

A group of diverse children are reaching up to hold a large, blue and green globe of the Earth. The scene is set against a bright, clear blue sky, suggesting a sunny day. The children's hands are visible, supporting the globe from below. The overall mood is one of hope and global unity.

ONE WORLD –  
Our  
Responsibility.

*Making  
globalisation fair*

*The German Government's 16<sup>th</sup> Development Policy Report*

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## Development policy is peace policy

Mitigating climate change, making globalisation fair, ensuring food for the world, protecting global public goods such as water and forests, fighting pandemics – all these issues are crucial for the survival of humanity. They are also the key focus of Germany's future development policy. And, more than ever before, they are cross-cutting issues for our policies as a whole.

The strong help the weak – this principle applies not only in families and among friends, but also in the international community. This means that development policy is active, forward-looking peace policy.

On the basis of Christian and humanist values, Germany's development cooperation is working to ensure that we can live together more equitably and more peacefully on our planet. Every human being is entitled to live in dignity.

We have the knowledge and the technical expertise to make this vision reality. What is needed is a determined global effort to achieve ONE WORLD – No Hunger and enable us to live and work in harmony with the natural world.

## Achievements of development policy

Development policy has achieved a great deal worldwide over the last few decades:

- The number of people suffering hunger in the world has been almost halved since 1990, from more than a billion people to 615 million.
- 9 in 10 children attend school – in 1960 this was true of only one in two children. In 2017 only 55 million children in the world still had no elementary education.
- Since 1990 the number of people living in extreme poverty has dropped by almost two-thirds – although the global population has increased by more than 2.2 billion over the same period. This has pushed down the global poverty rate from 36% to 9%.
- Diseases like polio have been practically eradicated – 30 years ago, there were still 350,000 cases of polio. In 2020 a total of only 96 cases were recorded.

- In 2017 approximately 810 women died every day from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. This marked a drop of 38% compared with 2000.

- In 2017 fewer than 1 million people died of AIDS. In 2000 the figure was 2.8 million.

So we can see, sustainable development is possible. Development policy works!

However, over the last two years the COVID-19 pandemic has also shown how swiftly achievements can be reversed and countries thrown back years in their development. Above all, we have seen that in this age of globalisation everything is somehow interconnected: our health, our economies and our security.

This means we must see development policy far more as an investment in our own future and provide sustainable investment to address global challenges.

## We have no time to lose

We have less than 10 years until 2030, the year when the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development are to be achieved. If we continue at this rate, we will fail to achieve even one of the 17 SDGs by 2030.

In development policy, we have a common global goal: to achieve peace and justice – peace among peoples and peace with Mother Earth.

We need a new global sense of responsibility for bringing our lives, our economies and our consumption into line with the tenets of sustainability. And we need to strive to preserve global public goods, to protect the natural environment and to conserve vital natural resources.

Is it fair and equitable that the gap between the haves and the have-nots in our world keeps widening? That the ten richest individuals on our planet today own as much as 50% of the

poor (or 3.5 billion people) in developing countries and emerging economies?

Is it fair that 15,000 children starve to death every day, while about 20% of the food produced rots before it can be eaten or is thrown out? Hunger is murder!

We can and must rethink and we can and must change direction. Today, in this age of globalisation and digitalisation, we have the technologies, the expertise and the resources to enable every single individual on our planet to live in dignity.

## The 0.7 per cent target achieved for the first time

Germany is forging ahead. We are taking on responsibility. After 50 years we have finally achieved the 0.7 per cent target for the first time. We now invest 0.7% of our gross national income, primarily in international climate

action, poverty reduction, health structures, education and a new partnership with developing countries and emerging economies, especially in Africa.

## Realising international targets

Individuals and peoples should be able to live together in peace and justice – we know the way, and we have both the technology and the instruments we need. The international community has long committed to taking the necessary political steps. And that means taking effective and decisive action to realise the targets agreed at international level:

- Meeting the commitments set out in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Rigorously realising the SDGs set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Meeting the goals set out in the 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change
- Protecting the vital natural resources covered by the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity
- Realising the 1995 Beijing Declaration on gender equality.

The targets are clear, as are the responsibilities. All that is needed is the resolute will worldwide to realise these goals swiftly and in full.

# The four pillars of German development policy

Germany and the European Union, the latter in its capacity as the world's largest donor in the field of development, are together sending important signals. We still need even greater courage and even more resolve to achieve both the goals that are binding under international law and those we have set ourselves. Peace and justice, a world without hunger, a life in dignity for all – those are worth working for and fighting for, now and in the future.

Germany's development policy is aligned with these goals, and is built on four pillars:

1. Strengthening the independent initiative of our partners through investment in education, gender equality, poverty reduction and job creation for the growing young population.
2. Alongside public-sector investment, great importance is attached to fostering private-sector investment to generate sustainable, industrial development in emerging economies and developing countries. As well as investing in infrastructure, renewables, sustainable agriculture, and robust health and education systems, it will be vital to harness the new opportunities offered by digitalisation.
3. In official development cooperation, we are establishing beacons in the field of innovation and technology transfer. One example is the construction of the world's most modern solar power station in North Africa and the development of green hydrogen production.

In this, we are increasingly working with reform-minded countries. We provide support but expect our partners to do more too. We expect good governance, democratic

structures, respect for human rights and anti-corruption, and that our partners are responsible members of the international community. Partners who embark on this path with us receive more financial support.

4. The fourth pillar is the realisation of fair trade between industrialised nations, emerging economies and developing countries. This creates the largest leaps forward in terms of development. It presupposes binding environmental and social standards within the WTO and in EU trade agreements. With its Supply Chain Due Diligence Act, Germany is a trailblazer. In future, any entity violating agreements such as the ILO's core labour standards, the Paris Agreement on climate change, or the Convention on Biological Diversity will no longer be entitled to equal treatment.

There is a lot to win if we pull together! And Africa plays a particularly important part in German development cooperation.

- On our neighbouring continent, the world's largest free trade area is currently being put in place. This pan-African project is comparable with the creation of the EU's Single Market almost 30 years ago.
- By 2050 Africa's population is set to rise from 1.2 billion today to 2.5 billion. All these people will need education, jobs, an income – and energy.
- If we invest there today in renewable energies such as solar power, wind power and green hydrogen, Africa will be able to meet its own energy needs – and still be climate-neutral! That will secure jobs in the long term and help us achieve the targets set out

in the Paris Agreement on climate change, while ideally limiting global warming to a rise of 1.5 degrees Celsius. Africa will become the green continent. So far, however, 600 million people still have no access to electricity. If they were all to be supplied with coal-generated electricity, hundreds of power stations would need to be built – with dramatic consequences for the climate.

This demonstrates that all these trends have direct implications for us in Europe. If we don't help resolve the issues within these countries, we are going to have to face the consequences. And that is why our goal must be to **make globalisation fair – because of our moral re-**

**sponsibility, but also because it is very much in our own best interests.**

On this basis, Germany is a major contributor to sustainable development worldwide, yet we are all very much aware that we must redouble our efforts at national, European and international levels. Today more than ever before, development policy is a cross-cutting issue, a mandate for the future for all policy fields in Germany, Europe and the international community.

The German Government's 16th Development Policy Report gives you an overview of the main challenges and solutions. Some of the main achievements of recent years are outlined below:

## 1. 0.7 per cent target for development cooperation achieved

In 2016 and 2020 Germany honoured the commitment made 50 years ago by the international community to dedicate 0.7 per cent of gross national income to development and is expected to do so again in 2021.

- The BMZ's budget has more than doubled from €6.3 billion in 2013 to some €13.4 billion in 2021.
- Spending on education and vocational training has risen from 10% (€400 million) in 2013 to 17% (over €1 billion) in 2020.
- Specific priorities were set with ONE WORLD – No Hunger and the other Special Initiatives on Displacement, Training and Job Creation, and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

## 2. Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme implemented

We will either vanquish the COVID-19 epidemic globally or not at all. That is why we have prioritised health, because health is a fundamental human right. Yet millions of people, especially children, still die of preventable and treatable infectious diseases around the globe. In Africa, barely 4% of the population is currently vaccinated against COVID-19.

- Since 2020 the BMZ has been implementing a worldwide Emergency COVID-19 Support Programme worth €4.7 billion.
- An additional amount of more than €1 billion is invested every year in global health.
- Some €500 million are being invested in establishing COVID-19 vaccine production facilities in Africa (South Africa, Senegal, Ghana).
- The BMZ has made One Health a new priority and is investing €150 million in this cross-cutting issue that covers human health, animal health and an intact environment, in order to prevent future pandemics.

### 3. Global climate action stepped up – Development and Climate Alliance founded

Being a trailblazer in the field of climate policy means forging ahead with the global shift to green energy and transformation. Whether or not we manage to achieve the 1.5-degree target will be decided largely in the developing countries and emerging economies. They are today home to 80 per cent of the world's population.

- Germany's contribution to **international climate finance** more than doubled between 2014 and 2020 – from €2 billion to over €5 billion. Some 85 per cent of this comes from the BMZ.
- We have been able to double Germany's contribution to the **Green Climate Fund**

from €750 million in 2014 to €1.5 billion in 2018.

- The **Development and Climate Alliance** launched in 2018 for the voluntary promotion of climate neutrality and offsetting CO<sub>2</sub> emissions has already attracted over 1,100 companies, Bundesliga football clubs, local authorities, and many more.
- 350 million people in **over 100 developing countries and emerging economies** are now covered by climate risk insurance thanks to the German-backed initiative.

### 4. Supply Chain Due Diligence Act adopted

The form of globalisation we have seen to date has its downside. Many companies have shifted production to poorer countries, externalising social and environmental costs. Respect for fundamental human rights and environmental standards is far from being guaranteed. The gap between rich and poor is still widening.

- In 2021 the **Supply Chain Due Diligence Act** was adopted by the German Bundestag.
- It is the **most comprehensive legislation** anywhere in the world to date to strengthen fundamental human rights in global supply chains.

### 5. The Green Button introduced – the state quality seal for textiles

The Supply Chain Due Diligence Act lays down minimum standards for companies. The Green Button, a state quality seal for textiles, goes further and identifies best practices for companies in the textile sector.

- In 2019 the Green Button was founded as a **state** quality seal for textiles produced in line with socially and environmentally sustainable standards.
- Initially 27 companies signed up. Today that number has almost doubled to 78 companies.

A hundred more have applied to be part of the scheme.

- To date 150 million textiles with the Green Button label have been sold. The quality seal can also be used for sustainable public procurement.
- 40 per cent of Germans are familiar with the Green Button.



## 6. Taking partnership with Africa to a new level – implementation of the Marshall Plan with Africa

Africa is a diverse continent – and it is the continent of the future. While Africa is already home to 1.2 billion people, its population is set to roughly double by 2050, to a projected 2.5 billion, exacerbating many challenges. Almost 400 million people lived below the poverty line, even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, and 60 per cent of people still have no access to electricity.

- Since 2017 the BMZ has been implementing the Marshall Plan with Africa, which covers all major issues that are vital for the future: climate action, food and nutrition, health, education, energy.
- To foster new investment, the German government has introduced a development investment fund worth up to €1 billion.
- The costs to businesses of Hermes export credit insurance for business with African states has been reduced.
- The newly established Special Initiative for Education and Job Creation will allow us to work with companies to create up to 100,000 jobs and 30,000 trainee places, as well as improving working conditions.
- We have supported the development of the African Continental Free Trade Area and will continue to do so, by delivering advisory services and training for more than 1,700 professionals and managers from 50 African states.
- We have set up 6 digital centres that operate as innovation hubs.

## 7. Mitigating the root causes of displacement – helping refugees

Existential emergencies can trigger displacement and migration, which is why the BMZ is helping mitigate the acute structural causes, as well as facilitating the return of refugees and helping host countries cope with the challenges they face.

- In the crisis-affected area around Syria we have provided 11 million people with safe drinking water. 700,000 children per school year have been able to return to school. Cash for work schemes have provided employment and income for 420,000 people (refugees, internally displaced people, host communities).
- About one million support measures have been implemented under the Returning to New Opportunities programme, including assisting 20,500 returnees from Germany.
- Since 2017 the financial assistance we provide for UNICEF and the World Food Programme has risen again. In 2020 Germany pledged over €600 million to UNICEF and over €1 billion to the World Food Programme.
- The Federal Government has put in place an independent Commission on the Root Causes of Displacement and is currently reviewing its recommendations.

## 8. ONE WORLD – No Hunger is possible – sustainable improvement in food and nutrition worldwide

Even today, few human rights are violated as frequently as the right to food.

More than 800 million people go hungry, and over 2 billion suffer malnutrition and under-nourishment. This is deeply inhumane, because we have the knowledge and the means of ending hunger and providing adequate food for all people. Creating a world without hunger is possible. That must be our goal.

- The BMZ has invested about €2 billion every year in food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development.
- This has enabled millions of people to escape hunger and over one million small farming households have been able to increase their income.
- About one million hectares of degraded soil has been restored and can be used for sustainable farming.

## 9. Biodiversity and forests protected – Legacy Landscapes Fund founded

Forests provide a habitat for 1.6 billion people. The fight against species loss and climate change will be won or lost in our forests, but more than half of all tropical forests have already been lost.

- In 2020 the **Legacy Landscapes Fund** was founded to provide basic funding for 30 of the most important protected areas in developing countries. By 2030 it will be the world's largest conservation foundation.
- In 2020 Germany provided almost €800 million to protect biodiversity and ecosystems worldwide.
- Overall, the BMZ supports 660 protected areas that together cover an area of 2 million square kilometres, or six times the area of Germany itself.
- In 2021, at the Tropical Forest Symposium in Berlin, the 10 Congo riparian states presented an ambitious declaration of intent on forest conservation and sustainable forest management. The declaration had been drafted as part of Germany's facilitation of the **Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP)**. It highlights, among other things, the global importance which Germany attaches to the protection of rainforests.
- The BMZ is helping protect a total of 130 million hectares of forest worldwide.
- Through the **PREVENT Waste Alliance**, founded in 2019, over 200 member organisations are supporting solid waste management and the circular economy in emerging economies and developing countries. The aim is to recycle a large percentage of waste so that it can be reused.

## 10. BMZ 2030 reform strategy implemented

BMZ 2030 is the first comprehensive reform strategy for German development cooperation for 12 years. In the intervening period the world has changed radically. Official development cooperation has changed tack to allow it to address the pivotal issues for the future as effectively as possible.

