

The German contribution to the Millennium Development Goals

- The Federal Republic of Germany's development policy is guided by international agreements and commitments, in particular by the Millennium Declaration and the **Millennium Development Goals**.
- The **objectives** of German development policy are:
 - Reducing poverty
 - Protecting the environment and the climate
 - Building peace and promoting democracy
 - Promoting equitable forms of globalisation
- German development policy is directed towards meeting commitments made under the **Monterrey Consensus**. Germany has constantly increased its official development assistance (ODA) in line with the EU timetable for gradually increasing the ratio of ODA to gross national income (GNI). Federal budget funds for development policy were increased in 2008 by 1.1 billion US dollars; further increases are envisaged. Over a period of 10 years German ODA has almost doubled.
- In **2007**, Germany was the **second biggest donor after the US** in nominal terms and had reached an ODA to GNI ratio of 0.37%.
- Germany is contributing to **innovative sources of financing**. Since the beginning of 2008, revenues from the sale of emissions rights have been ploughed into measures to protect the climate, to adapt to climate change and to improve energy access in developing countries (2008, 175 million US dollars; 2009, 335 million US dollars).
- Each year the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development invests about 190 million US dollars in **microcredit programmes** and microfinance in 63 countries. The Grameen Bank alone, founded by Nobel Peace Laureate Muhammad Yunus, has helped millions of people in Bangladesh find their way out of poverty.

Doubling aid to Africa

- Germany is on track to meet the commitment made by G8 countries in Gleneagles in 2005 to **double aid to Africa** by 2010 (against the 2004 baseline).
- While in 2004 bilateral ODA for Africa totalled 1.4 billion US dollars, 2.4 billion US dollars were reached in 2007.

Take health

- Annual German funding to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and to improve the necessary health systems has risen from 435 million US dollars in 2006 to 725 million US dollars as of 2008.
- The German government has made a substantial contribution to the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**: so far some 1.2 billion US dollars has been pledged in total. In 2008, the annual contribution was more than doubled.
- Germany is the first donor country to pledge support for the **debt2health initiative**, which offers debt cancellation linked to investments in the health sector. **For example Indonesia**: 75 million US dollars worth of debts have been cancelled on condition that Indonesia invests half that amount in the health sector.

Take education

- Germany has made education one of the priority areas of its bilateral cooperation.
- Major increases in funding for **primary education** are planned. In 2007, disbursements reached 90 million US dollars. The annual bilateral target for primary education in 2008 and 2009 is 175 million US dollars.

Take climate change

- Adaptation to climate change means enormous financing needs, making new financing mechanisms imperative. Each year Germany is spending some **1.5 billion US dollars on climate-related measures** in developing countries (energy efficiency, renewable energies, adaptation and forest protection).

Take food

- The German government has considerably expanded its efforts to help overcome the world food crisis. In Hokkaido the German government announced its intention to spend 600 million euros altogether on these efforts in 2008, that is almost 900 million US dollars.

Take water

- German support of almost 500 million US dollars makes Germany one of the three biggest bilateral donors in the world in the water sector and the biggest bilateral donor in Africa. German development cooperation in this sector reaches more than 80 million people all over the world.

In Africa we are supporting water and sanitation projects in 22 countries and regions for a total cumulative volume of about 1 billion US dollars.