

**The right to a life of dignity is non-negotiable.**

Every year, the GLS Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung holds a workshop discussion. In this workshop, we engage with questions that arise over the course of a working year and require extended discussion. This year, we addressed several questions regarding the future of development cooperation.

In preparation for the workshop, we asked our partners to formulate their responses to our questions. The answers we received were translated by Sebastian Liberona Vergara. We are pleased to share them with everyone who participated in the workshop discussion. We also send them to our partners in English and Spanish.

After the workshop, participants wanted to thank the partners for their responses. Based on the feedback we received, the conversation inspired courage and hope. These responses contributed to this.

An image emerged depicting a large number of individuals situated in diverse locations worldwide, engaged in similar issues with a common perspective.

**A movement of hope, celebrating life!**

We were happy to include the final picture of the participants from Saturday afternoon.



**Thank you to everyone who participated and contributed. Stay courageous!**

***Your team at GLS Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung***

# Questions

- 1. Preliminary ..... 3
- 2. What guides our principle of hope? ..... 4
- 3. What does development cooperation look like today, what will it look like in 15 years' time? 6
- 4. What is our image of cooperation in the future? ..... 12
- 5. What does it mean to cut budgets for development while at the same time expanding funding for security policy and readmission agreements? ..... 17
- 6. Specifically, what can we do to develop and expand sustainable, resilient, partnership-based and model approaches for a life in dignity that is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable with the people we work with and with whom we feel a sense of solidarity? ..... 21
- 7. What do the current political decisions and changes in mindset in society mean for our future national and international coexistence? ..... 28
- 8. Can international cooperation take place at all if we do not at the same time show solidarity with the increasing number of people left behind/diffamated in our national societies and stand up powerfully/agreeably for their rights to a dignified life? ..... 33
- 9. What does it mean for the GLS Future Foundation for Development if development cooperation increasingly becomes a task in our own country? What political/social positions does this lead to? What working methods will become necessary? ..... 37
- 10. What images of the future we want guide us? What principles underpin our actions? What is sustainable and what do we have to say goodbye to? ..... 44

## 1. Preliminary

**Asociación Holanda (Work with deaf people in Cajamarca, Peru):** Sometimes it is difficult to have an opinion because a lot depends on what culture you analyze it from. Of course there are universal things, but that is not necessarily always the right thing to do, especially when you look at it in retrospect.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** At one side they cut budgets and at the other side they also don't want to take refugees. The organisations that try to work on developing chances for people in their own country, so that they don't have to leave are less supported or even not supported any more. We have applied 3 times for small scale projects at the German Embassy with 3 different sustainable ideas, but they were not granted with the explanation that they are getting less money.

**DEEPAM (Work with children with disabilities, India):** Even in Auroville, which is an international community in India and was until a few years ago self-governed (organised by elected working groups with different tasks) there is now a top-down approach by the Indian Government representatives, who had before rather a supportive role. In recent years there is interference in many aspects of our life (the economy, forced township development e.g. felling of hundreds of trees for projects which are not approved by the community). Persons who are resisting and have told their opinion publicly face visa restrictions and other threats. Our internal communication systems such as weekly bulletins and the "auroville.org" server were "hijacked", and we don't know who is in charge.

**WATCH (Work with marginalized groups, sex workers, women, Nepal):** When there is donor and recipient, dignity of recipient is sometimes overlooked. Even in our own organization dignity of recipients is overlooked; even among the staff hierarchy junior staffs' dignity is usually overlooked. WATCH started with an idea of being hierarchy less organization. But in a society where hierarchy is very important it was quite difficult to implement. I find it that staff value more of their status rather than the responsibilities. Whole society is also used to asking the status and behaving accordingly. The question will be how to create such a situation where dignity of people is maintained and respected.

**Koberwitz1924 (Biodynamic farming, art and social development, Philippines):** I have for a long time understood "development" as a highly humane endeavor not confined to poor countries. Whether I am doing consultancy or lecturing in the Philippines, China or Germany, the difference is mostly a cultural difference, but development must and will happen as long as humans are involved. Maybe it is a good idea to differentiate between "development work" and social work, work that must be done because the government no longer cares for it.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya):** Times and situations are changing but you can still find a place to practice your principles and values as long as you give it a human face and not fear to be the change you want to see. We have become global consumers but have lost our own local values of production and innovation.

**Timbaktu Collective (Integral rural development, education and cooperative building, India):**

Openness to the world, humanity and national and international solidarity can only be threatened if we allow them to be. Let me first quote an old Indian adage - The Sanskrit phrase for this is "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"

To believe in each other is to honour life

Some people say that "he is my kith and kin"

Others say "she is a stranger not with me or mine"

Yet we all know that "the world is but one (my) family"

I sincerely believe that the artificial national boundaries are detrimental to the future of humanity and to the whole ecosystem of this Earth.

For us, in the Collective, we consider life as precious. In all our work and actions, we try to nurture, celebrate and love life and I guess this should be the guiding principle of all development cooperation. I personally believe that we should live with Social Ethics and Personal Morality. I understand social ethics as the systematic reflection on the moral dimensions of social structures, systems, issues, and communities. Whereas I understand personal morality as a set of standards that a person uses to judge whether a behaviour is right or wrong. This, to me, becomes the essence of cooperation.

**SACDEP (Sustainability impact network, Kenya):** There is no developed and underdeveloped world. There is no 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> world. There is only a badly developed world. In the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, international trade remains operated in a field which is not level. Furthermore, in countries Governments continue undertaking decisions that are driven by political biases. The development policies are mainly designed to disempower people rather than empowering the masses.

In sum, need for development support especially in the south remains important. The masses in the south have remained disadvantaged mainly for historical and current dynamics which are largely external from their areas of domicile.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** The right to a life in dignity is indeed non-negotiable. This right serves as a reminder that every human being deserves respect, equality, and the opportunity to live a fulfilling life. Our collective responsibility is to advocate for and protect this right for ourselves and for others. Only then can we aspire to create a world that honors the inherent dignity of every person, paving the way for a more just and equitable future. Defending dignity is not just a moral duty; it is a prerequisite for a thriving humanity.

## 2. What guides our principle of hope?

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Life is our guiding principle. We save life first; the rest will follow.

**DEEPAM (Work with children with disabilities, India):** Nowadays the term resilience is used a lot. Yes, this is what we must learn in our private life, in our work, in national and international relations. We must open our eyes and see what is wrong, but then we need to forgive, to step back from personal opinions, to be ready to make compromises and do positive steps forward. Gratitude is a key to overcome difficulties and to have energy to continue however difficult it may be.

**WATCH (Work with marginalized groups, sex workers, women, Nepal):** You go on doing your work without expecting the desired results. Because we are destined or born to take the responsibilities and do the work.

**Kasuku Organics (Organic Farming, Uganda):** From a political perspective, there is no hope that most underprivileged will have their rights and receive all that is expected from higher authorities. Yet, from a social perspective there is a hope for the people to strive as a community and achieve the intended or desired life. This can only be achieved with the assistance received from cooperation partners for they tackle the most pressing needs.

**Koberwitz1924 (Biodynamic farming, art and social development, Philippines):** When I hear the word “Hope”, I first of all think of Vacláv Havel who said in a similar way like Bloch: „Hope is not the belief that something will turn out well, but the certainty that something has meaning, no matter how it turns out“. This is it. Follow what we understand is right. With all openness. But also based on experience. The experience of decades of observations is that a right thought will make its way. Truth prevails. There is no doubt about that. And we have powerful examples: Viktor Frankl, Nelson Mandela. It may take some decades, we will likely not anymore be around, but the uprightness and right deed will be seeds for those will come after us. We can only do so much and should concentrate on that, but also be aware that we can maybe do a lot.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru):** Despite drastic cuts in funding for development cooperation, we remain convinced that this work, based on solidarity and partnership, is more essential than ever. At the same time, we call for a profound redefinition of development policy.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda):** According to Ernst Bloch, hope means holding on and staying strong even when things are difficult—it’s a belief in our ability to make a positive difference. Hope isn’t just feeling positive; it’s a force that drives us to stand up against despair.

In today’s world, with challenges like climate change, failed policies, and extreme shifts in society, hope is guided by our commitment to working together and making progress. It pushes us to stick to values of justice, sustainability, and shared humanity, even when the world tests our strength. The principle of hope asks us to see past today’s limits and keep working for change, believing it’s possible. This resilience, paired with a sense of shared purpose, makes hope an active pursuit of a better future.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya):** It is the faith and trust that things will be better in the future and believing in the people we work with and making them accountable.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** Hope is guided by several things and among these include are Goals – a goal is a set target or objective to be achieved. Every time a person sets a goal, achieving these goals becomes a future aspect that they always look forward to. Hope is also futuristic in nature because it focuses on future aspects and not present happenings. Here someone's past or present doesn't limit his future. People envision limitless opportunities.

**Timbaktu Collective (Integral rural development, education and cooperative building, India):** As far as I know, you have been partnering and supporting organisations or individuals who work with the marginalised communities in marginalised geographies with the hope that they get a fighting chance to not only survive but also live a good life. I know that yours and our principle of hope lies in the margins.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** The principle of hope remains a steadfast guide. It is shaped by our beliefs, influenced by our experiences, strengthened through our connections, driven by our vision, and optimism. Hope is not a destination; rather, it is a continuous journey that propels us forward, urging us to envision the possible and strive for the better. Hope is the essence of the human spirit, and it beckons us to dream, believe, and act. Together, we all should illuminate the paths we trend on toward a more hopeful tomorrow.

### 3. What does development cooperation look like today, what will it look like in 15 years' time?

**EcoPro (Health, Sanitation, Water, Wastewater, India):** Development cooperation is based on goodwill and empathy – which you may regard as basic steps towards a more inclusive oneness, or as the natural outcome of a realized inner oneness. In my view, this was the always basis and will remain the basis. In case, development cooperation did not embrace self-dignity and freedom of choice for all partners, this will have to be further developed.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** The future development cooperation will likely focus on building resilient, community-led systems that prioritize ecological sustainability and food security. Localized, farmer-centric approaches will empower smallholders with training, resources, and digital tools to enhance productivity while preserving biodiversity. As climate change intensifies, partnerships will emphasize climate-resilient practices and regenerative techniques that enrich soils and support ecosystems. Funding models may shift toward collaborative investments with private sector support, as well as impact-focused grants, to sustain these efforts. Ultimately, it will aim to create fair, resilient food systems rooted in sustainability, local ownership, and equitable growth.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** It seems that today's development assistance is helping to change the lives of the poor and helpless people, the institutional development, social development. If government and non-government intensive organizations increase their capacity, if local resources are identified and used, the next 15 years should be mobilized from their own resources. There should be an improvement in the life and health of the poor and helpless people.

**WFN (Womens Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** There is a long-standing history of cooperation and mutual respect between Germany and Nepal in various development projects for the people in need like infrastructure development, health, education, climate, energy, food and more. As per the Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance there is evidence of diplomatic relations since 1958 A.D. which is more than 6 decades of cooperation.

Major projects are being supported by the international organizations registered in Nepal. The presence of INGOs in Nepal and supporting organizations like GLS Future Foundation for Development are very crucial that has been resulting in obtaining common goals of sustainable development agendas. The foreign aid has been supporting Nepal in various development sectors as education, skill, health & sanitation, development, climate, digital transformation, gender equality, advocacy/awareness, and more.

There are more challenges anticipated in Nepal such political instability, transparency, gender inequality, technology and moreover the effects of climate change. In the coming years, our partnership could hand in hand for climate sustainability, capacity building, technology education prioritizing the gender equality.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Today development cooperation involves grants, loans, policy advice, technical support but in future it is likely to be left to technical support, loans and policy advice.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** Development cooperation has been a global effort, with multiple stakeholders working together to address common challenges. There are inclusive partnerships (collaborations) with governments, civil society, private sector and international organizations which are becoming increasingly important. The sustainable development goals have become a guiding framework for development cooperation with a focus on achieving tangible outcomes by 2030.

