

2012 Camp David Accountability Report: Germany In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)

Donor	Country Partner or Other Recipient of Funding	Volume and Focus of Funding		Objectives		Managing for Development Results			AFSI Commitments		
		Funding (in US\$ millions) Committed		Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic Coordination	Comprehensive Approach	Leveraging Multilaterals
Germany	Afghanistan	399.11	<p>FUNDING Note: €286.6m committed, including FY10 (€77m), FY11 (€112.8m) and FY12 (€78.2) appropriations.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: (1) Sustainable local economic development; (2) Rural development; (3) Rural energy; (4) Diversification of agriculture; (5) Rural infrastructure; (6) Transport; (7) Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF).</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: North Afghanistan.</p>	<p>EXAMPLES: Investment in economic infrastructure (including roads, bridges, and markets) as a targeted contribution to economic and private sector development (PSD) and to support pro-poor growth. Investment in energy (renewable energy, on- and off-grid) to promote economic development, income generation and to improve standards of living in general. Strengthening local communities through supporting the National Solidarity Program (NSP) under the ARTF. Promoting income generation through agricultural diversification and rural livelihood systems. Creation of two new regional funds for capacity (RCDF) and infrastructure (RIDF) development to help build and consolidate efficient, legitimate, and citizen-oriented governance structures at subnational level.</p>	Initial phases by 2013	<p>Program-specific indicators being monitored include, e.g., number and percentage of households having received access to drinking water or energy, and number of trainees having completed a specified number of PSD, TVET, or income-generating activities. Targeted documentation and follow-up of progress being made via a separate tracking system (since 2009).</p>	<p>Example 1 (energy sector): completion of altogether six small-scale hydropower plants in rural areas benefiting some 63,000 people. Preparing a concept of provincial electrification that can also serve as a model for other provinces. Example 2 (infrastructure): some 158 km of roads having been built or rehabilitated (since 2009). Example 3 (agriculture): 13 farmer Field Schools established in Badakhshan Province in which some 3,800 farmers have been trained in cultivating methods, irrigation and effective use of natural resources.</p>	<p>Yes. All program and project activities are based on mutual agreements with the Afghan government made during annual Afghan-German government negotiations on development cooperation. This ensures that all activities are aligned with ANDS and more recent NPPs.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany is actively involved in the key formal coordination bodies (e.g., Joint Coordination and Monitoring Board (JCMB), Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF), sectoral committees and subcommittees) and in a number of informal (donor) coordination fora.</p>	<p>Yes. All activities under the umbrella of German development cooperation with Afghanistan are the result of a comprehensive and regular dialogue with the Afghan government. Hence, activities reflect the preferences of the Afghan partner. In addition, the cooperation is based on a deliberate approach of "inclusion," trying to reasonably address all parts of society (i.e. both men AND women, children, people with disabilities, etc.). In this regard, gender mainstreaming is employed as an important cross-sectoral issue.</p>	<p>Yes. For example, Germany is a major contributor to the ARTF, including EQUIP (Education Quality Improvement Program). Also, close cooperation and dialogue with ASDB, another heavy-weight multilateral in Afghanistan.</p>
Germany	Bangladesh	29.94	<p>FUNDING: (1) €21.5 million grant, part of larger co-financing program with WB, ADB, DFID, CIDA and other Development Partners. Financing Agreement is under preparation. (2) €13 million grant, part of larger co-financing programme with ADB. Financing Agreement dated 2011; no disbursement yet.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: (1) Health, Population and Nutrition Sector Development Program (HPNSDP); (2) Rural infrastructure, particularly rural roads and rural markets.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: (1) throughout Bangladesh; (2) rural areas in three divisions of Bangladesh (Rajshahi, Khulna, Dhaka)</p>	<p>(1) The goal is to ensure quality and equitable health care for all Bangladeshi citizens by improving access to and utilization of health, population and nutrition services. Regarding food security: Nutrition services will be mainstreamed at all service delivery points of Directorate General of Health Services (DGHS) and Directorate General of Family Planning (DGFP), with the community clinics being the first contact. Special intervention model like GO-NGO (government-NGO) model will be considered. (2) The purpose of the project is to improve the target group's access to economic activities (e.g., rural markets) and to social facilities via rural roads. This will contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth in the project districts. Population of districts in which German funds are used: 8 million.</p>	<p>(1) by 2016 (2) by 2015</p>	<p>(1) 40 indicators for the program subdivided for the goal and the different components. Indicators re: goal include infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, and prevalence of underweight children under 5 yrs of age. Regarding nutrition, only one indicator: % of children (6-59 months) receiving Vitamin A supplementation in the last 6 months (target 90 %).</p> <p>It was agreed during program design that indicators would be jointly monitored by the GOB and development partners.</p> <p>(2) Asian Development Bank and German Financial Cooperation use jointly identified Indicators and monitoring. Indicators include (1) poverty reduction, (2) all-year access to markets, and (3) reduction of cost of and time to travel.</p>	<p>(1) All preparations are completed and program implementation has started. (2) Consulting selection is ongoing.</p>	<p>(1) Yes. German FC support is fully aligned with the Strategic Plan of HPNSDP. (2) Yes. Program is fully in line with program and objectives of the project executing agency, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED), and is in line with national strategies.</p>	<p>Yes. (1) Progress is reviewed by GoB and all development partners at Joint Annual Review and Quarterly Progress Review meetings with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MOHFW). (2) Joint program (co-financing) of ADB and German FC with significant counterpart contribution by GoB.</p>	<p>Yes. (1) It is the national program under the leadership of the MOHFW. This includes e.g. activities with special focus on vulnerable groups as HIV- or TB-infected or disabled people. A strong focus is on improvement of health situation of women with special programs in mother child care. (2) The programmes exemplify a comprehensive approach according to L'Aquila by improving access to markets, improved market places and their management, creation special market stands for women, creating new job opportunities in infrastructure maintenance, close links to local governance improvements through TA components. The overall focus is thus on post-harvest interventions, private sector growth, job creation, local trade, gender, good governance.</p>	<p>Yes. (1) Project is co-financed with GoB and development partners including WB, ADB, CIDA, DFID, SIDA and other partners. (2) Project is co-financed with ADB.</p>

