Handover Meeting

Working Groups
Key Recommendations

29 November 2021
Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

The subgroup had three main focus

• Food/Matera declaration. The request for a clear identification of the causes of hunger has not been reflected in Matera declaration. A somehow ideological appeal to the virtues of the private capitals represents the main strategic viewpoint. Some relevant wording may represent an entry point for further improvements. Flagship initiatives on food Vs. ‘landslides’ approaches away from multilateralism

• Sustainable finance. Very loose coordination with finance track; ‘technical analysis approach’ contributes emphasizing national challenges and bottlenecks, away from systemic constraints. Debt: not only scarce recognition of the problem (and over reliance on Common Framework), but scarce attention to the over indebtedness potential of new financing tools (in spite of warnings raised by some national delegations as well). Overreliance on ‘blended’ financial solutions

• Intermediary Cities/SDGs localization. Rather ‘technicized’ focus, with a potential of moving away from global elements; suggested attention to the inequalities boosting potential of unaccompanied digital transition; scarce practical attention to the ‘principles of Agenda 2030 (LNOB), as opposed to SDGs.

Organizational aspects:

• Important recognition for DWG at ministerial level
• Discontinuous call to participation
• Good dialogue with officers/experts; scarce/nonexistent dialogue with the political level
Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

The subgroup had three main focus

• Food. Will it survive in Indonesian Presidency priorities? To what extent? Need for a strong refocus towards true multilateralism. Need to emphasize the role of pro poor public policies (as opposed to calls to private finance contribution). Build on good and progressive wording of Matera Declaration, connecting it to a clear diagnose (trade, systemic constraints, conflict) and to implications at policy level.

• Sustainable finance. Improve coordination with finance track. Focus more on systemic constraints. Debt: it will continue being an issue: press for realism on CF, support for systemic approach. In general question parcelled-out approaches in favour of a more global perspectives on finance for development

• Intermediary Cities/SDGs localization. To be evaluated to what extent it will survive in Indonesian Presidency. Focus on principles, and acompañiment of the most vulnerable in the transition. Keep an eye on global and systemic determinants

Organizational aspects:

• Use the potential for DWG at ministerial level, improve the coordination on financial matters

• Negotiate for wider participation spaces
GLOBAL HEALTH

Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

• Due to the ongoing pandemic GH is G20 priority, although a **concrete financial commitment to PPR and health systems infrastructure are missing**

• **One Health approach** included in Final Declaration, but C20 asked for a roadmap with clear actions. Significant strengthening of interventions on animal health needed to stop AMR, zoonosis and pandemics and to ensure food security

• G20 commitment to achieve health related SDGs, in particular **UHC** appreciated, but **SRHR** included only to recognize constrained access to service, no commitment to enhance and recognize them essential services, **gender medicine ignored**

• G20 **lack of support to TRIPS waiver**, as requested by C20

• G20 recognition of disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on **key populations and vulnerable groups** complements some of the C20 language. However, key populations not addressed and vulnerable group list not complete and no plan to address their challenges as recommended by C20. Lack of strong concrete call and action to commitments on **human rights-based interventions** around health systems strengthening, and including community systems strengthening – including financial sustainability

• Other health crises besides COVID-19 considered by C20 were only briefly mentioned by G20. Support to financing mechanisms as the **Global Fund** (which is the largest financer on COVID-19 commodities in some countries), recommended by C20 for HSS, supply & procurement systems and response to stock-out though acknowledged, language can be further strengthened

• G20 established a **Joint Finance-Health Task Force on pandemic PPR**. C20 recommended no new mechanisms/institutions, but WHO be strengthened. Continued concerns about how **Global Health Solidarity and Global Health Architecture** can be brought to fruition with the meaningful involvement of **communities-based and communities-led, and civil society**.
GLOBAL HEALTH

Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

• **Meaningful & inclusive involvement of communities and civil society:**
  - Institutionalised in WHO global health architecture and relevant treaty/mechanisms discussions and decision-making

• **Human-rights based, and gender transformative approaches necessary and essential for holistic health systems,** including SRHR and promotion of bodily autonomy and gender medicine approaches.