Development cooperation is now recognized as a two-way street where both partners can benefit from shared knowledge expertise and resources.

Increased role of non-state actors such as NGOs, foundations and private companies are playing more significant role in development cooperation.

Development cooperation today is about working together to address global challenges promoting sustainable development and fostering inclusive partnerships that benefit all parties involved.

Development cooperation in 15 years will likely undergo significant transformation driven by emerging trends technological advancements and shifting global dynamics. Increased localization, more emphasis on local ownership, capacity building and decentralized capacity building.

- Private sector engagement: Growing role of business, social enterprises and impact investors in development. Digitalization leveraging technology for more efficient, effective and inclusive solutions. Climate action integrating climate change mitigation and adoption into all development efforts.
- Global governance reforms: Strengthened international institutions and more inclusive decisions making processes and innovative financing models.
- Impact investing: Investing in projects with social and environmental returns.
- Social bonds: Financing development initiatives through bond issuances.
- Challenges and opportunities: In equality reduction whereby disparities within and among initiatives are addressed e.g empowering women in leadership and income generating activities. Climate change adoption whereby vulnerable communities are supported through credit and saving construction of energy saving stoves, animal revolving and construction of biogas plant etc.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana)** Strengthen the local people in their abilities and to support them to be self-sustainable. Integrate sustainability in all projects. Organisations should try to get as self-sustainable as possible through social businesses. Schools for the disadvantaged will always need money to be run. Social businesses could support financially.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy, and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya)**: Today, development cooperation focuses on building partnerships between nations and organizations to address global issues like poverty, inequality, and climate change. It increasingly emphasizes local leadership, sustainable practices, and human rights. However, challenges such as reduced funding and growing restrictions on civil society threaten progress.

In 15 years, development cooperation will likely focus even more on mutual respect, resilience, and environmental sustainability. As the impacts of climate change grow and political landscapes shift, cooperation will need to support communities' ability to adapt and thrive. This may also mean addressing needs within our own communities, as inequalities and social issues increase globally. We can expect to see more cross-sector partnerships and innovative, tech-driven solutions that empower local communities.

**WATCH (Work with marginalized groups, sex workers, women, Nepal)**: Gradually, development cooperation is tilting towards political indoctrination and commercial gains of the donors or donor countries. Humanities, human values and human well-being slowly becoming non-entity which used to be the main issues for the Development Cooperation. Thus, countries with power to test their weapons they start wars and battles on the flimsy



background. It creates human sufferings on the warring parties then development cooperation is diverted towards them. It is ironic they create sufferings, and they divert development cooperation to alleviate such sufferings. This affects other entities who were receiving such support before. This is increasing every decade so it is expected that in the next 15 years or so the development cooperation will be guided by two factors political indoctrination or affiliations and business or commercial gains. However, Donors have rights to make their own decisions.

**ACP (Association for Craft Producers, craftspeople cooperative, Nepal):** Today's development cooperation focuses on sustainability, collaboration, and local engagement. It can be expected that in 15 years' time it will become more technology-driven and equitable, leveraging local knowledge and innovative funding to build a more inclusive and resilient world.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** Development cooperation today is characterized by a focus on sustainable development, inclusivity, and the use of technology and in 15 years' time is likely be more integrated, locally driven, and resilient, addressing both immediate needs and long-term sustainability, this manifests in several key areas:

Current look of development cooperation:

- Partnership Models: There's a shift from traditional donor-recipient models to more equitable partnerships, emphasizing local ownership and capacity building.
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Many initiatives are aligned with the SDGs, addressing issues like poverty, education, health, and climate change. Partnerships are currently focused on working towards the SDGs to improve the country economically, socially, physically.
- Private Sector Involvement: Greater emphasis on engaging the private sector for investment and innovation in development projects. Through offering loans to youth that have acquired various skills as a way of building a financial muscle to bring about cash flow.
- Regional Collaboration: Increased focus on regional integration and cooperation among African countries to address shared challenges.

Outlook 15 Years from now

- Greater Resilience: Development cooperation will likely emphasize resilience to climate change and economic shocks, with adaptive strategies integrated into projects.
- Decentralization: Local governments and communities may have more control over development initiatives, leading to more tailored and effective solutions.
- Enhanced Technology Integration: Continued advancements in AI, mobile technology, and data analytics will shape service delivery, improving efficiency and access.

- Increase on the country's GDP: since beneficiaries of the cooperation will have set up business entities in their area of expertise, they will earn some income to improve and sustain the standard of living.
- Collaborative Networks: Development cooperation may evolve into more dynamic, networked approaches, involving diverse stakeholders, including NGOs, governments, and the private sector, working together on shared goals.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: Currently, development cooperation is a critical protagonist for the strengthening, positive changes and opportunities for improvement for the vulnerable population.

**Qespina (Art, education, schools, Peru)**: Development Cooperation currently promotes actions that contribute to sustainable human development and improve the standard of living of the world's population through the transfer, reception and exchange of information, knowledge, technology, experiences and resources. Carried out with the purpose of addressing the world's ailments, with the fight against poverty at the center of them all. To promote global, sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic and social progress that promotes justice and equality among peoples.

In less than 15 years, many changes and challenges lie ahead for development cooperation. Aggravating problems such as political, social and economic crises in countries, wars, climate crisis, violence, insecurity, unemployment, recession, physical illnesses, emotional illnesses, malnutrition, hunger, lack of food are accelerating.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda)**: Today, development cooperation focuses more on sustainable practices, inclusivity, and partnerships that value local knowledge and empower communities. Many projects now aim to improve social fairness, build climate resilience, and support economic independence, aligning with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals. However, issues like limited funding, political conflicts, and global challenges like climate change and migration affect progress. Traditional donor-driven models are shifting toward ones that encourage shared responsibility, local leadership, and flexible responses to urgent global needs.

In 15 years, development cooperation will likely become more interconnected and technology-driven, adapting to environmental and social challenges. Future projects will emphasize resilience, especially in climate adaptation, renewable energy, and poverty reduction, involving local communities directly. Technology will allow for real-time data tracking and resource distribution, improving transparency and accountability. Partnerships may also expand to include new groups, like private businesses, local governments, and tech organizations, contributing to a more connected approach to global development.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya)**: Development cooperation in our case looks at a situation that we receive funds from GLS and spend it in the local participants hoping for more to come in tomorrow. What I see in 15 years is a reduction of the funding and local organization looking for workable

partnership development that generates income and brings funds to run the organization at a certain percentage. Organizations selling services and acting as linkages for external markets for what is produced locally.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with Disabilities, Peru):** Currently, development cooperation is oriented towards basic and fundamental issues of human development, trying in some way to supply unsatisfied basic needs in food, health, education, etc. and trying to contribute to the lack of government coverage of these needs. While it is true that this is a critical task for of many people living impoverished and extreme poverty, I believe that not only in the future, but from now on, this need should be joined by a component of coherence that unites the concept of quality and development approach together, eradicating actions only of a welfare nature. We must try to ensure that this support fosters changes in the social bases and structures in such a way that it promotes transformations and not only covers needs.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** There exist good working relationship or cooperation between development partners and implementing organizations. In future we are likely to have a stronger and focused relationship.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** Development cooperation today involves a variety of actors including government institutions and its agencies, the private sector, NGOs and others. Development cooperation today is still a growing aspect with different organizations trying so hard to work together.

In the future, development cooperations will not only be limited to giving funds but also “skills, knowledge and expertise” training in major aspects of life. Most of these will be done using technology and face to face interactions will be limited. Individual organization’s will have to revisit their objectives and goals for engaging in these cooperations.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, Education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** Development cooperations are doing a great job in serving millions of poor people in developing and underdeveloped countries all over the world. The NGOs in these countries lack sufficient funds to support the poor and the development cooperations fill this gap. The financial support from development cooperations is an opportunity for NGOs to bring together the poor. Good and efficient NGOs do not stop with this financial support, but they work for the integral development of the poor. They can work for the social upliftment of the poor which is very important. Financial support is only a venue to bring them together for more development. Thus, the development cooperations play a vital role in the development of the poor.

The role of the development cooperations remain the same even after 15 years. But I foresee two problems in future: The first one is that the funding for the development cooperations may go down so much. Hence the number of people you can serve will be very less. The second problem is that it may be very difficult for the development cooperations in future to work in certain countries as the laws in those countries may restrict or limit them from working there.

**Timbaktu Collective (Integral rural development, education and cooperative building, India):**

To us solidarity and partnership is based on three main concepts of Indian Philosophy, across the ages - Karuna, Sheela and Maitri:

- Karuna – symbolizes Deep Compassion - Only when there is deep compassion for others can we consider them to be our equals.
- Sheela - symbolizes Virtuous conduct – Broadly, it would mean we conduct ourselves in such a way that it benefits the people, helps people in need/difficulty, deals with matters together to solve disputes - Only when our daily conduct is virtuous, we say that we are democratic.
- Maitri - symbolizes loving-kindness or unconditional friendliness. - Benevolence, loving-kindness, friendliness, amity, good will, and active interest in others - This is another description of what we know as Fraternity.

**SACDEP (Sustainability impact network, Kenya):** For years, institutions with resources have continued to provide development aid. When these support has been of help, it has also created its own shortcomings.

For example, development institutions have unfortunately believed that only aid from the North can create development. This way they lose sight of the existing Natural and Human resources available in the County and in communities. In this way, they fail to appreciate that foreign or external support is only a small percentage in its contribution.

The external aid is only a catalyst usable to quicken the development processes in a people.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** Development cooperation in today's world is that most countries especially the global south are relying on grants from developed countries for their projects that focuses on poverty, climate change, and sustainable development

In 15 years', the organizations in the undeveloped countries need to form consortiums to attract more funding, promote synergies and sharing expertise. As climate change continues to impact communities, development cooperation will prioritize solutions that build climate resilience and promote environmental sustainability.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** The relationship between NGOs and donor agencies is characterized by a model where donors providing funding and resources, while NGOs executing programs on the ground. Today, partnerships should become more collaborative involving multi-stakeholder partnerships through consortiums and networks.

#### 4. [What is our image of cooperation in the future?](#)

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** Our vision for future cooperation is one of inclusivity, resilience, and collaboration. Public institutions, private enterprises, local communities, and international partners will work together toward

sustainability, self-sufficiency, and environmental protection, with a focus on enhancing local communities. For example: there will be technical, and marketing supports provided for the producers and quality and healthy foods provided to the consumers and in addition to this, it will also help the planet to make it more resilient to climate change and protect the environment.

Technology and digital transformation will play a pivotal role, using data-driven decision-making and digital platforms to increase effectiveness. For example for Organic Venture Nepal, the farmers will have more access to the digital technologies that will aid them in farming and marketing of their products. By empowering local communities and fostering partnerships that span sectors and borders, the future of cooperation will be dynamic and responsive to emerging challenges.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** In the future, the image of the cooperation of charity organizations will be like a live stone of treasure for the association and society.

**WFN (Women's Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** The cooperation between GLS Future Foundation for Development and the Women's Foundation has a long-withstanding history build on a strong foundation working on same goals and objectives. With the support of the GLS Future Foundation, WFN has been implementing various concerned projects for the women and children here in Nepal supporting in the sustainability in education, skill, gender equality, legal rights, health, emergency support and relief and similar.

From our perspectives, the continued support is vital to attain the sustainable development goals in health, education, women entrepreneurship, promoting digital literacy, addressing rural gaps and gender issues in Nepal and enhance strong coordination against climate change impacts especially in agriculture and women.