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Germany	Benin	126.70	<p><b>FUNDING:</b>                      (1) €10m committed 2010 for priority area (PA) agriculture (FC);                      (2) €9m committed 2010; €0,6m committed 2011 for PA agriculture (TC);                      (3) €9m committed 2010 for PA decentralisation (FC);                      (4) € 1,58m committed 2011 for pa decentralisation (TC).</p> <p><b>PROGRAMS:</b>                      (1) Environmental fund supporting the West African Savannahs Foundation (FSDA) esp. Pendjari Biosphere Reserve;                      (2) Strengthening Agriculture Program;                      (3) Support for decentralisation and municipal development/Financing Mechanisms for Municipalities in Benin (FC);                      (4) Support for decentralisation and municipal development</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS:</b>                      (1) Northern Benin (Pendjari Biosphere Reserve)                      (2-4) Nationwide</p>	<p>(1) Financial contribution to FSOA - as a sustainable funding mechanism - contributes to secured operations and efficient management of the protected area system in Northern Benin.                      (2) TA to ministry of agriculture and private sector to improve performance and competitiveness of selected subsectors while promoting sustainable natural resource management (NRM).                      (3) FC: Strengthen financial and administrative capacities of municipalities in Benin. Provide municipal infrastructure in a sustainable way, respecting the principles of good governance. Strengthen budget control of the national financing mechanism for municipalities in Benin.                      (4) Connect 105 villages in rural Benin to the electric grid. This improves the quality of public services, such as those provided at health centres and hospitals, and fosters the activities of the private sector, e.g., in the transformation of agricultural products.</p>	<p>(1) 2012-2015                      (2) 2011-2014                      (3) 2011-2015                      (4) by 2014</p>	<p>(1) Households in the bufferzone of protected area systems in northern Benin increase their annual income from sustainable NRM.                      (2) Rural households increase their productivity and annual income from agricultural production and transformation. The major actors participate actively in the formulation of subsector policies.                      (3) FC: (a) 30% increase of the budget of municipalities for investments (on average) compared to 2008, keeping the support from the government of Benin at the same level.                      (b) Improved quality of budget control within the financing mechanism for municipalities carried out by the national audit institutions (annual audit reports are available in time and in sufficient quality).                      (c) Improved quality of the technical implementation of investments and improved quality of constructions over time (10%/year).                      (4) (a) 105 villages effectively connected to the electric grid. (b) 30% of the households of these villages have access to electricity. (c) National authorities have developed a concept to improve access to electricity in remote areas that cannot be connected to the electric grid.</p>	<p>(1-3) not yet available                      (4) (a) 20 villages connected; (b) 50% of households of 20 villages have access to electricity. (c) Just starting.</p>	<p>Yes. All projects are fully aligned. (1+3) use new country system (2) contributes to the newly approved agricultural strategy of Benin.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany is actively participating in relevant sector working groups.</p>	<p>(1) Yes, the support is comprehensive, since sustainable protected area management contributes to rural development and enhancement of income for marginalized communities.                      (2) The support covers the areas of technical support, organizational development, and food security; it intervenes at political and regional levels.                      (3) Yes, the support is comprehensive, since it addresses all areas of municipal development, including rural development, and because of the focus of the program on governance structures, which are relevant to all sectors.                      (4) Yes, with regard to improving management capacities of local authorities and improving service delivery to the rural population.</p>	<p>Yes (1) The environmental fund, as the national funding mechanism, will receive contributions from GoB and other donors.                      (2) The program explicitly emphasises the creation of pools of funds for technical assistance, basket funding, and public-private partnerships.                      (3) The basket fund for the national finance mechanisms is open to all donors, including to multilaterals.                      (4) Yes, as strongly co-financed by EU and other European bilateral donors.</p>
Germany	Bolivia	23.7	<p><b>FUNDING NOTE:</b> funding committed FY 2011 (US\$23,04 million for financial cooperation and US\$0,66 million for technical cooperation).</p> <p><b>PROGRAMS:</b> Management of protected areas and buffer zones, sustainable watershed management, sustainable irrigation projects, and innovative and sustainable production and commercialization systems.</p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS:</b> Mainly in semi-arid areas Chaco, Mesothermic Valleys, and North of Potosi</p>	<p>Overall Objective: The German commitment seeks to contribute to poverty alleviation of rural indigenous and not indigenous peoples by improving the sustainable use of productive assets (including water, land, and biodiversity) according to the national sectoral strategies.</p>	2017	<p><b>Watershed Management:</b> Actors in five selected watersheds implement co-funded public plans for integrated watershed management, according to international standards to improve the availability and equitable distribution of water resources, incorporating measures for climate change.  <b>Sustainable Irrigation Systems:</b> 20.000 additional families have access to irrigation systems up to 2011.  <b>Innovative Sustainable Production and Commercialization Systems:</b> 1.) 1.000 ha of agricultural land is managed in a sustainable manner. 2) Six local entrepreneur organizations have established value chains generating benefits for the producers for more than one year. <i>Adjustment of indicators for 2012 -2017 is in progress.</i></p>	<p><b>Watershed Management:</b> In eight watersheds, actors implement co-funded public plans for watershed management. <b>Sustainable Irrigation Systems:</b> Up to 2011, 30.000 additional farmers gained access to irrigation due to direct or indirect contributions of the financial or technical cooperation.  <b>Innovative Sustainable Production and Commercialization Systems:</b> Land managed with sustainable agroforestry systems (coffee and cocoa) has increased by 340 ha since 2007. In the Chiquitania, 90.000 ha are managed under a sustainable community forestry management regime. (All data taken in June 2011.)</p>	<p>Yes. All contributions directly or indirectly support national sector investments or sector programs, in particular: <b>Watershed Management:</b> Financial contributions, technical assistance, and piloting for the implementation of the "Plan Nacional de Cuencas" (PNC). <b>Sustainable Irrigation Systems:</b> Financial cooperation for investments in small and medium scale irrigation projects; support to the national investment programmes "Mi Agua", Water and Irrigation Program for Bolivia (PROAR) and National Irrigation Program with a River basin Approach (PRONAREC) through technical assistance; piloting and integration of local authorities in program implementation. <b>Innovative Sustainable Production and Commercialization Systems:</b> Strategic advice to implementation of the "Sistema Nacional de Innovación Agropecuaria y Forestal (SNIAF), technical assistance to the implementation of the national "Programa de Alianzas Rurales" (PAR), including the integration of measures for climate change adaptation.</p> <p><i>Contributions means in the case of Bolivia, financial contribution aligned with the priorities of partner programs, but not provided as sector budget support but in the form of programs that are aligned to a large extent with the partner programs.</i></p>	<p>Yes. Watershed Management: Contributions to the PNC are coordinated via a basket fund. Sustainable Irrigation Systems: National investments contribute to the "Plan Nacional de Desarrollo en Riego" (PNDR) and are coordinated by the vice ministry. Innovative Sustainable Production and Commercialization Systems: The contributions to the institutions and programs are led by de Ministry of Rural Development and are coordinated in sectoral donor group with participation of the Ministry.</p>	<p>Yes. The contributions of German financial and technical cooperation complement other national and donor contributions, with specific emphasis on strengthening local and subnational participation, sustainability of investments and adaptation to climate change, and strengthening linkages between watershed protection, integrated management of water resources, and promoting efficient water use in agriculture.</p>	<p>Yes. Most of the German contributions are closely related to multilateral contributions (e.g., EU's Apoyo Sectorial al Plan Nacional de Cuencas (ASPNC)), are implemented in a coordinated manner (e.g., Worldbank's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)), or offer technical assistance in order to improve sustainability or quality of multilateral investments (e.g., CAF's MiAgua, IBD's PRONAREC, Worldbank's Rural Alliances Project (PAR) and Agricultural Innovation and Services Project (PISA))</p>

