



A wicker basket filled with various fair trade products. Visible items include a bottle of KLAFAL Mango juice, a bag of LAHOKRO coffee, a box of PARAGUAY ROZ chocolate, a box of BIO ZUCCHER, a jar of BIO CAJITA Classica jam, a blue soccer ball, and several bags of coffee and chocolate. The text "Fair and sustainable alternatives in Halle (Saale)" is overlaid at the bottom.

Fair and sustainable alternatives in Halle (Saale)

Dear Halle residents,

Halle (Saale) is a "Fairtrade Town" - not since yesterday, but for several years now. In 2015 the city received the title for the first time, in 2017 and 2019 it was renewed. This shows: Halle (Saale) takes its responsibility for fair world trade seriously. We do this in the awareness that the strengthening of international labor rights and social standards over the past 25 years has contributed to reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty.

At the same time, we want to motivate others to participate. In our city, civil society organizations and the city administration work together in a steering group to promote fair trade. As part of the Fairtrade Town campaign, they coordinate activities on issues of global inequality and fair trade. This makes us part of a growing community: The global network now includes more than 2,000 Fairtrade Towns in a total of 28 countries.

Fair consumption starts with one's own behavior. The Fairtrade Town steering group has now updated the "Fair Trade Shopping Guide for the City of Halle (Saale)". In it, you will find an overview of credible standards and seals for various product groups as well as numerous shops in our city that have fair trade products in their assortment. I would be delighted if the brochure became your regular companion when you go shopping.

Sincerely,

Dr. Bernd Wiegand, Lord Mayor



Foto: Thomas Ziegler, Stadt Halle

Contents

The Fair Trade Principle.....	3
Fair Trade Products	5
Organic - Regional - Fair	7
Coffee ..	9
Hallorke : The Fair City Coffee in Halle (Saale)	11
Tea	12
Cocoa and Chocolate	13
Tropical Fruits	15
Palm Oil	17
Fair Trade Spices	19
Superfood	20
Sports and Toys	21
Clothing	23
What to do with old clothes?	26
Shoes	27
Sustainable Living	29
Flowers.....	31
Computer, Mobile Phone and Co.	33
Finances.....	36
Elektromobility.....	37
Paper	39
Tobacco	41
Natural Stones and Tombstones	42
Gold and Gemstones	43
Fairtrade Town Halle (Saale)	45
Fair Trade in Public Purchasing in Halle (Saale).....	46
Fair Trade Products in Halle (Saale)	47
Legal Notice / Impressum	49

The Fair Trade Principle

Three pillars of Fair Trade

Economy: stable minimum prices, long-term trade relations, pre-financing

Ecology: environmentally friendly farming, promotion of organic farming without genetic engineering

Social: humane working conditions, no illegal child labor, no discrimination

It is often due to unjust trade structures that people have to live at the poverty line despite working hard. Fair trade intervenes here and strives for an equal partnership between the Global North and the Global South. Fair wages and long-term trade relations enable producers to make a decent living from their own resources. A specially paid fair trade premium helps to improve education, health protection, equality and women's rights. The Fairtrade Certification Mark is based on the standards of the umbrella organization Fairtrade Labeling Organization (FLO).

Fair Trade on the rise

A lot has happened since fair trade started in the early 1970s with the slogans "fair prices instead of charity" and "change through trade" with just a few products, including coffee. In the 2018 fiscal year, 1.7 billion euros were generated with fair trade products in Germany. This represents an increase of 15% compared to 2017. Within the last five years, fair trade sales have more than doubled. In 2011, consumers in Germany spent an average of 5 euros per capita on fair trade food and handicraft products.

INFOS

www.fairtrade.de

www.fairtrade-deutschland.de

www.forum-fairer-handel.de

www.flocert.net

In 2018 it was 20.50 euros - that's impressive! Moreover, the product range is constantly growing, so that in addition to food, the range now also includes flowers, cotton, cosmetics, sports balls and even cell phones and other technical devices. The products can be found in One World Shops and Fair Trade specialty stores as well as on the shelves of large supermarket chains and department stores. Fair trade is gaining greater attention worldwide and is thus evidence of greater awareness among consumers.

However, even in fair trade, it is often not yet possible to pay producers a living wage. Studies prove the effectiveness of fair trade (e.g. CEval from November 2016) and an improvement in living and working conditions in Africa, Asia and Latin America through fair trade. But it is not enough that fair trade is a role model. Fair trade should be the rule, not the exception. To achieve this, issues such as fair world trade, sustainable development and sustainable consumption must be given greater focus



Foto: TransFair e.V. / Jakub Kaliszewski

Fair Trade Products

The growing interest in fair and ecological products has led to a variety of seals and labels. Fair products are also available in many discount stores. Which suppliers, which seals can be trusted?

World Shops - Pioneers of Fair Trade

Only fair trade products are offered in the specialty store 'Weltladen' (World Shop). So-called supplementary products such as eco-friendly paper or books are specially marked. In addition, World Shops are providing information, education and campaigning to raise public awareness of the issue of global justice in world trade.

Seals and brands

Fair products can be most reliably identified by fair trade seals. The label online app* from the "Bundesverband Verbraucherinitiative" makes it possible to find out more about the various seals directly while shopping. In part, the brands of the recognized fair trade importers GEPA, BanaFair, El Puente and Weltpartner set even higher standards.

Organic and fair from a single source

The bio + fair alternative for small-scale agriculture is becoming increasingly important. Their goal is fair and appropriate remuneration and securing the livelihood of disadvantaged producers. It counteracts price pressure with long-term partnerships and a fair price. A special feature are the company-owned logos of Naturland and Rapunzel. These transfer the Fairtrade criteria to local products and combine organic farming and fair trade in one seal.

Recommendable seals in Fair Trade*.



*List not complete, some seals are explained elsewhere

Note: The Rainforest Alliance, UTZ, Fair Trade IBD and Fair Trade Sustainability Alliance (FairTSA) quality marks do not cover the criteria of Fair Trade. For example, no minimum prices are guaranteed for producers, a core element of Fair Trade.

INFOS

www.siegelklarheit.de

www.weltladenhalle.de, www.weltladen.de

www.shop.weltpartner.de, www.el-puente.de

www.gepa.de, www.ci-romero.de

Organic - Regional - Fair

Regionality means:

Protection of resources and climate through short transport routes

Promotion of the regional economy

Upgrading and added value for the region

Trust through direct contact with producers

Preservation of biodiversity thanks to regional varieties and species

Regional is very popular. Regional products are increasingly taking over our supermarkets. However, the label "regional" does not necessarily mean that the product comes from the immediate vicinity. The definition ranges from a few kilometers away to the whole of Germany. It is also very difficult to trace the origin of processed products due to the many ingredients involved. There are hardly any legal proofs of origin. All regional labels are voluntary and have their own criteria. A good approach is the so-called „Regionalfenster“ (regional window). However, here too, only the main ingredient has to come from the specified region.