BMZ Nepal and GIZ had shown their commitment to support the long-term sustainable projects pushing towards incorporating technologies, renewable energy, healthcare, entrepreneurship skills and capacity development trainings in Nepal. Moreover, we should emphasize our future projects focusing on women and children economically and socially within communities. The developing country like Nepal is continuously hit hard with global pandemic, climate change and wars. Over the next coming years, we would be expecting strong partnership with increased financial commitments focusing on sustainability and gender equality.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Future cooperation should be at the level of exchange of goods and services (fair trade). Two-way traffic.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** Our image of cooperation in the future is shaped by various factors including technological advancement, shifting global dynamics, evolving

social values, networked cooperatives, social impact investing, sustaining development hubs and global skill sharing platforms.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** I would like to have more exchange with other organisations in other African countries. Learning from each other, exchange ideas and what went well, what didn't go well, etc.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):** Our vision for future cooperation is based on partnerships that are fair and mutual. This means working side-by-side with communities, respecting their insights, and co-creating solutions. In this vision, development cooperation isn't one-way aid but a collaborative effort that recognizes the strengths of all partners involved.

Future cooperation should also focus on human dignity, social justice, and sustainability. It's about empowering people to build lives and communities that can withstand social, economic, and environmental challenges. By working together this way, we create long-lasting impact and strengthen global solidarity.

**WATCH (Work with marginalized groups, sex workers, women, Nepal):** Donors can start supporting organizations rather than projects. Let the organizations decide how they want to utilize money, but donors must do strict monitoring. Donors should encourage organizations to invest so that they can also start making income to support themselves.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** Our image of cooperation in the future is likely to be shaped by several key trends and ideals:

- Inclusive and Diverse Partnerships: Cooperation will increasingly involve a wide range of stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, the private sector, and communities. This diversity will ensure that various perspectives and expertise are integrated into development efforts.
- Technology-Driven Collaboration: Digital tools and platforms will facilitate real-time communication and collaboration, enabling partners to share knowledge, resources, and best practices more effectively. Innovations like AI and data analytics will play a significant role in decision-making.
- Sustainability as a Core Principle: Future cooperation will prioritize environmental sustainability, with a focus on climate resilience and sustainable practices. Initiatives will aim not just for economic growth but also for ecological balance and social equity.
- Local Empowerment: There will be a stronger emphasis on local ownership and empowerment, ensuring that communities are actively involved in identifying needs and solutions. This approach will foster greater accountability and effectiveness.
- Flexible and Adaptive Strategies: Cooperation will need to be adaptable to changing circumstances, such as economic shifts or crises. Agile frameworks will allow partners to respond quickly and effectively to new challenges.

- Focus on Well-being and Quality of Life: The future image of cooperation will center around improving overall well-being rather than just economic indicators. This holistic approach will consider health, education, social cohesion, and happiness.
- Youth Engagement: The voices and contributions of young people will be integral to future cooperation, shaping agendas and driving innovation. Their engagement will ensure that development initiatives are relevant and forward-thinking.
- Transparency and Accountability: Future cooperation will likely demand greater transparency and accountability from all partners, with mechanisms in place to ensure that resources are used effectively and that goals are met.

In conclusion, the future image of cooperation is one of dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable partnerships that prioritize well-being, adaptability, and global solidarity.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: We envision it with greater protagonism, assuming a more relevant role, improving people's living conditions without sacrificing the well-being of future generations or degrading the environment, guaranteeing a balance between social, economic and environmental progress. Because government budgets are increasingly limited. It is foundations that could fill the gaps in areas such as education, health and humanitarian assistance.

**Qespina (Art, Education, Schools, Peru)**: A more complex world requires more cooperation for development. A cooperation that integrates a plurality of actors, public and private. Cooperation for purposes such as social inclusion, democratic governance and environmental sustainability.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda)**: Our vision for future cooperation is highly collaborative, fair, and adaptable to changing global challenges. This approach centers on partnerships based on respect, shared goals, and a commitment to sustainability. Cooperation will be more community-driven, with local voices guiding policies and projects that impact them most. Core values like transparency, accountability, and inclusivity will build trust and strengthen relationships between organizations, governments, and communities.

In this vision, cooperation will also be flexible, ready to respond to crises with coordinated, compassionate efforts. Technology will support real-time communication, data sharing, and creative solutions to complex issues. The focus will be on building resilient, sustainable systems that respect individual dignity and foster ecological and social balance.

**Tahuichi (Football academy, Bolivia)**: The world globally is facing the scourges of climate change, causing extreme droughts, floods, fires, etc. Development cooperation will have an important ecological focus to manage sustainable economies in an environmentally friendly manner. At the same time, we are also going through a generalized economic crisis that will require cooperation stimuli so that the most vulnerable populations are not so exposed and receive the necessary support to combat these effects and avoid famines as well as rickety health systems that could lead to epidemics and premature deaths.

Another area for future cooperation may be the growing digital divide, which is becoming increasingly important in both developing and developing countries.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya):** Business partners and trainers using profits jointly made to do development.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with disabilities, Peru):** We envision a future of cooperation in which we work on development proposals built together that provide the necessary flexibility in the face of changes and/or directions different from the normal development of life. With openness towards futures that we do not yet know. That allows us to investigate future scenarios in the field of education and attention to the population in all its breadth and diversity, so that together we can find ways to provide adequate services to the current circumstances, modern for these new times and quality. We see openness as the basis of trust between the cooperant and its local partners, who, with all their experience, are betting on uncertain and challenging futures. This is not simple without the support of international cooperation. We also envision a cooperation where developed countries also share their progress, culture and visions with those they support. Development cooperation must be two-way, mutual and intercultural.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** Based on the current situation, we are likely to have strong and focused cooperation in future.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** Our image of cooperation in the future will entail more of teamwork and unity (companies working with each other) to strengthen individual cooperations.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** For me, the image of cooperation is as one that works for the integral development of the people. At the same time, it may be limited in many ways due to the lack of sufficient funds and international civil laws.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** The image of our cooperation in future is building financial dependency so that the organizations can employ sustainability measures and stop relying on grants. More partnership should be created for sharing knowledge and resources

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** The cooperation between NGOs and donors in the next 15 years will be characterized by donors supporting consortiums (small or big). The relationship between these entities is likely to become more symbiotic, with shared goals driving greater impact. Both NGOs and donors will need to be transparent and trusting. The consortium members should completely trust each other. The NGOs should be able to fundraise at least 60% of the funds they require for operations.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** The future of cooperation between RIDEP and GLS Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung should be driven by a stronger shared vision of transformative impact, focusing on sustainable development and community empowerment. Ultimately, a strong partnership should be characterized by respect, trust, and mutual learning. RIDEP and GLS-ZSE need to rethink their roles and with time, RIDEP should be playing bigger roles in fundraising for its operations. GLS need to support the RIDEP road map and its milestone in that direction.



5. What does it mean to cut budgets for development while at the same time expanding funding for security policy and readmission agreements?

**EcoPro (Health, Sanitation, Water, Wastewater, India):** Increased funds for security policy, security concerns are obviously signs of insecurity and fear, of the perceived need for secure borders (of self) than for increased inclusion, of the loss of courage to open and embrace.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products, Nepal):** Cutting development budgets while increasing funding for security and readmission agreements signals a shift from long-term goals to immediate security and migration management. This approach reflects a priority on managing migration flows, reinforcing borders, and enhancing national security over addressing root causes of migration, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunity, climate change. Without addressing these underlying issues, the potential for long-term stability and livelihood improvement may be reduced, impacting both domestic and international development outcomes.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** Cutting the budget for development also means expanding the amount for security deals. But it seems that the purpose of the associations is to increase their income sources

**WFN (Women's Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** Increasing fund for war and security rather than development has negative effects on the sustainable development goals. Shifting the ideas from the sustainable development goals to reach by 2030 to security for war will affect the long-term development goals in the world and there is not any doubt that it will affect more in the poor countries in the world.

European Council on Foreign Relations (ECFR) had stated that reducing development aids means increasing poverty and instability in the poor and developing countries in the world. What will be the outcome of the long-term committed projects in education, health, and climate change in the world? UNRIC clearly stated that reducing the consistent development aids will affect the growth and stability of the poor and developing nations.

The recent government policies to reduce the development aid for the security purpose in the European nations will surely affect the long-term committed development goals in the poor and developing nations in the world. For instance, we have already traced some of the results as increasing poverty, health crises, food crises and increase of gender-based violence in the poor countries. We should go finding suitable approaches that would balance both security and development goals globally.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Working within small budgets with maximum outcome (Technical support and policy advice). Funding is likely to be reduced to loans, services, etc.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** Cutting budgets for development while at the same time expanding funding for security policy and readmission agreements signifies a shift in priorities for example shifting from poverty reduction to national security and boarder

control and from long-term investments in human developments to short-term security concerns. Implications include reduced support for poverty alleviation, education, health care, infrastructure projects, economic empowerment and social services and increased focus on border management and migration control, readmission agreements and deportation policies.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):** Cutting development budgets while increasing funding for security policies and readmission agreements often sends a troubling signal. It suggests a shift in focus away from supporting vulnerable communities and addressing root causes of poverty and displacement. Instead, it prioritizes control and containment over constructive, long-term solutions that improve lives and prevent future crises.

Such budget cuts make it harder to achieve sustainable development goals, deepen inequalities, and limit opportunities for global cooperation. These funding choices may also hurt local resilience, forcing development organizations to work with fewer resources despite growing needs. For us, this reinforces the importance of defending the idea that true “security” includes social and economic stability, not just military and border enforcement.

**ACP (Association for Craft Producers, craftspeople cooperative, Nepal):** We have been hearing a lot about the cuts in the development budget and this is a matter of grave concern for us. Cutting development budgets while increasing security funding undermines long-term stability and risks perpetuating cycles of poverty and migration, undermining humanitarian commitments and weakening trust in international collaborations. A balanced approach that considers both development and security is essential for sustainable progress.

The cuts to development funding are unthinkable. This will threaten our societal fabric and our global future. It is imperative we continue emphasizing solidarity, human rights, and international cooperation to create a just and sustainable world. Redefining development policy should prioritize these principles, reflecting commitment to humanity and global partnership.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** Cutting budgets for development while expanding funding for security policy and readmission agreements can have several implications:

- Shift in Priorities: This approach reflects a prioritization of security concerns over development needs. It suggests a focus on immediate security threats, such as migration control and national defense, rather than long-term investments in social and economic development.
- Impact on Vulnerable Populations: Reducing development funding often means less support for programs that aid vulnerable populations, such as those in poverty, health care, education, and infrastructure. This can exacerbate existing inequalities and hinder progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

- Short-term Solutions vs. Long-term Stability: Expanding funding for security measures may provide short-term stability or control, but it may not address the root causes of the security issues well as development initiatives, is a long term sustainability aspect addressing these underlying challenges.
- Perception of Development Assistance: This shift may lead to a perception that development aid is being used primarily as a tool for controlling migration or enforcing security policies, rather than as genuine support for growth and empowerment. This could undermine trust in international cooperation and aid.
- Limited Economic Growth: Investments in development are crucial for economic growth and stability. Cutting these budgets could hinder progress, making countries less resilient and potentially increasing the risks of conflict or instability that security funding aims to mitigate.
- International Relations and Cooperation: This approach may strain relationships with countries that rely on development assistance. It could lead to tensions in international cooperation and affect global partnerships aimed at addressing shared challenges.

In conclusion, while focusing on security may address immediate concerns, neglecting development can have long-term negative impact for sustainability, growth, and humanitarian needs. A balanced approach that considers both development and security is essential for sustainable progress.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: It involves reducing the opportunities for:

- Addressing the challenges of poverty in slum communities to achieve a dignified and sustainable life by empowering women, who play a key role in decision making.
- Promote sustainable and resilient approaches for the well-being of current and future generations.
- Include vulnerable groups (women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly) in the sustainable development process and not be marginalized.

**Qespina (Art, Education, Schools, Peru)**: It implies giving less importance to and reducing the budget in the education, health, culture, sanitation and social protection sectors, mainly.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda)**: Reducing development budgets while increasing funds for security and immigration policies highlights a change in government focus that could impact social stability, fairness, and global unity. When security takes priority, it often shows a shift toward immediate national concerns like border control and defense, rather than tackling issues like poverty or climate risks that drive instability and migration in the first place.

