

## **GERMANY**

### ***1. New/additional action to accelerate progress towards the MDGs by 2015***

The Millennium Declaration is the strategic framework for German development co-operation. Germany supports a holistic approach to MDG achievement encompassing all the goals as well as cross-cutting issues, including peace and security, the promotion of gender equality, and human rights. Germany's action in support of the MDGs emphasises country ownership, good governance, promotion of sustainable, inclusive and green growth, education, , mobilisation of national resources and strengthening civil society's and the private sector's contribution towards MDG achievement. Enhancing aid effectiveness and promoting policy coherence for development are high priority issues. Germany has helped shape the agenda for the UN summit in September 2010, including by opening up the discussion on MDGs beyond 2015. Germany is strengthening the results orientation of its development cooperation, promoting results based financing and exploring the potential of cash on delivery aid. While Germany aims to strengthen its focus on the poorest countries, it is also adapting its cooperation with emerging economies and non-traditional donors towards more demand-led and market-oriented approaches, triangular and South-South cooperation.

### ***2. Measures to increase predictability of aid***

Germany informs partner countries about its commitments 2-3 years in advance based on co-operation agreements and provides information on plans, including 3 year rolling expenditure plans, tailored to requests received from partner governments.

### ***3. Changes in development policy, and what drives them:***

The guiding principle throughout Germany's policy remains human rights. In its current reforms, BMZ has refocused German development policy on five priorities: education, health, good governance, rural development and sustainable economic development. Germany's Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), has decided to merge the three institutions of German technical cooperation (GTZ, InWEnt and DED) into a single agency – Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. At the same time, BMZ is deepening the collaboration between technical and financial cooperation (implemented by KfW Entwicklungsbank). The efficiency gains from this reform will allow BMZ to further improve its portfolio management and strengthen its policy and supervisory role.