Zaatri refugee camp in Jordan is the site of a 'cash-for-work' program for refugees, funded by Germany. Germany has increased its ODA to the Middle East and North Africa to support refugees and tackle the 'root causes' of displacement.
ODA funding trends

- Germany is the second-largest donor country, spending US$25.0 billion on official development assistance (ODA) in 2018. This corresponds to 0.61% of gross national income (GNI), making it sixth-largest donor in relative terms.

- Net ODA decreased by 3% between 2017 and 2018, due to lower in-country refugee costs: These went from US$6.1 billion to US$3.8 billion. When excluding refugee-related expenditures, net ODA actually increased by 8%. Looking forward, the German government has committed to maintain ODA/GNI excluding refugee costs at 0.51% in 2019.

- The Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development’s (BMZ) budget (on average 39% of total ODA between 2014 and 2016) has grown by 59% since 2014. It stands at €10.2 billion (US$11 billion) in 2019. In June 2019, the Ministry of Finance announced its intention to increase this level to €10.4 in 2020 and decrease BMZ’s budget between 2021-2023, down to €9.3 billion (US$10.5 billion) in 2023.

Strategic priorities

- Germany frames its development policy under an overarching narrative of “fighting the root causes of displacement”, with a focus on the Middle-East and North Africa.
• During its group of 20 (G20) presidency in 2017, Germany demonstrated strong leadership on global health (including health on the G20 agenda for the first time).

• Germany has a strong focus on Africa. At the end of 2016, BMZ presented a ‘Marshall Plan with Africa’ and during Germany’s G20 presidency in 2017, the Federal Ministry of Finance launched the ‘Compacts with Africa’ initiative, aimed at stimulating private investments in Africa and supporting African countries that implement good governance reforms.

GERMANY’S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017

Total: US$22,650 million

- Refugees in Donor Countries: 26.7% (US$5,959m.)
- Humanitarian aid: 11.6% (US$2,633m.)
- Education: 9.1% (US$2,060m.)
- Energy: 7.4% (US$1,683m.)
- Financial Services & Business Support: 6.4% (US$1,403m.)
- Government & Civil Society: 5.6% (US$1,279m.)
- Environmental Protection: 4.9% (US$1,112m.)
- Agriculture*: 4.0% (US$899m.)
- Water & Sanitation: 4.0% (US$899m.)
- Other: 10.4% (US$2,256m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2017 prices.

Outlook

• The ‘Marshall Plan with Africa’ and the ‘Compacts with Africa’ initiatives lead to increased ODA to African countries that show openness to implementing good-governance reforms. The focus on Africa is confirmed in the current government’s coalition agreement for the 2017 to 2021 legislative term.

• Displacement and migration are likely to remain key focus areas of Germany’s development cooperation, with a geographic focus on the Middle East (in particular Syria and its neighboring countries), North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa. Agriculture and nutrition security (in the context of poverty eradication), as well as climate change, are likely to remain further key priorities.

• In 2019, the German Federal Foreign Office will launch the federal government’s updated guidelines on Africa policy, and the Federal Ministry of Health will publish Germany’s new cross-ministerial global health strategy. Both strategies will have an influence on Germany’s development policy.
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

How much ODA does Germany provide?

Germany is the 2nd-largest DAC donor and is further scaling up its development programs

Germany is the second-largest donor country, after the United States (US) (see ranking below). In 2018, it spent US$25.0 billion on total ODA (current prices), according to preliminary data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

These numbers are based on the new methodology for measuring ODA loans which the OECD DAC will apply to ODA reporting for 2018 onward. Preliminary ODA figures for 2018 using this new methodology were first released in April 2019. This methodology, called ‘grant-equivalent’ methodology, provides a more accurate way to count donor efforts in concessional ODA loans because only the ‘grant’ portion of loans, expressed as a monetary value, is counted as ODA. For Germany, this means that its grant-equivalent ODA is 3.5% lower than it would have been according to the previous cash basis methodology.

To allow for comparison overtime, the OECD still publishes net ODA disbursements according to the cash basis methodology. In 2018, net ODA decreased by 3% compared to 2017. Germany’s net ODA in 2016 peaked at US$26.5 billion, when it reached the United Nations (UN) target of 0.7% ODA to GNI for the first time. This peak was largely due to high costs of hosting refugees in Germany (US$6.8 billion in 2016, up from US$3.2 billion in 2015), but spending for development programs abroad had also risen significantly: When excluding refugee-related expenses, net ODA rose by 20% between 2015 and 2016.

Lower levels of net ODA in 2018 are explained primarily by a decrease in the costs of hosting refugees (-37%, down to US$3.8 billion in 2018). When excluding the costs of hosting refugees, the German government committed to holding ODA at 0.51% of GNI in 2019 (the same share as 2018). Germany is one of the few European countries that does not offset these costs with cutbacks in funding for global development (e.g. Netherlands, Sweden, and Norway). Instead, refugee costs are considered separate and additional to budgeted funding for development, with funds coming from different ministries. In response to criticisms from civil society and parliament that including refugee-related costs gives a false impression of the volume of German ODA, the Federal Ministry of Finance communicated ODA/GNI projections for 2019 excluding these costs.

The budget of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (on average 39% of total ODA, 2014-2016) increased significantly over the past four years. It grew by 63% since 2014 and is €10.2 billion (US$11.5 billion) for 2019. Germany has framed these increases as a response to challenges arising from humanitarian crises, forced displacement, and climate change. The budget for 2020 is set to increase by 1% to €10.4 billion (US$11.7 billion). However, BMZ’s budget is projected to decrease after 2020, reaching €9.3 billion (US$10.5) by 2023 (-9% compared to 2020 level), according to the medium-term financial planning from June 2019. However, medium-term plans in the past have shown similar conservative planning patterns, while actual annual budgets were eventually higher.

