

DEEP DIVES

topics



Germany's agriculture ODA

Fighting hunger and malnutrition are top German priorities

Germany spent US\$1.2 billion on ODA to agriculture and rural development in 2016, making it the second-largest government donor within the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). This corresponds to 4.5% of its total ODA, which is below the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 7%. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) announced in 2015 that it would significantly increase agriculture-related funding to over €1 billion (US\$1.1 billion) annually, a goal that was reached for the first time in 2016. In 2014, Development Minister Gerd Müller launched 'One World No Hunger', a Special Initiative on food and nutrition security as well as rural development. BMZ plans to spend €1.5 billion (US\$1.7 billion) per year through this initiative, which builds on Germany's existing development cooperation engagement. BMZ has identified the following key areas for the initiative: food and nutrition security, famine prevention and resilience-building, innovation in the agricultural and food sectors, structural transformation in rural areas, natural resource protection, and secure access to land. The Special Initiative is being implemented through official and non-governmental development cooperation, as well as through multilateral partners. Funding from the Special Initiative is channeled bilaterally and through multilateral organizations. A continuation of this focus is likely, since the Special Initiative is highlighted in Germany's 2017-2021 coalition treaty.

Support to smallholder farmers is a strategic priority, and Germany places a special focus on women in this context. This support aims to make agriculture more productive and sustainable, and to improve adaptation to climate change, fostering innovation along the whole agricultural value chain. Small-scale farmers are being supported to move from subsistence farming to producing a marketable surplus. Fair and secure tenure and land-use rights, as well as resilience against famine, are other focus areas of the initiative. This approach is reiterated in the 'Marshall Plan with Africa' developed under Development Minister Müller.

In 2016, Germany channeled US\$399 million (33%) of its total agriculture ODA multilaterally, which is below the DAC average of 45%. Germany disbursed its multilateral funding mainly as mandatory ('assessed') contributions to the EU (57% of its multilateral ODA to agriculture) and to the World Bank's International Development Associa-

Priority countries for rural development and food and nutrition security

- Benin
- Bolivia
- Burkina Faso
- Cambodia
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Laos
- Niger
- South Sudan
- Togo

tion (IDA; 19%). The International Fund for Agricultural Development was the third largest recipient (8%). In addition, Germany supports the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP; US\$19 million in 2016), the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR; US\$27 million in 2016), and the Global Crop Diversity Trust (€25 million or US\$28 million). However, contributions to those organizations are included in Germany's bilateral ODA to agriculture, as the OECD does not consider these to be core contributions to multilateral organizations working on agriculture.

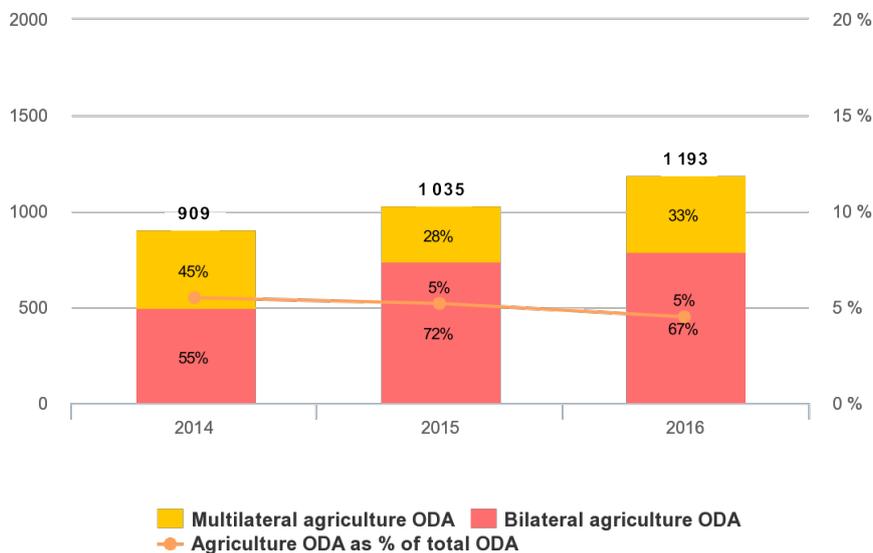
In 2016, Germany provided US\$795 million as bilateral agriculture ODA, up from US\$744 million in 2015. Support focused on agricultural development (19%), rural development (19%), agricultural policy and administrative management (18%), and agricultural water resources (13%). Rural development and food and nutrition security are currently priority sectors of German bilateral cooperation in 13 countries (see box).

BMZ is responsible for agriculture and special initiative 'One World, No Hunger'

BMZ leads on developing strategies for development cooperation policies. Within BMZ, the directorate on 'Food, Agriculture, Rural Development' is responsible for developing strategies on agriculture. The directorate evolved from the special unit 'One World -No Hunger' in the spring of 2016. The head of the directorate (as of September 2016), Stefan Schmitz, is at the same time the commissioner for this special initiative.

GERMANY'S ODA TO AGRICULTURE

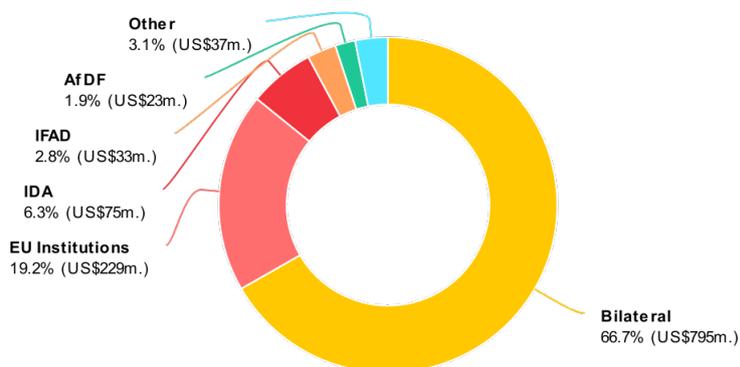
US\$ millions



OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2016 prices.

RECIPIENTS OF GERMANY'S AGRICULTURE ODA, 2016

Total: US\$1,191 million



OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the AG sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2016 prices.