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Germany	Burkina Faso	43.57	<p>FUNDING: Committed 2010: €1m committed Committed 2011: €30,29m committed.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Small-scale irrigation, value chains, and policy advice for implementation of CAADP.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: South-west and East.</p>	Installation of 2,500 ha of irrigation for about 10,000 smallholder families (approx. 70,000 persons); 150,000 persons involved in key value chains will increase incomes.	by 2015	Indicators will be chosen from national CAADP lead program Programme National du Secteur Rural (PNSR) from 2012 on, including income and % of population malnourished.	Initial data on indicators forthcoming in April, 2012.	Yes. Germany's multi-year strategy for agriculture is based on national rural development plan and it will be aligned with the new CAADP lead investment strategy as soon as the latter is operational (expected: April, 2012)	Yes. Germany is an active participant in donor coordination and Germany co-finances through basket funding of a specific donor group on policy advice.	Yes. Germany's investments in agriculture target food crop production, nutritional security, increasing incomes through cash crop production, and advice on integrated agriculture policy.	Yes. Germany and World Bank are working closely together in the multi-donor agriculture group.
Germany	Cambodia	22.17	<p>FUNDING: US\$22.17m committed, including FY10 (US\$1.18m), FY11 (US\$20.99m) appropriations.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: a) Regional Economic Development (RED) b) Support to the Land Sector Programme (LAND)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Stiem Reap, Kampong Cham, and throughout Cambodia.</p>	<p>a) The poor rural population, particularly women, increases its income and actively participates in local sustainable economic development.</p> <p>b) The poor urban and rural population, particularly women, can better realize their appropriate rights to food and housing.</p>	2013	<p>a) Higher family income among the poor rural population in the target region (base value in 2011). The share of poor households and woman-headed households that benefit from the improvement corresponds at a minimum to their share of the population.</p> <p>- Reduction of 20% of the average cost of transport (for commodity and passenger transportation) to nearest towns that are districts/commercial centres or have some other characteristics of central locations, for example a permanent (daily) market.</p> <p>b) - In communes where land title distribution through the systematic registration process, and in areas where former landless and the poor have received land, the local hunger index is X percent points lower than the World Hunger Index for Cambodia (own data collection compared with national WHI for Cambodia, baseline in 2010 is 20.9 percent points).</p> <p>X stands for a specific percentage point which will be determined no later than May 2012</p> <p>- The proportion of women who have received land titles through the systematic land titling process or land certificates through the state land distribution process is at least 50% (source: cadastral offices data).</p>	<p>a) - A total of 6,400 households increased their income by -18%; 12% of them are considered as poor households</p> <p>+ reduction of 40% in transport costs and 50% in time of travel</p> <p>b) not available</p>	<p>Yes. a) Regional Economic Development Program: There is no government-led country investment plan in the agriculture or rural development sector. Germany's program supports – among others – the National Agriculture and Water Strategy with a focus on its Program for Agriculture and Agribusiness.</p> <p>b) LAND Program: The German "Land Rights Program" is designed to support the Royal Government of Cambodia's land reform program, "Land Administration, Land Management and Land Distribution Program" (LAMDP). LAMDP is coordinated by the Council of Land Policy chaired by the Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC). German contributions are fully integrated in LAMDP.</p>	<p>Yes. a) Regional Economic Development Program: The Rural Development Focal Area Coordinator (German) is a member of the technical working group on agriculture and Water</p> <p>b) LAND Program: 1. Germany is co-facilitator of the technical working group on land 2. The Ministry of Land Management, Urban Planning and Construction (MLMUPC) and Donors (Germany, Finland, and Canada) conduct biannual Joint Supervision Missions, following the principles of rotating responsibilities to lead the missions. 3. Germany, Finland, and Canada work together in a program-based approach on land.</p>	<p>Yes. a) Rural Economic Development Program: The program follows a pro-poor growth approach, specifically targeting impacts on poor households. Supported value chains are selected according to their potential to benefit the poor. Specific support measures enable poor households to participate in the program.</p> <p>b) LAND Program: 1. Additional rice supply was delivered in November 2011 and Dec 2011 to some of the households most affected by floods in the program pilot regions of Kratie, Kampong Cham, and Kampong Thom. 2. The focus of the programs on medium- and long term sustainable rural development is to eliminate one of the main causes of hunger and poverty, by ensuring access to land and rights to land use.</p>	<p>Yes. a) Rural Economic Development Program: The program supports the provincial and district administrations in their efforts to coordinate different donor support measures.</p> <p>b) LAND Program: Germany and the World Bank are jointly committing resources to the Land Allocation for Social Economic Development (LASED) pilot project by synergizing technical and financial assistance.</p>