Further information: 2017 prices
To compare ODA levels in any given year with ODA levels provided in other years, figures need to be adjusted to account for inflation and exchange rate fluctuations. The OECD provides data that accounts for these fluctuations. In this profile, and unless indicated otherwise, figures are stated using 2017 prices.
GERMANY'S GROSS/NET ODA DISBURSEMENTS
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

Top 10 DAC Donor Countries, 2018
Total ODA Disbursements; US$ billions; in current prices

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2016).
TOP 10 DAC DONOR COUNTRIES, 2018
Total ODA as % of GNI

- Sweden: 1.04
- Luxembourg: 0.93
- Norway: 0.94
- Denmark: 0.72
- United Kingdom: 0.7
- Germany: 0.61
- Netherlands: 0.61
- Switzerland: 0.44
- Belgium: 0.43
- France: 0.43

OECD DAC preliminary data (April 2019).
What are Germany’s priorities for global development?

Development cooperation focuses on displacement and migration, climate change, agriculture, and food security

The government’s coalition treaty (covering 2018 to 2021) lists the following development priorities:

1. fair trade,
2. Marshall Plan with Africa,
3. gender equality and education,
4. social and health systems,
5. poverty eradication,
6. climate change mitigation and adaptation, and
7. fighting the root causes of flight and migration.

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) highlighted three priority areas for the current legislative term (2017 to 2021), including displacement and migration, climate change, and agriculture/food security (see box for more details). In October 2018, BMZ published a strategy paper, 'Development Policy 2030', which outlines the various instruments it seeks to apply to meet the challenges of five major global trends: population growth, climate change, globalization, scarcity of resources, and digitalization. These instruments include the increase of national and European funds for development assistance, the promotion of sustainable private investments, and the strengthening of multilateralism.

Through its G7 and G20 presidencies, in 2015 and 2017 respectively, Germany has further strengthened its focus on global health, climate and sustainability, women’s empowerment, financial inclusion, and its relationship with the African continent. During the G20 presidency, health ministers held their first high-level G20 meeting, with a focus on anti-microbial resistance (AMR) and pandemic preparedness. Discussions around AMR resulted in the planning and launch of a G20 AMR research and development (R&D) Collaboration Hub, based in Berlin. Further, in February 2019, the Global Health Hub Germany was launched with the aim to serve as an independent and interdisciplinary exchange and networking platform the German Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) is currently developing a new government-wide global health strategy.

Most of BMZ’s budget increases since 2015 have been channeled through ‘special initiatives’, which are programs initiated and spearheaded by the development minister. In the 2017 to 2021 legislative period three special initiatives are prioritized: ‘tackling the root causes of displacement, reintegrating refugees’, ‘stability and development in the MENA region’, and ‘ONE WORLD – No Hunger’. In addition to that, another special initiative was launched in 2018 on ‘vocational training and jobs.’

The German government is further engaged in a new approach to development in Africa – mainly through BMZ’s ‘Marshall Plan with Africa’ and the Finance Ministry’s G20 initiative ‘Compacts with Africa’, which are both focused on fostering private investment and good governance in Africa. The Foreign Ministry is currently spearheading the update and further development of the federal government’s ‘Policy Guidelines for Africa.’ Focus areas are expected to be peace and stability, employment, and fighting the root causes of migration.

Germany’s key development priorities:

- **Flight and migration:** Through the special initiative "Tackling root causes of displacement, stabilizing host regions, supporting refugees", BMZ plans to spend €505 million (US$569 million) on this issue in 2019
- **Climate change/renewable energy:** Pledge of €1.5 billion (US$1.7 billion) to the Green Climate Fund (2018 to 2022)
- **Agriculture and food security:** Investments of over €1 billion (US$1.1 billion) per year, e.g. through BMZ’s special initiative ‘ONE WORLD – No Hunger’
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

How does Germany spend its ODA?

Germany channels the majority of its ODA bilaterally

The German government has a strong preference for bilateral funding. In 2017, bilateral funding stood at 81% of total ODA (OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average: 60%). This includes earmarked funding to multilateral organizations, which is reported as bilateral ODA. This preference for bilateral funding is driven by Germany’s two large government-owned implementing agencies, the German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ) and the KfW Development Bank (KfW). As a result, Germany channels only small shares of its bilateral ODA through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) (7%, DAC average: 17%) or through multilateral organizations (16%, DAC average: 22%).

Most bilateral funding is directed to hosting refugees in Germany and humanitarian assistance

Germany’s overarching strategic priorities are reflected in the top sectors of bilateral ODA: Most funding is directed to hosting refugees in Germany (27% in 2017, 11% decrease from 2016 level), ‘humanitarian aid’ (12%, +26%), education (9%, +0.5%), and energy (7%, -14%). In response to the influx of refugees to Germany, spending on ‘humanitarian aid’ and migration has increased significantly since 2015. Education is the third-largest sector to receive bilateral ODA, however, more than half of this funding (US$1.2 billion, 58%) represents costs for students from partner countries studying in Germany.

Health (3%) and agriculture and rural development (4%) receive relatively small shares of bilateral ODA. However, funding for both sectors has increased significantly since 2015 (increases of 32% and 18%, respectively). Additionally, they are supported through Germany’s contributions to multilateral organizations (see ‘Sector: Global Health’ and ‘Sector: Agriculture’ for Germany).

Germany channels the largest share of its bilateral ODA as grants (79% in 2017, DAC average: 91%). This share is significantly higher than in 2015 (66%) due to the high costs of hosting refugees in Germany (US$3.2 billion in 2015 and US$6.1 billion in 2017), which are reported as grants. The share of loans and equity investments were 21% in 2017 (down from a peak of 35% in 2014).

Who are Germany’s ODA recipients?