Development programs typically work to strengthen communities, support human rights, and build long-term resilience. Cutting back on these efforts can slow progress on sustainability goals and weaken partnerships based on trust and cooperation. In contrast, raising security budgets can create a climate of division, which might hurt international relationships and lead to a focus on national interests over global well-being.

This shift presents a challenge: without addressing root issues through development, there may be a growing need for security measures, creating a cycle of exclusion instead of building a cooperative, global approach to common challenges.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with disabilities, Peru):** Budget cuts are already affecting us, while inflation and living costs here in Peru are rising enormously. However, the amounts approved by various donors remain the same as they were 4 years ago (no increase). This reduction of costs in general, not only means less economic resources, but also a certain insecurity, which could be read as a lack of recognition of our actions, since we do not feel the proper support in the execution of our programs.

Ideally, the international development funds should be maintained and better if they are increased, promoting the growth of opportunities in education, culture, environment, etc. This would also reduce the need to migrate to Europe and the USA due to lack of opportunities in developing countries. Knowing that migration movements also imply a drain of talent for developing countries and regions.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** Cutting down the budgets for development will reduce the fight against poverty, human sufferings and mitigation of climate change. Meaning that, there shall be increased human suffering.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** Cutting down budgets for development has become so common today and there will be less money to spend, because of the significant on-going changes. This practice will help individual organizations to spend on “only what matters most”. This will also reduce on the number of employees and organizations will opt for outsourcing cheap workers that will be fully utilized to meet their objectives.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** Internal security is a very important aspect for any country. But at the same time every country must understand that they have a wider responsibility towards the entire planet. This is more so for the developed countries. They must set apart a certain amount of wealth for welfare schemes in other parts of the world.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** Cutting budgets for development would mean more suffering for the people in undeveloped countries and backlogging of development projects. Expanding funding for security policy would mean more conflicts in the countries, which will lead to poverty and economic instability.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** Donors may not keep on funding NGOs forever. With time, this may reduce. However, there is a need to build the capacity of each NGOs to be more on its own. An open dialogue should take place, and a clear pathway developed. A commitment to support the development process of CBOs and NGOs. With the right approach, we have the potential to turn the challenges of today into the opportunities of tomorrow, ensuring an harmonious coexistence for generations to come.

6. Specifically, what can we do to develop and expand sustainable, resilient, partnership-based and model approaches for a life in dignity that is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable with the people we work with and with whom we feel a sense of solidarity?

**EcoPro (Health, Sanitation, Water, Wastewater, India):** I always felt you i.e. the GLS ZSE were on the right track. Never doubted your wish and goal to support honest work – on a path of learning in the assessment of honest partners across the world.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** Key actions include:

- Empowering Local Leadership and Capacity Building: Engage local leaders and lead farmers, especially marginalized groups like women and youth, in project planning and governance.
- Supporting the livelihood of small holder farmers: Providing them technical and marketing supports.
- Promoting Regenerative and Organic Agriculture: Follow organic practices and use methods like reforestation and renewable energy adoption to build long-term ecological resilience.
- Investing in Climate-Resilient Infrastructure: Build infrastructure that withstands climate change impacts, enhancing community preparedness.
- Supporting Local Entrepreneurs and Cooperatives: Provide financing, training, and market access to help small businesses grow sustainably.
- Prioritizing Long-Term Resilience Investments: Focus on initiatives that build resilience over quick returns, preparing communities for future economic or ecological challenges.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** It would be nice to manage development worker (volunteers) to find donors for financial support as well as internal management.

**WFN (Women's Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):**

- Raising voice against such policies that would affect the development goals in the world.
- Capacity development trainings to the partner organizations to manage the projects effectively and sustainably.
- Should focus on the programs that is related with Sustainable Development Goals as EU's commitment to reach it by 2030.
- Should prioritize the projects that targets war victims, gender equality ensuring women have resources to education, rights, employment and decision-making process, climate change and poverty

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** We need to involve many youths in development programs (Skills and techniques). We have also to concentrate on issues that affect all of us e.g. global warming.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** To develop and expand sustainable, resilient, partnership-based and model approaches for a life in dignity that is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable we consider the following strategies:

- Ecological sustainability: This is the ability of maintaining ecological process and resources for future generations; for that matter a lot must be done like practicing sustainable agriculture, developing eco-friendly infrastructure, conserving and restoring of eco systems, transitioning to renewable energy and reducing on wastes.
- Economical sustainability: This is the ability of an economy to support human well-being and development while maintaining its natural and financial resources for future generations, we can sustain it by investing in renewable energies, practicing sustainable agriculture and forestry, educating and training skills, doing social entrepreneurship and be innovative.
- Social sustainability: It's the ability of a society to maintain and enhance the well-being of its citizens, promoting equity, justice and human rights while protecting the environment and natural resources for future generations. To sustain it we must engage the community and be participative, educate and build capacities, ensuring health and well-being of citizens, practice cultural diversity and inclusivity, social justice and equity, etc.
- Partnership-based approaches: Joint planning and decision making, transparency and accountability, shared risk and responsibility, mutual capacity building and knowledge sharing, regular evaluation and feedback.
- Model approaches: Integrated development programs, sustainable agriculture and food systems, renewable energy, cooperatives, social and environmental impact investing.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** GLS Future Foundation for Development could play a significant role in developing and expanding sustainable, resilient, and partnership-based approaches for a life in dignity by using the listed strategies:

- Financial Support for Sustainable Projects (Funding Eco-Friendly Ventures): GLS Future Foundation for Development could provide financing options and grants specifically for projects that promote ecological sustainability, like organic farming, renewable energy, or sustainable urban development. This will ensure that these projects/ initiatives will have access to the needed capital to achieve their goals.
- Sustainable Technology and Innovation (Investment in Green Technologies): Funding research and development of clean technologies that can be implemented in both developed and developing regions, such as solar energy, sustainable agriculture technologies, or water purification systems.
- Investing in socially responsible and inclusive businesses: GLS Future Foundation for Development can prioritize investments in businesses and initiatives that directly address inequality and exclusion within national borders. By funding social enterprises, cooperatives, and initiatives that create opportunities for marginalized groups, GLS

Future Foundation for Development can help reduce social disparities and foster solidarity.

- Supporting national and global policy advocacy: GLS Future Foundation for Development can partner with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, and advocacy networks to support policies that address national inequality, discrimination, and economic injustice. By actively engaging in policy discussions, GLS can influence decisions that uplift marginalized communities.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):** To build sustainable and resilient partnerships for a dignified life, we can:

- Empower local communities by involving them directly in decision-making, providing training, and supporting them in leading projects.
- Focus on environmentally sustainable practices, such as agroecology, renewable energy, and conservation, which help communities become more resilient to climate impacts.
- Strengthen economic opportunities through projects that promote fair trade, local entrepreneurship, and skills training that help communities grow economically.
- Promote social sustainability by supporting initiatives that protect human rights, ensure social inclusion, and provide equitable access to resources and services.

By prioritizing these actions, we can create partnerships that build resilience and dignity while respecting ecological boundaries.

**ACP (Association for Craft Producers, craftspeople cooperative, Nepal):** To promote a life of dignity, the need is to focus on strategies like capacity building, sustainable practices, facilitating access to market, encouraging entrepreneurship, support initiatives that are inclusive and addressing the needs of marginalized communities and promoting gender equality and striving towards making them self-reliant and economically resilient.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** To develop and expand sustainable, resilient, partnership-based approaches for a life in dignity, we can focus on several key strategies:

- Leverage through income generating schemes, purchase of assets to reduce on organization expenses.
- Community Engagement and Empowerment
  - Participatory Approaches: Involve communities in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of projects. This ensures that initiatives are relevant and tailored to local needs.
  - Capacity Building: Provide training and resources to empower local leaders and organizations, enabling them to take ownership of development processes.
- Holistic Development Strategies

- Integrated Approaches: Address interconnected issues such as health, education, and environmental sustainability in a cohesive manner, ensuring that solutions in one area support others.
- Long-term Planning: Focus on sustainable development goals that prioritize social equity, environmental protection, and economic viability over short-term gains.
- Sustainable Economic Models
  - Local Economies: Support local businesses and initiatives that promote economic self-sufficiency, fair trade, and ethical practices. For example, offering loans at low interest rates, training on participating in SACCOS.
  - Green Technologies: Invest in and promote environmentally friendly technologies and practices that reduce ecological footprints and enhance resilience. For example, use of renewable technology, and biogas adaptability to reduce on dumping waste.
- Collaboration and Solidarity
  - Network Building: Foster partnerships among local, national, and international organizations, creating networks that share resources, knowledge, and best practices. For example, agro-based industries train farmers on produce of quality animals and plants that they can supply them for value addition which is of good quality.
  - Shared Learning: Encourage cross-cultural exchanges and learning opportunities that allow communities to share their experiences and solutions.
- Resilience and Adaptability
  - Disaster Preparedness: Develop and implement strategies to enhance community resilience against climate change and other shocks, such as natural disasters or economic crises.
  - Flexibility in Approaches: Be prepared to adapt programs based on changing circumstances and community feedback, ensuring ongoing relevance and effectiveness.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Participatory Evaluation: Involve communities in evaluating the impact of initiatives, allowing for continuous feedback and improvement. This is through training them on bookkeeping.
  - Impact Assessment: Regularly assess the social, economic, and environmental impacts of projects to ensure they align with sustainability goals.
- Education and Awareness
  - Capacity for Sustainability: Through promoting education and awareness on sustainability issues, empowering communities to advocate for their rights and engage in sustainable practices.



- Skill Development: Offer training programs that equip community members with the skills needed for sustainable livelihoods like tailoring, hair dressing, food value addition, welding among others.
- Resource Mobilization
  - Diversified Funding: Seek diverse funding sources, including public, private, and philanthropic investments, to support sustainable initiatives.
  - Community Contributions: Encourage community members to contribute their time, skills, and resources to foster a sense of ownership and investment in projects.

By implementing these strategies, we can create and expand sustainable, resilient, and partnership-based approaches that promote dignity, ecological balance, and social justice, fostering a strong sense of solidarity with the people we work alongside.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: Promoting and scaling up sustainable and resilient approaches, based on collaboration, requires a combination of strategies that connect ecological, economic, social and cultural aspects. This requires engaging the people we work with and the communities with whom we stand in solidarity. Approaches can be:

- Strengthen environmental education, promote trainings in communities that generate awareness about the importance of sustainability. Provide community workshops on climate change, waste management and efficient use of natural resources for the adoption of ecological practices and apply them in their communities.
- Intergenerational education, involving both young and old in the teaching and promotion of modern sustainable technologies, while respecting traditional knowledge.
- Promote the circular economy, through local projects that prioritize recycling, reuse and sustainable production. Communities can implement composting of organic waste, recycling of plastic products and the creation of enterprises that convert waste into resources.

Through education, inclusive participation and partnerships we can build models that ensure a dignified and sustainable life for all.

**Qespina (Art, education, schools, Peru)**: As Non-Governmental Organizations we can help, collaborating in networks, working together on issues and carrying out specific actions in alliances, with a greater focus on sustainability and sustainable practices.

- Actions to contribute to educational programs, with the objective of increasing resilience to events related to climate change, emergencies and natural disasters.
- Promote integral education, with social and environmental awareness.
- Promote training and awareness of sustainability and resilience in educational communities.
- Carry out reforestation campaigns with allies from other organizations.