By buying organic products from the local region, supplemented by fair trade products from all around the world, each and every individual can implement the idea of sustainability in their everyday lives.

Products from organic farming

Greenpeace's 'Consumer Guide Halle (Saale)' provides an overview of shops, restaurants and catering with organic food in Halle.

INFOS & QUELLEN

www.halle.greenpeace.de/nachhaltiger-konsum-halle

www.biohoefegemeinschaft.de/projekte/bio-einkaufsfuehrer

www.biohoefegemeinschaft.de/projekte/bio-abendmaerkte

www.bio-liebt-fair.de, www.bio-siegel.de

www.ruebchen.de, www.sterngartenodyssee.de

radieschenhalle.wordpress.com, www.oekologisch-essen.de

www.fairhandeln-bayern.de/seiten/bio_regional_fair.pdf

Products from the Region

As a general rule, it is advisable to ask at the shop counter and at farmers' markets about the exact origin of the food and to give preference to seasonal products. Due to the short transport routes, regional organic products are also climate-friendly. The BioHöfeGemeinschaft Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. is an association that, in close cooperation with the organic farming associations, has given itself the mission of promoting organic farming and the ecological food industry in Saxony-Anhalt. From February to November, on the 1st Thursday of each month from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. the BIO-Abendmarkt (organic evening market) takes place on the Hallmarkt. Organic food can also be purchased through organic subscription boxes as well as through Community-Supported Agriculture and from producer-consumer communities such as Rübchen e.V., Radieschen e.V. and Sterngartenodyssee.



Bio-Siegel



Fancy a fair trade coffee?

Coffee is still the most important fair trade product and accounts for 32% of total sales. Coffee consumption in Germany is 162 liters per capita and year, ahead of water and other soft drinks. However, only one out of twenty cups of coffee drunk in Germany comes from fair trade.

The precarious situation of coffee farmers around the world shows how far the road to fair trade structures still is. Our enjoyment is made possible through the work of approximately 25 million coffee farmers in 90 coffee-growing countries. The majority of them work in small-scale farming structures and deliver to the conventional trade, which only pays them a fraction of the retail price. With coffee as the only source of income, the farmers are not only dependent on the world market price, which is subject to strong fluctuations due to yield differences, food speculation and climate change. They are also dependent on powerful corporations and intermediaries. In order to ensure stable production quantities, the farmers also use pesticides, that not only damage the surrounding environment, but also their own health.



Foto: Eine Welt e.V. / Weltladen Halle

Help us and make sure your coffee has a fair trade seal! Fair trade guarantees fixed minimum prices above the world market level for small farmers.

With the premiums for fair trade products, you enable producers to invest in education and infrastructure.

However, to ensure that as many coffee farmers as possible receive better conditions, general legal regulations are needed. Get active in campaigns! A supply chain law, for example, which requires transparency along the supply chain, would ensure obligations for large corporations towards their production sites.

Reusable Cups in Halle

In the canteens of the Studentenwerk Halle it is possible to buy your coffee or tea in a reusable cup that you have brought with you. On the website www.fairtrade-halle.de there is also a list of other places in Halle where you can bring your own reusable cup for your coffee.

INFOS

www.studentenwerk-halle.de

www.fairtrade-halle.de

www.cafe-chavalo.de

www.fairtrade-halle.de/informieren/fairer-staedtekafee.html 10

Hallorke

The Fair City Coffee in Halle (Saale)

The Fair City Coffee Hallorke was introduced in 2014 as part of the process of Halle's application to become a Fairtrade Town. The coffee comes from a union of small cooperatives in the highlands of Nicaragua. The coffee is long-time roasted in small roasting plants in Leipzig and North Rhine-Westphalia. The coffee is organically grown and fairly produced. There is no Fairtrade mark on the coffee bag, but it is recognized by the Weltladen (World Shop) umbrella organization. This is an opportunity for smaller producers to market fairly traded products without the cost of the Fairtrade mark. In addition, Café Chavalo¹ is a member of Fair Band, the association of small and medium-sized fair trade importers.

Sales points for Hallorke in Halle:

Bioladen Naturell (Große Steinstraße 79/80)

Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18)

Bioladen Himmel und Erde (Große Brunnenstraße 63)

Biomarkt am Reileck (Stephanusstraße 12)

Edeka stores (Große Ulrichstraße 6-8, Oleariusstraße 4a)

E-Center (Merseburger Straße 40, Hermesstraße 15,

Weißenfelsers Straße 52

Many small producers in the South no longer want to simply benefit from the advantages of fair trade, but to define their own path. It is they themselves who know their needs best and want to reconcile them with sustainable development. This motivation gave rise to the "Símbolo de Pequeños Productores". It is 100% owned by the small producers of the Global South. Plantations are taboo. The seal guarantees fair prices for the producers and contributions to jointly administered social funds and is also linked to social standards.



Tea

Oxfam survey of tea pickers in tea gardens in Assam, India²: They earn between 137 and 170 Indian rupees per day, the equivalent of 1.73 to 2.14 euros. According to Oxfam, that's less than half of what a living wage would be in Assam. 56 percent of workers do not have enough to eat, more than a quarter even get less than 1,800 kilocalories a day, and half of those surveyed receive government meal cards that are only given to families below the poverty line. Usually, no or inadequate protective clothing is given out on the plantations, the workers come into contact with pesticides - more than half complain of eye irritation, respiratory diseases and allergies.

Fair Trade tea

Tea is not only grown in tea plantations, but also by smallholder families. The latter often need additional support to keep up with the price pressure and the better product quality of tea plantations. Many tea pickers in the tea gardens are heavily dependent on their employers, both financially and to meet their basic needs, as they usually live on the land of the tea plantation owners. Precarious working conditions and payment below the minimum wage are not uncommon in conventional tea cultivation.

Fair trade thus creates improved conditions for small-scale tea farmers and for tea pickers in tea plantations.

INFOS & QUELLEN

¹www.cafe-chavalo.de, www.fairtrade-halle.de

²www.oxfam.de/ueber-uns/publikationen/schwarzer-tee-weisse-weste/

Cocoa & Chocolate

Social problems in cocoa production

While cocoa, the main raw material, is produced exclusively in countries of the South, 90% of chocolate is consumed in industrialized countries. At the same time, cocoa farmers in the Global South live in absolute poverty. Reports of exploitative child labor regularly make the headlines. It is estimated that over 200,000 children on plantations in West Africa are forced to work by traffickers, even across national borders, and are sold by plantation owners. Soziale Probleme bei der Kakaoproduktion



"Make Chocolate fair!" Campaign *

Hunger, poverty and abusive child labor are still part of everyday life for people in the cocoa-growing regions. In 2015, over 122,000 consumers from 17 countries joined INKOTA in urging the chocolate industry to finally improve the living conditions of cocoa farming families. When the campaign petition was handed over, the European umbrella organization of confectionary producers (Association of Chocolate, Biscuits and Confectionery - CAOBISCO) made important promises: The aim is to accelerate.

