

Germany (BMZ)

AID PRIORITIES

The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is one of fourteen ministries of the German Federal Government. The ministry's mandate is to develop guidelines and strategies for German development policies in order to help reduce global poverty and ensure that scarce resources are more equitably shared. The ministry's tasks include planning and programming of German Development Cooperation, cooperating with civil society and the private sector, cooperating with partner countries and with multilateral organizations, and carrying out development information and education work. For the execution of its development programmes, the ministry commissions implementing agencies.

The ministry is headed by the Minister, two Parliamentary State Secretaries and one State Secretary. The internal structure includes five directorates-general which are responsible for the ministry's various tasks: central directorate-general, civil society, churches; policy issues, trade, rural development; Marshall Plan with Africa, displacement and migration; country programmes; and global issues, international development policy. Out of the approximately 1 000 staff, about 65% work in the ministry's Bonn office, while the others are based at the office in Berlin. About 120 staff are regularly seconded from the ministry to carry out development policy assignments in German foreign missions and at international organizations in various parts of the world.

WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS AND IMPACTS

Under its Sustainability Strategy, German support will assist in providing access to drinking-water and sanitation services for 10 million people per annum until 2030. German cooperation reaches 14.3 million people with the commitments for the water and sanitation sector made in 2016 and 28.6 million people with the commitments made in 2017.

1. In the context of German-Tunisian financial cooperation, KfW Development Bank is providing policy-based loans (PBLs) in three phases to support Tunisia in its reform efforts. The policy matrix of the first phase has been defined jointly and in accordance with Tunisian reform plans and with the efforts of other international actors, including the International Monetary Fund. During the first phase, Tunisia has shown strong government leadership by reaching all jointly defined targets, including the adoption of a new wastewater norm. The second phase will build on these achievements with the objective of further improving sector capacity. Among other things, the PBLs aim to support the development of a strategic and legal framework for the water sector, the reform of water tariffs, and the sector dialogue for improved coordination and mutual accountability of all actors and institutions.
2. The BMZ-funded Water Programme Mali has started to support national and regional partners in conducting a new comprehensive reform of the rural water sector. For the first time, a system for regulating rural water services is being developed. On the regional level, a financing mechanism will be installed to better link financing commitments for rural WASH to improvements of governance of the rural water service providers (associations). In addition, vocational training and technical assistance help to improve the performance of the local water service provision.

WASH STRATEGY/ ACTIVITIES

1. Realize access to safe drinking-water and sanitation services and hygiene, in-line with the human rights to water and sanitation to reach Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6.1 and 6.2.
2. Foster sustainable management and protection of water resources, including improving water quality, increasing water efficiency, implementing integrated water resources management (IWRM), and protecting water-related ecosystems to fulfill SDGs 6.3 to 6.6. Increased resilience towards the impacts of climate change receives a special focus, as well as the sustainable water management in agriculture.
3. Reduce structural reasons for flight and migration through the provision of basic services, as well as supporting participative water management also in transboundary settings.
4. With regard to the impacts of climate change, strengthen the key role water has in mitigation efforts and adaptation measures through bilateral projects as well as on the international level.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

BMZ Water Strategy (2017)

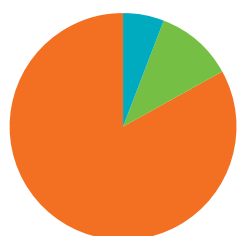
https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/Strategiepapier390_08_2017.pdf