Bilateral ODA is expected to shift towards fragile and conflict-affected areas

A large share of Germany’s bilateral ODA is not allocated by region (38% average between 2015 and 2017) or income group (47% across the same period). This is partly due to the high share of costs of hosting refugees in Germany. For this reason, the following analyses exclude such funding to avoid misrepresentation of trends in key recipients of Germany’s ODA.

Germany allocates the largest share of its bilateral ODA to Asia (30% average between 2015 and 2017) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (24%). The share of funding to MENA has increased from 17% in 2015 to 27% in 2017. Funding to sub-Saharan Africa accounts for around one fifth (20% in 2017), a low share compared to most other donor countries (DAC average: 33%).

The portion of bilateral ODA going to low-income countries (LICs) is also relatively low (22% in 2017, DAC average: 43%). It is also below Germany’s ambition to spend between 0.15% and 0.20% of GNI as ODA on LICs, which was affirmed by the 2017 to 2021 coalition treaty. Further, Germany channels 78% of its bilateral ODA to middle-income countries (MICs). India, China, and Syria are the largest individual country recipients. Most funding to India (80%) and more than half of the funding to China (57%) is provided in the form of loans or equity investments. When only looking at grants, the largest individual country recipients are Syria, Iraq, and Afghanistan. All funding to these countries comes in the form of grants. In addition, the majority of grants to China and India are made up of costs for students from those countries enrolled in German universities (see ‘Sector: Education’ for Germany). The Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Cooperation (BMZ) has not made any new bilateral commitments to China since 2010, and bilateral funding is planned to be phased out.

As the German government places an increasing focus on fighting the root causes of migration in the Middle East, North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa, larger portions of ODA will likely go to these regions in the coming years. In addition, the development minister presented a ‘Marshall Plan with Africa’ in 2017 laying out initiatives to improve economic and social development in Africa. Agriculture investments and food security programs are prioritized throughout the plan. The plan suggests that countries willing to implement reforms would benefit from increased ODA and German support for private investment. To date, Germany has ‘reform partnerships’ based on this principle with three countries: Tunisia, Ghana, and Ivory Coast. Additional partnerships with...
Ethiopia, Morocco, and Senegal are currently under discussion. These reform partnerships serve as Germany’s bilateral contribution to ‘Compacts with Africa’, a G20 initiative which was developed by the German Ministry of Finance and launched during Germany’s G20 presidency in 2017. ‘Compacts with Africa’ brings together African countries, bilateral partners from G20, and international organizations to work on country-specific reform agendas to increase investment opportunities to private investors.

For a deeper understanding of funding at the recipient level, please consult data from the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). IATI is a reporting standard and platform on which organizations and governments voluntarily publish data on their development cooperation, including more recent activity than is available through OECD data. Data can be searched by recipient country, the ‘publisher’ (including funders that do not report to the OECD), and other filters. Click here for more information on IATI’s data. Click here to go directly to IATI’s ‘d-portal’, a user-friendly interface for data searches.

Less than 20% of Germany’s ODA is channeled multilaterally; however, earmarked funding to multilaterals has increased

Until 2013, the German Parliament had capped multilateral spending at one-third of total German ODA. Even though this cap no longer exists, core funding to multilaterals remains low at only 19% of total ODA. This is significantly lower than the DAC average of 40%. However, earmarked funding to multilaterals (funding that is implemented by a multilateral development organization in the sector, country, or region stipulated by the donor, reported as bilateral funding) has increased significantly, from US$1.1 billion in 2015 to US$3.6 billion in 2017, largely driven by increased funding to humanitarian assistance and crisis response. In 2017, the largest recipients of Germany’s core funding to multilaterals were the institutions of the European Union (57%), the World Bank (12%), UN agencies (8%), and regional development banks (8%).
GERMANY'S BILATERAL ODA BY SECTOR, 2017
Total: US$22,650 million

- Refugees in Donor Countries: 26.7% (US$5,059m.)
- Humanitarian aid: 11.6% (US$2,633m.)
- Education: 9.1% (US$2,060m.)
- Energy: 7.4% (US$1,683m.)
- Government & Civil Society: 5.6% (US$1,279m.)
- Financial Services & Business Support: 6.4% (US$1,468m.)
- Environmental Protection: 4.9% (US$1,121m.)
- Agriculture*: 4.0% (US$800m.)
- Water & Sanitation: 4.0% (US$800m.)
- Other: 10.4% (US$2,296m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements. *Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing, and rural development. In 2017 prices.

THE TOP 10 RECIPIENTS OF GERMANY'S ODA
average 2015-2017, excluding debt relief; US$ millions.

- India: 225 (Grants) 738 (Loans and equity investments)
- China (People's Republic of): 452 (Grants) 674 (Loans and equity investments)
- Syrian Arab Republic: 265 (Grants) 63 (Loans and equity investments)
- Turkey: 409 (Grants) 369 (Loans and equity investments)
- Morocco: 275 (Grants) 83 (Loans and equity investments)
- Afghanistan: 259 (Grants) 49 (Loans and equity investments)
- Indonesia: 233 (Grants) 92 (Loans and equity investments)
- Iraq: 352 (Grants) 0 (Loans and equity investments)
- South Africa: 148 (Grants) 82 (Loans and equity investments)
- Brazil: 120 (Grants) 148 (Loans and equity investments)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
GERMANY'S BILATERAL ODA BY INCOME-GROUP, 2015-2017

Average 2015-2017: US$20.6 billion

- Unallocated by income: 47.3% (US$9740m.)
- Low-income countries: 11.2% (US$2306m.)
- Lower middle-income countries: 21.1% (US$4317m.)
- Upper middle-income countries: 20.5% (US$4232m.)

OECD CRS. Gross disbursements, in 2017 prices.
KEY QUESTIONS
the big six

Who are the main actors in German development cooperation?