- At the heart of the new model are partnerships for reform that accord more support to reform-minded states (providing support while expecting partner countries to do more too).
- There has been a reduction in the number of partner countries we cooperate with at bilateral level. Some countries have encouragingly reached a level of development where they no longer need our direct support. Other have made no progress on implementing reforms.
- Greater effectiveness is to be achieved with fewer standalone projects, a focus on priority topics and enhanced monitoring.

Development policy is peace policy and policy for the future. To uphold this, we need to dovetail humanitarian, development and peace engagement even more closely in fragile contexts. This has recently also been demonstrated by events in Afghanistan.

And we need greater policy coherence on the part of the German government. The inter-ministerial working group on Africa was a good basis and ought to be continued, because all megatrends are interconnected. In future as at present we will not be able to resolve one major issue in isolation from the rest: not hunger without climate action, not crisis prevention without food and nutrition security, not natural resource protection without fair trade.

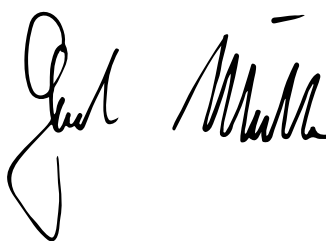
But we have the future of our world in our hand. Together – politicians, the science and research community, the business community,

the financial world and civil society – we have the knowledge and the means to address the massive challenges ahead.

We are a community of responsibility with a global code of ethics. As Herculean as the tasks ahead are – we have the instruments we need and thus the opportunity to resolve the issues that are pivotal for the future of humanity. Not at some indeterminate point in the future! Now!

We must use the time after the COVID-19 pandemic to align the development of the private sector and state and society to the vision of sustainability and to take determined action to meet our global responsibility for achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

My special thanks go to the many thousands of organisations and individuals in Germany and around the world who are doing a remarkable job with enormous dedication and idealism. Thousands of people, especially young people, are working, often voluntarily, in non-governmental development cooperation organisations. Civil society in Germany and in our partner countries is one of the main pillars of development cooperation. Together, and in international cooperation, we must step up our work further in the years ahead.

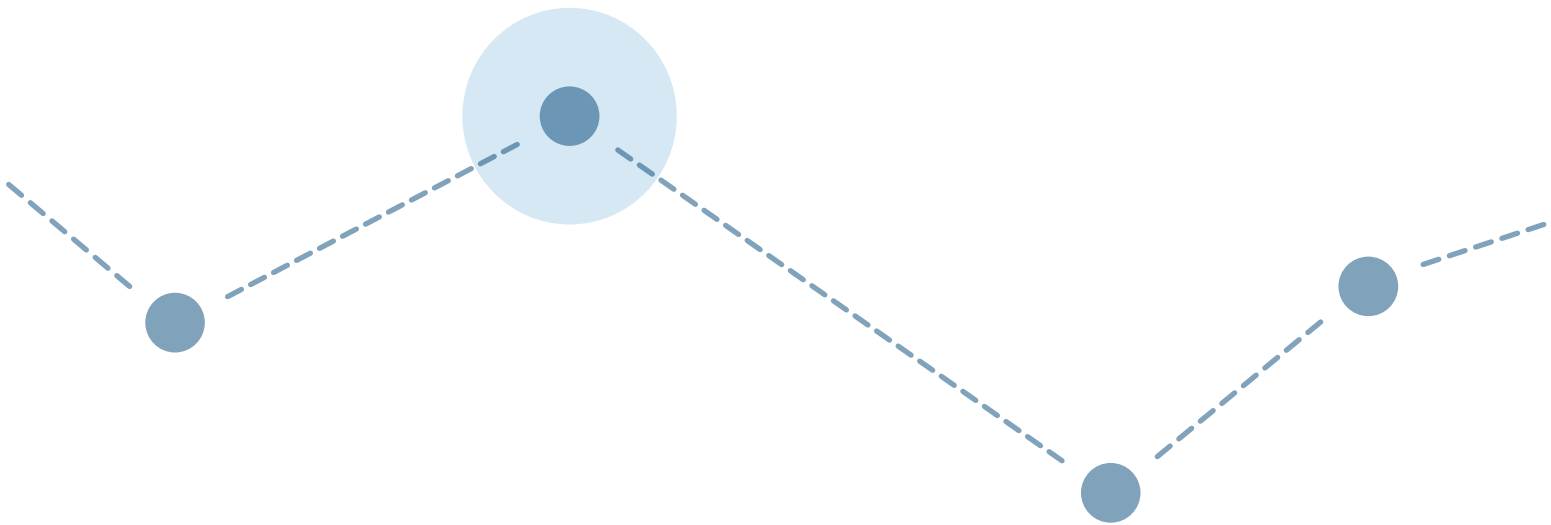


Dr Gerd Müller

Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development

# I.

ONE WORLD without  
hunger, poverty and  
inequality – that is our goal



Realising  
the SDGs



## Challenges and achievements of the engagement to reduce poverty, hunger and inequality

BMZ spending to reduce poverty within the scope of bilateral  
development cooperation (annual spending since 2017)

**€2.5 billion**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development describes eradicating poverty as the “greatest global

challenge” and calls for no one to be left behind on the road to sustainable development. Hunger in the world is also to be overcome by 2030. In bilateral development cooperation, the BMZ has provided around €2.5 billion every year since 2017 for measures that explicitly aim to reduce poverty. Poverty reduction is also a central concern of all bilateral measures and multilateral approaches.

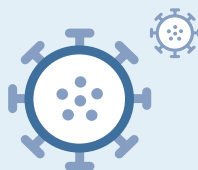
Impacts of the COVID-19  
pandemic

In 2020 another 119–124 million  
people were pushed back into  
extreme poverty.




**119–124 million  
people**

83–132 million more  
people suffered hunger.



### Developing social protection systems, cash transfers

To address the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic ...

**130** → 

... countries introduced or expanded cash transfers, providing additional support for 1.1 billion people worldwide.

### Measures to address malnutrition through ONE WORLD – No Hunger

**The ONE WORLD – No Hunger initiative**



We will improve the nutrition situation of some 5 million people by 2024 with measures targeting malnutrition and undernourishment.

### Promotion of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture

The Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Programme under the special initiative ONE WORLD – No Hunger improved the nutritional status of ...

**10,000** 

... people between 2016 and 2019, as well as improving the income situation of another 5,500 people.

### Sustainable and climate-smart agriculture

Some 170,000 small farmers in 7 countries have received training in soil protection and rehabilitation. Their yields rose on average by

**36%** 

Some 0.5 million people have enhanced their adaptation capacity and benefited from the increased productivity of their land.

### Agriculture and rural development

The BMZ has provided **some €2 billion**



... every year since 2017 for food and nutrition security, agriculture and rural development.

### Promoting fair and secure land rights

Between 2017 and 2020 the land rights of

**120,000**

households in 9 countries were documented.



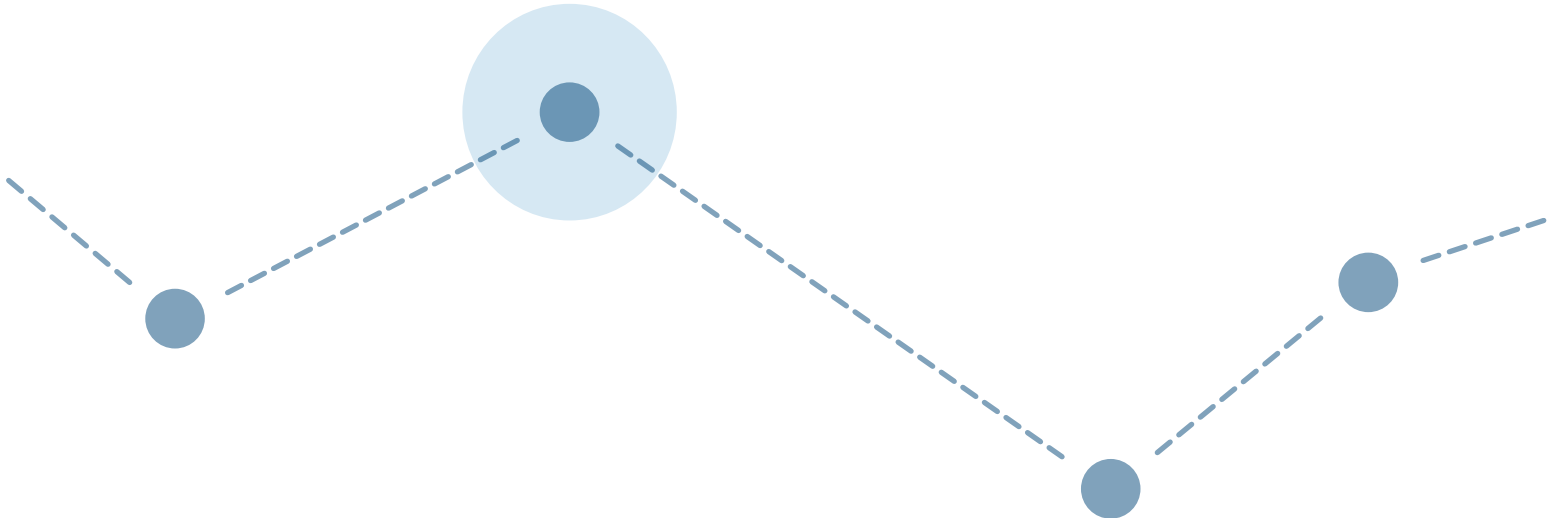
The Global Programme Responsible Land Policy is securing the rights of many people in 9 countries.

## Looking ahead

- Fighting hunger, malnutrition and undernourishment should remain right at the top of the German, European and global political agendas. If we are to achieve the goal of a world without hunger by 2030, we will need to increase the global funding for food and nutrition security, agriculture, and rural development to about €40 billion.
- German development policy should expect more of partner countries while providing the support they need to put in place an enabling environment for agriculture and food and nutrition security. This includes the national political commitment to upholding the human right to appropriate food and more investment in a sustainable, fair, productive agricultural and food system.
- To feed a growing world population in the face of dwindling resources, German development policy should develop support services specifically for sustainable agriculture. This will include securing land rights, effective land and natural resource management, developing efficient seed multiplication structures (multiplication, processing, distribution and marketing seed plus advisory services on selecting the right variety), basic and advanced agricultural training, access to agricultural finance, improving storage and reducing post-harvest losses, and developing national markets and national food industries by advising authorities in developing countries.
- Hunger, poverty and inequality are closely linked. German development policy should thus design eradication measures that are dovetailed at suprasectoral level. This applies to climate action, economic development, agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation, and peacebuilding in developing countries.
- In the context of crises in which people depend on humanitarian food aid, German development cooperation can also help to reduce the need for humanitarian aid so that people no longer depend on this short-term relief, in line with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

# II.

Global health improved;  
inclusion, women's  
and children's rights  
strengthened







Realising  
the SDGs



## Initiatives and programmes to promote health, and children's and women's rights

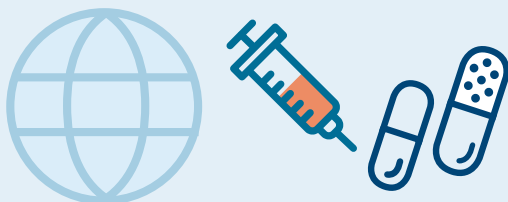
In line with the 2030 Agenda principle of leaving no one behind

€1.76 billion  

Between 2017 and 2019, Germany provided some €1.76 billion (in ODA) in the fields of health and humanitarian health support. Health is key to many aspects of sustainable development and inclusive

growth and helps reduce poverty and inequality. The 2030 Agenda names universal health coverage (UHC) as the key concept for health policy actions. In line with the principle of leaving no one behind, as set out in the 2030 Agenda, this also means that poor and disadvantaged individuals and sections of the population, such as women, girls and people with disabilities must be given special attention. Every individual should have access to high quality health services and should be protected against financial risks.

People benefit from investment  
in the health sector



For instance, some 2 million people are benefitting from activities to fight infectious diseases.

The new funding pledged in 2020 provided for investments in the health sector that will directly benefit about 10 million people, thanks to easier access to health services.

**10  
million  
people**

### Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM)



Since the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) was founded in 2002, the number of deaths from these diseases has dropped by 50 per cent on average.

38 million lives have thus been saved – 6 million in 2019 alone.

### One Health Research, Education and Outreach Centre in Africa (OHRECA)

**FOOD SYSTEMS 2030**



The One Health approach has been strategically mainstreamed at the BMZ and the One Health Research, Education and Outreach Centre in Africa (OHRECA) opened at ILRI, the International Livestock Research Institute.

The BMZ has also contributed €15 million to the World Bank's Food Systems 2030, making it the first donor.

### Promoting UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund



Since 2013, financial support for UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund, has risen.

In 2020 pledges totalled over €600 million (with the BMZ contributing about €579 million and the Federal Foreign Office contributing some €31.2 million).

### EU-UN Spotlight Initiative



Since 2017 Germany has contributed €100 million to the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls.

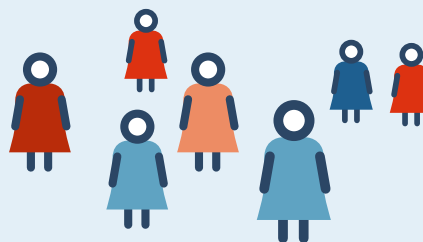
**€100 million**

### Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

**€75 million**

Germany has contributed €75 million to the We-Fi (€25 million for the period 2022-2024), which makes it the largest donor to the fund.

The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) is one example of Germany's engagement to strengthen women in economic terms.