• **Better governance and transparent implementation of health programming/operationalisation/policies:**
  - Revitalised and reformed global health architecture including strengthening of WHO, and monitoring discussions on pandemic preparedness
  - Make One Health approach operational with more focus on AMR and TB, and climate change

• **Universal Health Coverage and Health Access Equity:**
  - Monitoring COVID-19 commodities equity and vaccine/medicines effectiveness for justice
  - Equitable access to healthcare not leaving anyone behind, including reducing Out-of-Pocket and increasing health budgets domestically and sustainably
  - TRIPS Waiver, and manufacturing for PPR → research & development needed. But also for all current pandemics – including HIV, TB and malaria and NCDs to achieve SDG 3

• **Financing of Health:**
  - Ensuring financing mechanisms on health and related institutions are fully resourced – including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
  - Decreasing debt in countries and strengthening progressive taxation systems
CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION (1)

*Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations*

**Environment**

- Mostly actions on voluntary basis. Although they recognized “the efforts made by a number of countries to adhere to the Leaders’ Pledge for Nature and to ensure that at least 30% of global land and at least 30% of the global ocean and seas are conserved or protected by 2030”, they only committed to help to make progress. 😞

- They committed to take “concrete measures to end overfishing, deliver on our commitment to end illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing, and combat crimes that affect the environment such as illegal logging, illegal mining, illegal wildlife trade and illegal movement and disposal of waste and hazardous substances” and recognized “the importance of work on nature-related financial disclosure”. 😊😊

- Important that they committed to scale up and encourage the implementation of Nature-based Solutions or Ecosystem-based Approaches”, including participation of local communities and Indigenous Peoples, and to integrate the implementation of a One Health approach. 😊

- They “shared” the aspirational goal to collectively plant 1 trillion trees. 😊
Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

Climate and Energy

- Step forward to concentrate efforts on the 1.5°C target: “we recognize that the impacts of climate change at 1.5°C are much lower than at 2°C”. Good language on “accelerate our actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance” and “to take further action this decade and to formulate, implement, update and enhance, where necessary, our 2030 NDCs, and to formulate Long-Term Strategies”. 😊
- “Taking into account different approaches, including the Circular Carbon Economy” 😊
- Reaffirmed commitments on climate finance, both on 100 billion USD per year and commit to scale up adaptation finance, with a view to achieving a balance with the provision of finance for mitigation to address the needs of developing countries. However, no important outcomes by COP26 😕
- “Increase efforts to implement the commitment” to phase out and rationalize, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and commit to achieve this objective, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable. 😕
- We will cooperate on deployment and dissemination of zero or low carbon emission and renewable technologies, including sustainable bioenergy, to enable a transition towards low-emission power systems. This will also enable those countries that commit to phasing out investment in new unabated coal power generation capacity to do so as soon as possible. 😊
- “Investment in sustainable infrastructure and innovative technologies that promote decarbonisation and circular economy, and a wide range of fiscal, market and regulatory mechanisms to support clean energy transitions, including, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable” 😊
CLIMATE, BIODIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

Clear commitment on 1,5°C and higher ambition in NDCs

Clear commitment on 100B USD, climate finance and carbon pricing

Clear Commitment on an adaptation global goal

- Advance language on coal and fossil fuels subsidies (commit to achieve this objective by 2025)

- Clear goals and commitment on nature (nature positive)
- Push for significantly reducing the footprint of production and consumption and bring it within safe planetary boundaries by 2030
- Transition towards agroecology and sustainable and healthy diets & reference to Matera declaration on Accelerating the adaptation of agriculture and food systems to climate change mentioned
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION

Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

• We are pleased to see the acknowledgement of the important role given to the education of quality in the final declaration of the G20 leaders. Access to education is acknowledged as a human right and as a pivotal tool for inclusive and sustainable economic recovery, but only a few lines (points 36 and 37) were dedicated to education.