The Development Ministry steers strategy; two development agencies execute

Germany is governed by a renewed ‘Grand Coalition’ made up of Chancellor Angela Merkel’s center-right Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union (CSU), and the center-left Social Democrats (SPD). Under the leadership and overall guidance of the Chancellor, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) sets development priorities. BMZ has been led by Development Minister Gerd Müller (CSU) since 2013.

BMZ has 1,100 staff members and is organized across six directorates-general. The regional divisions are responsible for allocation of Germany’s bilateral development assistance in accordance with BMZ’s strategy and priorities. Sectoral divisions formulate Germany’s sector strategies, interface with multilateral development institutions, and advise on bilateral programs.

Programming of bilateral funding to partner countries is guided by regional strategies (‘Regionalkonzepte’), which are developed by BMZ’s regional divisions to set the government’s broad strategic objectives for the region. Country strategies (‘Länderkonzepte’), developed for all priority countries, reflect the regional strategies and are developed by country desk officers in cooperation with embassies, the German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ), and KfW Development Bank (KfW). Bilateral cooperation with countries that are not classified as priority countries is based on the regional strategies. Funding amounts and focus sectors for partner countries can be found in partnership agreements and non-public appendices of the budget.

The Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF), led by Minister Olaf Scholz, develops caps for the federal budget and individual ministerial budgets, which makes it an important stakeholder when it comes to overall ODA levels, BMZ’s budget, and long-term ODA contributions. Other ministries have significant influence on the strategic direction and funding allocation in some development sectors. For example, the Federal Foreign Office (AA) leads on humanitarian assistance and crisis prevention and is currently updating and further developing the federal government’s ‘Policy Guidelines for Africa.’ The Federal Ministry of Health (BMG), with the input from other ministries, is currently developing a new, government-wide strategy for global health and is responsible for the majority of funding of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Germany’s two major state-owned development agencies, GIZ and KfW, play key roles in Germany’s policy development, priority setting, and implementation. Both operate under the political supervision of BMZ:

- GIZ plans and executes Germany’s technical cooperation with partner countries. GIZ’s turnover in 2017 was €2.5 billion (US$2.8 billion), of which 85% was generated through work commissioned by BMZ (other major commissioning ministries include the AA and the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU). GIZ also provides consulting services to BMZ’s sectoral divisions through its ‘sector initiatives’ (‘Sektorvorhaben’). GIZ has around 19,500 permanent staff members across 120 countries, nearly 80% of which are based abroad.

- KfW Development Bank leads on Germany’s bilateral financial cooperation with partner countries. In 2017, KfW’s total grants and loans stood at €9.7 billion (US$10.7 billion). This was an increase of almost €1 billion (US$1.1 billion) compared to 2016. 40% of this funding increase went to projects in Africa and the Middle East. This amount includes funds raised on capital markets using KfW’s own resources (US$5.2 billion). In 2017, KfW’s staff count was over 6,100 people. In 2017, KfW’s private-sector branch, the German Investment and Development Corporation (DEG), which has 13 offices in partner countries, invested €1.6 billion (US$1.8 billion) in private-sector development in low- and middle-income countries.

Parliament: The role of the German Parliament (Bundestag) is to scrutinize development policymaking, resource allocation, and implementation, mainly through its Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development (AWZ). The AWZ may also suggest changes to funding allocations in the government’s draft budget. However, it is the Budget Committee which makes final budget decisions and is thus a key stakeholder when it comes to modifying funding allocations.

Civil Society: Civil society interacts in several ways with government and Parliament including via petitions and conferences. About 120 development and humanitarian
assistance-related civil society organizations (CSOs) coordinate their activities through the Association of German Development CSOs (VENRO). Another important association is the German Forum on Environment and Development, which coordinates advocacy work for sustainable development and humanitarian assistance.

CSOs are frequently invited to parliamentary hearings and government consultations. Many CSOs implement their own in-country programs and are funded by the German government (mainly by BMZ and the Foreign Office). In 2017, US$1.5 billion, or 7% of overall bilateral ODA, was channeled through CSOs.
BMZ manages the largest share of Germany’s ODA

Germany’s ODA is sourced from the budgets of different ministries. The largest share of ODA comes from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) (33% in 2016, latest year for which total ODA data is available from the ministry), with its share expected to increase again as refugee costs decrease (in 2014, BMZ’s share of total ODA was 51%). Another 13% is raised by Germany’s development bank KfW on capital markets. The Federal Foreign Office (AA), which manages most of the funding for humanitarian assistance and for UN peace missions, accounts for 10% of ODA overall.

In 2019, BMZ’s budget stands at €10.2 billion (US$11.5 billion, see table). This is an 8% increase from 2018 (€9.4 billion; US$ 10.6 billion). In June 2019, the German Cabinet adopted the government bill for the federal budget 2020 and the financial plan until 2023 as presented by the Ministry of Finance (BMF). BMZ’s budget is set to increase by 1.2% from 2019 levels in 2020, after which it is planned to decrease, reaching €9.3 billion (US$10.5 billion) by 2023 (-9% compared to 2020 level).

Compared to other donors, BMZ’s budget provides relatively detailed information on funding channels but gives little detail on recipients and sectors.

The budget allows the government to make multi-year commitments to some items based on ‘commitment appropriations’, which implies that certain amounts may be earmarked in future budgets so that they can be committed or spent now. These commitment appropriations are thus particularly important for organizations seeking multi-year funding commitments. Breakdowns of bilateral cooperation by region and sector are provided to Parliament through ‘confidential remarks’, which are not available to the public.

Germany’s multilateral spending mostly comprises assessed contributions to the European Development Fund (EDF) and multilateral development banks. They account for around 65% of BMZ’s multilateral budget. These budget lines are fixed based on legally binding, commitment appropriations. Some multilateral organizations, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, have an individual budget line with binding commitment appropriations from BMZ. For other multilateral organizations, there are no individual budget lines and contributions can be amended annually.

Pull quote: The largest share of ODA comes from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), with its share expected to increase again as refugee costs decrease.