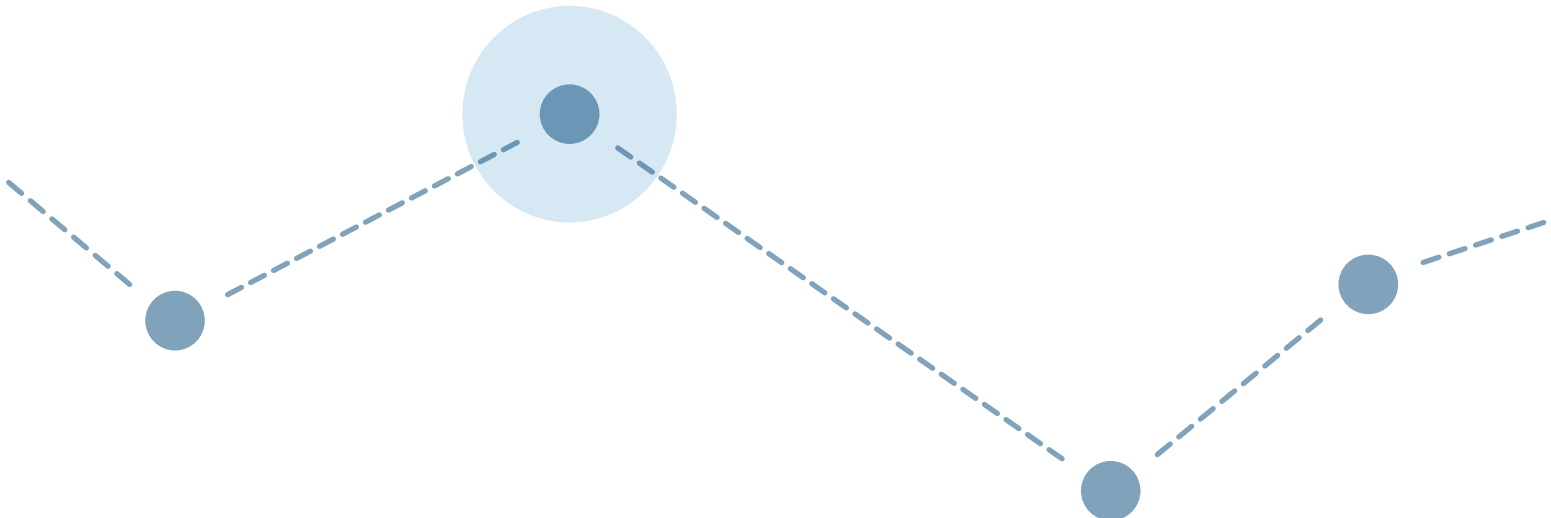


## Looking ahead

- Germany's development cooperation should strive to raise the percentage of gender-related measures. A robust gender portfolio will be needed if we are to achieve the gender equality goals set out in the 2030 Agenda.
- With its partner countries, German development policy should lay the foundations for giving women the same land ownership and land use rights as men.
- German development policy should further step up its engagement to strengthen the rights of children and young people in partner countries. There should be a focus on registering births, early childhood development, access to justice, and fighting exploitative child labour.
- German development policy should continue to strive for the inclusive design of development projects, for support to enable partner countries to implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and for underlining the rights of people with disabilities in the international policy dialogue.
- Infectious diseases, antimicrobial resistance, climate change and air pollution will continue to threaten humanity in future and can overstretch health systems. German development policy should thus strive for the following:
  - Strengthening the World Health Organization in its role as coordinator and ensuring sustainable financing.
  - Systematically mainstreaming the One Health approach in development cooperation and establishing One Health structures and networks at multilateral, regional and bilateral level.
  - Ensuring an international agreement on access to important health goods to ensure developing countries and emerging economies can be supplied even during crises.
  - Supporting developing countries and emerging economies on modernising and building vaccine production facilities to reduce local and regional supply bottlenecks in future without obstructing the establishment of private-sector structures.

# III.

## Protecting the climate, the environment and biodiversity



Realising  
the SDGs



## Engagement of German development cooperation for the climate, the environment and biodiversity

### Protecting the climate, the environment and biodiversity



Climate change, environmental destruction and biodiversity loss jeopardise development progress and human rights worldwide. Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent, long-term changes are putting pressure on ecosystems, while vital natural resources, health and economies are acutely at risk. The worst hit are the poorest of the poor in developing countries and emerging economies, who often do not have the resources and the capacities they would need to cope with the consequences.

### Investing in measures to combat climate change



Before the end of 2019 Germany had already honoured its pledge to provide €4 billion in climate finance for 2020. This sum was raised to over €5 billion in 2020. About 85 per cent of this sum comes from the BMZ budget.

**€5 billion**

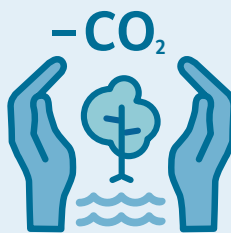
### Preventing greenhouse gas emissions



In the field of Technical Cooperation, some 640,000 tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions were prevented directly in 2020, while 13 million tonnes were prevented indirectly.

And, 5 million people received support to help them cope with the consequences of climate change.

### International Climate Initiative (IKI)



More than 385 projects in the field of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions, adaptation to climate change, and biodiversity protection on land and in maritime ecosystems

Since 2008, €4.5 billion have been spent that also improve living conditions.

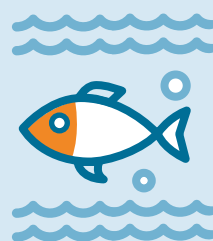
### InsuResilience Global Partnership

**500 million people**

Through the InsuResilience Global Partnership Vision 2025 500 million poor and vulnerable people around the globe are to receive coverage against climate and disaster risks.

Plus, 80 vulnerable countries are to receive support with comprehensive risk financing strategies.

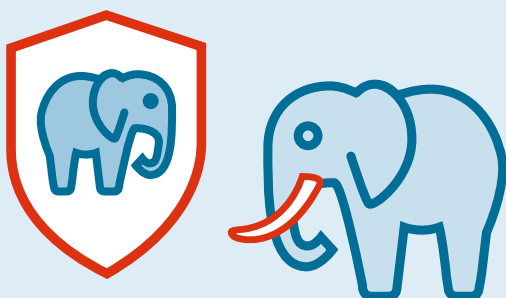
### Blue Action Fund



The BMZ-founded Blue Action Fund is currently protecting over 200,000 square kilometres of ocean – an area equivalent to the whole of Senegal.

Partner countries are supported with the management of over 500 marine protected areas, benefitting more than 250,000 people.

### Fighting poaching and illegal wildlife trade



At international level Germany plays a leading role in efforts to combat poaching and the illegal wildlife trade.

The BMZ has significantly helped the recovery of Namibia's elephant population by taking action at local level and reducing the demand for ivory. Over the last 20 years, the elephant population has risen from 7,500 to 22,000.

## Looking ahead

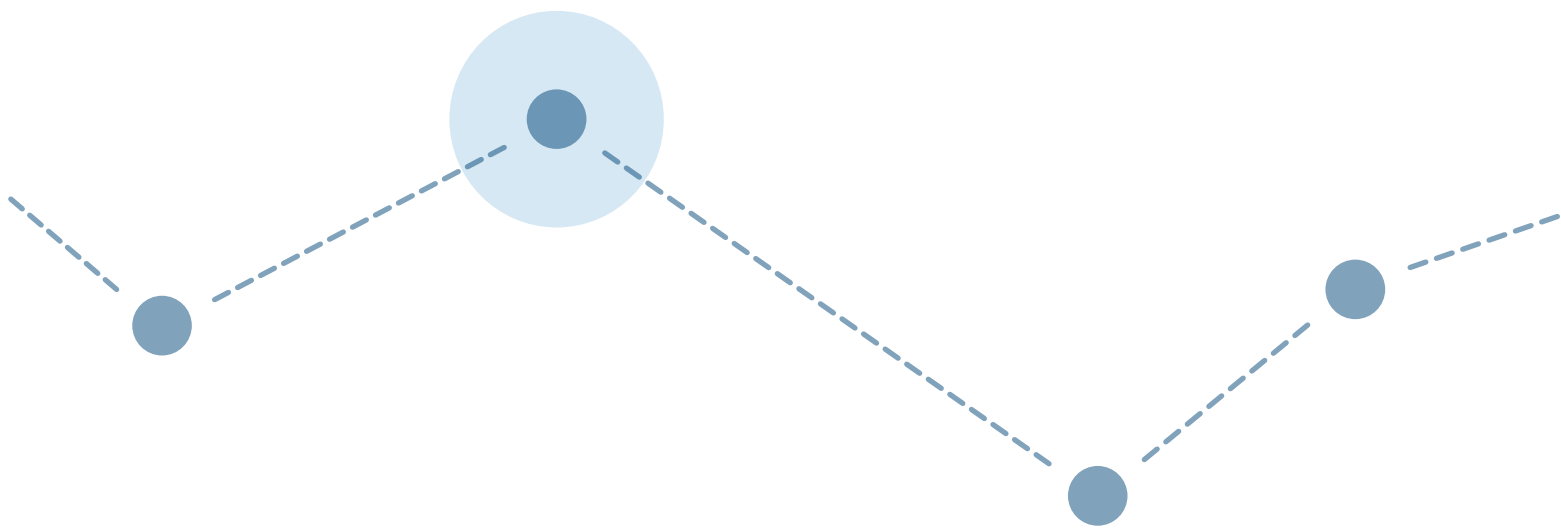
- German development policy should strive for ambitious resolutions on climate action and biodiversity at the COP 26 Climate Change Conference in 2021.
- German development policy should advocate that states, banks and companies disclose their climate risks, perhaps within the framework of an EU initiative. Multilateral development banks must be a role model. COP 26 must provide the crucial impetus (through the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures).
- German development policy should strive for the swift implementation of European ESG criteria and for international regulations and standards for comprehensive climate reporting. The climate risks and opportunities of private companies ought to be transparent and comparable both for the companies themselves and for investors.
- In 2019 Germany met its pledge to double climate finance from national budget funds to €4 billion by 2020. More progress is needed, however in mobilising private-sector funding. And efforts should be made to raise the percentage of international climate funding spent on adaptation.
- German climate and development policy should work for robust and ethical implementation provisions for the cooperative approaches set out in Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on climate change (provisions on the international transfer of mitigation outcomes). Today, companies already acquire certificates to offset GHG emissions, thus helping achieve the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The quality of the certificates is important, however, to ensure additional mitigation. German development policy should thus work to put in place robust governance structures in the target countries in question so that investment by companies, foundations and individuals in natural CO<sub>2</sub> sinks, especially nature-based solutions, lead to permanent emission reduction; shifting or double counting should be avoided. At the same time, we should continue to pursue the reduction and prevention of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- German development policy should advocate for targeted efforts to establish and expand climate and development partnerships. In the EU and together with international partners we should draw up credible and strong offers for partner countries that are willing to develop their economies on a climate-neutral basis.

- German development policy should develop biodiversity partnerships and should, for example, work to protect 30 per cent of the world's landmass and 30 per cent of our oceans by 2030. The rights and traditional use patterns of local populations should be factored in. Forests and natural resources should be used sustainably and innovations such as nature-based solutions realised at the interface of climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity conservation, and food and nutrition security.
- German development policy should strive at international level for developing countries and their peoples to be accorded a fair share of the profits generated by research and private-sector activities from their biodiversity. The preconditions and framework for improved access and fair benefit sharing must be improved.
- German development policy should focus more on human rights, especially the rights of indigenous peoples in the field of nature conservation. It should also advocate that the principle of free prior informed consent is at last implemented and made binding worldwide, and that implementation is monitored.
- German development policy should work to ensure that wildlife and plants are only legally and sustainably traded and used by 2030 at the latest and that illegal trade is subject to harsh penalties.
- German development policy should use the United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021 to 2030) as a chance to support the 2030 Agenda and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
- Green and better recovery: when the COVID-19 recovery assistance is used, care should be taken that funds are not invested in measures or technologies that are harmful to the climate or the environment (danger of lock-in), but that they are used for sustainable development and transformative change.



# IV.

## Quality education made possible



Realising  
the SDGs



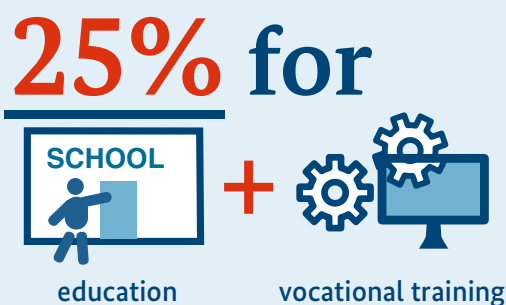
## Investing in quality education and continuing education during the COVID-19 pandemic

Education is a human right



Education is a human right. It serves to fully develop the human personality and enables individuals to take charge of their lives and to contribute to the development of a free society and a prosperous economy. Quality education and the chance to engage in lifelong learning (SDG 4) are crucial for achieving all Sustainable Development Goals and the guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda, that no one be left behind.

Education is strengthened by German development cooperation despite COVID-19.



The BMZ has set itself the goal of investing 25 per cent of development spending in education and vocational training. In 2021, that share stands at about 17 per cent.

The total bilateral pledges, amounts accorded to grant recipients and multi-lateral contributions rose from some €480 million in 2014 to about €1.2 billion in 2019.

### Investing in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) worldwide

**€321 million**

In the TVET sector Germany pledged a total of some €321 million in 2020.

Germany was the largest donor in the field of TVET in 2020.

### COVID-19 pandemic hits the education sector

~~20 Years~~

The pandemic has wiped out 20 years of progress in the education sector. Another 101 million children in grades 1 to 8 dropped below the minimum reading ability level in 2020.

German development cooperation is helping developing countries and emerging economies to keep education going during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Support for Education Cannot Wait (EDW)

**3.9 million**



ECW-financed programmes have so far given 3.9 million children and young people access to formal schooling.

The BMZ has supported Education Cannot Wait since 2017 with funding totalling €68.8 million.

### 1,000 Scholarships for African Students



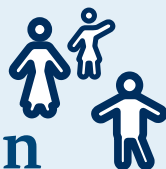
The BMZ invests in university education, and science and research, in emerging economies and developing countries to the tune of around €60 million a year, e.g. through the 1,000 Scholarships for African Students programme.

The initiative targets support to students from countries worst hit by hunger and displacement.

### Investing in education facilities

Thanks to the investments pledged in 2020, some 1 million schoolchildren will be able to access education more easily.

**12 million**



In 2020 about 12 million schoolchildren benefited from upgraded education facilities.

### TVET activities

In 2020 some 250,000 people took part in BMZ-supported TVET activities, enhancing their employability.