- Strengthen bio-gardens as a tool for food security and health, mainly in schools.
- Promote school pharmacies to preserve ancestral knowledge.
- Reproduce native trees, native flowers and medicinal plants for reforestation and ornamentation.
- Festivals and fairs with a focus on sustainability in alliances with other organizations.
- Strengthen the resilience of employees, communities and suppliers by paying at least a living wage.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda):** To create sustainable, resilient, and partnership-driven approaches for dignified, eco-friendly, and socially fair living, we can focus on several key areas:

- Support Local Leadership and Skills Development: By letting communities lead initiatives, we promote ownership, align with local needs, and build resilience. Helping communities develop skills and resources enables them to tackle issues long-term.
- Combine Environmental and Economic Goals: Use a balanced approach that supports economic growth while preserving the environment. For example, promoting green jobs, renewable energy, and sustainable farming builds economic security and protects natural resources.
- Build Flexible, Collaborative Partnerships: Work with governments, NGOs, local groups, and businesses to create adaptable partnerships that can respond to change. Sharing knowledge and resources leads to strong, context-specific solutions.
- Encourage Community-Driven Solutions: Support communities in creating solutions tailored to their needs, like waste management, sustainable economies, or water-saving practices. This approach respects local traditions and produces practical results.
- Implement Inclusive Social Policies: Social sustainability requires addressing inequality, gender fairness, and access to essential services. Programs should include marginalized groups, protect rights, and ensure equal benefits for everyone.
- Use Data for Decision-Making: Collecting and analyzing data, especially on climate resilience and resources, helps refine approaches. Data-driven strategies allow for proactive, scalable responses, strengthening resilience.
- Create Scalable Pilot Projects: Start model projects, like eco-friendly housing or sustainable agriculture, that can serve as examples. Sharing these successes can inspire similar initiatives in other areas.

- Advocate for Policy Support and Funding: Work at national and international levels to secure policies and funding for sustainable development, especially in areas facing significant challenges.
- Measure Impact Transparently: Regularly evaluate social, environmental, and economic impacts using clear metrics. Transparent reporting builds trust and shows progress to communities, partners, and stakeholders.

These approaches empower communities and building partnerships that respect local knowledge, create resilience, and establish replicable sustainable models. This collaboration addresses both current needs and prepares communities for future challenges.

**Tahuichi (Football academy, Bolivia)**: Although models can and should have global minimum goals and objectives, the realities and customs of each country are unique. Models should be built with general parameters but developed with local participation according to the social and economic idiosyncrasies of the place.

The established customs and way of life must be respected, but at the same time the energy of the youth must be promoted and used to motivate new visions and ways of facing the situations and objectives in a sustainable and ecological way.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya)**: Local organization must identify local solutions that can be supported by you and increase productivity that can bring incomes and improve livelihoods. People must work and produce results and stop doing the same thing and expecting a different result. Communities should contribute to every project they are supported.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with disabilities, Peru)**: Sustainable approaches can be achieved with a broad base of participation and involvement of the people, the stakeholders themselves. Without consensus and decisions based on majority opinion, we cannot begin to build sustainable futures. In other words, most of our actions must be based on common expectations that reflect the feelings and tangible needs of the population. A dignified life is defined by our own satisfied basic needs, culture, ideals, etc. which may vary according to the area where we live, our own interests and priorities, but with a homogeneous base and dreams in place. In our environment, this dignified life is enjoyed by few. Our great contribution as NGOs, with the support of international cooperation, should be focused on reducing programs and populations dependent on social aid, focusing on promoting coherently and with dignity genuine projects, new initiatives that can be replicated, oriented to the development of human beings in an integral and autonomous way. We must also work on reinforcing and valuing the self-esteem of the people, valuing their customs, culture, ideals, hopes, etc.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya)**: We need to pool our strength and work together as a team for a common vision. We need to come up with strategic approaches on how best we can realize impact using little resources.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):**

- We must clearly define our common goals and objectives.
- We must establish clear communication channels. These must be open and transparent.
- Share knowledge, skills and expertise.
- Foster a culture of continuous learning and continuous skills development.
- Monitoring and evaluation should be conducted.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** To expand the sustainable models, cooperations need more funding. So, it depends on the funding from the governments for welfare schemes. GLS Future Foundation for Development has developed several sustainable models in several countries due to your support. My suggestion is that try to replicate these models in other areas through videos and articles. This can encourage others to follow these models.

**Timbaktu Collective (Integral rural development, education and cooperative building, India):**

We need to believe in individual and collective strength of people and that social transformation is possible through collective awareness and action. We need to realize that individuals and communities through a process of understanding the social conditioning can make different choices in their lives and address systemic inequities and all forms of discrimination. To do this, community building, collaboration, inclusion and trust lay the path.

We must also recognize that it is important to build an ecological consciousness, that sees human beings as integral to the ecosystem and accepts that there is interdependency across the physical and spiritual realms which needs to be respected and sustained.

Once we recognize that the ecosystem is life itself and the bedrock of existence, we will realise that ecological degeneration is caused by human beings and is reversible through collective action for regeneration and restoration.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** To develop and expand sustainability, more participation in policy dialogue is encouraged that will uphold human dignity, enable the people we work with to solve their own social, economic, and ecological challenges.

[7. What do the current political decisions and changes in mindset in society mean for our future national and international coexistence?](#)

**EcoPro (Health, sanitation, water, wastewater, India):** The current trend towards exclusion and minimising seems to be the direct revolt and resistance against the “natural” development of the human spirit; global humanity and global connectedness are such obvious needs and trends that the forces of resistance need to be particularly loud and aggressive.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** A growing trend toward nationalism can lead to policies that prioritize national interests over international responsibilities, potentially limiting global cooperation on issues like climate change, trade,

and humanitarian crises, sustainable agriculture, livelihood improvement of small holder producers. Today, the societies increasingly demand policies that address inequality, promote social mobility, and expand access to resources, supports to small producers and food security. This can foster greater social cohesion. As environmental consciousness grows, both in society and among policymakers, there's a shift towards cleaner energy, sustainable practices, and conservation efforts.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** Political decision making and change of mindset in the society has implications for good governance, economic and capacity development for national and international co-existence.

**WFN (Womens Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):**

- Lessen the trust between the partners as the long-term commitment wouldn't meet as planned and expected.
- The decision will affect the long-term stability in the world.
- The expectations of citizens will be lost to support war and security rather than development.
- The hegemony of other powerful countries could be seen to influence in the poor and developing nations as during and after second world war.
- It will affect the partnership between Europe and poor/developing nations to work on gender equality, green industrialization and climate change.
- New aid models should be developed to engage the development partners in the world.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** These changes mean that everyone, every country, every region must produce either services or a goods to sell. If you have nothing to sell you are in a dangerous situation because you are almost useless to society. National and international co-existence will depend on what one has to offer.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** Current political decisions and changes in societies mindset mean for our future national and international coexistence with both positive and negative implications

#### Positive implications

- Advancement in technology and innovation for sustainable development.
- Changes towards inclusive and diverse societies
- Growing awareness of climate change and environmental protection.
- Increasing focus on social justice equality and human rights.

#### Negative implications

- Raising nationalism and protectionism
- Growing polarization and social divisions
- Decreasing trust in institutions and media

- Escalating global conflicts and geographical tensions

#### National coexistence

- Increased focus on domestic issues potentially leading to isolation
- Growing urban-rural divides and social-economic disparities
- Rising tension between different cultural and ethnic groups.
- Decreasing social cohesion and community engagement

#### International coexistence

- Changes in global power dynamics, potentially leading to instability
- Increasing competition for resources and influence
- Growing tensions between nations potentially leading to conflicts.
- Potential for global economic instability and trade war

The future of national and international coexistence depends on our collective ability to address challenges, foster cooperation and promote inclusive and sustainable development.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** We believe that the current political decisions and changes in societal mindset have significant implications for the future of national and international coexistence. The growing political focus on climate change and sustainability from governments through policies like the European Green Deal or Germany's push for carbon neutrality, create an opportunity for GLS Future Foundation for Development to align its financial services even more closely with sustainability goals.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy, and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):** Current political changes and shifts in mindset towards nationalism and restrictions on civil society present serious risks to peaceful coexistence. These trends threaten openness, tolerance, and the very idea of solidarity that allows different societies to work together on global challenges.

For national and international coexistence, these changes could lead to increased isolation, distrust, and tension between nations and within communities. They also weaken efforts to address common threats, like climate change or economic inequality, which require global collaboration. As development workers, we have a responsibility to advocate for a more inclusive, just, and cooperative world that values everyone's right to a dignified life.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** Current political decisions and shifts in societal mindsets are shaping the landscape of both national and international coexistence in several significant ways:

- Increased Polarization:
  - *Divided Societies:* Political polarization can lead to fragmented societies, for example in Uganda policies have been set to destroy the natural forests and set up planted forests (with pine and eucalyptus trees) which opposes our

environmental goal of conservation making it harder to reach consensus on critical issues.

- *Challenge to Dialogue*: Constructive dialogue across different perspectives may become more difficult, limiting collaboration and understanding. For example, in Uganda as NGO's we don't have a platform to engage on different important issues with the government.
- Global Health Cooperation: The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of international cooperation in health. Future preparedness may lead to stronger collaborative frameworks for addressing global health crises. Currently partnerships are ongoing on health extension services and vaccines for the Mpox pandemic in Uganda.

Therefore, current political decisions and societal changes are reshaping the landscape of national and international coexistence, presenting both challenges and opportunities. A commitment to dialogue, collaboration, and shared goals will be essential for fostering a future that promotes stability, equity, and sustainability.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: Current political decisions and changes in mentalities will have profound implications for our future coexistence, both nationally and internationally. Political trends that lean toward nationalism may increase isolationism and xenophobia, negatively affecting the coexistence between nations and the ability to solve climate change, pandemics or the migration crisis. Restrictive migration policies can generate social pressure and increase xenophobia. Inclusive policies are key to peaceful and sustainable coexistence.

**Qespina (Art, education, schools, Peru)**: Unfortunately, in the evaluations of the progress of the 17 SDGs based on the evaluated goals, give worrying results, lack of commitment and compliance with the agreements made by governments.

I believe that a real commitment of political decisions at national and international level in favor of models for a dignified, ecological, economic and socially sustainable life is important. Governments must commit to take accelerated, sustained and transformative measures at the national and international levels.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda)**: Current political choices and changing mindsets in society have big impacts on how we'll live together nationally and internationally. Here are a few potential effects:

- Increased Division: Political shifts, especially toward extremes, can deepen societal divides, making it harder to tackle global issues like climate change, migration, and inequality due to reduced unity and trust.
- Reduced Global Cooperation: As countries focus more on their own interests, support for international organizations and agreements may weaken, which could limit cross-border teamwork needed to handle global problems.

- Changes in Budget Priorities: In many areas, funds for development and social services are being cut, while spending on defense grows. This shift could mean fewer resources for poverty reduction, education, and healthcare, which might worsen inequality and social tension.
- Potential Setbacks in Social Rights: Political shifts may lead to setbacks in progress on gender, racial, and LGBTQ+ rights. If conservative values gain ground, policies could become less inclusive, affecting international relations and human rights efforts.
- Environmental Challenges: With less funding for environmental projects, efforts to combat climate change and protect biodiversity may suffer. This could increase resource shortages and environmental damage, causing instability.
- More Localized Efforts: In response, communities and organizations may focus more on local solutions, taking a decentralized approach to development where cities and local groups lead sustainability efforts, often bypassing national barriers.
- New Ways of Collaborating: Traditional global structures are being tested, creating a chance to form new types of partnerships focused on specific issues, like climate or digital rights. These smaller coalitions can be more flexible and responsive.
- Role of Technology in Governance: Technology could boost transparency, participation, and social movements across borders, though it can also reinforce echo chambers and spread misinformation if misused, further polarizing societies.

Finding common ground that respects national goals while fostering global cooperation will be essential. Embracing diverse perspectives, valuing shared humanity, and rethinking collaboration methods will help balance national and international interests for a sustainable future.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya)**: Expecting to be supported at 100% needs to be reworked even if the community contribution is in kind and is costed as a commitment by the local community. Projects need more time and resources in the planning and training before the projects are implemented to create understand to improve good planning and ownership.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with disabilities, Peru)**: Any change in mentality must be seen and analyzed from the breadth of conscience. If they are imposed decisions, or if they are just a tendency or a political influence, we will not be able to improve our coexistence. In fact, this coexistence is currently so deteriorated that it is reflected in the high rates of misgovernment, violence and criminality that affect our regions. In Lima, the crime rate is so high that the feeling of security, of being able to live without fear, the basis of a dignified life, is very much affected. In addition to commenting that the influence of social networks is massive and generates many trends, especially in young people, and not always build on the positive, but work from fear, doubt. This sown fear slows down development.