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	Ethiopia	56.25	<p>FUNDING NOTE: Committed in 2010: €2.5m Committed in 2011: €37.89m</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Sustainable Land Management (SLM), including rehabilitation of degraded areas, support to agricultural development, small scale irrigation, improvement of framework conditions, and knowledge management; Protection of Basic Services (PBS); support to WFP country program through bilateral financial cooperation</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: For SLM: Potential areas in the highlands of Amhara, Oromia and Tigray National Regional States.</p>	SLM Objective: Improved food security and reduced land degradation in rural highland areas of Oromia, Amhara and Tigray.	2014	<p>1) Increased agricultural productivity (10% by 2012; 15% by 2013);</p> <p>2) Increased household income (25% by 2014);</p> <p>3) Increased normalised difference vegetation index (NDVI) (20% by 2012; 30% by 2014);</p> <p>4) Area under sustainable land management practices increased by 50,000 ha (2014).</p>	<p>Initial data on indicators forthcoming in November, 2012.</p> <p>Progress achieved in last phase: 79,000ha of forest under sustainable management; 77,000ha land rehabilitated; 357 community-based watershed development plans; 400,000 beneficiaries reached.</p>	Yes. Germany supports the Sustainable Land Management Program, which is a flagship program identified as a priority in Ethiopia's 10 year Agriculture Policy and Investment Framework (PIF)	<p>Yes. Germany is member of the executive Committee of the Rural Economic Development &amp; Food Security Sector Working Group.</p> <p>The Working Group was established for coordination, harmonization and alignment of support to the Government of Ethiopia.</p> <p>Germany is also Co-Chair of the Sustainable Land Management Technical Committee of the Sector Working Group</p>	<p>Yes. German support to Ethiopia's Sustainable Land Management Program combines relevant measures to achieve food security through increasing agricultural productivity by sustainably managing resources. Measures are designed to sustainably unlock the economic potential of rural communities to contribute to the Ethiopian Government's Strategy of Agricultural Development Led Industrialisation and in the long run, to benefit from growing demand for agricultural products.</p>	<p>Yes.</p> <p>Germany is working with the World Bank in the Sustainable Land Management program. Germany is also implementing a climate change project on behalf of the European Union with a "Delegated Cooperation" arrangement. Germany provided funds channelled through bilateral financial cooperation to enable the WFP to provide urgently needed relief food.</p>
Germany	Ghana	78.68	<p>FUNDING: Committed in 2010: €2.1m Committed 2011: €1.2m Planned to be committed 2012: 53.2m</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Agriculture: Germany contributes to the implementation of Ghana's Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy (FASDEP) and subsequent investment framework (METASIP) through a refinancing facility for agricultural investment and technical assistance; Germany contributes to improved food security through improving the availability of food.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: MOAP: Brong Ahafo, Central Region, Volta Region, Northern Region Perennial Crops: Western Region, Central Region Outgrower Value Chain Fund: nationwide Agroecosystem: Brong Ahafo</p>	Agricultural producers and other actors in agricultural processing, trade and services have improved their competitiveness in international, national, and regional markets.	2013	<p>1. The real gross income of agricultural actors (producers, processors and traders, of whom at least 30% are women) in the value chains supported by the development cooperation program increases by an average of 20%.</p> <p>2. Jobs in production, processing and marketing in the promoted value chains increase by an average of 20%.</p> <p>3. Export revenue in the promoted value chains with export potential increases by an average of 20%.</p>	Not yet available. Data forthcoming by December 2012.	Yes. Germany directly supports Ghana's Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Program (METASIP) through a refinancing facility for agricultural investment as well as complementary projects (e.g., value chain development). No country investment plan for nutrition exists at this point, but a regional food security initiative under ECOWAS is under way and CIDA wants to support a national plan for nutrition.	<p>Yes. Germany is an active member (and past donor chair) in the Agriculture Sector Working Group. Germany is starting a climate change adaptation project working with GoG counterparts to promote sustainable land and water management, and improved resilience in rural areas, focusing in northern Ghana.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany's approach in Ghana includes support to agriculture and policy formulation and implementation. Germany also integrates the cross-cutting themes of gender equality and environmental sustainability.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany cooperates with the World Bank on the Ghana Commercial Agricultural Programme (but no direct funding). Furthermore through support to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Germany supports the facilitation of funds that are made by multilateral investments.</p>