**180,000 people**

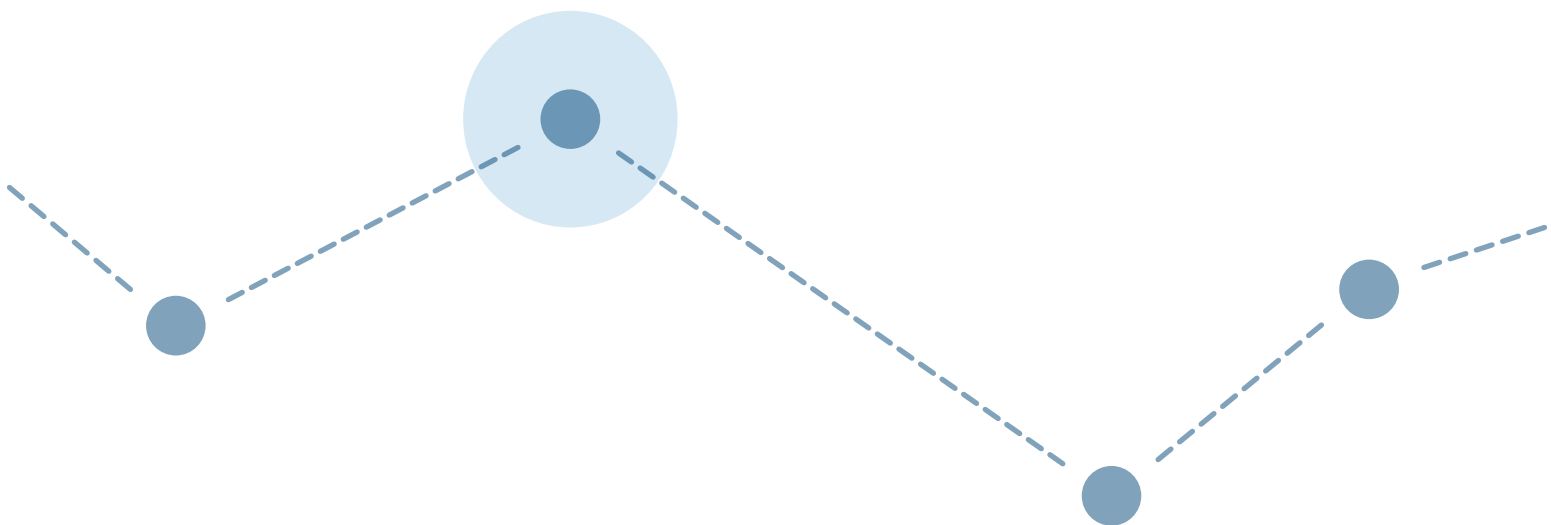
New pledges in 2020 for further investment will enable another 180,000 people to benefit from TVET measures.

## Looking ahead

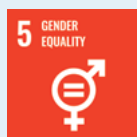
- German development policy should demand more financial engagement for technical and vocational education and training (TVET) at European and international level, for instance within the framework of the World Bank's Interagency Group on TVET, UNESCO-UNEVOC and Team Europe initiatives in the field of TVET.
- To meet the challenges in the fields of education and TVET, German development policy should stick to its goal of investing 25 per cent of spending in education and TVET.
- German development policy should continue to promote digitalisation in TVET, with investment in infrastructure. It is also important to expand services to develop digital capacities in training, especially for marginalised groups.
- German development policy should strive to establish a global multi-stakeholder initiative on the future of work to identify potentials and challenges that changes in the working world pose for developing countries and emerging economies, in conjunction with local and international partners. It should also develop new, contemporary approaches such as low-resource economic activity as a new priority within the range of training services it already offers (e.g. in the field of renewable energy and the circular economy).
- German development policy should examine to what extent existing partnerships for jobs and training involving local, German and international companies as well as business associations ought to be further developed. This is particularly true of sectors relevant for the future such as digitalisation, climate and environment, water, energy, health, and food and nutrition security.

# V.

## Support for development-relevant investment, sustainable economic growth and job creation



## Realising the SDGs



# Exemplary programmes to promote sustainable development and create jobs

## Opportunities for everyone in the world

In the spirit of the United Nations 2030 Agenda we aim to give everyone in the world the chance to benefit from economic, social and technical progress. That means, for instance, that everyone should be able to earn their own living. To this end, we promote sustainable economic growth and decent work in our partner countries. Private companies play a pivotal role in shaping working, production and consumption conditions. Their engagement and their creativity also impact in areas where the state has little influence for political, economic or logistic

reasons. That makes the private sector an indispensable partner for Germany's development cooperation.



## Support for German private-sector engagement



The BMZ has stepped up its support for German private-sector engagement. In 2020 the budget was raised to almost €200 million.

# €200 million

Up to €1 billion is being invested in a new instrument to promote the private sector in Africa.

### Advisory services for German and European companies



In 2019 alone, the development policy advisory network conducted about 3,900 one-on-one advisory sessions with private companies.

The network includes: the Agency for Business and Economic Development, the EZ-Scout Programme, the ExpertTS Programme, and the Global Business Network Programme.

### The develoPPP.de programme promotes private-sector engagement

**625**

**develoPPP.de**  
projects

The programme fosters private-sector engagement. 625 develoPPP.de projects were being implemented in April 2020.

An investment of €218 million has leveraged €317 million in private-sector funding.

### New foreign trade promotion services for trade and investment in Africa

The Africa Business Network of the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy links and develops the information, advisory and support services offered by foreign trade promotion and development cooperation.



272 companies were involved in the first 3 pilot projects. The target market studies attracted 3,560 hits.

### Knowledge transfers to partner countries

↓  
**37**  
countries

A total of 34 partnerships between chambers of trade and business associations were realised in 37 countries, while 39 TVET partnerships were realised in 29 countries.

The knowledge transfer from German businesses to our partner countries has been further expanded.

### German development cooperation has supported the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) since negotiations began in 2015

**over 1,000**  
**professionals**

In 2019 alone, over 1,000 professionals from more than 50 African states undertook training for the AfCFTA process, strengthening pan-African trade.



### Employment through German Technical Cooperation

**210,000 people**

In 2020 about 210,000 people have found employment thanks to German Technical Cooperation. Working conditions have improved for almost 2 million people and almost 1 million have seen their income rise.

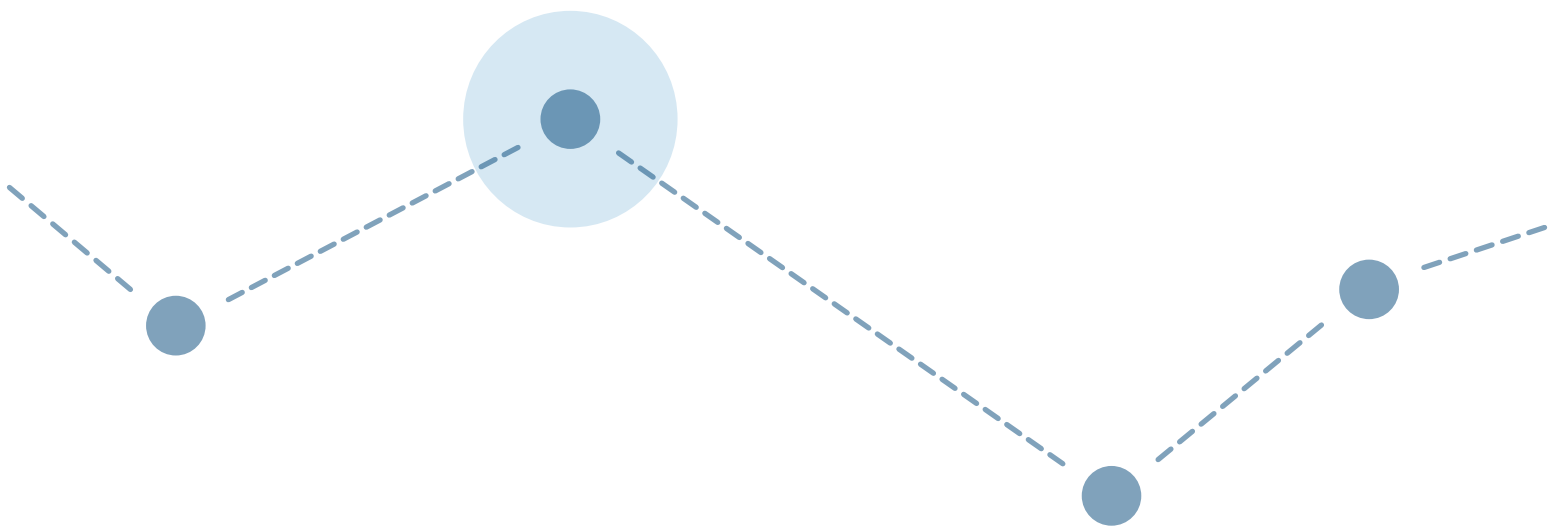
## Looking ahead

- In coordination with foreign trade policy, German development policy should continue to encourage German and European companies to expand their investment in developing countries, particularly in Africa. At the same time it will work to enhance the linkages between its advisory and promotion programmes for private companies and the programmes of foreign trade promotion bodies. In the interests of developing social market economies, the basis for assistance must continue to be non-distortion of competition and granting assistance only for activities that the company would not otherwise undertake.
- German development policy should consider whether it is able to offer specific support for company business models that serve to realise the SDGs in addition to existing German government promotion programmes, embracing companies from start-ups to major corporations. Business models that are not sustainable should be encouraged to transform and become future-proof.
- When fighting the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, German development policy should consider first and foremost how it can supplement existing programmes in the fields of climate and digitalisation. It should take its lead from the vision of a smart, green economy, including renewable energy (green hydrogen), sustainable urban development, new mobility concepts and the circular economy. The focus will thus be on developing private-sector structures.
- German development policy should support partners with digitalisation to ensure it is socially inclusive and that it reduces inequality. A contribution is being made by the 15 Digital Transformation Centres for sustainable development which have been established in all parts of the world.
- The BMZ's digilab should aim for innovative digital solutions at local level within the scope of development cooperation.



# VI.

## Access to clean water and sanitation made possible

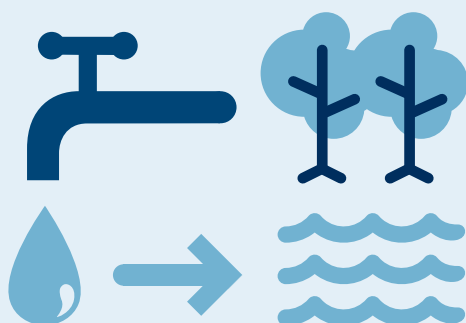


Realising  
the SDGs



## German development cooperation is promoting access to clean drinking water and sanitation

### Clean water for all



The 2030 Agenda stipulates that by 2030 everyone is to have access to clean drinking water and appropriate sanitation. Parallel to this, the percentage of untreated sewage is to be halved to enhance water quality of rivers, lakes and aquifers and to improve human health. Another goal is to make water use in agriculture and industry more efficient and to protect water-related ecosystems.

Germany is one of the largest bilateral donors in the water sector.

In 2019 support totalled around

**€630 million**

(of which the BMZ provided €314 million and the Federal Foreign Office €63.1 million in humanitarian aid for WASH)



### Support for improved drinking water and sanitation

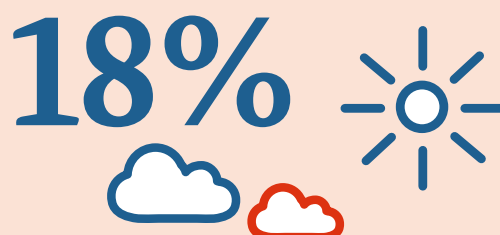
**10.9 million**



Through Technical Cooperation, the BMZ helped almost 10.9 million people access better quality drinking water in 2019.

9.3 million people also received access to better sanitation.

### BMZ climate adaptation financing



The water sector accounted for a total of 18 per cent (€225 million) of the BMZ's bilateral climate adaptation financing in 2019.

### Natural Resources Stewardship Programme

**180 partners**



The BMZ promotes partnerships between the private sector, civil society and the public sector for a holistic approach to water risks.

Between 2013 and 2019, the BMZ worked with over 180 partners to improve water security for almost 2.7 million people in sub-Saharan Africa.

### Access to drinking water and sanitation



In 2019, with German support, 14.3 million people gained first-time or improved access to drinking water supplies ...

... and 6.1 million people gained first-time or improved access to sanitation.

### Sanitation for Millions

**500 health facilities**



**1,000 schools**

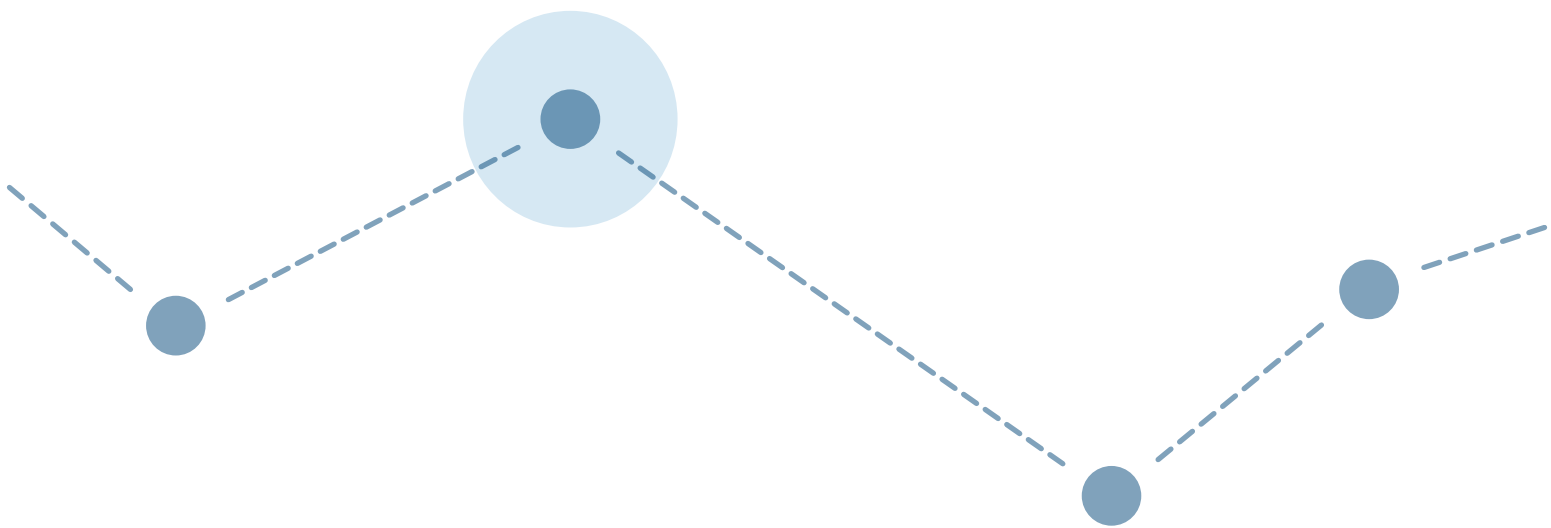
Through the BMZ's Sanitation for Millions programme, 4 million people will receive access to domestic sanitation by 2022, while the water supply and sanitation to a minimum of 1,000 schools and 500 health facilities is to be developed.