INFOS

www.makechocolatefair.org, www.fairafric.com
www.fairtrade-deutschland.de/produzenten/kakao
www.kakaoforum.de, www.cafe-chavalo.de/25-kakao
www.wp.ethiquable.de/kleinproduzentensymbol-spp

The Fairtrade Cocoa Program



This program enables companies to purchase fair trade cocoa as an individual raw material without having to certify the entire product. The products can be recognized by the new program seal on the packaging. In addition to the Halloren chocolate factory, numerous large retail chains participate in the Fairtrade Cocoa Program.

Chocolates from direct trade relationships

Even fairer, however, are chocolates that are produced in the growing countries themselves (e.g. El Ceibo/Bolivia, Bouga Cacao/Ecuador and Divine Chocolate/Ghana, recently also available at Café Chavalo). By refining locally, a larger part of the added value remains in the growing countries. This strengthens their economic independence.



Foto: Eine Welt e.V./ Weltladen Halle

Tropical fruits

Few large corporations import a lot of fruit

In addition to local apples and pears, we also take bananas from Peru, oranges from Brazil and mangoes from the Philippines for granted. Over 80% of the world's fruit trade is controlled by a handful of multinational corporations such as Chiquita, Dole and Del Monte. Small farmers are often forced to give up their production and fall by the wayside.

Intensive cultivation methods harm people and the environment

Production takes place on huge plantations, in violation of labor rights and with inadequate environmental protection: the workers suffer from poverty wages, excessively long working days, union oppression, gender discrimination and health problems. Many plantation owners spend more money on toxic agrochemicals than they do on wages and worker protection.



Foto: TransFair e.V. / James Rodriguez

INFOS

www.banafair.de

www.makefruitfair.de

www.predafairtrade.net

Prefer regional fruits of the season

Due to the problems in production and the high energy consumption when importing, the consumption of tropical fruits should be reduced as far as possible and attention should be paid to seasonal and regional products when shopping. When buying tropical fruits, products from controlled organic cultivation and fair production should be chosen.



Foto: Crummes Eck

Appreciate food:

According to a 2015 study by the Thünen Institute on food waste in Germany, each one of us throws away around 75 kilograms of food per year¹. A considerable part of the food thrown away is widely-traveled fruit. In Halle there are a number of ways to make good use of valuable food, e.g. food is exchanged and given away around the clock at various central locations, so-called Fair-Teiler. In addition, the Crumme Eck in Lessingstraße offers the opportunity to recycle rescued food in exchange for a donation. There are also online groups where people can get in touch to exchange food.

INFOS & QUELLEN

¹www.foodsharinghalle.wordpress.com, www.crummeseck.de
www.thuenen.de/de/infothek/lebensmittelabfaelle-baseline-2015-veroeffentlicht

Palm Oil

Palm oil in the fuel tank and on the plate

At 66 million tons per year, palm oil is the most widely produced vegetable oil. The low world market price and the processing properties valued by the industry mean that it is now in every second supermarket product, e.g. in frozen pizza, biscuits, margarine, body lotion, soap, make-up, candles and detergents.

The mandatory obligation to add agrofuels to gasoline and diesel, which was passed in 2009, is a major cause of rainforest deforestation. By now, 61% of palm oil in the EU is now used for energy production: 51% (4.3 million tons) for the production of biodiesel and 10% (0.8 million tons) in power plants for electricity and heat generation. The palm oil plantations worldwide now extend to more than 27 million hectares. On an area the size of New Zealand, humans and animals have already had to give way to the “green deserts”. In Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa, huge areas of rainforest are cleared and burned down day after day to make room for plantations.

Large amounts of climate-damaging gases are released into the atmosphere. In 2015, Indonesia, the main producer of palm oil, was at times responsible for more greenhouse gas emissions than the USA.

But it is not only the climate that suffers: Rare animal species such as the orangutan, Borneo pygmy elephant and Sumatran tiger are disappearing with the trees. The indigenous people who have inhabited and protected the forest for generations are often brutally driven off their land. Human rights violations also occur time and again on so-called “sustainably managed” or “organic” plantations.

Palm oil also has a bad reputation for health reasons. From a nutritional point of view, it is not optimal due to its high content of saturated fatty acids. The healthiest cooking oils are rapeseed and olive oil.¹



Foto: Oroverde/Anna Hömberg

These simple tips will help identify and avoid palm oil

Cook for yourself, decide for yourself: Almond-coconut-pear biscuits? Potato and rosemary pizza? Fresh ingredients - mixed with a bit of imagination - overshadow any convenience food (containing palm oil). European oils made from sunflowers, olives, rapeseed or linseed are suitable for cooking and baking.

Read the fine print: Since December 2014, food packaging has to indicate if a product contains palm oil. In cosmetics, cleaning agents and detergents, however, the rainforest eater is hidden behind a multitude of chemical terms. Palm oil-free alternatives can easily be found by searching the internet²

Ask the sales staff in the store and write letters to the product manufacturers: Which palm oil-free products do you offer? Why don't you use domestic oils? Public pressure and increased awareness of the problem have already persuaded some producers to stop using palm oil.

INFOS & QUELLEN

www.regenwald.org

¹www.test.de/Palmoel-Ist-das-Pflanzenfett-wirklich-krebserregend-5135271-0

²www.regenwald-statt-palmoel.de/de/produkte-ohne-palmoel 18

Fair Spices

Culinary delight

Even the simplest dishes thrive on the art of seasoning. Yet hardly any of the popular spices come from local regions. From pepper to cardamom to vanilla to exotic spice blends, we depend on imports. A few individual companies though determine the majority of the spice market and thus the quality and price. In addition, however, there is a variety of spices and herbs from all over the world, which are produced and traded ecologically and under fair conditions but are barely being noticed so far. The countries of origin of these spices are mainly Sri Lanka, Lebanon, Egypt, South Africa, India, Uganda, Vietnam, Nepal and Peru.

Smallholder families, united in cooperatives and integrated into regional marketing and export organizations, cultivate small areas of land ecologically. Usually, companion planting is carried out with manual care and harvesting of the plants.

Through long-term contracts and fair price agreements with the fair trade organizations, the smallholders can be supported in training and further education on site and a regular income can be guaranteed for them.

In Halle, fair trade spices are available in the Weltladen (World Shop), in health food stores and organic markets as well as in the food co-op Rübchen e.V..



Foto: Emanullah Kapič

Superfood

The term “**superfood**” came up at the beginning of the 20th century already. There is no official and legally binding definition of the term. The European Food Information Council introduced the following definition: “Foods – especially fruits and vegetables – whose nutrient content confers a health benefit above that of other foods”. Superfood are therefore said to be more nutritious, healthier and generally much better than “ordinary” foods, increasing performance and balancing energy levels.