**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** The political decisions and peoples mind set is slowly diverting the attention on development, fight against poverty and biodiversity conservation, to more individualistic gains.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** The current political decisions and changes will negatively affect the future national and international coexistence.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** The current political decisions and change in mindset can limit and disturb the smooth functioning of the international cooperations very much. People in general are becoming so narrow and selfish and they do not care for their brothers and sisters in other parts of the world who are not so blessed.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** Today's political decisions and changing societal mind-sets are affecting our today lives such as its very difficult to look for greener pasture due to migration laws in USA and Europe. Over taxation of farmers and agriculture, sectors have led to reduced production, which may lead to food insecurity. Defaulting of loans by the governments from lenders such as world bank and IMF has affected the relationship between countries.

8. Can international cooperation take place at all if we do not at the same time show solidarity with the increasing number of people left behind/diffamated in our national societies and stand up powerfully/agreeably for their rights to a dignified life?

**EcoPro (Health, Sanitation, Water, Wastewater, India):** I don't think there is a need for a sharp discrimination between international cooperation and cooperation within a national society. Not in attitude and approach and policies; only for sake of administrative clarity.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** True international cooperation depends on a foundation of solidarity that spans both global and local contexts. Standing up for the rights of all—nationally and internationally—creates a cohesive approach to justice, making cooperation more authentic, inclusive, and effective. For Organic Venture Nepal, true cooperation means advocating for the dignity and rights of smallholder farmers, especially those who are often overlooked or marginalized in traditional agricultural systems. By prioritizing fair access to resources, market opportunities, and sustainable practices, OVN can create a model of solidarity that respects and uplifts these communities.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** International cooperation is only possible if the behavior of the country and people is improved by giving advice, cooperation and solidarity to guide the growing number of people with disabilities who are backward in our national society to the right path.

**WFN (Women's Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** If the marginalized and target individuals are left behind, it will affect the national and international relationship. Amnesty International exclaimed that there will be a big question marks on the credibility for the

commitment towards human rights and social justice in the world. There will be less trust towards European nation donors if they would lack solidarity and partnership.

The government in the poor and developing countries couldn't enhance the development goals to make the society stable. The aid from the European nations in the countries like Nepal is a sense of unity that will lead to more effective and emphatic cooperation.

Supporting the global needs for all the people means EU nation as can increase their presence in the world that is contributing the sustainable development goals meaningfully.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** We can show solidarity to those left behind by enabling them to learn how to produce something (e.g. people in a refugee camp are shown solidarity by enabling them to grow their own food instead of depending on rations).

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** The international cooperation cannot be truly effective without addressing domestic issues. It emphasizes the importance of solidarity with marginalized groups within our own societies and advocating for their rights to a dignified life. This approach can help to build a more justice and equitable world both domestically and international.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** International cooperation cannot be truly effective or sustainable if we neglect the growing number of marginalized people within our national societies. Solidarity at the local and national level is a critical foundation for meaningful global partnerships. Below are some points to support this issue.

- Inclusive societies strengthen global trust: A society that champions the rights of marginalized groups fosters social cohesion and builds trust. This trust is essential for fostering international alliances. Governments and organizations that are seen as inclusive and fair at home are more likely to gain the trust and cooperation of international partners.
- Setting a model for global solidarity: When countries stand up for the dignity and rights of all their citizens, they set a powerful example for international solidarity. It demonstrates a commitment to justice and equity, which can inspire similar action in other parts of the world and reinforce cooperation based on shared values.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):** True international cooperation requires solidarity with all marginalized groups—whether in our own countries or abroad. If we don't address inequality and discrimination at home, it becomes harder to foster meaningful partnerships. People everywhere need to see that development cooperation is based on universal values of fairness, inclusion, and justice.

Supporting the rights and dignity of those left behind or discriminated against strengthens the foundation of cooperation. We are committed to human rights for everyone, not just

those outside our borders. Development cooperation can only succeed if it reflects a consistent commitment to dignity and equality in all places.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** Yes, international cooperation can take place, but it is fundamentally more effective and meaningful when it is accompanied by solidarity for marginalized and disadvantaged individuals within national societies.

Here are several reasons why addressing the rights and dignity of these groups is crucial for fostering genuine international cooperation:

- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Taking on the SDG'S to ensure growth, unity and visible accountability on money injected to fund various projects. Leading to an inclusive progress where the SDGs emphasizes leaving no one behind. Focusing on marginalized groups enhances overall development, which is a cornerstone of international cooperation.
- Global Responsibility/Interconnectedness: Global challenges, such as climate change and migration, affect all nations. Solidarity with those left behind reflects a commitment to collective responsibility and shared humanity.
- Collaborative Solutions/Innovative Approaches: Working to uplift marginalized communities can lead to innovative solutions and practices that can be shared internationally, enhancing cooperation in addressing common challenges.
- Economic Stability: Ensuring that all citizens have access to opportunities and resources contributes to overall economic stability, which is essential for robust international cooperation as well a society that respects human rights and promotes dignity is more attractive for foreign, fostering economic ties and collaboration.

In conclusion, while international cooperation is possible without addressing domestic inequalities, it is likely to be more effective and impactful when grounded in solidarity for marginalized populations.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru):** Maintaining effective international cooperation without showing solidarity with marginalized people and defending the right to a dignified life is unsustainable. Cooperation that does not address inequalities and marginalization does not solve the structural problems that generate conflict, poverty and global crisis.

To build an equitable and fairer world, it is necessary to promote solidarity based on the well-being of people, especially the most vulnerable.

**Qespina (Art, Education, Schools, Peru):** It is essential to show solidarity as international cooperation and as organizations with people in unfavorable situations and it is important that all people have the right to a dignified life.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda):** International cooperation is closely tied to how we handle issues of fairness, inclusion, and respect for everyone within our own countries. Ignoring the

rights of marginalized groups at home weakens our credibility and ability to work effectively on an international scale. Here's why supporting these groups is crucial for real global collaboration:

- Credibility and Influence: Countries that respect and support their own marginalized populations have more credibility internationally. If a nation overlooks inequality at home, others may doubt its sincerity on these issues abroad, reducing its influence in global discussions.
- Trust and Strong Partnerships: Trust is essential for international cooperation, and it often relies on shared values like human rights and respect. Supporting these values within national borders builds mutual respect, making it easier to form strong international partnerships.
- Addressing Root Causes Together: Many global issues—like poverty, climate change, and health crises—are tied to social inequality. Recognizing and addressing these inequalities domestically gives a country valuable insight and commitment to help find global solutions.
- Long-Term Success of Goals: Successful and lasting cooperation requires a foundation of mutual respect and fairness. Without this, efforts risk being short-lived, failing to address global challenges like inequality and conflict in a meaningful way.
- Setting a Positive Example: How a country treats its own marginalized groups can serve as a model for others. Showing how inclusivity strengthens society can inspire similar approaches globally, building a spirit of fairness and shared responsibility.
- Empowering Civil Society: Supporting marginalized groups domestically also strengthens civil society groups, helping them advocate for important international causes like climate justice and global health. This local solidarity fuels broader support for global cooperation.

If countries ignore marginalized people within their own borders, their calls for international cooperation may seem insincere, making it harder to create meaningful, fair, and lasting partnerships worldwide. In short, a country that builds an inclusive and respectful society at home strengthens its ability to be a trustworthy, supportive partner on the global stage

**Tahuichi (Football academy, Bolivia)**: The essence of international cooperation is precisely to defend all the different parameters so that every person has the right to a dignified life with hope for the future. Without this objective, international cooperation would not be cooperation.

**AYNIMUNDO (Integral slum development, education and therapy for people with disabilities, Peru)**: We believe that it is possible to maintain international cooperation based on the will and rational conscience to decide how and where states and countries invest their money. Today there is so much money invested by states in armament, arms purchases,

defense, etc. that could easily be used for humanitarian purposes, development projects and finally for a culture of peace. Not to mention the money spent on the tremendous corruption and inefficient bureaucratic expenses. Wiser decisions would lead to better investments to improve the lives of many, many people. In our countries there is much value in investing in people and initiatives that work with their own ideas in the development of their communities. NGOs and civil society should have more freedom to strengthen initiatives and groups of people working for change. Environmental issues, human rights, etc. should be worked on from the local point of view. In this way, self-esteem can be reinforced while the longed-for dignified life is being built.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** The gap between the rich and the poor is increasing. It shall be difficult for cooperation at local and international level to take place if the current trend towards development goes on. In future we are likely to see reduced international development cooperation.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** It cannot take place.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** No international cooperation can take place without people showing solidarity with the people left behind. Everyone, international cooperations in a special way have a duty to work for the welfare of everyone.

**Timbaktu Collective (Integral rural development, education and cooperative building, India):** People are not left behind. They are pushed to the margins. To a life of indignity, discrimination and poverty. The irony is that those in the margins are the ones who give a definition for the whole. We should understand that while the margins define the outer boundaries of the whole, they are also integral to the whole. They are diverse, creative, resourceful and resilient spaces and geographies that contribute energies and resources to the whole. These spaces and those who inhabit them, must be strengthened for the whole to remain vibrant and for all to survive. This applies to the Earth, to each nation state and in fact to any micro or macro ecosystem. So of course, it is imperative that you first show solidarity to the ecosystem in your immediate vicinity.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** Meaningful International Cooperation can be there if everyone is brought on bond including resource limited and marginalized groups (e.g. women and youth).

9. What does it mean for the GLS Future Foundation for Development if development cooperation increasingly becomes a task in our own country? What political/social positions does this lead to? What working methods will become necessary?

**EcoPro (Health, Sanitation, Water, Wastewater, India):** In India, i.e. in my home country by choice (Wahlheimat), the range of qualities in humans is at least as varied and broad as in Germany or anywhere else in the world. As regards interaction with political levels and

governmental administration, the need for direct communication has always been there but the choice of right moments and partners remains crucial.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** If development cooperation increasingly becomes a task in country, it will form a dual responsibility: addressing local socio-economic challenges while maintaining solidarity-based international partnerships.

There will be a need to advocate for policies that support both global and local development goals, including social equity, environmental stewardship.

Working methods would need to adapt to blend domestic and international strategies, focusing on supporting local communities with resources and sustainable solutions, especially those affected by economic or environmental inequalities; innovating partnership models that connect local efforts with international goals, emphasizing shared values.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** GLS Future Foundation Development stands for long-term development, i.e. sustainable development. Self-reliance on others decreases. There is no development of working methods.

Political/Social Positions:

- Advocacy for Social Equity.
- Local to Global Linkages.
- Policy Influence.

Necessary Working Methods:

- Participatory Approaches.
- Interdisciplinary Collaboration.
- Capacity Building.
- Monitoring and Evaluation.
- Advocacy and Awareness.

**WFN (Womens Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** GLS Future Foundation's support as statute with its commitment to poor and developing countries is very crucial for supporting development agendas in the world. However, the Government's decision is mandatory and GLS should adopt special approaches to support its partners with similar goals.

Additionally, GLS FFD should advocate for policies to deduce the aid that support marginalized groups within poor and developing countries in the world. This advocacy can strengthen and solidarity between other working organizations with similar goals in Germany. Demonstrating solidarity and raising voice for the voiceless people and marginalized group will increase the sense of shared responsibility for global development challenges in the world.

GLS Future Foundation may need to develop the strategies to utilize the deducted fund to mobilize to its partner organizations in the poor and developing countries. GLS FFD could share the situation timely via virtual means and should develop a platform to receive the ideas from its partner organizations in the world.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Environmental and peace programs will be left as the main bond of development cooperation.