## Looking ahead

- The World Bank has calculated that an annual investment of 100 billion US dollars will be needed if everyone is to have access to drinking water and sanitation by 2030. This cannot be achieved with public-sector finance alone. German development policy should thus expand existing partnerships (e.g. with Water Unite and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation under the Sanitation for Millions programme, S4M), as well as taking specific steps to attract new donors.
- Within the framework of development cooperation in the water sector, German development policy should build the capacities of partner countries in the fields of operation, maintenance, state supervision and financing frameworks, to ensure that investments are sustainable.
- German development policy should specifically make water and sanitation systems more resilient to water-related climate risks, including integrating ecosystem-based climate approaches as an important part of urban water security in partner countries.

# VII.

## Support for the global energy transition

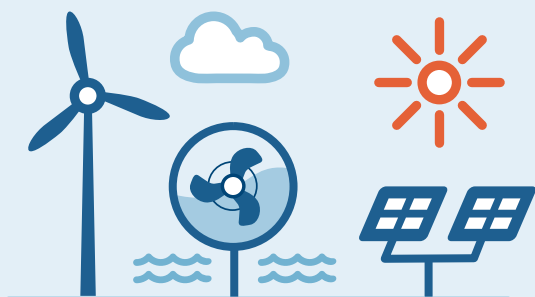


Realising  
the SDGs



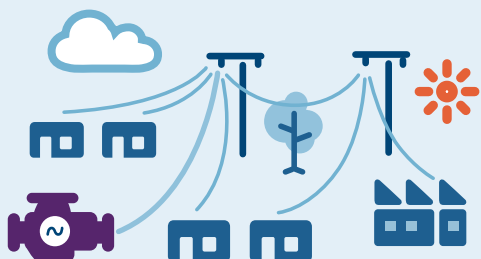
## Examples of investments to promote the global energy transition through development cooperation

### Global energy transition



In the energy sector, the world faces three interconnected existential challenges that must be resolved by the middle of this century. On the one hand, we need to drastically reduce GHG emissions, which entails the absolute end of fossil fuel-generated power. On the other hand, the demand for energy is rocketing, especially in developing countries and emerging economies, and a sustainable and affordable energy solution must be found for the approximately one billion people who currently have no access to modern energy.

### Transition to sustainable energy



Germany supports over 70 countries as they transition to sustainable energy. Alongside the BMZ, which contributes €2.5 billion a year, the German Environment and Economic Affairs Ministries are active in this field.

# 70 countries

Germany is thus one of the largest bilateral donors in the energy sector.

### New investment pledged

**900  
MW**



Investments in the energy sector in 2020 will give some 2 million people access to modern energy.

Over 900 MW installed capacity of electric power generated from renewables.

### Green Energy Corridors

**7,500  
kilometres**



German support for the Green Energy Corridor Project in India totals up to €1.4 billion. This is a contribution to investment in 7,500 km of power transmission lines ...

... making it possible to connect renewable power generation facilities with 28,000 MW installed capacity to India's national grid.

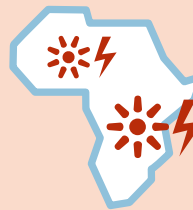
### Energising Development (EnDev)

**6.5  
million**

Within the framework of Energising Development (EnDev), over 6.5 million people<sup>1</sup> gained access to electricity or modern energy for cooking between 2017 and 2020.

In addition, 35,000 companies and over 9,000 social amenities like schools and health centres also benefitted.

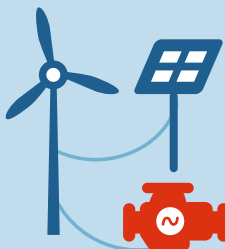
### Green People's Energy for Africa



The Green People's Energy for Africa initiative is to enable 750 companies and 325 social amenities to use decentralised renewable energy for manufacturing and services.

Furthermore, 1,100 professionals (including 330 women) are to be trained.

### Supporting the further development of efficient energy technologies



German development cooperation supports the development of efficient energy technologies and enhances the performance of energy utilities.

In 2020 this gave over 1 million people access to modern energy, and about 3,300 MW of renewable energy capacity was installed.

### Global Energy Transformation Programme (GET.pro)

~~700,000  
tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>~~



GET.pro focuses European forces for an international energy transition. Since 2018 about 200 investment projects have been given support. 11 million people have obtained access to sustainable energy ...

... preventing emissions of up to 700,000 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> every year.

## Looking ahead

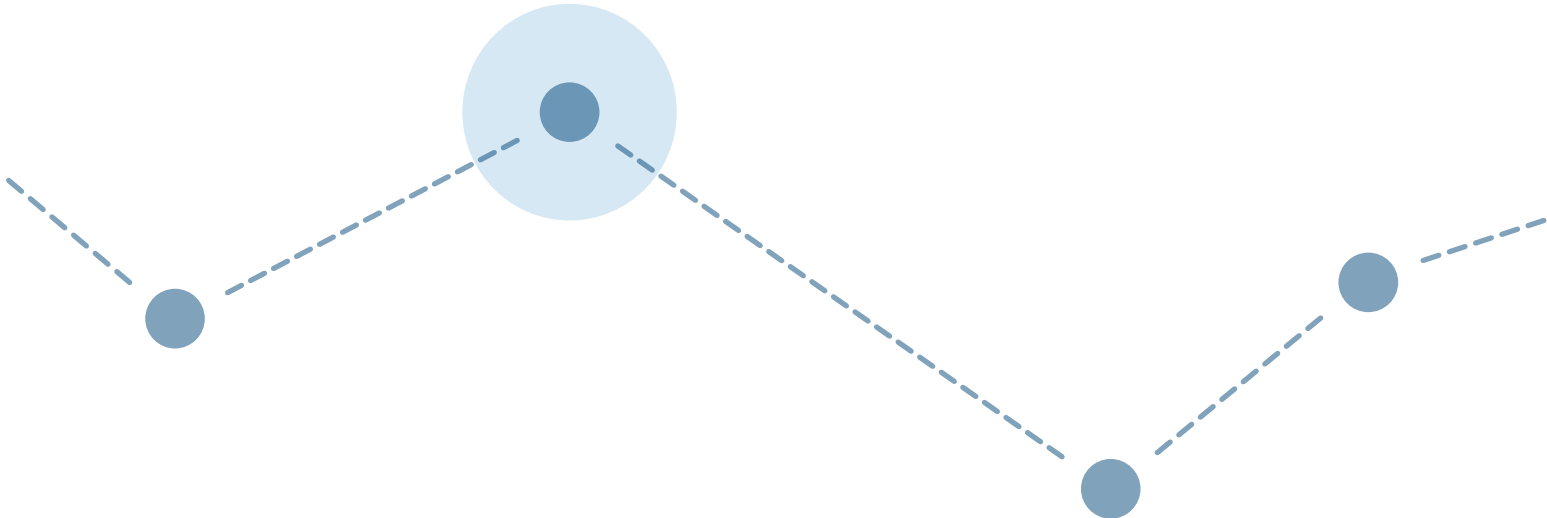
- German development policy should strive for an internationally comparable system of emission pricing with effective minimum prices. More momentum is needed at political level to come closer to a globally binding CO<sub>2</sub> price aligned with the 1.5-degree target that puts in place a level playing field. It should be ascertained to what extent development policy instruments can support such momentum.
- German development policy should strive at international level, particularly at G20 level, to end state funding of coal-generated power, and oil and gas projects in developing countries. The few states that still publicly finance coal-fired power states in third countries, Japan and China, must end these activities as swiftly as possible.
- The world's leading banks, institutional investors and insurers have put up more than 2.5 trillion US dollars over the last five years to enable over 2,000 coal, oil and gas companies to build new facilities. Here, too, we should do more to bring about a change in thinking and to generate more investment in renewable energy.
- Biomass, and in future green hydrogen and its derivatives such as synthetic fuels, can advance the energy transition in air travel and shipping, as well as the steel and cement industries. Developing countries and emerging economies also offer excellent prospects for the manufacture of green hydrogen and its derivatives. German development policy should make the most of these opportunities through appropriate cooperation arrangements.
- German development policy should continue to work for the global energy transition. It should support partner countries in developing and implementing transformative energy policies, such as improving the macroeconomic, fiscal and legal frameworks for investment.



- Globally, subsidies for fossil fuels must be scaled back and the social consequences have to be mitigated (ensuring a just transition). German development policy should work to ensure that the funds this frees up are used to reduce poverty.
- German development policy should support partner countries in identifying and realising national energy targets that are aligned with the Paris Agreement and the SDGs set out in the 2030 Agenda. Among other things, this includes ending the use of fossil fuels and expanding the use of renewables. Energy transitions of this sort must be socially responsible (“just transition”).

# VIII.

Global supply chains  
made more conducive to  
sustainable development



Realising  
the SDGs



## Facts and figures on improved, more sustainable global supply chains

For a just, sustainable globalisation



Achieving just, sustainable globalisation is one of the pivotal social issues of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. SDG 12 puts sustainable consumption and production firmly on the 2030 Agenda, to which Germany's development policy is committed. German and European companies benefit greatly from global trade and are particularly integrated into global supply and value chains. These chains generally begin in developing countries, where environmental and social standards are often inadequate.

Green Button certification



**78**  
companies

By September 2021, products of 78 companies, including T-shirts, trousers, shoes, rucksacks and bed linen had already received Green Button certification.

More than 90 more companies have applied for certification and another 73 have expressed interest. By the end of June 2021, 150 million textiles with the iconic Green Button label had been sold.

### The Forum for Sustainable Palm Oil (FONAP) ...

**90**  
per  
cent

... has helped the German food sector progress such that today 90 per cent of palm oil used is certified. This was true of only 61 per cent<sup>2</sup> in 2013.

FONAP's members currently include 51 companies, NGOs, associations, the German Agriculture Ministry and the BMZ.

### Aid for Trade

**€4.4**  
billion



In 2019 Germany contributed some €4.4 billion to Aid for Trade, making it the initiative's second largest donor country.<sup>3</sup>

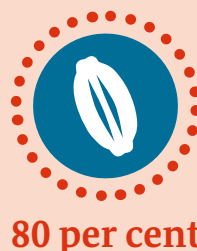
### Fair Procurement Network



The number of members of the nationwide German Fair Procurement Network rose by more than half, to 255, between the start of 2017 and the end of 2019.

The number of member municipalities has, in fact, more than doubled to a current total of 106.

### German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa



The German Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa, co-founded by the BMZ, now embraces some 80 actors and about 80 per cent of the German market.

**80 per cent**

Sustainability standards: Some 77 per cent (2020) of the cocoa used in confectionary sold in Germany is certified (2011: 3 per cent).<sup>4</sup>

### Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)

**€30**  
million

Germany has provided over €30 million in technical, political and financial support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since it was founded.

Currently, Germany is supporting 17 countries in realising EITI standards on the ground.

### Cooperation with partners like the International Labour Organization (ILO)



The German government cooperates with the ILO. The ILO's programme to eliminate child labour (ILO-IPEC) points the way forward.

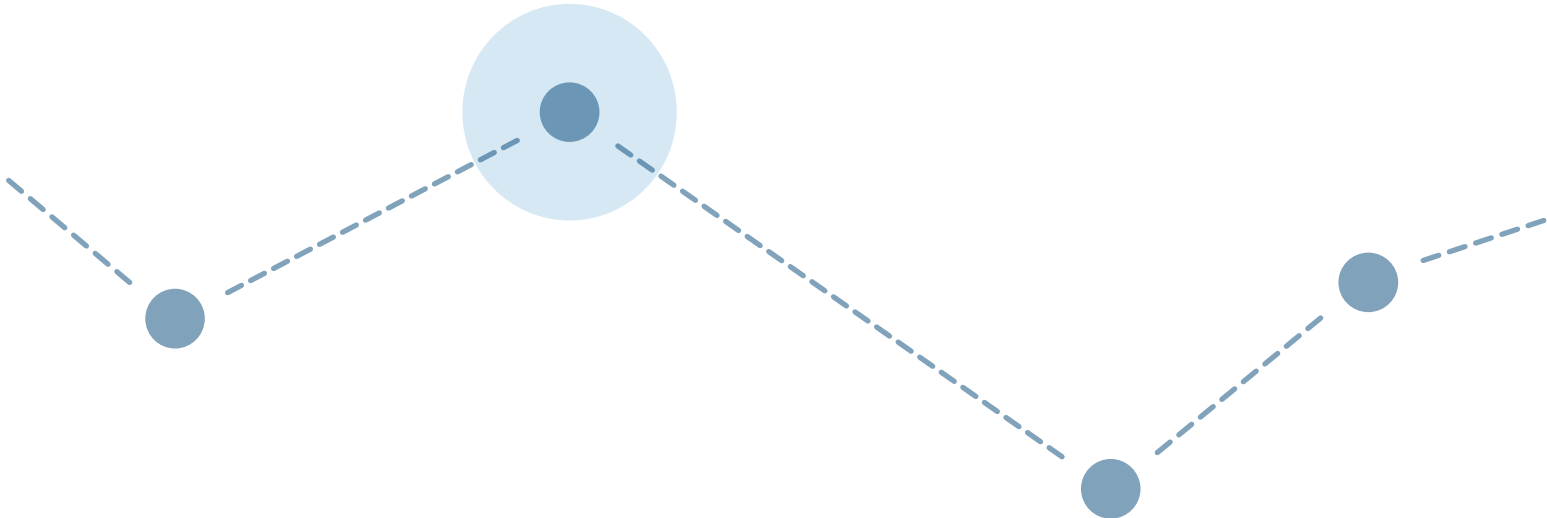
The German government co-initiated the programme and has so far contributed some 73 million US dollars.

## Looking ahead

- Open markets and trade policy that facilitates development offer a huge potential for helping developing countries and emerging economies achieve the goals set out in the 2030 Agenda. The realisation and development of economic partnership agreements with ACP states and in future a trade partnership between the EU and the African Union are instrumental here. German development policy should thus continue to provide effective support for partner countries in the form of trade-related development cooperation.
- German development policy should continue to work for compliance with binding regulations on sustainability standards in supply chains. This includes living wages and incomes, equitable working conditions, environmentally sound practices and no deforestation. German development policy should in future cooperate even more closely with international partners such as OECD. Cooperation with strategic partners such as the ILO should also be continued and expanded. And, as part of development cooperation, steps should be taken to counter global deforestation driven by the goal of exporting agricultural produce to the EU.
- The Supply Chain Due Diligence Act marks an important step towards fairer and more sustainable global supply chains. German development policy should continue to help affected companies and partner countries implement these provisions and further extend advisory and support services. The German government should also push for EU-wide regulation.
- German development policy should endeavour to harness public procurement drive sustainable production and to gear it more to social and environmental sustainability. Relevant quality seals (such as the Blue Angel and the Green Button) can be used as a guideline and can stimulate the supply of sustainably produced goods; for this reason they should be further developed and expanded.