It may be that berries such as acai, goji and camu camu berries, chia seeds or the miracle grain quinoa refresh our nutrient balance, but the supply chain of these foods should also be taken into account. In addition, it is not absolutely necessary to use superfoods from overseas, because there are enough domestic alternatives. Kale, spinach and beetroot or flax seeds do not have to travel halfway around the globe, but still provide important nutrients and can also be served as superfoods.

Pay attention to balance and sources of supply in your diet and give preference to local, seasonal goods over imported goods. Nuts, seeds and sprouts should also not be missing in the menu. If you buy superfoods from overseas, you should pay attention to fair trade seals and organic cultivation.



Foto: Pezibear auf Pixabay

Sports and toys

Toys are mainly produced in China - often under poor working conditions: According to research by the labor rights organization China Labor Watch and the Christian initiative Romero, workers in Chinese factories work up to 175 hours overtime per month for a low wage. In addition, there is inadequate occupational safety, cramped, sometimes unhygienic conditions in the factory accommodation and the handling of hazardous chemicals that are also harmful to consumers.

Soft plastic toys contaminated with harmful substances - PVC in particular - can be recognized by their smell. Do the smell test: Goods that smell unpleasantly like chemicals also give off chemical substances. Cheap products in particular are associated with inferior raw materials and insufficient quality controls. If you swap products with others or use second-hand ones, you save money and protect the environment.

Alternatives in Halle (Saale):

Fair traded toys in Halle:

Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18)

Lolalü store (Geiststraße 32)

Fair balls

In Germany, fair trade balls are available from Derbystar, Puma, Bad Boyz Ballfabrik e.K., GEPA and Weltpartner (online), among others. You can also buy fair footballs at Weltladen Halle.

INFOS

www.ci-romero.de/kritischer-konsum/produkte/spielzeug

www.nachhaltiger-warenkorb.de/themen/fairen-spielzeug



Himmel & Erde

im Giebichensteinviertel

Der kleine, außergewöhnliche Laden
für Lebensmittel & mehr ...

Das Gute liegt nah ...

Wir bieten in unserem Laden in Halle

Große Brunnenstraße 63, Mo - Fr von 12 - 18 Uhr

ausgesuchte Waren des täglichen Bedarfs in Bio- und bevorzugt in DEMETER Qualität an, am liebsten aus fairem Handel.

Wir haben regionales, saisonales Obst und Gemüse, Milchprodukte hauptsächlich im Pfandsystem, regionale Milch, Käse und Quark, Honig aus der eigenen Imkerei, Reinigungsmittel zum Abfüllen, unverpackte Verbrauchsartikel, Tagessuppe(n) & Kuchen - vegetarisch, vegan, glutenfrei, sowie heiße und kalte Getränke.

Himmel & Erde ist ein „normaler“, aber auch ein Mitgliederladen, eine FÖJ-Einsatzstelle, Praktikumsplatz und wir machen Kochkurse und Catering.

www.kleinformalreich.de/partner/himmel-und-erde/

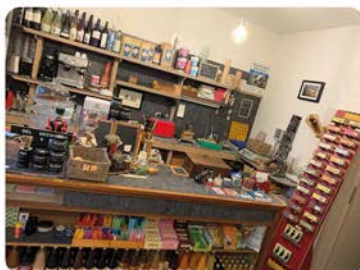
Facebook > Himmel & Erde Halle/Saale

instagram > himmelunderde_laden

> Telegram, Signal, WhatsApp

Katrin Langheinrich

> 0176 - 30 58 98 67 > makaro22@icloud.com



Clothing

The Rana Plaza collapse remains remembered

Ever since the collapse of the factory building in Rana Plaza in 2013 with 1,243 deaths, everyone knows about the problems of cheaply manufactured clothing. Hardly anything has changed since then. Large corporations in the textile industry do not want to commit to fair production conditions.

Fair fashion on the rise

For consumers, this means that those who buy as much and as cheaply as possible (fast fashion) are also financing exploitative working conditions, unjust trade structures, the use of chemicals, a lack of cleanliness, child labor and ecological damage. The argument that fair fashion is not fashionable enough is no longer true. Today, many designers produce fairly, and the industry is growing.



INFOS

www.ci-romero.de

www.gruenemode.de

www.ishopfair.net

www.saubere-kleidung.de

Recommended labels for socially responsible clothing (more information at Siegelklarheit)



Alternatives in Halle (Saale)

Stores in Halle that offer fairly produced fashion:

- Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18)
- Lolaliü (Geiststraße 32)
- Ankleidezimmer (Große Ulrichstraße 29)
- Libelle (Schmeerstraße 20)
- Skrabak (Oleariusstraße 1)
- Naturata (Trothaer Straße 14)
- Ateliergemeinschaft Frauenzimmer (Große Klausstraße 20)
- Shoes and the City Vintage (Kleine Ulrichstraße 20)
- Wiesenfein (Schmeerstraße 4)
- Gewandhaus, Kleine Klausstraße 2

**Kampagne
für Saubere
Kleidung**

Clean Clothes Campaign Germany

INFOS

www.siegelklarheit.de
www.fairwaer.org/brands

The „Grüne Knopf“ (Green Button) is a state textile seal that companies are allowed to use if they comply with social and ecological standards in their production. Many NGOs support the intention of the Grüne Knopf, but criticize that there are no binding state controls so far and that not all textile companies have to be certified.



“Initiative Lieferkettengesetz”

(Supply Chain Law Initiative):

Numerous NGOs are therefore calling for a binding legal framework that obliges all companies to monitor their production chain. Companies that violate labor law or environmental standards should be held liable.

Damaged parties must also be able to sue for their rights in German courts.



INFOS

www.lieferkettengesetz.de

www.gruener-knopf.de

What to do with old clothes?

Too short, too unfashionable - get rid of them. The old things are already ready for the next street collection? Attention, the collectors are often commercial companies that make money with the old clothes. Better: give your clothes to social department stores, charity shops or free shops. The "Fairwertung" label guarantees responsible disposal. Swap parties or Kleiderkreisel (a website) are also good alternatives. Buy cheap and a lot, wear it briefly, throw it away quickly - that's fast fashion. The sheer mass of our clothing consumption has become a problem.

Many people would rather repair things. More and more outdoor brands and clothing companies sell repair kits and offer repair instructions online. If the trousers are too long or the jacket lining is torn, there are remedies on almost every corner in alteration tailor shops. Sometimes having something repaired is more expensive than buying new. But that too is no reason for the waste bin, because repairing clothes at a reasonable price is also possible in repair cafés. They offer tools, materials and expertise, and sewing is done under supervision.



