been established between GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel and Cape Verde in building a branch office with Ocean Observatory, capacity building for predicting the variability of the regional coastal uplift and climate under an STC project by the coastal states in South-Western Africa; The TRION project, which serves the biogeochemical method development, is also supposed to make a contribution to the peace process in the Middle East through active scientific communication, cooperation and sustainable networking between researchers from the Palestinian territories and Israel:



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

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

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

The main focus of Thuringia’s development policy is sustainable education. Since 1995, it has been supporting the “Thuringia days of educational and information in the field of development (*Thüringer Entwicklungspolitischen Bildungs- und Informationstage - THEBIT*) aimed at familiarising pupils of Thuringia with the problems of developing countries and, consequently, at contributing to dismantling xenophobia and the promotion of tolerance.

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

## INFORMATION CENTRE EDUCATIONAL MANDATE NORTH-SOUTH

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

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

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

### Networking

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

### Consulting

- // Mediation and consultancy for disseminators of Global Learning

### Publications

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

- // ENGLOBAL: european-wide data bank on Global Learning

### Events

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

### Campaigns

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

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