# IX.

## Support for peace, justice and strong institutions



Realising  
the SDGs



## Examples of strengthening institutions that foster security for individuals and for the rule of law

### The foundations of sustainable development



The 2030 Agenda, and especially SDG 16, demonstrate that peace, justice and strong institutions are the foundation on which sustainable development is built. Only when people can live in peace and security, free of fear and violence, and when they are able to assert their

rights, can they unlock their full development potential as individuals and as a society. Effective taxation and finance systems mobilise the revenue needed for policy-making. Companies will only invest if there are functioning institutions and a reliable rule-of-law state. The rule of law and political participation also ensure that economic development benefits the entire population and not only the elite. They also make for non-violent conflict resolution, thus laying the foundations for peaceful societies.

### ODA funds for fragile and conflict-affected countries

In 2019 Germany provided around €6.2 billion in ODA funding for countries affected by conflict.

This includes the Federal Foreign Office's humanitarian aid as well as crisis prevention, stabilisation and peacebuilding measures.

**€6.2 billion**

### Engagement in countries suffering violent conflicts

engaged  
in **28**  
countries

Worldwide German development policy is currently engaged in 28 countries affected by violent conflicts.

Structure-building transitional development assistance and the Special Initiative on Displacement give the BMZ the tools it needs to tackle crises.

### Investment in peacebuilding measures



The BMZ invests in mitigating the root causes of conflicts and putting in place enabling environments for peace.

Investment rose from a total of some €1.7 billion in 2017 to over €2.5 billion in 2019.

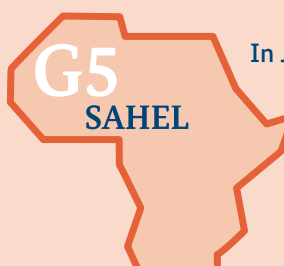
### Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace



New strategic guidelines for German engagement in fragile contexts and contexts marked by violence and conflicts.

The Guidelines on Preventing Crises, Resolving Conflicts, Building Peace were adopted in 2017.

### Sahel Alliance



In July 2017, Germany, France and the European Union together founded the Sahel Alliance.

The Alliance has since supported the G5 Sahel with over 800 projects and some €11.6 billion.<sup>5</sup>

### Promoting good governance



Since 2017, some €1.5 billion have been pledged to promote good governance.

### Partner of the Civil Peace Service (CPS)



Since 1999 Germany's development policy has worked with the Civil Peace Service to promote peacebuilding and prevent violence.

In 2020 the BMZ provided a total of €55 million for CPS measures.

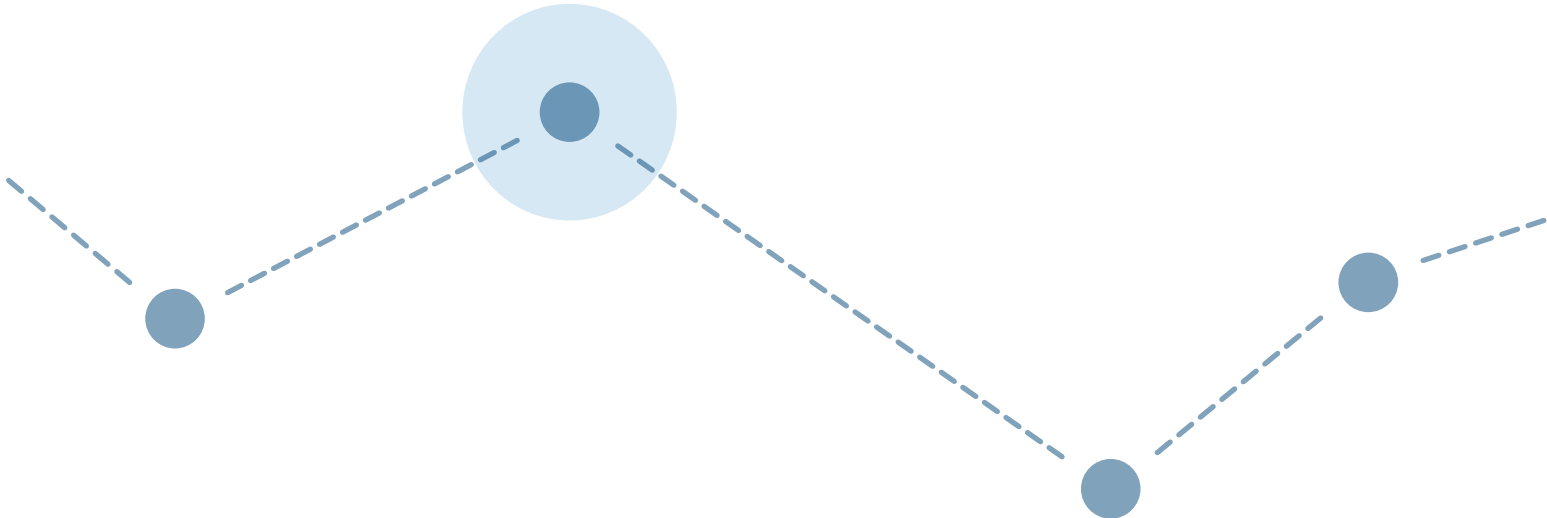


## Looking ahead

- German development policy should specifically strengthen state legitimacy in fragile contexts and help deliver state services. In conjunction with the Federal Foreign Office it should advance the realisation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus as part of an overall approach.
- German development policy should develop the country portfolios of the new nexus and peace partnerships on the basis of an inter-ministerial approach embedded at international level, so as to gear them systematically to crisis prevention, conflict resolution and peace building as well as strengthening democratic systems and fighting extremism as part of an integrated approach. This should ensure effective action on the ground and enhance the effectiveness of the German government's engagement in fragile contexts.
- In fragile states German development policy should focus on support for multilateral organisations that enjoy a high level of legitimacy and acceptance, in line with their respective mandates, e.g. to help break the cycle of hunger and conflicts.
- German development policy should make even more use of digital solutions to make state-citizen relations more transparent, more needs-driven and more participatory, as well as involving the full diverse spectrum of the population in peace and reform processes and enhancing the dialogue between different groups within society.

# X.

Mitigating the root causes of displacement, preventing crisis; gearing migration, return and reintegration to development



Realising  
the SDGs



## Measures to address the root causes of displacement and foster sustainable migration

So that people are not forced to leave their homes



When individual security, food, healthcare, access to education or economic prospects

can no longer be guaranteed, people sometimes leave their homes. Armed warfare and persecution for political, ethnic or religious reasons can all trigger displacement. Poor governance, corruption, inequality, discrimination, the consequences of climate change and poor economic conditions in general are all examples of structural factors that can trigger or exacerbate irregular migration.

Fighting the root causes of displacement – (re)integrating refugees



Between 2017 and 2020 alone, the Special Initiative on Displacement supported over 6 million people.

- Improved access to water and sanitation for 5.1 million people
- Improved access to education for some 2 million children and young people
- Improved health care for 1.1 million people

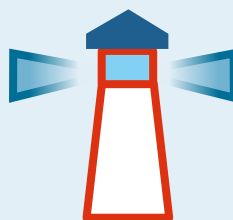
### Support for returning specialists



Between 2017 and 2020, the BMZ helped some 1,000 returning experts and skilled workers trained in Germany to use their expertise in their countries of origin.

Thousands of people benefit from their engagement in the health, education, environmental or business sectors.

### Returning to New Opportunities



Since 2017 the BMZ's Returning to New Opportunities programme has helped 13 partner countries improve the situation of their people.

So far, some 900,000 individual measures have been undertaken.

### Refugees benefit from BMZ-financed measures

**In 2020 some 860,000 refugees, 1 million IDPs and 90,000 returnees** benefited from BMZ-financed measures implemented by GIZ.

In addition, support was provided for over 5 million inhabitants of host communities.

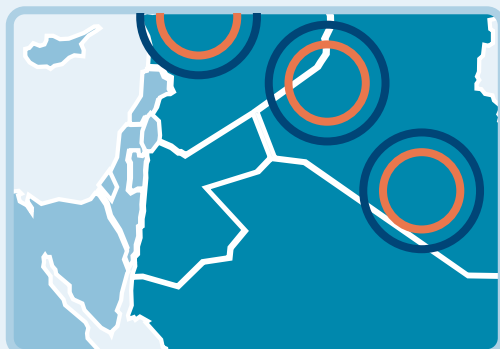
### Help for displaced people



Some 8 million displaced people benefit from the new projects pledged in 2020, to be implemented by KfW within the framework of bilateral development cooperation and special initiatives.

Inhabitants of host communities benefit directly as their living conditions are improved.

### Partnership for Prospects



Between 2017 and the end of 2020 the Partnership for Prospects programme created over 350,000 short-term jobs for refugees and the inhabitants of host communities.

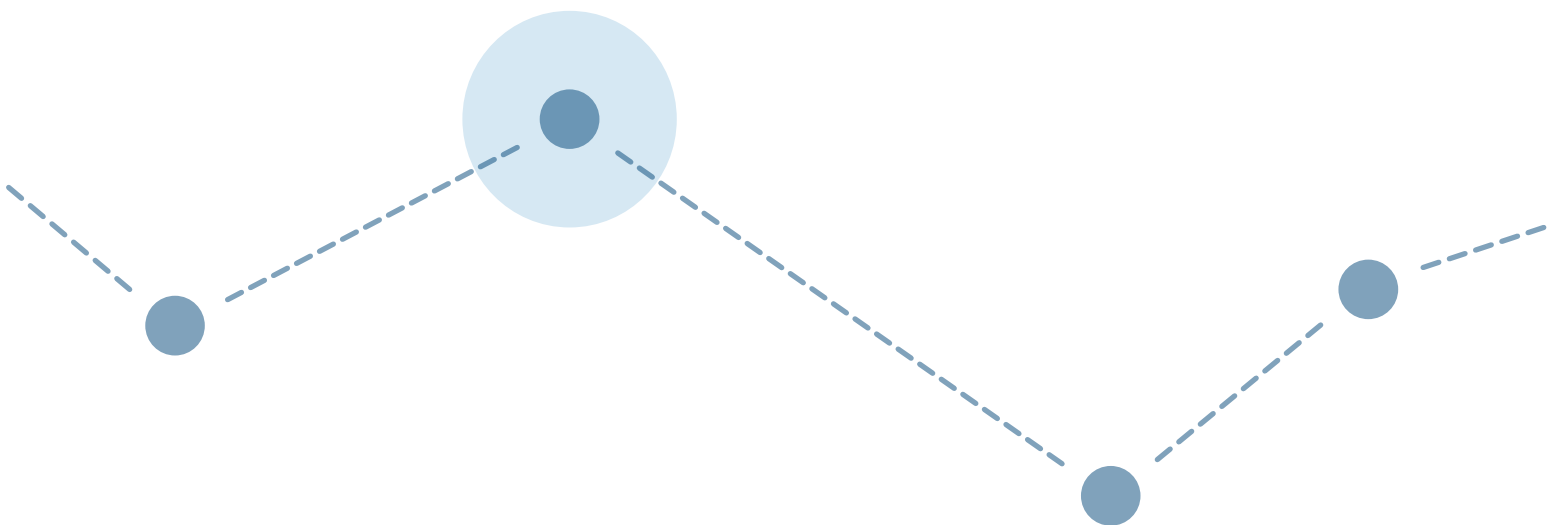
**350,000 jobs**

## Looking ahead

- The 360-degree approach to displacement and irregular migration (which ranges from mitigating the root causes of displacement to support for refugees and host countries, promoting regular migration and the engagement of the diaspora, to voluntary return and long-term reintegration) should continue to guide the actions of German development policy.
- In the years ahead, the successful Returning to New Opportunities programme, which is an important part of the 360-degree approach, can continue to make a key contribution to integrating returnees in the long term to foster development.
- German development policy should give consideration to the implementation of the recommendations set out by the Commission on the Root Causes of Displacement.
- German development policy should continue to supplement the Skilled Worker Immigration Act with information, advisory services and programmes for labour migration and circular migration.
- German development policy should continue to provide a high level of support for people from crisis-affected countries like Syria and Yemen in host countries and should expand existing compacts for migration with African countries.
- German development policy should continue to play a robust and transparent role in the consultation and coordination mechanisms of the German government with a view to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

# XI.

Cities and communities helped to adapt sustainably to change; industry, innovation and infrastructure improved

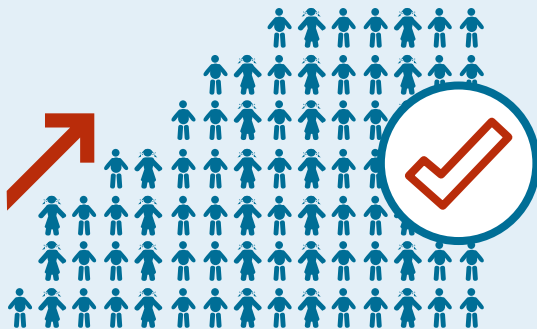


Realising  
the SDGs



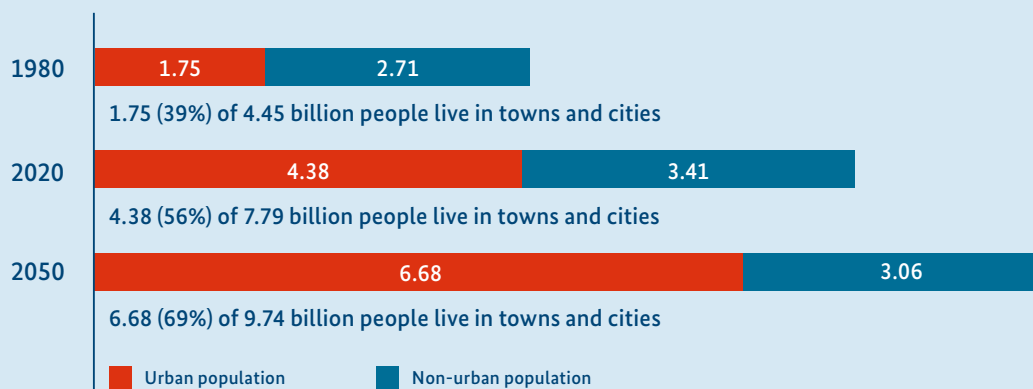
## Initiatives to enhance industry, innovation and infrastructure in cities and communities

### Towards a good quality of life for a growing population



Since 2007 more people have lived in cities worldwide than in rural areas, and the trend is continuing unabated, especially in parts of Africa and Asia, while the global population continues to rise. By 2050, more than two thirds of the global population, which will have risen to almost 10 billion people, will live in urban areas – that means another 2 to 3 billion new residents of the world's towns and cities, all of whom will need housing, work and supplies of goods and services.<sup>6</sup>

### Global trend towards urbanisation



Source: Figures from UN DESA 2018 and 2019; graph from BMZ

### Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative



The Transformative Urban Mobility Initiative (TUMI) is saving some €4.6 billion in health care costs as well as preventing up to 1.5 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> emissions a year.