### Overview: 2019 BMZ budget, in millions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>€</th>
<th>US$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bilateral spending</td>
<td>4,765</td>
<td>5,371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial cooperation</td>
<td>2,234</td>
<td>2,518</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical cooperation</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>1,804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis response</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other contributions</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral spending</td>
<td>2,043</td>
<td>2,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Development Fund</td>
<td>1,008</td>
<td>1,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multilateral organizations related to climate change and biodiversity</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN organizations</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Global Agricultural Development</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Fund for Agricultural Development</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development Banks</td>
<td>938</td>
<td>1,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Bank Group</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian Development Bank</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation w/ CSOs, private sector &amp; others</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>1,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other commitments (incl. special initiatives)</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>1,297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International efforts to fight climate change</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONE WORLD - No Hunger</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling root causes of displacement</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stability and Development in the MENA region</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>113</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vocational training and jobs</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177 Administrative and personnel expenses</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total spending</td>
<td>10,246</td>
<td>11,550</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Bundeshaushalt 2017. Haushaltsplan 23, Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit
Major ODA increases or changes are confirmed early in the year; Parliament debates the budget in Autumn (September to November)

- **Cabinet agrees on caps for federal and ministerial budgets:** In February/March each year, the Federal Ministry of Finance develops caps for the federal budget and individual ministerial budgets. At this point, decisions on increases in ODA and the overall funding allocation are taken. A key stakeholder during this period is the Finance Minister, while the Development Ministry provides input. Major funding decisions are budgeted at this time of the year.

- **Negotiations within ministries:** Ministries develop their budgets in April and submit them to the Ministry of Finance. Allocations to individual international organizations, for example, are determined during this period. In parallel, between April and September, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) plans its bilateral spending (see 'Key Question 3: How does Germany spend its ODA') and multilateral funding envelopes.

- **Draft budget and medium-term financial planning:** In June, the Cabinet negotiates the budget and publishes the government’s budget draft before the summer break. Key players in this period are the Chancellery, the Finance Ministry, and the Development Ministry.

- **Parliamentary debates and proposed amendments:** First reading in Parliament takes place in September. Subsequently, parliament usually debates the budget until November.

- **Amendments reviewed and recommendations to committees:** The Development Committee (AWZ) makes recommendations on budget amendments in September/October. In October, BMZ’s budget is debated by the Development Committee and Budget Committee.

- **Amendments, decisions on each ministerial budget:** The Budget Committee takes final decisions in November, which makes members of the Budget Committee (especially those of the government coalition parties) central stakeholders during this phase.

- **The final budget draft is voted on** in plenary and signed by the President.
Germany has shown strong leadership in global health through its G7 and G20 presidencies

Germany was the third-largest donor to health in 2016 (latest year for which full data is available) among the donors of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), spending US$1.2 billion on ODA for health (both bilateral and multilateral). This corresponds to 4% of its total ODA, which is below the DAC average of 8% for health, making Germany 20th-largest donor in relative terms.

The government identified health as a priority sector in its 2017 to 2021 coalition treaty, specifically health system strengthening (HSS), health research and development (R&D), poverty-related and neglected diseases, and international partnerships such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. Germany, under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, is currently developing a government-wide Global Health Strategy and is planning to launch it at the end of 2019 or early 2020.

Under Chancellor Angela Merkel, Germany has sharpened its profile as a leader in global health, especially since 2015. Germany has made global health a priority during both its G7 and G20 presidencies in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Pandemic preparedness, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), and neglected diseases were identified as priority areas in the G7 communiqué. Under the German G20 presidency, the health ministers of G20 countries met for the first time to discuss global health issues such as pandemic preparedness, HSS, and AMR. As an immediate outcome, an international AMR R&D Hub was launched in Berlin.

In April 2018, Chancellor Merkel, together with her Ghanaian and Norwegian counterparts, requested that the World Health Organization (WHO) convenes global health actors to develop a ‘Global Action Plan’ with interim milestones towards reaching Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Healthy Lives and Well-being for All) by 2030. In the same year, Germany was the first country to establish a formal sub-committee on global health within its Parliament. At the beginning of 2019, the ‘Global Health Hub Germany’ was launched with the aim to strengthen the link of national research institutions and domestic mechanisms to enhance the country’s capacity and expertise on matters of global health.

In 2016, Germany channelled 47% (US$552 million) of its health ODA multilaterally (below the DAC average of 56%), which is a much higher share than in other sectors. Overall, only 19% of Germany’s total ODA went to multilaterals in 2016. The main recipients of German multilateral ODA to health in 2016 were the Global Fund, the EU Institutions, and Gavi. Germany is the fourth-largest government donor to the Global Fund and the fifth-largest to Gavi. During the G7 Summit in Biarritz, France in August 2019, Chancellor Angela Merkel announced Germany’s pledge of €1 billion (US$1.1 billion) for the upcoming replenishment period (2020-2022). Germany hosted a successful Gavi replenishment in January 2015 and pledged €600 million (US$702 million, as converted by Gavi) million direct funding for 2016 to 2020, a significant increase from its previous pledge (US$208 million between 2006 and 2015).

Germany channelled more than half of its health ODA (53% or US$632 million) bilaterally in 2016. Bilateral health ODA increased by 13% in 2017 (latest year for which bilateral data is available, up to US$711 million) and focused mainly on infectious disease control (29%) and basic health infrastructure (23%).

BMZ’s health division leads on policy development

BMZ drives the development of strategies for German development policy, including on health. Within BMZ, the responsible division is ‘Health, Population Policy, Social Protection’. It is part of the Directorate-General ‘Global Issues’. Most bilateral ODA to health is provided by BMZ (64% on average between 2015 and 2017), followed by the KfW Development Bank (22%). The Federal Ministry of
Health (BMG) and the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) each contributed 4% of Germany’s bilateral ODA to health between 2015 to 2017.