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):** GLS future foundation may need to adopt new political and social positions such as advocating for social justice and human rights within its areas of operation. Additionally, it may require new working methods such as building partnerships with community organizations and engaging in advocacy campaigns.

Methods to be adopted:

- Collaborative method, where we can work with others to achieve a common goal sharing resources, expertise and responsibility. This method can foster open communication, mutual respect and trust amongst people.
- Inclusive and participatory method, this will ensure that all stakeholders, particularly marginalized or underrepresented groups have a voice and are actively involved in decision –making processes.
- Data driven method, this will help in decision making or taking actions based on analysis and interpretation of data rather than intuition, assumptions or rigorous evidence.
- Adaptive and agile method, with interactive and flexible approaches, managing projects, processes and organizations will be easy.
- Capacity building method, this will help in enhancing the ability of individuals, organizations or communities to effectively perform tasks, achieve goals, perform tasks and sustain themselves overtime.
- Advocacy and policy influence, this will help in influencing decision makers, laws and regulations to promote specific interests, values or causes
- Cultural competence method, this will ensure effective interaction, understanding and respect among diverse cultural groups.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** If development cooperation increasingly shifts focus within a country, like Germany for GLS Future Foundation for Development, it would mean adapting strategies to address domestic issues related to economic challenges, social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and education. This shift would require a rethinking of the traditional idea that development aid is primarily directed outward, instead on the social and environmental challenges at home. Below are some potential political/social positions and working methods that could emerge from this approach:

- Collaborative Networks with Local NGOs and Governments: Building strong partnerships with local organizations, municipalities, and civil society groups would be essential to leverage existing expertise and local knowledge.
- Flexible and Adaptive Funding Models: Shifting to funding models that support small, grassroots projects with potential for scale-up, as well as emphasizing transparency and accountability in resource allocation.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya):**

The foundation may need to shift its focus toward addressing local development challenges, emphasizing community engagement and understanding specific needs rather than solely concentrating on international projects. Strategies and methods that have proven successful in international contexts may need to be adapted for domestic use, requiring new partnerships, resources, and approaches tailored to local circumstances. There will likely be a stronger emphasis on building relationships with local communities and stakeholders, fostering collaboration to co-create solutions that address pressing social, economic, and environmental issues domestically.

Additionally, the foundation might broaden its scope to include domestic issues such as poverty alleviation, social inclusion, education, and healthcare, addressing the needs of marginalized populations within the country. A local focus could lead to increased collaboration with local governments, NGOs, and community-based organizations, fostering partnerships that bring together diverse expertise and resources for development initiatives.

While prioritizing domestic development, the foundation should aim to maintain a global perspective, acknowledging that local issues can often be intertwined with global challenges like climate change, migration, and inequality. It may also take on a more active advocacy role, championing the rights and needs of marginalized communities and influencing national policies to promote social justice and equitable development.

The foundation may need to reassess its funding and resource allocation strategies to align with its new focus on domestic development, possibly leading to a shift of resources from international to local initiatives. Finally, there could be a stronger focus on capacity building within local communities, empowering them with the skills, knowledge, and resources needed to effectively tackle their own development challenges.

**DEEPAM (Work with children with disabilities, India):** I am sure it makes your work a lot harder in many ways and you might even need to take decisions which are very unpleasant.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** If development cooperation increasingly becomes a task within one's own country, the implications for organizations like the GLS Future Foundation for Development are significant. Here's how this shift can affect their political and social positions, as well as the working methods they may adopt:

Implications for the GLS Future Foundation:



- Refocusing Objectives through domestic Emphasis: The foundation may need to shift its focus towards addressing local inequalities and social challenges, with aspect of sustainability of its partners together with the direct and indirect beneficiaries so that the livelihood impacted can still sustain the standard of living adapted.
- Partnership with Local Stakeholders: Building alliances with local organizations, community groups, and other stakeholders to foster collaborative efforts and enhance the impact of development initiatives. For example, situation of school dropouts due to lack of school fees and facilities, HIV infection, early pregnancy, we can partner with the local government institutions or schools in different communities to leverage on the school expenses so the affected people in society can acquire education among other necessities.

#### Necessary working methods

- Community Engagement: Implementing participatory methods that involve communities in decision-making processes, ensuring that their perspectives shape development initiatives that is to say holding community meetings and members are asked the challenges faced and brain storming on how best they can be supported, for example farming challenges which is a factor of primary income in many households and a source of income to youths.
- Cross-Sector Partnerships: Building partnership in different economic industries for example the agro based industry partnering with farmers under GLS Foundation to supply agriculture inputs on credit as they await harvest or sale of produce. Which leads to knowledge Sharing in such a way that advise is exchanged on how to maximize the resources and earn wholesomely to improve on standard of living.
- Empowering Local Leaders: Focusing on capacity building for local organizations and community leaders to enhance their skills and knowledge, enabling them to drive development efforts.
- Monitoring and Evaluation
  - *Participatory Evaluation*: Involving community members in the evaluation process to assess the impact of initiatives and gather feedback for continuous improvement.
  - *Adaptive Management*: Utilizing data and feedback to adapt programs and strategies in response to changing needs and circumstances.

For the GLS Future Foundation for Development, the shift towards viewing development cooperation as a task will necessitate a reorientation of goals, strategies, and methods. By embracing participatory approaches and cross sector collaboration, the foundation can effectively respond to the challenges within its own country while maintaining its commitment to fostering a more equitable and sustainable society.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru)**: For the GLS Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung, the idea of development cooperation becoming an internal task within its own country has profound implications for its mission and working method. On the one side, they're going to

be a need for a redefinition of the concept of Development Cooperation, understanding that the problems of inequality, poverty and exclusion also affect European societies. On the other, a need to develop new innovative working methods that focus on community participation, the formation of strong partnerships, promoting sustainable and fair policies.

**Qespina (Art, education, schools, Peru):** Each country will have different and complex problems, according to its reality and events. This change leads us to positions that benefit people, so that they have the right to education and a dignified life. Sustainability must be strengthened in our work method, to help from where we are to have a more sustainable world.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda):** If development cooperation increasingly focuses on challenges within our own country, the GLS Future Foundation for Development (or similar organizations) would need to adjust its goals and methods to address local issues like inequality, resilience, and social unity, while still supporting international commitments. This change would mean adopting new political and social positions and transforming working approaches. Here's what that might involve:

- Re-thinking Political and Social Stances: Focusing on local fairness and resilience, advocating for policies that promote local unity and strengthening civic engagement and community bonds.
- Adjusting Working Approaches: Using community-focused, place-specific strategies, building local capacity, creating integrated, multi-issue solutions, encouraging partnerships for collective goals and increasing transparency and community engagement.
- Impact on Broader Social and Political Stances: Maintaining a global perspective rooted in local solidarity, supporting systemic changes for fairness and promoting democratic values.

In essence, GLS Future Foundation for Development would take on a dual role, tackling national issues while staying committed to international solidarity. This shift could strengthen society with mutual respect, sustainability, and fairness, serving as a model for a more interconnected, resilient world.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya):** We must create awareness in schools and other social institution where we help people see the need to help the poor. People must understand for them to be willing to give. Allow beneficiaries to speak in your resources mobilizations meetings and forums to share their story. We must use more community volunteers and use more online meetings to cut on costs. We must encourage a lot of community contribution.

**SCOPE (Schools and Colleges Permaculture Program, Kenya):** It means that GLS will have to scale up the work at own country at the expense of scaling up development activities in developing countries. This will lead to scaled down cooperation at international level, with reduced development activities at community level.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda):** This will have both negative and positive impacts. On the positive side, the donations will increase. On the negative side, competition among organizations and countries will increase. Secondly many bad choices will be made.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India):** GLS Future foundation for Development is a cooperation which has implemented several programmes for the welfare of the people in several countries. Thousands of poor people are beneficiaries of these programmes. It will be so difficult for the cooperation to function in this way if you have to pay all the attention in your own country itself.

**SACDEP (Sustainability impact network, Kenya):** For around 30 years GLS and its development partners have achieved a lot of human development. It is well understood that funding dynamics continue changing. In sum the future holds less funds as priorities keep shifting in favour of what the North may consider of more priority to them.

When such funding may continue dividing, numbers of institutions needing support will increase. Whereas funds may continue being available funders will naturally continue suffering donor fatigue. Since demand for development support will continue increasing need for new dynamics require to be created and enhanced. Some may include but not limited to:

1. Expanding the mindset and change of attitude that external aid is only a catalyst. That development processes continue even without external funds. That external aid should catalyze and enable a multiplier effect to existing resources
2. Institutions in the south require to create a long-term thinking pattern. This based on their enhanced capacity to generate own resources. Such may be in a wide variety of expanding own incomes. In theory though, the institutions should work themselves out of demand for external support.

The same logic should be translated and extended to the recipient communities in villages.

3. Partner organizations need to move to the center of where decisions are carried out at regional and national levels. Using advocacy means, the institutions will make a fair level on influencing decisions in resource allocation to apiculture and rural development.
4. External support e.g. by GLS requires to be sustained by both the North and Southern partners e.g. A development forum can be initiated. The partnership forum can influence how resource mobilization strategies in the North and South. Including reading out the "Big Girls" and "Big Boys".

In conclusion, all the experiences obtained by GLS and partners requires to be documented. A review and evaluation exercise would be advisable. Then a follow up of the recommendations therein.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** Global south countries challenges will escalate due to reduced funding. The working methodology that will be necessary is balancing the resources between their own country and the overseas countries.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):** For the GLS Zukunftsstiftung Entwicklung, an increasingly nationalized view of development cooperation presents both challenges and opportunities. Challenges may come if the national (Germany) policy do not favor the GLS approaches hence GLS may receive less funds. Opportunity may also come where the National (Germany) policies are favoring the GLS strategy. Then GLS can expand its linkages with the government in place.

By actively engaging in dialogues with its partners the foundation may navigate these transitions. As it works to affirm its commitment to local needs, the GLS Future Foundation may find innovative ways to rethink and redefine its (GLS-ZSE) role in an evolving development landscape, ensuring that its principles of equity, solidarity, and cooperation remain at the forefront of the partnership.

Partners should aim at increasing sourcing for funding from donors within their respective countries.

10. What images of the future we want guide us? What principles underpin our actions? What is sustainable and what do we have to say goodbye to?

**EcoPro (Health, sanitation, water, wastewater, India):** Images of the future: a world connected, development towards oneness without pressure for uniformity, diversity on all levels, search for and finding of oneness within. Harmony and order by everybody finding one's place and one's role. As a metaphor: e.g. an orchestra or a choir in which players / singers listen to and enjoy the whole while playing their parts.

**DEEPAM (Work with children with disabilities, India):** Nowadays the term resilience is used a lot. Yes, this is what we must learn in our private life, in our work, in national and international relations. We must open our eyes and see what is wrong, but then we need to forgive, to step back from personal opinions, to be ready to make compromises and do positive steps forward.

A few more thoughts which popped up in my mind:

- Tolerance and acceptance versus standing up for our rights and justice.
- Networking: support each other, inspire each other, sharing.
- Start small to implement change: family, friends, smaller communities.
- Charging our own batteries: practicing yoga, meditation or other spiritual practice.
- Never lose faith and hope.
- All happenings have a meaning and are chances to grow.
- Gratitude is a key to overcome difficulties and to have energy to continue however difficult it may be.

**OVN (Organic Venture Nepal, cooperative marketing of organic products):** At Organic Venture Nepal, the future we envision and establishment of rural urban socio-economic and ecological linkages through organic agriculture supply chain development with due respect, care, and concern. Our mission is to empower small farmers and local agricultural growers through comprehensive training, market access, and support services and provide consumers with local, organic, healthy and quality products.