Used clothing can be handed in here in Halle:

- Umsonstladen/Free shop (Böllberger Weg 5)
- Flea markets
- Clothing swap events
- Social department store St. Antonius Haus
(Theodor-Weber-Straße 10)

INFOS

www.emk-halle.de/repair-cafe

www.fairwertung.de, www.klamottentausch.net

www.utopia.de/ratgeber/nachhaltige-outdoor-bekleidung

Shoes

Similar to the clothing industry, individual work steps in shoe production are extremely labor-intensive in the value chain - which has become increasingly globalized since the 1970s - and are often manufactured by hand by homeworkers.

With seven pairs per person per year, most shoes are consumed in the US, followed by Germany, Japan and the UK with around five pairs.

87% of global shoe production takes place in Asia (especially in China, India, Vietnam, Indonesia and Bangladesh) and in Brazil. 85% of all leather shoes are tanned with chromium.

The use of chromium and other chemicals often leads to health problems in tanneries. In shoe production, too, basic labor rights are not respected and human rights are violated. Often, workers in the producing countries are not paid the legally prescribed minimum wage, let alone a living wage.



INFOS

www.melawear.de/schuhe

www.inkota.de

www.cleanclothes.at/schuhe

The "Change Your Shoes" campaign by Inkota e.V. draws attention to the deficiencies in the global shoe and leather industry. It informs consumers about the work and environmental situation in the production countries, cooperates with trade unions, media and activists and builds pressure on companies and political decision-makers to bring along fundamental and long-term improvements along the supply chain of leather and shoes.

Alternatives in Halle (Saale)

- Fusszone Halle (Bernburger Straße 20, Merseburger Straße 81)
The Think! shoes offered here are made in Europe. They are sewn from predominantly vegetable-tanned leather. A repair service is also offered.
- Aleithe Naturschuhe (Richard-Wagner-Straße 4)

Online you can get what are probably the most sustainable sneakers in the world from the MELAWEAR brand, fairly produced and certified by GOTS and Fairtrade Cotton. Unlike the sustainable sneakers that have previously appeared on the market, all 25 individual materials used for the MELA sneakers are GOTS-certified. The shoe is produced without the use of animal raw materials.

INFOS

www.inkota.de/themen/soziale-verpflichtung-fuer-unternehmen/change-your-shoes/kampagne

www.thinkshoes.com

www.aleithe-naturschuhe.de

Sustainable Living

Whether home accessories, pottery, home textiles or jewelry, many handicraft products come from Africa, South America or Asia. The mass production of cheap home furnishings and fashion jewelry is associated with negative social and environmental impacts. Solvents can evaporate from lacquered chip-board furniture. Bed linen and mattresses that contain plastics can emit harmful vapors, plasticizers and heavy metals – over a long period of time. The damage to the health of workers is devastating and end users are also putting their health at risk.

Alternatives

Solid wood furniture can be made from local wood by a carpenter. Ceramics and pottery from fair trade but also from regional workshops or jewelry made from sustainably sourced raw materials are recommended.

Fair trade carpets can be recognized by the GoodWeave seal from RugMark and the STEP seal from STEP. With home textiles - as with clothing - it is essential to look for the GOTS seal or other recommended textile seals (see page 24).

Since there is a lot of furniture available that is made from local wood, it is best to avoid using tropical wood altogether. The FSC seal for wood can only be recommended to a limited extent, as the seal does not contribute to the protection of (tropical) forests¹.

INFOS & QUELLEN

www.goodewave.de, www.label-step.org

www.faire-edelsteine.de

www.fairtrademinerals.de

www.fsc-watch.com

¹www.regenwald.org

Recommended Labels:



Alternatives in Halle (Saale)

Store in Halle that offers fair home accessories and jewelry:
- Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18)



Foto: Eine Welt e.V./Weltladen Halle

Flowers

Only about every fifth flower traded comes from Germany

More than 3 billion euros are spent on cut flowers in Germany every year. This puts Germany in third place worldwide. Important production countries are Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe.

Flower production is harmful to health ...

Two thirds of those employed in the flower industry are women. Often the earnings are nowhere near enough to provide their families with basic needs. They work without contract, social security or protective clothing. The use of pesticides and fungicides exposes them to massive health risks.

... and endangers food security

The high use of chemicals poisons soils and waters, and the enormous water consumption leads to regional shortages. Even flowers with the Fair Trade mark often come from countries where the population does not have sufficient access to clean drinking water. In addition, the flower companies compete with small-scale agriculture in the use of land and water consumption. Small farmers are often displaced, thereby reducing local food production, which makes an important contribution to the countries' food security.

INFOS

www.utoxia.de

Silke Peters: »Blühende Geschäfte« oekom verlag
www.fairtrade-deutschland.de/produkte-de/blumen

Flowers from the region

Flowers from the region are therefore the best alternative. Give preference to domestic free-range produce in season. Flowers with the Fair Trade mark are at least better than non-certified imported goods.

Alternatives in Halle (Saale)

Regionally grown flowers are:

- in the summer months several times a week on the Halle weekly market (Marktplatz).
- Some flower shops in Halle offer flowers from their own and /or regional nurseries - asking for them in the flower shop is worthwhile!

This flower shop in Halle regularly has fair trade flowers in its range:

- **Blume 2000 (Leipziger Straße 9)**

Fair trade flowers are available in various supermarkets and discounters in Halle. The fair trade roses in the FloraPrima on-line shops (floraprima.de / 123blumenversand.de) come from the fair trade farm AQ Roses in Ethiopia.



Foto: TransFair e.V. / Joerg Boethling

Computer, Mobile Phone & Co

The raw materials

Up to 700 different substances and minerals are needed for an electronic device. Their extraction, mainly in the Global South, has fatal consequences for the local population: people are being driven off their land. The mining of raw materials poisons the soil, groundwater and air. Since the raw materials are valuable, this often leads to violent conflicts - as is the case with the mining of coltan in the Congo. Forced labor, arms trafficking and, in extreme cases, the recruitment of child soldiers are the excesses of this business.

The production

The devices are mostly assembled in Southeast Asia and China - under inhumane conditions: no fixed employment contracts, no living wages, inadequate safety precautions and compulsory overtime are very common. A few providers also manufacture in Europe (Fujitsu / Augsburg, Sennheiser / Ireland, TechniStar / Schöneck) and are thus fairer than their competitors, at least in terms of working conditions.

'Faire Maus' breaks new ground

Raw materials, suppliers, producers - the fair computer mouse from Nager IT in Bichl, Upper Bavaria reveals almost everything about its inner workings. Suppliers and raw material sources are made transparent here.