The Federal Ministry of Health (BMG) represents Germany at the (WHO) and works closely with the BMZ on development cooperation through the WHO. The BMG also leads on the government-wide Global Health Strategy and worked closely with the Chancellery and BMZ to issue the call on the WHO for a Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3.
GERMANY’S KEY GLOBAL HEALTH COMMITMENTS

US$ millions


Data from government and linked organizations
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO HEALTH, 2016
Total health ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- United States: 10,048
- United Kingdom: 2,305
- Germany: 1,194
- France: 671
- Japan: 871
- Canada: 799
- Netherlands: 589
- Norway: 566
- Sweden: 530
- Australia: 372

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 20 DAC DONORS TO HEALTH, 2016
Health ODA as % of total ODA

- United States: 28.1
- Canada: 19.2
- Luxembourg: 15.8
- Ireland: 13.3
- Norway: 13.2
- Netherlands: 11.6
- Australia: 10.6
- Korea: 10.4
- Sweden: 10.3
- Belgium: 8.3
- France: 8
- Denmark: 6.2
- Portugal: 5.6
- Finland: 5.6
- New Zealand: 5.4
- Switzerland: 5.4
- Japan: 5.4
- Italy: 5.1
- Germany: 4.3

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the health sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
Germany has increased funding for product development partnerships in recent years

In 2017, Germany provided US$65 million for research and development (R&D) on poverty-related and neglected diseases (PRNDs), according to G-FINDER data (referred to as ‘global health R&D’ in this profile). This makes Germany the fifth-largest public funder of R&D for PRNDs in 2017 (in absolute terms). Health R&D and PRNDs are highlighted as a priority in Germany’s 2017 to 2021 coalition treaty. These figures may differ from the trend numbers presented in the chart due to changes in the scope of the G-FINDER survey from year to year.

A major instrument to channel Germany’s R&D funding is through product development partnerships (PDPs, 20% of funding in 2017). For the current PDP call (2016 to 2021) the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) has contributed €50 million (US$56 million), a doubling of the contribution for the previous call from 2011 to 2015. The current PDP supports R&D on neglected tropical diseases and diseases primarily affecting children in the world’s poorest regions, including HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. In addition, the BMBF has increased its funding to the European & Developing Countries Clinical Trials Partnership (EDCTP), from €10 million (US$11 million) for 2003 to 2013 to €30 million (US$34 million) for 2014 to 2020. Recent EDCTP funding was focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB.

In 2017, Germany’s funding focused on TB (US$22 million, or 33% of its total global health R&D funding), malaria (US$12 million, 19%), helminth infections (worms & flukes; US$7 million, 11%), and HIV/AIDS (US$7 million, 10%). Academic and other research institutions received 27% of all global health R&D funding.

Global health R&D was also a topic during Germany’s G7 and G20 presidencies, with antimicrobial resistance (AMR) highlighted as a priority in the final communiqués of both summits. As an immediate outcome of the G20 summit, a G20 AMR R&D Collaboration Hub was launched in Berlin. In addition, a Global Health Hub Germany was launched with one aim being to strengthen the link between national research institutions and domestic mechanisms to enhance the country’s capacity and expertise on matters of global health R&D.

BMBF-funded PDPs 2016-2020

- International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM) for the development of safe microbicides for women in HIV prevention
- PATH for the development of malaria vaccines
- Global Alliance for TB Drug Development (TB Alliance) for more effective and affordable drugs for TB
- Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV) for the development of new malaria drugs
- Drugs for Neglected Diseases initiative (DNDi) for drug development against African trypanosomiasis, Visceral Leishmaniosis, Chagas disease, and worm infections

Three ministries provide funding for global health R&D

Political responsibility for global health R&D lies with the Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). Its funding concept for global health R&D has four pillars:

1. Germany’s national research landscape,
2. support to PDPs,
3. support to EDCTP, and
4. strengthening African health research systems and increasing research cooperation with countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

BMBF provides two-thirds of Germany’s total global health R&D funding (66%, or US$43 million in 2017). For its engagement with Africa, BMBF has its own dedicated Africa Strategy, which was reissued at the end of 2018. It has a focus on innovation, training, and qualification.

Government-funded research institutions play a significant role in Germany’s global health R&D landscape. The German Research Foundation (DFG) is by far the most important funder. In 2017, it provided 26% (US$17 million) of Germany’s funding for global health R&D. The DFG is an association of public research organizations and receives funding from the federal government and federal states. Key research institutions that conduct health R&D include the Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research, the Robert Koch Institute, and the Max Planck Society.
GERMANY'S R&D FUNDING FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES
US$ millions; in 2017 prices

Policy Cures Research, G-FINDER Public Search tool
Germany is the world’s top donor country to education, but high costs for students in Germany distort the picture

Germany is the largest donor country to global education, spending US$2.3 billion of its official development assistance (ODA) on education in 2016 (latest year for which full data is available). This is equivalent to 8% of Germany’s total ODA, making it the thirteenth-largest donor to education in relative terms (on par with Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average).

To get a full picture of Germany’s education assistance, however, it is important to exclude scholarships and other costs of students from developing countries studying in Germany. These costs are reported as ODA by Germany but do not constitute cross-border financial flows. In 2016, these costs amounted to US$1.1 billion, or 47% of Germany’s total education ODA. If this financing is excluded, Germany was the third-largest donor country to education in terms of ODA spent on education as a share of total ODA (4% of total ODA), Germany would rank 20th. Civil society organizations (CSOs) have criticized the high amount of student costs reported as ODA, raising concerns that these ODA-accountable costs are not linked to the overall development cooperation strategies set by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).

Education has received increased political attention and funding in recent years as part of Germany’s initiatives to tackle the ‘root causes’ of migration, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The government’s focus is on strengthening vocational training systems as part of a wider effort to foster labor markets and job creation in these regions. Promoting education throughout its different levels is highlighted as a priority of Germany’s overarching development policy in the 2017-2021 coalition treaty (with a stronger focus on digitalization and e-education).