BMZ Practical implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Synergies and conflicts between water (SDG 6) and other goals (2019)

https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/strategies/QBS_en.pdf

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

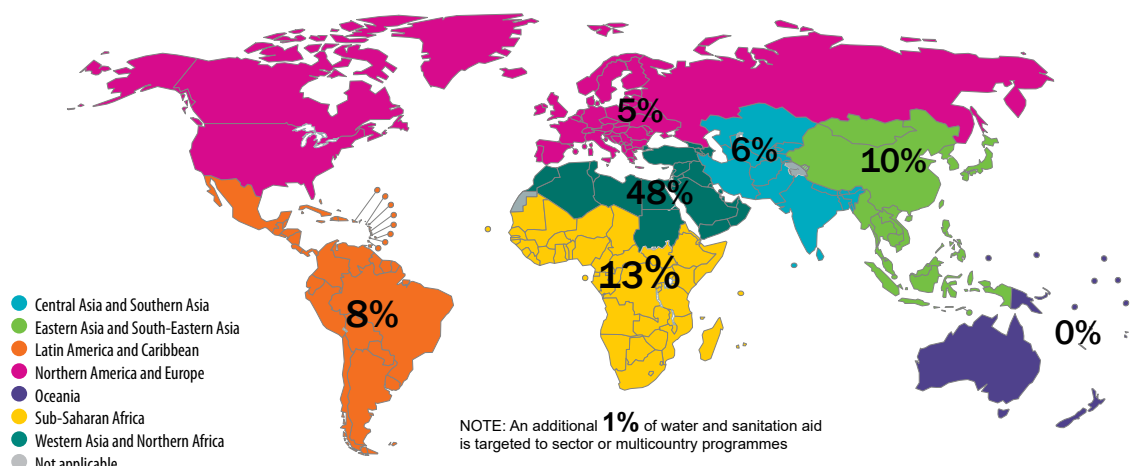
By activity type in 2017



- Sanitation (6%)
- Drinking-water (11%)
- Sanitation and drinking-water (83%)

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

By region in 2017

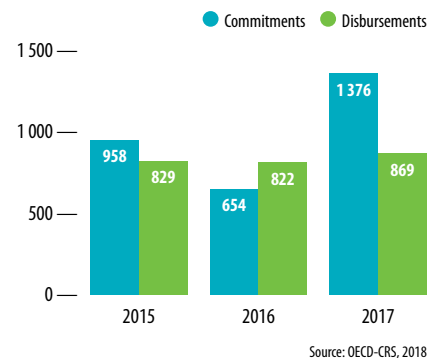


NOTE: An additional 1% of water and sanitation aid is targeted to sector or multicountry programmes

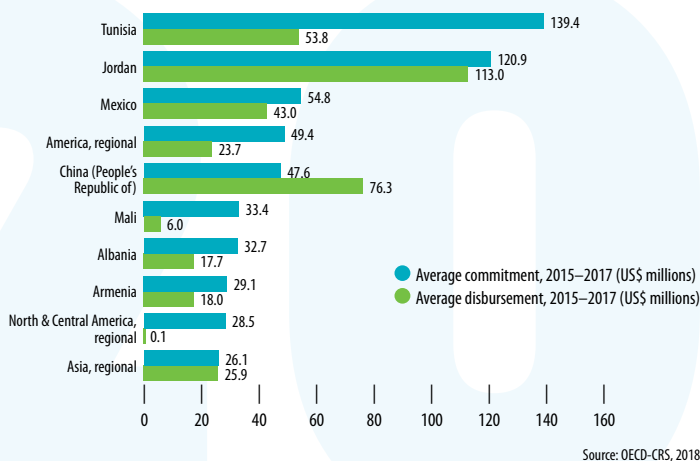
Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

WASH AID COMMITMENTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Constant 2016 US\$ millions

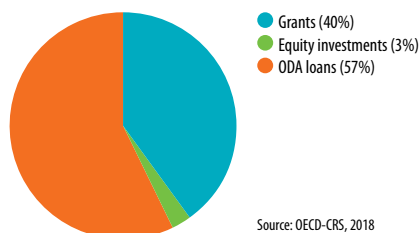


TOP TEN AID RECIPIENTS (2015–2017)