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Germany	India	88.29	<p>FUNDING: FY 2010: €5m, FY 2011: €37.15m, Planned FY 2012: €21.25m</p> <p>Agriculture: Umbrella Program for Natural Resource Management (€8.5m), Climate Change Adaptation in Rural Areas (€6.5m) and in the North Eastern Region (€4m), Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity (€4.5m), Participatory Management for Sustainable Use of and Conservation of Wetland, Coastal and Marine Protected Areas (€9.6m), Planned Projects in the Field of Rural Insurance Services (€4m), Establishing a Climate Change Knowledge Network in Indian Agriculture (€150,000), Qualification of National Training provides (€3m) Nutrition in Bihar</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: throughout India</p>	<p>The projects focus on supporting investment programs in the field of natural resource conservation and management, and support climate change adaptation in various regions and states of the country to reduce the vulnerability of agriculture production systems. Furthermore, Germany is planning projects in the fields of biodiversity, rural insurance services, knowledge management and networks in the field of agriculture and qualification of national trainers.</p>	By 2015	<p>Project Agriculture: Climate Change Adaptation in the North Eastern Region:</p> <p>1) During the implementation of the State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), the selected states integrate climate change adaptation measures in their investment programs</p> <p>2) Support for the implementation of SAPCC, climate-proofing of agricultural value chains, and knowledge management.</p>	<p>March 2012:</p> <p>A stakeholder workshop was conducted in Meghalaya; an operational plan has been designed.</p>	<p>Yes. All projects support national, central, or state programs, schemes or India's Five Year plan.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany supports strategic coordination at the national, regional and global levels.</p>	<p>Yes. Germany and its partners are using a multi-level approach, including several different components. Germany's approach in India includes support for different dimensions of sustainable agriculture production including participatory planning tools, policy formulation and implementation on the local, regional and national level.</p>	
Bilateral Assistance Germany	Indonesia	49.6	<p>FUNDING: Forest and Climate Protection: \$12m committed. REDD+: \$32m committed. Both including FY11 appropriations only. (FY11 = Jan. 2011-Dec. 2011.) Decentralisation: FY 2010 appropriation \$5.6m.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Priority Areas: Climate Change and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Sub-Priority Area: Forests and Climate Change</p> <p>Projects: (1) Forest and Climate Protection and (2) REDD+</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: throughout Indonesia: watershed work in Sumatra and Sulawesi</p>	<p>(1) Forest and Climate Protection Relevant public and private actors implement improved institutional and normative frameworks, methodologies, and services for sustainable forest management, nature conservation, and the reduction of greenhouse gases from deforestation and forest degradation.</p> <p>(2) REDD+ Intensification of REDD+ activities in the framework of the ForClima program with particular emphasis on (1) Biodiversity Conservation and (2) Integrated Watershed Management in critical watersheds.</p> <p>Support for the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and improving the living conditions of the rural poor.</p> <p>Increase the capacities of watersheds and decrease the risk of natural disasters such as landslides, floods and drought.</p>	2020	<p>1. An institutional framework for the implementation of forestry sector reform and the reduction of greenhouse gases from forests exists at the national and provincial levels and in selected districts.</p> <p>2. At least three districts participate in REDD+ activities.</p> <p>3. A significant number of forest companies in Kalimantan is practicing sustainable forest management</p> <p>4. At least three districts in Kalimantan implement land use plans that are agreed on at the provincial and national levels and that contain mutually-agreed boundaries of forest areas and non-forest areas.</p> <p>5. The majority of the population, especially women, report in representative surveys in areas of REDD+ demonstration activities that their living conditions (e.g., income, employment, and infrastructure) have improved, and report better use of natural resources and other benefits from REDD+ incentive mechanisms.</p>	<p>1. The regulatory framework for reform of the forest administration (establishment of Forest Management Units) is well advanced (decree on FMU organisation in 2010, draft decree on competence standards in 2011, two pilot districts have set up FMU). National Action Plan to reduce greenhouse-gas emissions decreed in 2011, emission reduction activities contained in medium-term strategic plan of Ministry of Forestry (2010-2014), REDD regulations (2008, 2009).</p> <p>2. Three districts are undertaking REDD+ readiness activities (Jan 2012).</p> <p>3. Preparatory activities under way (Jan 2012).</p> <p>4. Two districts have forest use plans agreed with provinces and legalised by Ministry of Forestry (2011).</p> <p>5. Socio-economic baseline surveys conducted in two districts (Jan 2012).</p>	<p>Yes. Technical assistance provided under this program contributes directly to strategic programs of the Medium-term Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Forestry (RENSTRA 2010-2014). Technical assistance indirectly supports the achievement of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN 2010-2014).</p>	<p>Yes. The program's main focus is climate change mitigation and management of natural resources. The program is represented in donor coordination meetings organised by the National Planning Ministry (BAPPENAS) in the area of climate change.</p>	<p>Yes. Technical assistance provided under the programme is in line with track 2 of Rome Principle 3. Assistance is provided to support local governments reach a balance between different land uses (small-scale food production, agribusiness, nature conservation, timber production). Activities include improving livelihoods in buffer zones of Protected Areas (Non-timber forest products, eco-tourism, small-scale hydropower) and assistance to forest communities to get access to and manage forest resources through community-based forest management schemes.</p>	Not applicable to the level of a single program.