Germany spends most bilateral education ODA on post-secondary education

Germany provides the majority of its education ODA as bilateral funding (89% in 2016, latest year for which full data is available). In 2017 (latest year for which bilateral data is available), Germany channeled US$2.1 billion of its education ODA bilaterally. The largest share of bilateral education ODA in 2017 was directed towards ‘post-secondary education’ (65%, or US$1.4 billion). However, this high share is driven by scholarships and other costs for students from partner countries studying in Germany (see above). The second largest share of bilateral education ODA was allocated to strengthening general education systems (14% or US$296 million), with a focus on education facilities and training. 13% (US$267 million) was allocated to vocational training. Basic education received 7% in 2017, or US$143 million (down from US$212 million in 2016), with a focus on primary education.

This funding pattern largely aligns with the priorities for Germany’s global education policy detailed in BMZ’s education strategy, published in 2015.
It defines three priority sectors:

1. basic education,
2. vocational training, and
3. post-secondary education.

Geographically, it places a focus on Africa and increasingly on countries affected by fragility and conflict. It further aims at providing equal opportunities for access to education for all children, improving the quality of education (e.g., through teacher training), inclusiveness, and gender equality. Vocational training is a focus for Germany. The government stresses the added value of Germany’s support in this area given its long-standing expertise and the success of the German dual vocational training system, in which training is partly school-based and partly company-based.

**Germany channels only 10% of its education funding multilaterally, below the OECD DAC average of 30%**

Germany provided US$238 million in multilateral education funding in 2016 (10% of Germany’s total education ODA). Most of this funding was channeled through the EU institutions in the form of mandatory contributions (65% or US$154 million in 2016), followed by the International Development Association (IDA; 25%). Other recipients were the African Development Fund (AfDF; 3%), the Asian Development Fund (AsDF; 2%), and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA; 2%).

**BMZ’s department ‘Global Issues - Sector Policies’ guides policy development within education**

The department for ‘Global Issues’, and within it the ‘Education’ division (division 402), develops BMZ’s overall education policy, provides operational guidance for the implementation of projects, and represents Germany on the GPE Board. However, programming of bilateral development assistance for education is driven by regional divisions. Based on overarching priorities and regional quotas, the regional divisions develop projects in cooperation with partner countries and are responsible for the allocation of Germany’s bilateral development assistance.

Germany is a founding member of the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and has contributed US$97 million to the GPE Fund since 2005 (as of April 2019). This makes it the 12th-largest GPE donor. For the period 2018 to 2022, Germany pledged €75 million (US$92 million using GPE’s official conversion). The Global Campaign for Education (GCE) in Germany, a coalition of CSOs advocating for more and better funding to education, has called on the German government to provide at least €100 million (US$113 million) per year to the GPE. In addition to contributions to the GPE Fund, Germany committed €21 million (US$24 million) to the GPE for 2011 to 2020 through the German BACKUP Initiative – Education in Africa. BACKUP is a program led by the German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ) which provides technical and financial assistance to African countries and CSOs to access and use GPE funding.

The department for ‘Global Issues’, and within it the ‘Education’ division (division 402), develops BMZ’s overall education policy, provides operational guidance for the implementation of projects, and represents Germany on the GPE Board. However, programming of bilateral development assistance for education is driven by regional divisions. Based on overarching priorities and regional quotas, the regional divisions develop projects in cooperation with partner countries and are responsible for the allocation of Germany’s bilateral development assistance.
GERMANY'S ODA TO EDUCATION

US$ millions

- Multilateral education ODA
- Bilateral education ODA
- Education ODA as % of total ODA

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector: DAC secretariat estimations. In 2017 prices.

GERMANY'S BILATERAL ODA TO EDUCATION ACROSS SUB-SECTORS, 2017

Total: US$2066 million

- Secondary education: 0.4% (US$8.7m.)
- Basic education: 6.9% (US$143.5m.)
- Vocational training: 12.9% (US$287.4m.)
- General education: 14.3% (US$296.4m.)
- Post-secondary education: 65.4% (US$1300.4m.)

OECD CRS. In 2017 prices.
TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016
Total education ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

Germany 2,994
United States 1,800
United Kingdom 1,571
France 1,357
Japan 737
Norway 426
Korea 278
Canada 274
Australia 273
Italy 234

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)

TOP 15 DAC DONORS TO EDUCATION, 2016
Education ODA as % of total ODA

New Zealand 15.7
Portugal 14.8
Luxembourg 14.3
Hungary 12.9
Slovenia 12
Korea 11.4
France 11.2
Austria 11
Poland 9.3
Norway 9.3
United Kingdom 8.9
Slovak Republic 8.4
Germany 8.3
Australia 7.8
Ireland 7

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the education sector (DAC Secretariat estimates)
Germany spent US$1.2 billion in official development assistance (ODA) to agriculture in 2016 (latest year for which full data is available), making it the second-largest government donor within the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). This corresponds to 5% of its total ODA, which is below the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) average of 7%, and ranks Germany 26th in relative terms. Funding to the sector has increased since 2014 and reached its highest level in 2016.

Agriculture is one of the strategic priorities of Development Minister Gerd Müller, who in 2014 launched ‘One World No Hunger’, a Special Initiative on food and nutrition security as well as rural development. The Special Initiative is carried forward under the current legislative period (2017 to 2021). The initiative focuses on the following priorities: 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.

