

DEVELOPMENT POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NEW GERMAN GOVERNMENT

01

SECURE DEVELOPMENT FUNDING FOR THE LONG TERM

The minimum quota of 0.7% of gross national income for ODA should no longer be undercut. Accordingly, funds for international development and humanitarian aid must be included in the federal government's medium-term financial planning. In addition, in accordance with the international commitment, the federal government should provide 0.2% of the gross national income as ODA for the least developed countries.

02

MAKE HUMAN RIGHTS, ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL STANDARDS LEGALLY BINDING

Global supply chains should be designed in Germany, at the EU level, and globally in such a way that companies comply with human rights, environmental, and social standards. (Agricultural) workers must receive fair wages and producers must receive prices for their products that contribute to an adequate standard of living. This is essential to eliminate the exploitation of children and adults.

03

STRENGTHEN GERMANY'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT

The new German government should use its weight as the second largest donor to strengthen inter-

national commitment to funding for international development and humanitarian aid. In particular, the G7 group must ambitiously follow up on the Elmau 2015 commitment to lift 500 million people out of hunger. BMZ and BMEL should combine their strengths to represent Germany effectively at the UN Food Systems Summit (UN FSS) for food security and the human right to food.

04

MAKE FOOD SYSTEMS EQUITABLE AND SUSTAINABLE

In line with the 2030 Agenda, the German government must ensure that policies in different areas are coherent - for example, decisions on trade or energy policy must not have a negative impact on climate or development policy. The decisions of the State Secretaries' Committee for Sustainable Development made on July 13, 2020 for the design of sustainable food systems should be implemented consistently. In order to prevent poor households from falling into a food crisis as a result of future external shocks, the German government should work to ensure the basic social security of vulnerable groups worldwide.

05

REALIZE HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD

Human rights include economic, social, and cultural rights such as the human right to food, i.e. the right of every human being to be able to feed himself sufficiently and adequately. The German government should work consistently for the realization

of this right worldwide. For example, it should support the implementation of the UN Right to Food Guidelines and UN Country Guidelines through national laws, policies, and programs in partner countries. In promoting rural development, the German government should be guided by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants (UNDROP).

06

CALL FOR STRONGER ADAPTATION MEASURES TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Adaptation to the consequences of climate change should become a stronger focus of development policy. The German government must not only increase international climate funding but also raise the share of adaptation funding to 50%. Because terrestrial ecosystems play a central role in climate change mitigation and food security, the federal government should provide extensive support for context-specific and sustainable agricultural systems that both maintain ecosystem services and sustainably feed people.

07

REALIZE CHILDREN'S RIGHT TO A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT

Germany should sign the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action, introduce its commitments at relevant international forums, and elaborate on them in preparation for the 2021 Climate Conference in Glasgow, so that they can be implemented at national and international level.

08

MAINSTREAM CHILDREN'S RIGHTS IN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The German government should anchor children's rights conceptually in German development cooperation and implement them systematically. Investments in education, nutrition, health, and protection against violence are particularly important in this context. Children and young people have the right to participate in measures that affect them, and development policy should promote models that offer opportunities for participation in partner countries or strengthen the BMZ's Youth Advisory Council.

09

MAKE HUMANITARIAN AID PROACTIVE, LOCAL, AND NEEDS-BASED

The Grand Bargain on humanitarian reform needs to be continued and equipped with measurable indicators. In a second phase, the localization agenda and the principle of forward-looking humanitarian aid as well as forecast-based funding mechanisms should be strengthened. Humanitarian protection of people in crisis situations must be ensured, with special attention to the specific needs of children. Psychosocial and psychological support for the affected people and communities must also be expanded. Germany should advocate compliance with humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law at all political levels. Attacks on humanitarian workers and infrastructure must be condemned and prosecuted through independent investigations.