The principles that underpin our actions are:

- Capacity Building for Sustainable Farming
- Livelihood improvement of the producers
- Promote Organic and Healthy Consumption
- Sustainable agriculture practices
- Market Access and Value Chain Development
- Fair market access

If we follow on the above principles, that will make a sustainable approach.

In context of Organic Venture Nepal, we have to say good by to:

- Conventional agricultural practices consisting of chemical-intensive farming
- Immediate financial gain over long-term sustainability that undermine the resilience of our farmers and communities.
- Unsustainable Resource Use
- Avoid systems that marginalize smallholder farmers and limit their access to markets
- Ignoring the impacts of climate change and failing to adapt our practices accordingly.

**PMCL (Purmina Multipurpose Cooperative, Nepal):** Images like sustainable city, sharing and reuse guide the way.

- Interrelationship.
- Equality, flexibility. Principles such as.
- Responsibility emphasizes.
- It is said to be sustainable and never end.
- Dependence on we will protect the structure.
- Preventing and discouraging polluting activities.

**WFN (Womens Foundation Nepal, women's rights, Nepal):** The future cooperation between the donors and the receivers could be continued to work for integrating environmental

considerations, addressing social inequalities, investing in the capacity of partner organizations sustainability, gender equality, poverty, and similar agendas. Collaboration with more effective and impactful initiatives should be developed to address global challenges.

Moreover, the partnership with training institutes as SES and other educational institutions would be beneficial to implement the education and training programs for the underprivileged communities. GLS FFD should continue its program as supporting war victims, female entrepreneurship, ensuring women's representation in decision-making processes at all levels, preventing gender-based violence, sustainable agricultural practices and similar.

The aid from EU could be halted in Governance, Knowledge Development Trainings, Military Support, Infrastructure Development, Loan Support, Water & Sanitation, Renewable Energy etc. to cover the aid for the security and war.

**NCFG (Nature and Creativity for the Future Generation, organic farming, Uganda):** Focus should be on helping people to acquire new techniques (e.g why should we import simple products like shoe polish? What is needed is the knowledge of mixing different colors and bee wax to produce shoe polish). Learnt skills are sustainable and we have to say bye-bye to handouts (learning how to fish instead of receiving fish).

**Bright Future (Elementary school, Uganda):**

- Sustainable future, where we can have renewable energy communities with thriving eco-systems and biodiversity and practicing sustainable agriculture and food systems.
- Equitable future, where all of us can access quality education, equitable health care and other social services. Economic activities for all and where communities have social justice and human rights practiced fairly and where we can all live in inclusive and diverse communities.
- Prosperous future, where innovative and entrepreneurial economies are not scarce, people having quality jobs and decent work where health care is accessible and affordable, where our education is a lifelong learning and where cultural diversity can be exchanged without limits.
- Connected future, where there is borderless innovation and knowledge sharing, where intercultural understanding can be exchanged, where we can connect to the rest of the world and where global citizenship and cooperation is practiced.

Inspirational images:

- Where children growing up in a world without poverty
- Where communities thrive in harmony with nature
- Where communities are powered 100% renewable energy
- Where global leaders prioritize human wellbeing and where humanity can explore and settle in other planets sustainably.

**Baobab Children Foundation (Street children, art, education/training, Ghana):** Here are some guiding visions, principles, and the shifts that would help align with this future:

What do we want to achieve?

- Empowered, Engaged Communities: Communities that actively participate in democratic processes and have the resources, knowledge, and support to address their unique social, economic, and environmental challenges.
- Education and Awareness as Foundations of Growth: A world where education and awareness of social, environmental, and economic issues drive decisions and actions, empowering individuals and communities to be agents of positive change.

Core principles guiding our actions:

- Collaboration and Partnership: Partnering with communities, organizations, and governments to foster an ecosystem where ideas, resources, and skills are shared for maximum collective impact.

What is sustainable?

- Community Empowerment Initiatives: Programs that foster local leadership, skills development, and resilience are more sustainable because they create long-term, community-driven solutions.

And what must we let go?

- One-Size-Fits-All Solutions: There is the need to recognize that each community has unique challenges and that locally tailored approaches are more impactful than generalized solutions.

**CIFORD (Education, advocacy and alternative rites against female genital mutilation, Kenya)**: The future we envision is one of equality, solidarity, and environmental respect. We want to see a world where communities can live in dignity, empowered to shape their own futures. Our guiding principles are:

- Human dignity and equality: Every person deserves respect, rights, and the chance to thrive.
- Environmental sustainability: Our work must protect the planet for future generations.
- Solidarity and cooperation: Real change comes from working together, sharing knowledge, and supporting each other.

To move toward this future, we may need to say goodbye to old methods that rely on one-way aid and instead focus on equal, partnership-based cooperation. We might also have to let go of rigid systems and embrace flexible, innovative approaches that can adapt to changing challenges and resources. This may include allowing implementing partners to start social enterprises by funding partners building the capacity of the implementing partners for sustainability and continuation of their activities.

**SODI (Skills Oriented Development Initiative, education and organic farming, Uganda):** An image of a positive future requires envisioning guiding images, principles, and acknowledging what must change. Here's how we can frame this:

Images of the future we want

- Inclusive Societies: Diversity and equity in society in such a way that all individuals in the community, regardless of background, have equal access to basic needs for example food, water, shelter, education and quality health services.
- Sustainable development through ecological Harmony: A community where economic activities are balanced with environmental health, preserving ecosystems for future generations for example use of eco-friendly cooking energies, recycling of waste among others while adapting to changing circumstances, including climate change, economic shifts, and social challenges.

Principles underpinning our actions

- Sustainability: Commitment to practices that protect the environment, promote social equity, and ensure economic viability.
- Inclusivity: Ensuring that all voices are heard and valued in decision-making processes, fostering diversity and representation.
- Transparency and accountability: Upholding standards of honesty and responsibility in governance and organizational practices, ensuring trust and integrity.
- Collaboration: Building partnerships across sectors, communities, and borders to leverage resources, knowledge, and strengths.

What is Sustainable and what do we have to say goodbye to?

- Renewable Energy: Transitioning from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources (solar, wind, etc.) to reduce carbon emissions and combat climate change.
- Local and Organic Agriculture: Supporting sustainable farming practices that prioritize local food systems, biodiversity, and reduced environmental impact.
- Community Empowerment: Investing in local communities to equip them with skills mainly youth through attending vocational institutions where they are trained hands on, hence ability to impact society through offering the quality goods and services which in return earns them money that improves their standard of living.

Guiding images of an inclusive, sustainable, and equitable future can inspire action and drive meaningful change. By adhering to principles that promote sustainability, inclusivity, and collaboration, and by acknowledging what must change, we can work towards a future that respects both people and the planet. This vision will not only enhance the quality of life for current generations but also ensure a dignified and sustainable existence for future generation.

**Alma Capac (Integral slum development, Peru):** The future we want as a guide must be one based on social justice, equity, environmental sustainability and collective well-being.



The principles that underpin our actions:

- Equity and social justice, based on the fair distribution of resources and opportunities; access to basic services such as health, education and employment.
- Care for natural resources, guaranteeing an adequate ecosystem for future generations.
- Collective responsibility, with everyone assuming their commitment.
- Democratic participation, there must be greater community participation.

Sustainability means living with respect for nature and people to leave a legacy for future generations.

If we want to build a sustainable future, there are practices that must be abandoned, such as unbridled consumerism; the use of oil, coal and natural gas; social inequalities; unsustainable industrial production and labor exploitation.

**Qespina (Art, education, schools, Peru):** We want a more sustainable world, in solidarity, in harmony, with values, with opportunities for the right to a dignified life and with hope for humanity. We want humanity to develop integrally, with conscience. Sustainability requires a holistic approach, ensuring a balance between economic growth, respect for the environment and social welfare. By not compromising the needs and resources of future generations, we must strengthen the good practices we carry out, such as environmental, social and economic co-responsibility towards sustainability.

**Kisakye Primary School (Uganda):** Imagining the future we want can help us define our values and actions. To build a fair and sustainable world, we need a vision that includes inclusivity, resilience, and shared humanity. Some key principles and decisions shaping this vision are:

Guiding principles

- Equity and Justice: Creating a future where everyone has equal rights, resources, and opportunities. This means focusing on marginalized voices, fixing structural inequalities, and ensuring progress benefits everyone.
- Environmental Care: Prioritizing sustainability and harmony with nature by protecting ecosystems, reducing waste, and promoting renewable energy.
- Solidarity and Cooperation: Valuing teamwork, mutual respect, and global connections, which help us become stronger, more resilient, and more innovative.
- Adaptability and Innovation: Embracing change as we develop solutions that fit a changing world, including learning from mistakes and trying new ideas.

Sustainable practices

- Community-Driven Projects: Supporting communities to lead their own solutions and using local knowledge to promote long-term results.
- Circular and Regenerative Economies: Moving from resource-extracting models to systems that renew resources, minimize waste, and restore ecosystems.

- Climate Resilience and Low-Carbon Living: Creating cities and lifestyles that lower carbon emissions, protect resources, and withstand climate impacts.

What we should move away from:

- Exploitative Systems: Moving away from practices that harm people and resources, favoring long-term benefits over quick gains.
- Short-Term Thinking and Overconsumption: Shifting from consumerism that harms the environment and increases social divides to focusing on mindful use and investments that benefit future generations.
- Isolationism and Nationalism: Acknowledging that solving global challenges requires cooperation and that isolation hinders resilience, peace, and progress.

These principles and visions keep us focused on a future of dignity, environmental health, and collective well-being. By holding to these values, we can create a sustainable world for ourselves and generations to come.

**Tahuichi (Football academy, Bolivia)**: The desired future is a more humane world, ecologically balanced, with solidarity between parts and respecting individual and collective freedoms. Sustainability is based on actions that provide solutions without renouncing basic principles to different problems that can be maintained in the medium and long term in an independent and autonomous manner. We must find ways to abandon practices that damage our environment, expose vulnerable sectors or only favor a few to the detriment of many.

**RODI (Resources Oriented Development Initiative, work with prisoners, Kenya)**: We must be clear of what we want to see in short term and long term and do a comparative analysis of what the people we are working with want to see. Our visions must be very clear and focused and related. What we want to achieve as an organization in comparison to what our partners want to achieve. We need to have a consensus. We must work towards achieving the same goal. What is sustainable is what communities are willing to contribute to and is affordable. We need to say goodbye to large institutions that are rarely used and take up a lot of funds in terms of construction and staff to care for it. We need to invest in small projects that support women and youth at the household level and create a linkage for marketing of what they produce. We need to change the world view of how we look at ourselves as receivers to givers. We need to learn to produce our own food and feed ourselves.

**St. Peter School (Primary school, Uganda)**: Among the principles include result oriented, transparency and accountability plus concern for community.

**STMS (St. Thomas Mission, education for dropouts, self-managed microcredits for women, India)**: GLS Future Foundation for Development must be guided with the principles of care and concern for the less privileged and marginalized in the society. You are doing this for years and please continue doing so.

**OACK (Organic Agriculture Center, Kenya):** In future, we would like to have a community that is able to leave within their own means, increased level of consciousness, reduced dependency, and more self-reliance in terms of food and income.

**RIDEP (Rural Initiatives Development Programme, Kenya):**

What guide us:

- The images for the future: Increase impact and beneficiaries reaching out to others for greater .... hence scaling out the good practices.
- The principles: Transparency, mutual trust and respect and honest with each other, gradual and steady growth, learning from each other, and sustainability.
- Many NGOs should have a road map with clear milestones which shows in the long run where they want to be. This will always inspire partners.
- Partners should be willing to work themselves out of dependency to be self-supporting and be their own in future.
- Supporting long-term investments that prioritize sustainability.

What do we have to say goodbye to:

- Partnership that has no or little trust or respect for each other.
- Partnership where the partners are not willing to grow or change or drop bad practices.
- Partners who want to remain 100% dependence to donors.
- Partnership with Short-Term thinking.
- Supporting one-off or short-term projects or narrow vision.