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		Funding (in US\$ millions) Committed		Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic Coordination	Comprehensive Approach	Leveraging Multilaterals
Germany	Niger	54.90	<p>FUNDING: Committed FY2010: US \$ 2,79m, Committed FY2011: US \$ 52,11m</p> <p>a) PROGRAMME LUCOP Rural development, productive farming, resource management, climate change, agricultural irrigation, productivity promotion, capacity building, sector political support, regional planning, community development. <b>Promotion of food security project:</b> Provision of funding for grain purchase, monitoring and evaluation support, technical advice, rural infrastructure.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: LUCOP: Agadez, Tahoua, Tillabéri. Promotion of Food Security: Nationwide</p>	Support LUCOP beneficiary groups to improve use of natural agricultural resources, productive farming, capacity building, and support of community development	by 2011	The indicators are relative to the complete and individual phases of the component and program aims. These are verified through internal and external monitoring and evaluation activities (e.g., baseline surveys, interviews, interim studies and surveys, etc.), which are periodically controlled. Specific indicators include: increased household income, increased farming production, and establishment of cereal banks. 50% of the crisis affected populations are supported.	246 silos were established and put into value. More than 142,000 ha of land were regained for sustainable management, and several rural markets and roads were built for marketing. About 8000 farmers are now in a position to use the available production resources more effectively and thus generate higher revenues. Fora and user agreements have helped to resolve the conflicts between farmers and pastoralists and have contributed to conflict prevention. Overall, the improvement of production conditions and skills led to an increase of the family income within the target group and substantial contributions to food security of the target group have been made. The impact of the measures is reviewed annually by independent consultants and results in increased satisfaction up to 95% of surveyed members of the programmes target group. <i>Target group are: small farmers in the regions Agadez, Tahoua and Tillabéri</i>	Yes. Germany's support strategy is based on the National Strategy for Rural Development and Poverty Reduction (2005-2012).	Yes. Germany is a member of the Country's Rural Development Strategy (SDR) donor group and its working group. Germany participates in meetings and events in political and strategic considerations in Food Security.	Yes. Germany's food security engagement targets both agriculture and food security, i.e. the Strategic National Food Reserve Programme (Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires).	There are no specific activities.
Germany	Pakistan	39.70	<p>FUNDING Note: €28.5m committed, including FY10 (€4m), FY11 (€24.5m)</p> <p>PROGRAMS: (1) The Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA)-Program; (2) Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF); (3) Renewable Energy; (4) Reproductive Health.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Northwest Pakistan.</p>	Example FATA: The responsible actors in education, health and livelihoods provide improved services (long-term objective), with a focus on improving rural livelihoods. The component objective is: The mechanisms for an operational village development fund have been set up and initial small-scale pilot measures have been carried out with the tribes, the local government and administrative agencies (short-term objective).	Example FATA: Long-term objective by 2018, short-term objective by 2012	Example FATA: Investments made for livelihood in tehsils; share of women's groups that exert active and autonomous influence on the application of the village development funds; composition of development jirgas; participatory decision on functional tasks of the main administrators of the community development fund; percentage of village organisations having submitted fully prepared project proposals; number of small-scale pilot measures focused on improving social and production infrastructure. Impact monitoring system is being set up; impact assessment also via organization of a grand jirga and via the approach of Independent Project Reporting (IPR).	Example (FATA): In Khyber Agency and FR Peshawar, 57 community-based organizations (representing 8,800 households or 106,000 people) have been formed and trained with the help of the program and 30 jointly implemented small-scale quick-impact projects (e.g., hand pumps, street rehabilitation, etc.) improved infrastructure and livelihoods in 27 villages (since 2009).	Yes. All program and project activities are based on mutual agreements with the Pakistani government made during biannual Pakistani-German government negotiations on development cooperation. This ensures that all activities are aligned with national and local development strategies such as the "FATA Sustainable Development Plan 2006-2015", the "Framework for Economic Growth 2011" and the "Post-Crisis Needs Assessment" (PCNA) of 2010.	Yes. Germany is actively involved in the key formal coordination bodies and in a number of informal (donor) coordination fora. In the case of the FATA Development Program, however, donor coordination is still in its initial phase, as only few external donors engage in FATA due to the restrictive security situation. Germany assists the FATA Secretariat in its coordination efforts.	Yes. All activities are undertaken in close cooperation with the Pakistani Government and its representatives at the provincial, district, and sub-district levels. For the FATA development program, the FATA Secretariat is the key implementing partner; all strategic decisions important for implementation are discussed with the implementation partners in the FATA Secretariat. All activities have been implemented with strong consideration for gender and conflict, based on profound analysis and studies.	There are no specific activities.