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 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 ‘Marsh-shall Plan with Africa’ developed under Development Minister Müller. In May 2019, Müller hosted a meeting of the Global Commission on Adaptation, where he pledged to support 60 million smallholder farmers, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, to become climate-resilient by 2030. In 2016, Germany channeled US$413 million of its total agriculture ODA multilaterally, this was 33% of total ODA, below the DAC average of 45%. Germany disbursed its multilateral funding mainly as mandatory (‘assessed’) contributions to the EU (58% of its multilateral ODA to agriculture) and to the World Bank’s International Development Association (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$64 million in 2017) and the Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers (CGIAR; US$30 million in 2017). In 2020, Germany will host GAFSP’s replenishment conference. Contributions to these 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.

Germany channeled 67% of its agriculture ODA (or US$822 million) through bilateral cooperation in 2016, which is above the OECD DAC average of 55%. Bilateral agriculture ODA increased by 10% in 2017 (the latest year for which bilateral data is available), up to US$905 million. Funding focused mainly on agricultural policy and administrative management (23%), rural development (19%), and agricultural development (18%). Rural development and food and nutrition security are currently priority sectors of German bilateral cooperation.

BMZ is responsible for agriculture policy broadly, including Special Initiative ‘One World - No Hunger’; the BMEL represents Germany at FAO

BMZ leads on developing strategies for development cooperation policies. It works closely with the Federal Ministry for Food and Agriculture (BMEL), which represents Germany at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
and drives cooperation with the organization (BMZ leads on the relationship with WFP and IFAD). Within BMZ, the directorate on ‘Food, Rural Development; Natural Resources’ 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 is at the same time the commissioner for this Special Initiative.

**GERMANY’S ODA TO AGRICULTURE**

**US$ millions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Multilateral agriculture ODA</th>
<th>Bilateral agriculture ODA</th>
<th>Agriculture ODA as % of total ODA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>942</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1071</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD CRS, and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture and rural development sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.

**RECIPIENTS OF GERMANY’S AGRICULTURE ODA, 2016**

Total: US$1233 million

- **EU Institutions**: 19.2% (US$237m.)
- **Bilateral**: 66.7% (US$822m.)
- **Other**: 14.1% (US$174m.)

OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector: DAC secretariat estimates. In 2017 prices.
**TOP 10 DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016**

Total agriculture ODA; US$ millions; in 2017 prices; incl. bilateral and multilateral funding

- **United States**: 1,994
- **Germany**: 1,036
- **Japan**: 1,071
- **United Kingdom**: 952
- **France**: 713
- **Netherlands**: 447
- **Italy**: 299
- **Canada**: 292
- **Switzerland**: 246
- **Sweden**: 230

*OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariats estimates)*

**DAC DONORS TO AGRICULTURE, 2016**

Agriculture ODA as % of total ODA

- **Poland**: 15.5%
- **Finland**: 9.9%
- **Netherlands**: 8.7%
- **Belgium**: 8.5%
- **Korea**: 7.7%
- **Czech Republic**: 7.4%
- **Japan**: 7%
- **Denmark**: 6.6%
- **Slovenia**: 6.3%
- **Austria**: 6.1%
- **Australia**: 5.9%
- **Greece**: 5.7%
- **Sweden**: 5.4%
- **Spain**: 4.4%
- **Australia**: 4.9%
- **Greece**: 4.7%
- **Sweden**: 4.5%

*OECD CRS and imputed multilateral contributions to the agriculture sector (DAC Secretariats estimates)*
Malnutrition is a growing development priority for Germany

Tackling malnutrition, especially in pregnant women, mothers, and young children is one of Germany’s key development priorities, as part of its larger focus on agricultural and rural development for food and nutrition security. It is an explicit focus of the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)’s Special Initiative ‘One World - No Hunger’, which was launched by Development Minister Müller in 2014 to advance food and nutrition security as well as rural development. Further, the 2017 to 2021 coalition treaty emphasizes that Germany will continue to support nutrition and just access to land, as well as oppose speculation on food that artificially inflates prices.

Germany was the driving force behind the G7’s ‘Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach’, which was developed in 2015. This is another manifestation of the growing importance of nutrition for Germany’s development cooperation. In June 2013, Germany committed US$260 million for nutrition (2013 to 2020) at the Nutrition for Growth Summit and is currently considering topping up its pledge.

Germany’s nutrition-sensitive support focuses on improving the quality and diversity of food and to improve access to nutritious food. Additional priorities related to nutrition include improving access to safe drinking water, to health care, to social protection, and to knowledge on food storage and preparation.

According to OECD DAC data, Germany spent US$20 million on basic nutrition in 2017 (latest year for which bilateral data is available) – however, it is much more difficult to quantify donor support for nutrition-sensitive interventions due to their multi-sectoral nature. According to the 2018 ‘Global Nutrition Report’, which relies on figures reported by donors themselves, Germany spent an additional US$187 million on nutrition-sensitive interventions in 2016.

BMZ shapes Germany’s policy on nutrition

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) shapes Germany’s policy on nutrition. It applies a multisectoral approach, combining nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. Germany focuses its nutrition-specific interventions primarily on maternal and child health.

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) is also a relevant actor in Germany’s engagement in the fight against malnutrition. It represents Germany at the UN’s Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and hosts the annual international conferences ‘Policies against Hunger’ and ‘Global Forum for Food and Agriculture’.
About the Donor Tracker

The Donor Tracker seeks to advance and support progress in global development by providing advocates with easy access to high-quality quantitative and qualitative strategic information to support their work. The Donor Tracker is a free, independent website for development professionals that provides relevant information and analysis on 14 major OECD donors.

For more in-depth information on the six donor countries covered in this analysis and to find out more about strategic priorities, funding trends, decision-making, and key opportunities, please visit: donortracker.org and follow us on twitter @DonorTracker

The Donor Tracker is an initiative by:

SEEK Development
Strategic and Organizational Consultants GmbH
Cotheniusstraße 3
10407 Berlin

Tel: +49 (0)30-4202-5211
E-mail: donortracker@seekdevelopment.org
www.seekdevelopment.org

SEEK Development is grateful for contributions from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation in support of this work.