INFOS & QUELLEN

www.makeitfair.org, www.clean-it.at

www.nager-it.de, www.label-online.de

www.stiftung-ear.de, www.weltladenhalle.de

www.germanwatch.org

Die Entsorgung

Landet der kaputte Drucker erstmal in der Tonne, wird es mit einer Reparatur und Wiederverwendung schwierig: In seiner derzeitigen Form erschwert das deutsche Elektroggesetz (ElektroG) die ökologisch und sozial sinnvolle Wiederverwendung und Reparatur von alten Elektronikgeräten. Die von der EU beschlossene **Abfallhierarchie**:

1. Vermeiden
2. Wiederverwenden
3. Reparieren
4. Recyceln
5. Beseitigen

muss in das deutsche Elektroggesetz integriert werden, was bisher noch nicht der Fall ist. Elektroschrott ist der am schnellsten wachsende Müllberg weltweit. Der Elektromarkt entwickelt sich rasant, die Geräte haben eine immer kürzere Nutzungszeit. Oftmals wird der Elektromüll illegal nach Indien, China oder Afrika exportiert. Die Geräte werden auf Mülldeponien verbrannt, Schwermetalle vergiften Luft und Wasser, aber vor allem die Menschen.

Die Wiederaufbereitung eines einzigen Handys spart 14 Kilo an Rohstoffabbau und über 50 Kilo an Treibhausgasemissionen ein. Wird der Lebenszyklus eines Handys um ein weiteres Jahr verlängert, so reduziert sich die Belastung für die Umwelt, auch ökologischer Fußabdruck genannt, um knapp 31 Prozent. Deshalb ist es sehr empfehlenswert, eher gebrauchte Handys/Smartphones zu kaufen als neue. Auch eine mehrjährige Garantie wird bei gebrauchten Handys mit angeboten.

Alternatives

The company TCO Development is committed to sustainable development in the IT sector and offers its own seal, "TCO Certified". Above all, it is important to pay attention to the longevity of the devices when buying them. Technical devices should always be disposed of in a electronics store or taken to a recycling center.

There are now also numerous online platforms that offer used and refurbished cell phones and laptops, e.g. www.rebuy.de, www.refurbed.de, www.greenpanda.de.

Distributors of electrical appliances must also take them back. In addition, used electrical appliances can be handed in at the Stadtwerke Halle recycling center (Äußere Hordorfer Straße 12) or in the containers set up for this purpose by Stadtwirtschaft Halle at a number of locations.

Used cell phones can also be dropped off at the Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18). They will then be properly recycled.

Broken and now what?

Many devices can be repaired relatively easily in various workshops in Halle (e.g. Refonio). You can also get help at the Repair Cafe. A



Broken and now what?

Many devices can be repaired relatively easily in various workshops in Halle (e.g. Refonio). You can also get help at the Repair Cafe.

INFOS

www.siegelklarheit.de/#computer

www.tcocertified.de

www.emk-halle.de/repair-cafe

Finances

Financial investments: the cornerstone of tomorrow's economy

Since the financial crisis, at the latest, confidence in the responsible management of banks has been shaken. Investors are looking for ethical investment opportunities, and it has become clear to small savers that choosing their bank is also a political act. This applies to everything from checking accounts to investments. There are more and more possibilities for an ethical, eco-social handling of money (e.g. GLS-Bank, Umweltbank, Bank für Sozialwirtschaft, LIGA Bank, Pax-Bank, Oikocredit and others).

Oikocredit

The Oikocredit Förderkreis (support association) Mitteldeutschland provides development education and public relations work in the region. It also offers its members the opportunity to participate in Oikocredit with an ethical investment.

INFOS

www.kritischeaktionaeere.de

www.cric-online.org

www.mitteldeutschland.oikocredit.de

Electromobility

For many, electric mobility stands for a good and green future. It is supposed to protect the climate, preserve individual freedom and safeguard the automotive industry. Unfortunately, many people forget this: Electromobility is accompanied by an enormous demand for metallic and mineral raw materials such as cobalt, manganese, nickel, lithium and graphite.

These raw materials are often extracted under conditions that are disastrous in terms of human rights and ecology. E-mobility can only become part of a sustainable solution for the future if companies and policymakers can reliably guarantee that, for example, small-scale miners in the Congo work and live under humane conditions.

Electrically powered vehicles are only as climate-friendly as the electricity mix with which they are operated. As long as the electricity is generated from fossil fuels, the carbon footprint of e-cars is not much better than cars with combustion engines. A car is most climate-neutral when it is not driving at all.

Electromobility can be an important building block for sustainable mobility, but only if human rights and environmental standards are respected along the value chain.

When extracting one metric ton of rare earths 75 tons of acidic wastewater are produced. 1.5 kilograms of rare earths are built into a lithium-ion battery. Mining consumes large amounts of water and takes it away from local people and the local ecosystem. In the Chilean Atacama Desert, home to the world's largest copper mine, Chuquibambilla, mining accounts for 70 percent of water consumption. The copper required for an electric car is four times that of a conventional car¹.

INFOS & QUELLEN

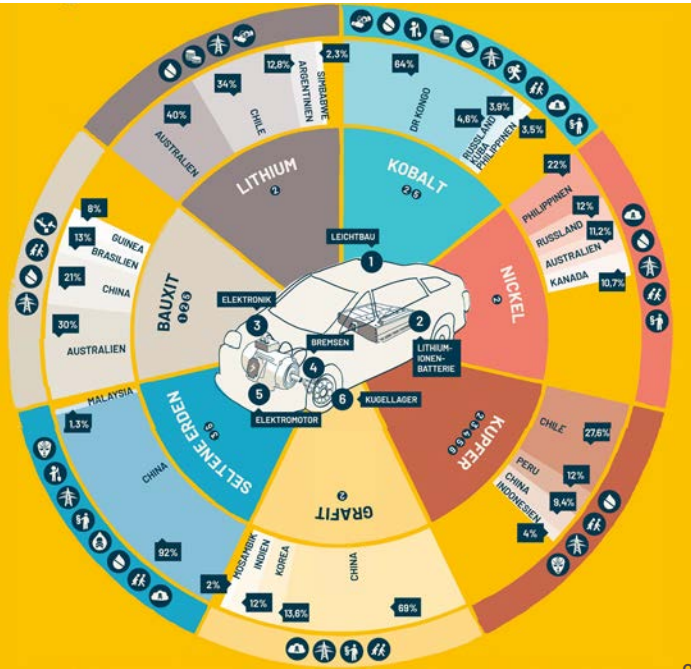
¹www.inkota.de, www.lieferkettengesetz.de
www.teilauto.net, www.jetzt-mobil.de

Alternatives

We are all mobile in our everyday life. We decide for ourselves whether we take the time to use public transport and car sharing offers (e.g. teilAuto) or whether we want to own our own car. It depends on all of us which mobility model will prevail in the future. The volume of new vehicle production and the extraction of raw materials are therefore closely related to our own lifestyle.

Everyone can support campaigns and petitions for a fair raw materials policy and ask companies how they ensure the protection of human rights and the environment in the global supply chain. (see Initiative Lieferkettengesetz - Supply Chain Law Initiative)

Status quo along the supply chain of an electric car Graphic from the exhibition "Umsteigen bitte" (Please change!) von Inkota e.V. www.inkota.de/publikationen-material/ausstellungen/roll-up-ausstellung-elektromobilitaet



Paper

Germany, front runner when it comes to wasting paper

With more than 250 kg per capita, we use as much paper in this country every year as people in Africa and South America combined. Paper consumption has increased enormously in recent years, primarily due to the increase in online trade.