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Germany	Tajikistan	22.42	<p>Funding Note: €16,085m committed, incl. FY2010 (€16.0m) and FY2011 (€0,085m); additional funding to be provided in October 2012.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Strengthening microfinance institutions (development of agricultural value chains); fostering small-scale trade with Afghanistan; supporting sector ministries to create conducive framework conditions; refinancing funds for banks and microfinance institutions; replacing dilapidated village schools; rehabilitating and equipping rural hospitals.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: throughout Tajikistan; some projects focus on Khallon or Sughd.</p>	<p>Increase supply of adequate loan products to rural micro-enterprises and thus contribute to stabilization/increase of income and employment in rural areas; increase access, efficiency and quality of rural health care; Improve framework conditions for economic activity in rural areas; improve basic education in rural areas.</p>	by 2013-2016	<p>Growth of the outstanding loan portfolio in rural areas; portfolio quality; % of loans extended to women; % of increase of turnover of fruit and vegetable value chains; % of increase of Tajikistan-Afghanistan trading volume; reduction of % of home births; increase of emergency treatment cases; elementary and middle school enrollment ratios.</p>	Initial data on indicators forthcoming	<p>Yes. The programs are designed to support the national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the Financial Sector Action Plan, the Tajikistan agricultural finance framework phase II (TAFF), the Rural Growth Program. Lists of hospitals and schools to be rehabilitated are developed in cooperation with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>Yes. Coordination through program- and project-specific steering committees under national leadership (UNDP, FAO, DfID, World Bank, GIZ); coordination with all donors under the "Comprehensive health Strategy in the Republic of Tajikistan for the period up to 2020".</p>	<p>Yes. Programmes are designed to eliminate the root causes of poverty by contributing to rural and agricultural development with a comprehensive approach e.g. cross cutting focus on gender and sustainability.</p>	<p>Yes. Coordination with UNDP and FAO on rural development; dialogue with World Bank; sharing of experiences and reflections on results in international fora.</p>
Germany	Tanzania	61.00	<p>FUNDING NOTE: (1) 2012 - 2014: USD 11 Mio; (2) 2012 - 2015: USD 33.4 Mio; (3) 2012 - 2015: USD 16.6 Mio; (FY 2012 is not yet committed).</p> <p>PROGRAM: (1) Water Sector Development Program/Basket; (2) Rural Development and Buffer Zone Management in the Serengeti; (3) Support to Renewable Energy.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS: (1) Mboya, Mtwara, Lindi, Tanga and nationwide; (2) Loliondo; (3) Kagera and nationwide; (4) Nationwide.</p>	<p>(1) Water Resource Management (b) Rural Water Supply (c) Urban Water Service Delivery (d) Institutional Strengthening (2-3) New Program: indicators to be specified at appraisal mission in mid-2012.</p>	(1) 2015 (2-4) not yet available	(1) 2.5% annual increase access to drinking water (rural and urban areas); 5% annual increase access to sanitation facilities (2-3) not yet available.		<p>Yes. All projects fully aligned. (1) Water Sector Development Programme; (2) Wildlife policies of Ministry of Natural Resources and Wildlife; (3) Tanzanian policies in the energy sector; (4) Tanzanian Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA), specified in the Budget Support Performance Assessment Framework (PAF).</p>	<p>Yes. Germany is actively participating in relevant sector working groups: (1) Co-chair of Water Sector Development Partners Group; (2) Environment Development Partners Group; (3) Joint Energy Sector Working Group; (4) Active member in the Budget Support group.</p>		
Germany	Togo	11.14	<p>FUNDING: Projected commitment planned for 2012: 6.56 Mio USD (€5m) financial assistance and 3.94 Mio. USD (€3m) technical assistance.</p> <p>PROGRAMMS</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS</p>	to be defined	to be defined	to be defined		<p>Yes. The funding programmes will be based on Togo's poverty reduction strategy paper and the national sector development plan "Programme National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire (PNIASA).</p>	<p>Yes. The investments will be coordinated with the other donors in Togo.</p>	<p>Yes. The programmes of rural development will be designed having a comprehensive approach, i.e. having synergies with investments in other sectors: agriculture, governance and vocational training to ensure food security and poverty reduction.</p>	to be defined