TUMI is all about climate-friendly, clean, safe urban transport: transformative urban mobility.

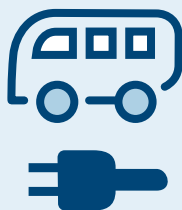
### Sustainable urban development projects

€ **22 billion**

The BMZ is currently investing over €22 billion in sustainable urban development in partner countries.

The support is delivered through some 300 Technical Cooperation projects and 660 Financial Cooperation pledges.

### Action towards Climate-friendly Transport (ACT)



Within the framework of the Action towards Climate-friendly Transport Initiative (ACT), the BMZ and about 100 international partners are together supporting climate action in the transport sector.

Electric mobility is an important component: With TUMIVolt preparations are to be undertaken for the purchase of 100,000 electric buses.

### Indo-German Green Urban Mobility Partnership



Within the scope of the Indo-German Green Urban Mobility Partnership the BMZ is providing India with €1 billion (including low-interest loans) by 2023.

By 2022, more than 600,000 people are to benefit from enhanced cycle and pedestrian paths with German support.

### The BMZ is promoting better solid waste management



The BMZ is fostering cooperation in the solid waste management sector in more than 20 countries in the Middle East and North Africa, South-Eastern and Eastern Europe, Asia and America.

In 2019 alone this benefitted over 8.6 million people.

### BMZ-assisted international Connective Cities platform



The Connective Cities platform brought together 2,600 experts from 500 communities worldwide for a specialist dialogue on cities.

Other topics included the joint development of ideas for integrated urban development projects.



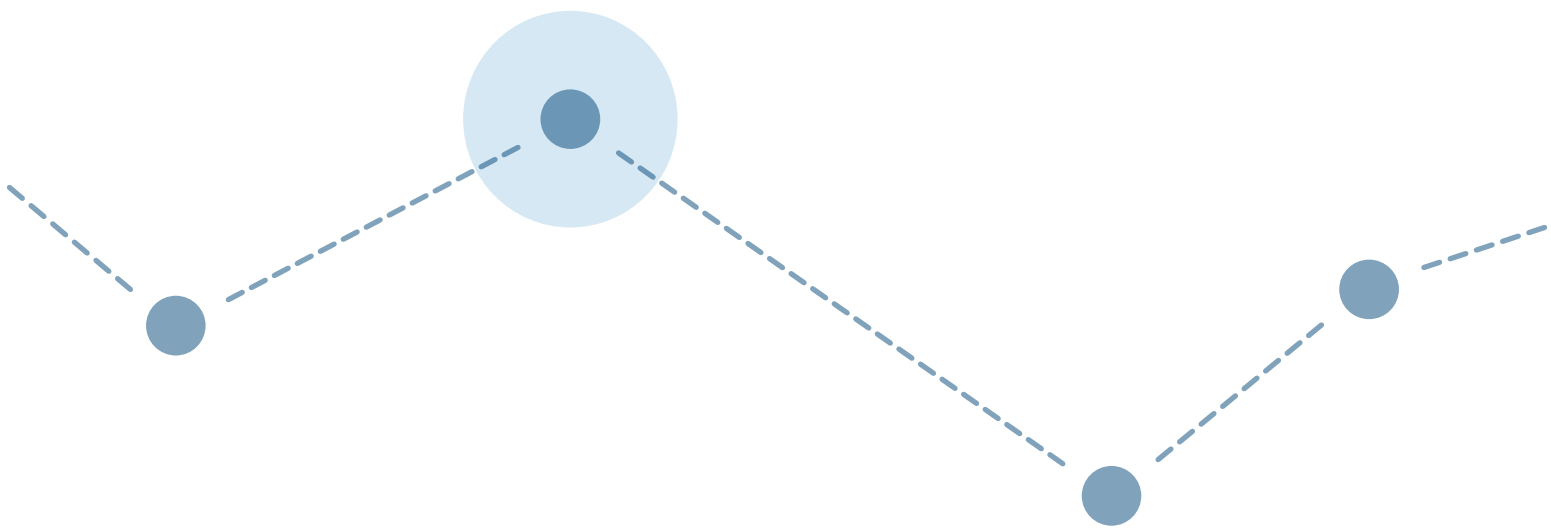
## Looking ahead

- Local planning capacities and development strategies are the basic pre-requisite for putting urban development on a sustainable footing. German development policy should continue to support partners, especially the cities themselves, and should focus on participatory and digital solutions.
- German development policy should provide more support for improving municipal revenues and cities' access to financing from their own national governments and third parties (e.g. multilateral development banks). The spectrum of activities stretches from improving political frameworks and developing institutional capacities in cities to developing local credit and capital markets to insurance products for cities and taking public and private partnerships to the next level.
- Because of the rapid pace of urbanisation, we will need to build as much over the next 30 years as was built in the preceding 3,000 years of human history. If we fail to build sustainably worldwide, we will not be able to achieve the goals set out in the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on climate change. German development policy should thus provide more support for innovative production procedures, local construction materials and sustainable recycling of resources. It is also becoming increasingly important to gear urbanisation processes to the principles of good urban governance as set out, for instance, in the New Leipzig Charter adopted under Germany's Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2020.
- Sustainable mobility in developing countries and emerging economies should remain an important field of action in future. German development policy should thus help to make alternatives to internal combustion engines – such as battery-based electric mobility and where feasible hydrogen fuel cells and synthetic fuels – climate friendly and appropriate for sustainable use in developing countries and emerging economies. The preconditions for the multi-level planning and management of sustainable (i.e. compact and multi-functional) settlement development should also be improved, with a special view to reducing the use of private motor vehicles.

- As the volume of solid waste generated grows and resource consumption rises, the solid waste management sector and the circular economy become increasingly important for sustainable development. Alongside establishing and developing local waste disposal and recycling systems and introducing financing mechanisms in partner countries, German development policy should prioritise advising public bodies on the establishment of circular approaches to consumption, production and commerce. The opportunities for bio-based materials lifecycles offered by a sustainable bio-economy should be harnessed.

# XII.

## New partners for sustainable development found



Realising  
the SDGs



## Sustainable development is consolidated and fostered through new partnerships

### Partnerships for the future



We can only achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development if all actors within society take responsibility. SDG 17 thus provides for revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development – with partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society at global, regional, national and local levels.

### Cooperating with civil society

€217 million



100 million



The BMZ's budget item for cooperation with civil society (private bodies) was more than doubled between 2017 and 2021 from €100 million to €217 million.

Within the scope of this cooperation, the BMZ is currently promoting some 1,250 projects with NGOs. Every year up to 100 new associations, foundations and other non-profit bodies apply for support for the first time.

### Multi-stakeholder partnerships

**80**  
partner-  
ships

Some 80 multi-stakeholder partnerships bringing together actors from the realm of politics, civil society, the private sector and the science and research community are shaping social change in many different sectors ...

... and devising solutions to complex challenges facing society.

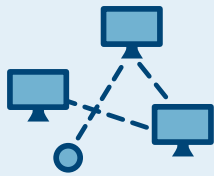
### Budget funds for main church-based bodies

**€300**  
million

Budget funds for the Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid and the Protestant Association for Cooperation in Development ...

... rose by €60 million to over €300 million between 2017 and 2021. To this sum must be added the funding under BMZ special initiatives.

### Development-policy education work financed and supported



In 2020 alone education work reached a good 1.9 million people. More than 332 million contacts were recorded via websites, and social and traditional media.

Over 2,500 German organisations received support, 642 specialist seminars were held and 342 school twinning arrangements assisted.

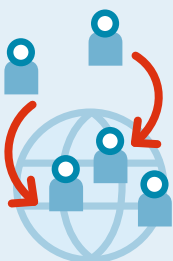
### 1,004 German municipalities have engaged through BMZ programmes



Since 2014, the number of German municipalities engaging in development through BMZ-financed programmes has risen from 257 to 1,004 (as at May 2021).

480 partnerships have been forged between German municipalities and their counterparts in the global South.

### Worldwide engagement



Before the COVID-19 pandemic, all programmes together (e.g. ASA, weltwärts) provided a total of some 12,000 volunteers. This was partly through ...

... consultancy assignments provided by people established in working life (Weltdienst 30+) and retired professionals (Senior Expert Service).

### BMZ initiated PaRD in 2016

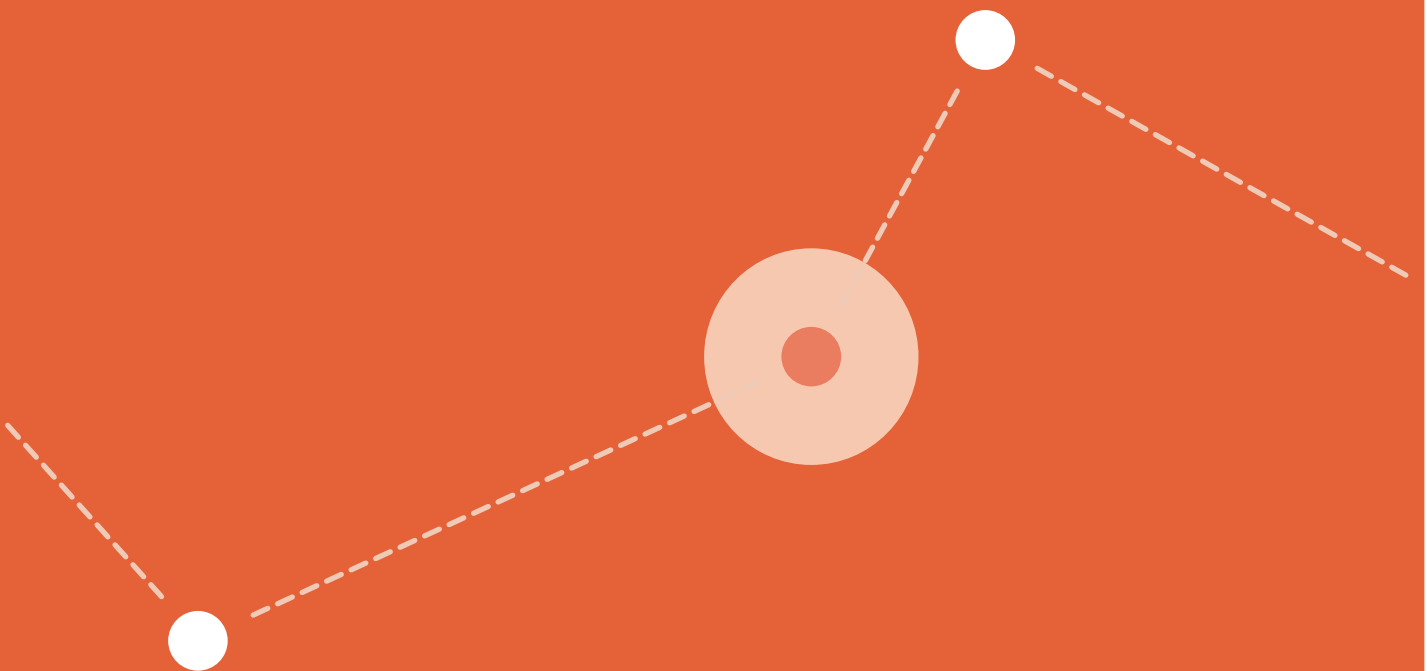
PaRD has over 125 international members (bilateral and multilateral actors, faith-based and civil society organisations, the World Bank, UNEP, USASID, Misereor, the German Committee for Justitia et Pax and Brot für die Welt through the Act Alliance umbrella organisation).

PaRD has successfully established itself at international level as a network and platform for sustainable development.

## Looking ahead

- German development policy should further develop multi-stakeholder partnerships in key areas that bring together actors from the realms of politics, academia, civil society and the private sector.
- German development policy should further strengthen its partnership with civil society, partly by stepping up cooperation with private foundations and other innovative partners and promoting complex multi-stakeholder partnerships. It should not lose sight of the valuable work performed by smaller and medium organisations and of their particular needs. To further facilitate civil society engagement for development policy, the application procedure to Engagement Global should be further simplified following the organisational analysis.
- German development policy should continue and extend support for municipal development partnerships.
- The BMZ Academy should expand its range of discourse and dialogue events with opinion leaders from other societal contexts, and also its programmes for schools and academic facilities. Events should not only be held at the BMZ but also in private companies, cultural facilities and academic settings, or online.
- Africa's greatest potential is its young generation. The first African-German Leadership Academy should be continued in the years ahead and the programme for future managers from reform-minded partner countries and Germany should be expanded in line with needs.