• We appreciate the declared efforts to make education systems inclusive, adaptable and resilient, and the enhancement of the coordination between education, employment and social policies, to improve the transition from education to quality employment, also through lifelong learning.

• We are particularly happy to see the importance attributed to the critical role of education for sustainable development, including environmental stewardship, in empowering younger generations with the necessary skills and mindset to address global challenges. We appreciate the commitment to enhance cooperation and to foster stronger, effective measures to this end.

What is still missing is:

- the specific reference to global citizenship education. The contents are present but the term global citizenship education is missing, mainly with respect to its role as a pre-requisite for the achievement of all the SDGs;
- a commitment to robust investments in education at the global level, to which the G20 countries should be the promoters;
- a reference to academic freedom and academic cooperation free from undue political interferences.
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP AND EDUCATION

Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

• Continue to emphasize the central role of the global citizenship education, affirming it as a pre-requisite for the achievement of all the SDGs.
• Strengthen GCED and mainstream its content, concepts, and competencies into the education curriculum at all levels, including informal, non-formal education and adult learning and education.
• In this frame, the transition from education to decent work and quality employment with particular attention to women and girls and vulnerable students, the right to the movement, the importance of policy coherence should be deepened to support the sense of global citizenship.
• Strong link exists among these priorities and the need to give a greater role to young people as emerging and prospective actors, but not adopting mechanisms of exclusion. We need to focus on supporting the creation of environments in which everyone's experience can be put to good use. The role played by the students in the last edition should be supported and continued.
• Ensure increased financing for quality, resilient and transformative education systems through greater domestic resource mobilization and progressive taxation.
• Develop and ensure access to multiple and flexible learning modalities that cater to the specific learning needs of all learners, especially the most marginalized, and consider their varying contexts and the emerging global, national, and local issues.
• Investing in transformative ethical education including indigenous knowledges; adapting with new, functional and speedily changing technologies; and optimizing education and learning of displaced children/learners due to war-torn environments, climate induced impacts, enforced migration, varied status of citizenship (stateless, challenged sovereignty, undocumented, detained, refugee, asylum-seeking and other), cyclic poverty and other traumatic disruptions.
• Investing in education and learning grounded in social justice, cultural justice, peace and security, that is mutually co-designed to close the gaps and meet the needs of especially vulnerable groups; and achieving full, equal and equitable participation for all children and learners.
The G20 must ensure broader civil society engagement to facilitate the uptake of G20 commitments through:
• Enforcing UNCAC Article 13;
• Bringing civil society into the G20 processes as early as and ensure deeper engagement of CSOs in G20 Working Group meetings, and include C20 representatives in all discussions;
• Supporting ongoing accountability and oversight from CSOs through various tools and resources, including the C20 Accountability Tracker.

The G20 must make a substantial commitment to open data and to sharing information across geographies through:
• Strengthening effective cross-border exchange of information and cooperation to promote awareness around enablers of crime and corruption;
• Ensure transparent, open data in the entire process of awarding public contracts;
• Publishing all the data on COVID debt, budget allocations, vaccination and medical procurement processes and distribution to allow for public monitoring and mitigation of corruption risks.

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ANTI-CORRUPTION

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ANTI-CORRUPTION

Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

Sustainability
• Adequate financial resources for the C20 to engage in a meaningful way with the G20. This should include financing to support platforms, coordination, events and attendance and summits etc.
• A single, standing website/ space to share information/ resources across years - each year the C20 loses valuable work and institutional knowledge in the transfer to a new site
• Include country-level CSO’s including from non-G20 countries
• Better/ more formal coordination with other engagement groups including in particular the B20, Y20, T20 and W20.

Continuity
• The development of explainer, summary documents around what the C20 does, how we work, and how we can best contribute to the G20 process.
• Establishment of a standing permanent steering committee to ensure that information is shared across years and country hosts- the T20 Africa Standing Group is an example of this kind of body.
• The creation of a virtual space to share CSO priorities (beyond the G20 Country priorities) and a place to promote, develop and report on these priorities.