Toilet paper, kitchen rolls, writing pads – all from trees

Large areas of primeval forest are being cleared, entire ecosystems are being destroyed and people are displaced. Almost every second tree felled industrially is made into paper. Large quantities of chlorine are used in pulp production. This pollutes the rivers. People working in pulp production suffer from skin diseases, coughs and respiratory difficulties.

Questionable advertising slogans of the industry

With the slogans “free from tropical forests”, “chlorine-free” or “wood-free”, the industry is misleading consumers by suggesting sustainability. The FSC label for paper cannot be recommended either¹.

The „Blaue Engel“ (Blue Angel)

Truly environmentally friendly paper can be recognized by the “Blaue Engel” (with the note: “Made from 100% recycled paper”) ²



Some tips for saving paper³:

Stop advertising mail with the mailbox sticker „Keine Werbung einwerfen“ (Do not insert advertising)

Avoid disposable paper cups and dishes

Use cloth bags, shopping bags and baskets instead of paper and plastic bags

Use washable kitchen towels or sponges instead of paper towels/kitchen rolls

Use cloth handkerchiefs instead of paper tissues

Use lunch boxes instead of sandwich paper

Tea and coffee making: Permanent metal filters/tea infusers instead of disposable paper filters or bags.

Double-sided printing on paper

Alternatives in Halle (Saale)

- Recycled paper with the Blaue Engel seal is available at the following places:
- Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18) here you will find a large selection of school and office supplies
- in various other stores in Halle there are also school and office supplies made of recycled paper - ask for them!
- The office mail order company Memo offers numerous office and school supplies made of recycled paper and other environmentally friendly office supplies. Almost everything can be ordered in an environmentally friendly returnable plastic box.

INFOS

¹ www.fsc-watch.org

² www.wald.org/papier/schule/bezug.php

³ www.papierwende.de/tipps-zum-papier-spahren

www.papier.wald.org

www.memo.de

www.pro-regenwald.de

www.robinwood.de

Tabak

Tobacco is produced under scandalous conditions

Industrial tobacco cultivation is very labor-intensive. It is increasingly displacing food crops in some countries (e.g. Malawi and Zimbabwe). In some major tobacco growing countries (Brazil, India, Malawi), children work in the fields. As harvesters, they are at risk of Green Tobacco Sickness because they absorb up to 54 milligrams of nicotine (about 50 cigarettes) through their skin every day. They quickly show symptoms of nicotine poisoning.

There are no alternatives

Tobacco cannot be considered an ethically acceptable product from a social, health or environmental point of view and is therefore fundamentally not a fair trade product. Tabak wird unter skandalösen Bedingungen produziert



Foto: pixabay / Comfreak

INFOS

www.unfairtobacco.org

Natural Stone & Tombstones

50% of German tombstones come from India

Natural stones such as granite, sandstone and marble are used for kitchen countertops, exterior facades and gravestones. Cheap for us, expensive for the quarry workers in India. In part slave-like conditions of exploitation, severe child labor and massive damage to the environment are no exception.

Legal regulations for occupational safety are hardly observed in practice. Fatal accidents, being unfit to continue to work due to black lung disease and extensive disregard for international minimum standards are common. The average life expectancy of workers is 40 years.

The XertifiX and WiN=WiN FairStone seals guarantee fairly produced stones. The aim of the IGEP seal is to prevent and end child labor in the natural stone industry in India.



WiN = WiN
fair stone



INFOS & HÄNDLERLISTEN

www.fairstone.org, www.xertifix.de

www.roll.de/download/IGEP_Zertifizierung.pdf

Gold & Gemstones

Raw material extraction is always problematic

Labels and seals for fair gold are fundamentally questionable. There is no such thing as fair gold or fair gemstones, as independent control can hardly be guaranteed. In reality, gold mining is always associated with considerable environmental damage and human rights violations. In many areas (tropical) forests are destroyed for gold mines.

The metal can be recovered from old jewelry and dentures in a relatively uncomplicated way. Special gold refineries recover the gold in its pure form. Goldsmiths can alloy and melt various gold alloys themselves. Jewelry from estates, to which there is no personal relationship or which no longer fits into today's time, can be remodeled. This is how old gold is transformed into new jewelry.

But gold can be recovered not only from jewelry. The precious metal is also hidden in many modern electronic products. For example, 40 cell phones contain as much gold as one ton of gold ore.

Alternatives

The only sensible alternative, therefore, is to use recycled gold and have old jewelry remodeled.

Ask in the store whether you can have your jewelry made from your old gold.

INFOS

www.kampagne-bergwerk-peru.de

www.infostelle-peru.de

www.regenwald.org/themen/gold

www.fairtrademinerals.de

www.scheideanstalt.de/edelmetall-recycling/

BIOTOPIA

fein & köstlich



Kleine Ulrichstraße 18a, Halle (Saale)
Mo – Fr 10 – 18 Uhr / Sa 10 – 14 Uhr

www.biotopia-greifenhagen.de

***Sie finden den Einkaufsführer
hilfreich?***

SPENDEN SIE BITTE!

***damit wir ihn aktuell
halten können.***

Spendenkonto des Friedenskreis Halle e.V.

IBAN: DE17 8005 3762 0382 3008 88

BIC: NOLADE21HAL

Saalesparkasse

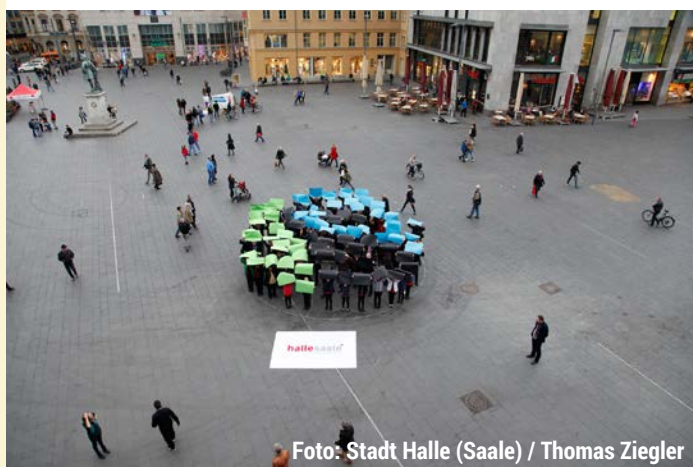
Stichwort: hallefair

INFOS

www.friedenskreis-halle.de/spenden.html

Fairtrade Town Halle (Saale)

Halle has been a Fairtrade Town since November 2015. Since February 2014, the project group Fairtrade Town Halle has been a broad alliance of representatives from civil society, the city council, retailers and the city administration. Together, they are committed to fair trade, fair production conditions and trade relations.