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Germany	Uganda	114.50	<p>FUNDING: commitments Jan 2010 to March 2012.</p> <p>PROGRAMS: Food and Nutrition Security (2 projects, 100 %); Support to WFP Country Programme via bilateral Financial Cooperation (100%); Support to the Office of the Prime Minister (50%); Rural Financial Sector Programme (100%); Development of Financial Sector (100%); Renewable Energies and Energy Efficiency (2 projects, 100%); Water and Sanitation (2 projects, 100%)</p> <p><i>Some programmes are considered to contribute with their entire funding volume (100%) to the AFSI objectives, another one with just 50 %</i></p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Northern Uganda.</p>	Objectives include, inter alia: improving food security in Karamoja; supporting agricultural markets; and improving access in rural areas to modern financial services.	Varies from program to program: 2012 to 2016.	Examples of various indicators of the different programmes: 5000 households (out of which 2500 led by women) will use seeds and agricultural inputs to diversify and increase their agricultural production by 25%; the number of branches of financial institutions regulated by the Bank of Uganda outside the major towns Kampala, Jinja and Entebbe will increase by 30%.	Progress to date (taken from food and nutrition security project Karamoja): - 360 tons of seeds were distributed (millet, maize, beans, sunflower, groundnuts); - 27 seed banks for cassava and potatoes were established in 9 settlements.	Yes. Aligned with the National Development Plan, the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan for Northern Uganda, and the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Plan.	Yes. Germany is an active member of the steering committees for the national plans mentioned, as well as of the Agriculture Working Group; donor working group in Uganda/Kampala for agriculture/rural development sector.	Yes. The first 2 programs mentioned target both agriculture and nutrition; the other programs target all aspects of agricultural finance.	Yes. Support to WFP Country Programme: The reference made relates to column E where the respective programme is mentioned.
Germany	<b>Total for 21 partner countries, covering around 60% of bilateral commitments for food security between 2010-2012</b>	1636.8									

Total Other Food Security Assistance

GERMANY:

The data covers commitments between 2010-2012 in 21 partner countries. Not all commitments of 2012 are ready to be included yet.

The conversion rate used is the €/€ exchange rate at the time of the pledge: - 0.7181.

Only 50% of the funding is counted as related to food security for sector programs like health and decentralisation when they have a clear link to food security and rural development.

Fiscal Year is equivalent with Calendar Year in Germany

A basket fund is a fund where (a) at least two donors pool resources into a common bank account to support a government to implement an agreed sector programme or set of activities; and (b) procedures relating to the operation of the bank account are additional to government's own procedures; and (c) are governed by an agreement between government and donors

FC Financial Cooperation  
TC Technical Cooperation