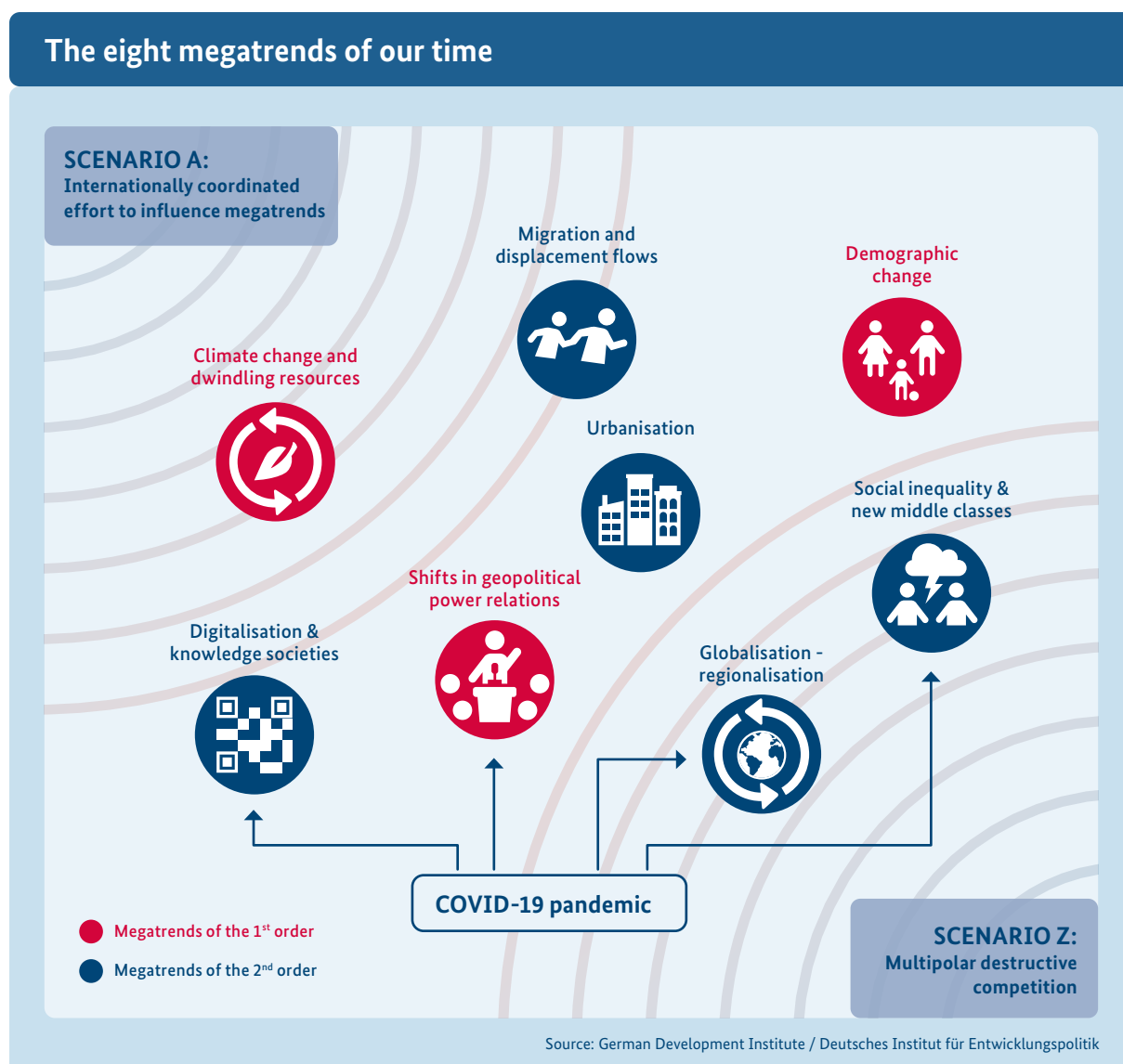
# The world in 2050 – and how we are shaping it



What we do today will determine how our world will look in 2050. Today's global megatrends, and the way we handle them, are setting the stage for tomorrow's world. The long-term impacts can already be seen in every part of the world, even in the polar regions where there are no human settlements, in the air above the Earth and in the depths of our oceans. The global answers are currently being rejigged as we respond to the COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating social and economic impacts. Some megatrends have been exacerbated (as is the case in digitalisation and social inequality), while for others the pandemic has provided a brief respite or a short- or medium-term downturn (e.g. the

growth of a global middle class, ageing populations in developed countries, globalisation).

If German development policy seriously intends to provide structural support for sustainable development towards 2050, it must specifically address both the global megatrends themselves and the impacts the COVID-19 pandemic has on these trends. The capacities of societies to deal with these challenges in the long term must be developed, making them more resilient to crises.





This section of the German Government's 16<sup>th</sup> Development Policy Report has made a conscious decision to look ahead to what comes

after the United Nations 2030 Agenda and to ask now what post-2030 Agenda we need and how we can achieve this.

## Global megatrends – pointing the way forward to tomorrow's global society

Development policy is suprasectoral in nature, which means it is affected by all eight megatrends, while also contributing to these trends:

- Climate change and dwindling resources
- Demographic change
- Shifts in geopolitical power relations
- Globalisation and regionalisation
- Digitalisation and knowledge societies
- Urbanisation
- Social inequality and new middle classes
- Migration and displacement flows.

The megatrends will shape our world in varying degrees and for differing periods of time up to 2050. That is why we make a distinction between megatrends of the first and second order. The megatrends of the first order (climate change and dwindling resources, shifts in geopolitical power relations and demographic change) will impact on every part of our world in 2050. Precisely how they develop will depend largely on the other megatrends, and specifically on the way we deal with the impacts, whether they accelerate, and whether these impacts worsen. All eight trends demand the specific attention of German development policy.

## Structural changes for development policy and multilateral cooperation

In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, national and global well-being, and human, animal and planetary health are more closely interconnected than ever before. The global and epochal megatrends set out above clearly illustrate this. The COVID-19 pandemic shows us how immediately this is already shaping our everyday life and how our poverty reduction efforts can be negated and transformative progress obstructed. A large percentage of the people who now face the threat of extreme poverty as a result of the COVID-19 crisis live in the Global South: 60 per cent of them in South Asia and 27 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa<sup>7</sup>.

COVID-19 recovery programmes are also very unequally spread. While high-income countries are earmarking some 10 per cent of their GDP for economic stimulus packages, low-income countries are dedicating only 2 per cent<sup>8</sup>. At the same time these global societal change processes are increasingly calling into question development as a concept, a normative goal and practical action. What are the distinguishing characteristics of development, strategic development policy and practical development cooperation in the 21<sup>st</sup> century? How can we design development policy to foster Scenario A? Who is responsible, and who should be responsible?

In 2017 at the BMZ, former Federal President Professor Dr Horst Köhler spoke of 21<sup>st</sup> century development policy as a “policy of interdependence”, a policy that manages, “to bridge the gap between our own national policies and their impacts at global level, and between what is happening elsewhere in the world and the influence this has on our future”<sup>9</sup>. He stressed the importance of understanding development policy in the context of this interdependence and interconnectedness rather than in the context of help or fear. In the same spirit, in 2018 Dirk Messner and Imme Scholz proposed rethinking development policy as policy for the global common

good, and redefining elements of the policy.<sup>10</sup> Both approaches strongly underline the spatial (global) and temporal (multigenerational) interdependence of development.

The previously dominant vision, that equated development with linear economic growth and social distribution, is no longer fit for purpose, faced with the need to address the megatrends set out above, as well as the structural impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and the challenges outlined in this section. Rather, the decades between now and 2050 call for global efforts to transform our economic and social systems to non-linear, circular, ecologically sustainable systems to underpin prosperity. In line with the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, this will mean simultaneously eradicating poverty and tackling social, political, economic and planetary inequalities.

Given the megatrends to be addressed and the changes in political and economic structures worldwide it is clear that international cooperation will have to be organised differently in future. International cooperation will have to be accorded a significantly higher status by the German government as a whole, alongside European cooperation. This applies to cooperation with all countries, not only the states of the Global South, and is likely to embrace all policy fields.<sup>11</sup> And that means that cooperation for global sustainable development will require the entire German government to engage in closer dialogue with partners, in order to jointly identify the structural factors that will allow them to address the above megatrends. Three requirement profiles are particularly relevant for development policy in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Germany, in its capacity as the world's second largest donor, cannot afford to focus narrowly on any one profile, but must take a broad approach.



## Overarching strategic guidance

Over the next few years we will have to deal with the medium-term socio-economic and political follow-on costs of the COVID-19 pandemic. Because international coordination and assistance has been inadequate, these costs are likely to be high and to vary widely from one region to another. With a view to our world in 2050, this means that Germany and the EU will have to accord the necessary political attention to ensuring a coordinated approach to the combined challenges of the pandemic and the megatrends. Priority must be given to shaping the megatrends of the first order, and this must go hand in hand with efforts to overcome the impacts of the pandemic. The funding that has been provided for post-pandemic recovery, 16 trillion US dollars by March 2021<sup>12</sup>, offers an opportunity that we should leverage. Climate change and dwindling resources, demographic change and shifts in geopolitical power relations impact on every aspect of tomorrow's world. Their destructive potential should be contained, while harnessing the inherent opportunities, such as the chance to transform our economic systems to circular economies. By realising the positive potentials of the megatrends of second order we can underpin this: urbanisation will make it easier to supply people with social and economic infrastructure; the digitalisation of technologies and institutions will spawn greater energy and resource efficiency and more comprehensive social and political participation; orderly migration will help revitalise ageing societies and allow people to continue living in countries and regions that are less affected by climate change and rising sea levels.

All countries thus face challenges. As is the case with climate policy and the COVID-19 pandemic, both richer and poorer countries need to learn to develop strategic approaches for joint action

that impact at systemic level and generate positive changes in a number of areas of action, both within their own countries and at international level. This will allow us to achieve the target scenario of the development engagement of the German government set out at the start of this chapter. This scenario calls for a reflected and sustainable new beginning as we head towards a democratically negotiated, common future. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a compass for us all. The European Union has underpinned this with its Green Deal and a package of measures to address the social and economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures provide for substantial public investment and link immediate crisis response to the introduction of the structural economic change needed to deal with climate change, biodiversity loss and social inequalities. Shaping digitalisation and the transition to a circular economy will make pivotal contributions.

In 2021 the German government set out the starting points for this new beginning in its updated National Sustainable Development Strategy, which is intended to translate into practice the United Nations 2030 Agenda with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

### Case study – a vision for the transformation of food systems

The German Council for Sustainable Development proposed a vision for sustainable food systems that aims to ensure adequate food and a balanced diet for all. Food systems in Europe and worldwide would be committed to the principles of food sovereignty, the right to food and preservation of vital environmental resources. They also need to be resilient to external shocks such as climate change or pandemics.

Changes in food systems aim to reverse the following trends: hunger, malnutrition and undernourishment, poor diets, obesity and overweight, food losses and food waste, greenhouse gas emissions arising from changes in land use to obtain more land for farming, food production, consumption and transport, low resource productivity in food production, biodiversity and species loss, and the declining quality of water and soil.

Source RNE, 2020

In the Strategy, the German government lists six transformation fields that are to be used to align several interconnected policy areas with the overarching objectives. The Climate Cabinet and the State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development give the German government structures that can be developed for action of this sort, geared to major transformation processes. Each one of these transformation fields needs a vision of what is to be

achieved by 2050 both in Germany and Europe, and in terms of contributions to the global public good. On this basis, fields of cooperation with other parts of the world should be identified, first and foremost with the neighbouring regions of the EU and with Africa. These visions should apply for all ministries and should make policies as a whole more coherent and more effective, in Germany, in Europe and at international level.

## Development policy areas of action and leverage in conjunction with the responsible ministries

Five areas of action must be addressed coherently today and in the decades to come, to achieve the intended positive structural

impacts on the megatrends of the first order set out above.

### **a. Strengthening social cohesion**

Social cohesion is both a precondition for prosperous and peaceful international cooperation and ideally the result thereof. To this end, support is provided both to democratic participation, the rule of law and human rights and to

investment in the education and health systems, in social protection systems and in decent employment. The promotion of inclusive and transparent rule-of-law structures should also be a focus of development policy.

### **b. Restructuring national economies to make them inclusive, climate-neutral and circular**

With the realisation of the European Green Deal and the ambitious climate plans of important nations, the determinants of economic competitiveness will shift towards local and regional markets as well as technological and organisational innovations that are geared to local environmental conditions and social requirements. Harnessing local advantages for renewable energy and circular economies will foster regional energy supply networks and value chains, e.g. in the African Continental Free Trade Area. This will make it possible to tackle energy poverty in Africa in a way that is compatible with climate needs. European climate and energy partnerships with developing countries and emerging economies offer

important leverage if they help develop energy supplies and economies in partner countries, and meet European demand for solar and wind power as well as green hydrogen and its derivatives without impacting adversely on local land or water rights. It is also important to make urbanisation itself, and infrastructure and relations between cities and the surrounding areas both climate-neutral and resource-efficient. The more economic development is linked to the protection of common environmental goods (forests, water bodies and oceans, biodiversity, polar regions) and to the people and communities who use them, the more viable it will be moving forward.

### **c. Achieving legal, economic and social equality for women and girls**

Freedom for girls and women and their right to take charge of their own lives in terms of mapping out their own future, family planning and their social, economic and political participation are essential preconditions for the sustainable development of societies and for slowing population growth. Promoting school-

ing, university education and vocational training for women and girls offers significant leverage, as does giving them access to good health care. German development policy should continue to expand its engagement in this field swiftly and ambitiously.

#### **d. Putting in place global knowledge communities and shaping digitalisation**

Investing in education and academic systems in developing countries enables them to collaborate on international academic cooperation ventures and take charge of restructuring their own economic and employment systems.

Broad-based utilisation of digital technologies offers leverage, as does expanding access to digital knowledge and media competence. Engagement to date in this field should be continuously adapted and developed.

#### **e. Strengthening global cooperation alliances**

Megatrends and the vision of sustainable development call for new interaction within the international community, that accepts the will and the ability of emerging economies and middle-income countries to shape the future and uses this for reciprocal learning and in collaboration with richer and poorer countries. One important source of leverage would be gained by ending the unproductive distinction between North-South cooperation on the one hand and South-South cooperation on the other, and moving forward to a new universal cooperation architecture. Trilateral cooperation between the OECD, emerging economies and third countries would be one step towards making cooperation more universal. The synergies generated by the EU's external and development policy and the use of the full weight of the EU to promote democracy, the rule of law, human rights and standards- and rules-based international cooperation also offer important leverage for a new cooperation architecture. If a positive impact on shaping the

megatrends of the first order is to be achieved, targeted, long-term, reliable investment will be needed on the part of both the partner countries themselves and development cooperation. Valuable lessons have been learned in this regard in overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic while still fostering sustainable structural change and cohesive societies. So that developing countries and emerging economies have more funds of their own, international cooperation with regard to monitoring financial flows and tax avoidance should be stepped up. Aggressive competition among tax regimes should be stemmed and, where necessary, tax systems made more progressive. International cooperation for sustainable development and the global financial architecture should be based on sustainable finance.

The success or failure in these five areas of action will ultimately decide what our world and our future will look like in 2050.

## End notes

- 1 ENDEV (2019)
- 2 FONAP, Palm oil market study (2021)
- 3 OECD (no year given)
- 4 BDSI (no year given)
- 5 ALLIANCE SAHEL (no year given)
- 6 UN DESA (2018)
- 7 LAKNER ET AL. (2021)
- 8 UN DESA (2021)
- 9 KÖHLER (2017)
- 10 MESSNER and SCHOLZ (2018)
- 11 KLOKE-LESCH (2021)
- 12 UN DESA (2021)



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