We are looking forward to new people joining us! Committed individuals and other groups are very welcome to take part.

INFOS

www.fairtrade-halle.de

¹ www.skew.engagement-global.de/kommunaler-kompass-nachhaltigkeit.html

www.halle.de/de/Verwaltung/Faire-Stadt

Fair Trade in Public Purchasing in Halle (Saale)

Municipalities as role models

Many manufacturers have their goods produced in countries where environmental and social standards are low or are not sufficiently controlled and thus have a competitive advantage. When it comes to public procurement, it is the task of municipalities to handle tax-payers' money responsibly and to carefully check that there are no violations of international labor law and social standards.

In 2007, the city council of Halle (Saale) decided that only products manufactured without exploitative child labor should be purchased in Halle (Saale). In 2010 there was another city council resolution that the city of Halle (Saale) must ensure compliance with the ILO core labor standards when purchasing products. Since 2017, there has been a project position for the coordination of municipal development policy, which is funded by Engagement Global, the Service Agency Communities in One World and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. The coordinator accompanies the sustainable and fair purchase of workwear for the fire department and the Ordnungsamt (code enforcement office), as well as other product groups.

Contact & Info:

Nora Böhme, Coordinator of Municipal Development Policy nora.boehme@halle.de, 0345/2214009

The Sustainability Compass¹ bundles a lot of information on fair and sustainable public purchasing and facilitates the concrete implementation. The web platform offers assistance and practical examples for municipalities and other procurement agencies.

Fair trade products in Halle (Saale)

Fair food in restaurants and cafes in Halle

These establishments offer fair trade products, among other things:

Cafe The Art (Sternstraße 4)

Fräulein August (August-Bebel-Platz)

Eisdealer (Ludwig-Wucherer-Strasse 62)

Vegs (Ludwig-Wucherer-Strasse 29)

Kumara (August-Bebel-Strasse 18)

LuchsKino am Zoo (Seebener Straße 172)

Puschkino (Cardinal-Albrecht-Strasse 6)

Café Rosenberg (Adolf-Straße 10)

Sonnendeck (Pfälzer Ufer)

Spielehaus in the Franckesche Stiftungen (Franckeplatz 1)

Weltladen (World Shop) Halle (Rannische Straße 18)

Bistro BioRio (Große Ulrichstraße 16)

Fair products are also available in Halle (Saale) at **Cinemaxx**, at all **Steinecke bakeries**, at **Domino-Pizza** and **Uno-Pizza**, and at **Subway** and **Tchibo**.

Fair trade teas and coffee in organic quality are also offered in all canteens and cafeterias of the **Studentenwerk Halle**. There you can also bring your own reusable cup and have it refilled. The **Halloren chocolate factory** has been participating in the Transfair cocoa program (see page 14) for some time. Various products, such as the Hallorenkugeln, are made with **fair trade cocoa**.

World shop, health food stores and organic supermarkets in Halle (Saale)

World Shop:

Weltladen Halle (Rannische Straße 18)

Health food stores with fair trade products:

Himmel und Erde (Große Brunnenstraße 63)

Biomarkt am Reileck (Stephanusstraße 12)

Biotopia (Kleine Ulrichstraße 18a)

Naturell (Große Steinstraße 79-80)

Ökohalle (Geiststraße 21)

Food-Coop Rübchen e. V. (Karl-Liebknecht-Strasse 23a)

Organic supermarkets with fair trade products:

Biorio (Große Ulrichstraße 16)

Naturata (Trothaer Straße 14)

Denn`s (Leipziger Strasse 100)

Fair trade products are available in branches of:

dm, Edeka, GALERIA Kaufhof, Kaufland, Metro, Penny, Real, Rewe, Rossmann, Toom, Netto, Lidl, Drogeriemarkt Müller, Globus, Aldi, Nahkauf and others, as well as in the stores of the Halloren chocolate factory.

Fair trade products are also used in various parishes, clubs and schools in Halle.

Legal Notice/Impressum

Publisher

Friedenskreis Halle e. V.
Große Klausstraße 11, 06108 Halle
www.friedenskreis-halle.de
info@friedenskreis-halle.de



EINE WELT Netzwerk Sachsen-Anhalt e. V.

Johannisstraße 18, 06844 Dessau-Roßlau
www.ewnsa.de
geschaeftsstelle@einewelt-lsa.de



Eine Welt e. V. Weltladen Halle

Rannische Straße 18, 06108 Halle
www.weltladenhalle.de
info@weltladenhalle.de



in cooperation with the project team Fairtrade-Town Halle



Contact

Ulrike Eichstädt, Friedenskreis Halle e. V.
Mail: eichstaedt@friedenskreis-halle.de, Phone: 0345 - 27980759

Editing

Ulrike Eichstädt in cooperation with Julia Seidler, Franziska Schinner, Nora Böhme, Oliver Paulsen, Melanie Letzel, Melanie Engelke, Andreas Thulin

Translation to English by Anne Wedekind

Layout and Cover

Diana Neumerkel

Set

Ulrike Eichstädt

Print: printed carbon-neutrally with organic inks on 100 % recycled paper

www.printzipia.de
Die ökologische Online Druckerei

Edition: 2nd edition, May 2020

This brochure was produced at the suggestion of and in cooperation with the Nord-Süd Forum München e.V. We would like to thank the Nord-Süd-Forum, in particular Raphael Thalhammer, for their support! We would also like to thank all those who contributed to the production of this brochure. Our thanks also go to Inkota e.V. and Oroverde e.V.

Sponsored by:



EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE
IN MITTELDEUTSCHLAND

Gefördert durch:

Brot
für die Welt

mit Mitteln des
Kirchlichen
Entwicklungsdienstes



SACHSEN-ANHALT

Ministerium für Wirtschaft,
Wissenschaft und Digitalisierung



KATHOLISCHER
FONDS KOOPERATION
EINE WELT

Stiftung Umwelt,
Natur- und Klimaschutz
des Landes Sachsen-Anhalt (SUNK)



Gefördert vom ENGAGEMENT GLOBAL
im Auftrag des



Bundesministerium für
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
und Entwicklung

*Responsible for the content of this publication are the editors
Friedenskreis Halle e.V. , EINE WELT Netzwerk Sachsen-Anhalt e.V. and
Eine Welt e.V. / Weltladen Halle. The positions presented here do not re-
flect the position of Engagement Global gGmbH and the German Federal
Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.*

***Sie finden den
Einkaufsführer
hilfreich?***

**SPENDEN SIE
BITTE!**

***damit wir ihn aktuell
halten können.***

Spendenkonto des Friedenskreis Halle e.V.

IBAN: DE17 8005 3762 0382 3008 88

BIC: NOLADE21HAL

Saalesparkasse

Stichwort: hallefair

INFOS

www.friedenskreis-halle.de/spenden.html

Foto: Emanullah Kapić