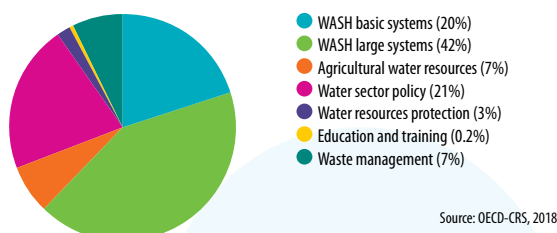
WASH SECTOR AID FLOW TYPES

Percentage of aid in the form of grants, equity investments, & ODA loans



FUNDING ACTIVITIES

A breakdown of aid disbursements for 2017 is provided below:

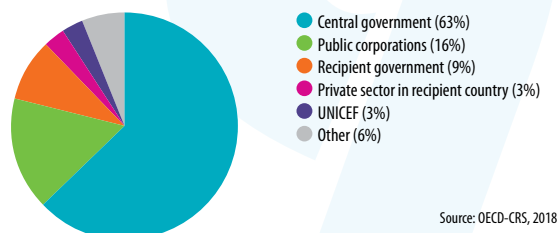


LEVERAGING OF AID

German Development Cooperation leverages its development aid to encourage increased finance to the WASH sector in several instances. For example, Sanitation for Millions (S4M) is a global programme with the main objective to improve access to sanitation and enhance the hygiene situation in countries hosting a high number of refugees and internally displaced people. Originally conceived as a multi-donor initiative, the programme leveraged further funding for adequate sanitation from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and the Hungarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade, alongside the lead donor BMZ. S4M has started its interventions in three countries: Jordan, Pakistan and Uganda, and has the objective to expand and diversify globally.

FUNDING CHANNELS

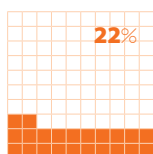
A breakdown of funding channels for 2017 aid disbursements is provided below:



COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS FOR MORE EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Proportion of water and sanitation ODA allocated to water and sanitation policy and administration education and training (%)

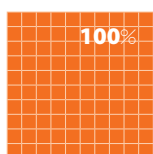


The median for all donors is 9%.

Source: OECD-CRS, 2018

Strengthen and use country systems

Percentage of WASH ODA spending using country procurement systems (%)



Classical bilateral financial cooperation spending is based on government negotiations. Funds are spent based on government /national implementing partner (such as a utility) procurement systems, and the inter-governmental agreed ways to use public financial management.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Active participation in mutual assessment exercises/reviews (% of countries)

Active participation in sector performance reviews is a key activity of most German Development Cooperation programmes, supporting the drafting and coordination of sector review reports and the development of information systems providing data for sector performance reviews. For example, German Development Cooperation has supported the Joint Water Sector Review in Kenya and the review of the Water Sector Development Programme in Tanzania.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

Build sustainable WASH sector financing strategies

Percentage of WASH funding published/information shared with Ministry of Finance (%)

Depending on the country case, project progress, activities and lessons learnt on project and/or sector basis are a part of the sector dialogue and sector review.

Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA Survey

FUTURE OUTLOOK

German Development Cooperation will continue its emphasis on basic sanitation as well as supporting refugees and local host communities. Additionally, a new focus lies on supporting service providers to gradually become financially sustainable, while simultaneously expanding and improving services of the urban underserved. Germany is committed to a leave-no-one-behind-approach and prioritizing the underserved in urban and rural areas. A new BMZ programme on water operator partnerships will start soon.

Developed and coordinated by the Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Health (WSH) Unit of the World Health Organization (WHO). Results contained in the ESA Highlights have been compiled by the ESA and GLAAS using data from the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD) Creditor Reporting System (CRS), estimates and text provided in the responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 ESA survey.

WHO/CED/PHE/WSH/19.12

© World Health Organization 2019. Some rights reserved. This work is available under the CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence.

The designations employed and presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

8 http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/en/

Daniela Krahl
Division 412 Water; Urban Development; Mobility
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Dahlmannstraße
4 531 13 Bonn
Germany

<https://www.bmz.de/en/>

✉ daniela.krahl@bmz.bund.de
☎ 49 (0) 228 535 3759