G20 Engagement
• Commitment from G20 countries to include C20 in all meetings
• Development of joint working group(s) between country POC’s and CSO’s to discuss issues and share recommendations and priorities before the working group meetings
• Sufficient number of invitations to Summit for CSO participation
Digitalization is a cross-cutting issue, which inherently requires a general analysis across agendas. This analysis focuses on "Digitalization and Higher Education and Research" (Section 46) of the G20 Rome Declaration.

**The Position of Civil Society**

- **Horizontal-Level**: Raise questions on the fundamentals of the current digitalization trend: who owns and drives the digitalization and STIs? Where is the governance on digitalization based on democracy, participation and people’s sovereignty?

- **Vertical Level**: Important key questions on
  - Human rights (privacy, labor rights, gender, etc.)
  - Inequality (digital divide on wealth/poor, urban/rural, gender, disability...)
  - Protection (child exploitation, gender-based violence, workers, etc.)

We focus on “Just transition” and ELSI (Ethics, Law and Society Implication)

**G20 Rome Declaration**

- **Horizontal-Level**: No mention about the fundamental-level questions; who owns and drives, how to democratize and ensure people’s participation, etc.
  - Show its will to regulate the digitalization for “enabling, inclusive, open, fair and non-discriminatory digital economy. But the question is “Is it possible under current digitalization regime?”

- **Vertical Level**: It mentions the inclusion of MSMEs, tackling protections against crimes, regulation to make AIs trustworthy, Data flows and privacy, etc. Unfortunately, it is not powerful enough to protect our values of democracy, responsibility and participation.
Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

**Macro/Horizontal Level Issue**
Go beyond identifying fundamental challenges...
Developing the alternative options
- Alternative ownership/sovereignty of digitalization: for example, digital cooperatism
- How to pursue fundamental principles of civil society for “just transition”?
  - Human rights
  - Gender equality
  - Decolonization
  - Transparency
  - Equality

**Specific/Vertical Level Issue**
Develop concrete and realistic options for “just transition:” minimizing harm and maximizing benefit for the people
- Human rights / protection
  - Child protection
  - Protection from GBV
  - Labor rights etc.
- Fake news / misinformation
- Fill the inequality: Digital health, education and digitalization etc.
- Minimize ecological footprint for “one-planet living” to prevent overshoot

**Becoming a hub of working groups on digitalization**
Digitalization is a cross-disciplinary agenda; the WG should work together with other WGs on digitalization issues
- Work together with other WGs to develop civil society policies related to digitalization in each agenda (digital health, labor rights in digitalized world, etc)
- Go beyond technological or utilitarian solutions of specific issues of digitalization

Digitalization / STI will be more and more important for civil society advocacy
Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

- While we welcome the support in convening a Conference on Women’s Empowerment in the next presidencies, the ask to institutionalize an official G20 Gender Working Group and Ministerial Meeting was unmet.
- We welcome the commitment to implement the roadmap Towards and Beyond Brisbane and the annual report by ILO and OECD through the auxiliary indicators.
- While there is an explicit mention of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, it is only a recognition of constrained access to services. There is no specific commitment to enhance them and recognize them as essential services (e.g. as stated in the May 2020 WHO resolution).
- Lack of support to the proposal of the Trips Waiver, which would fix the uneven distribution of vaccines globally and make them a public good. This could mitigate the negative repercussions of the current pandemic crisis that is particularly affecting women and girls in all their diversity and marginalized communities.
- The commitments to tackle climate change are insufficient: the climate crisis is at its core an issue of gender and racial justice, women and girls (especially from indigenous communities and the Global South) have been and will be disproportionally impacted by it.
- No specific provision or commitment on the elimination of GBV, a structural phenomenon that affects women, girls and gender non-conforming individuals worldwide and has only been exacerbated by the pandemic.
- Lack of concrete steps and commitments to put women at the center of decision-making processes such as climate change mitigation, recovery plans etc.
Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

• **Focus on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, bodily autonomy and Gender Medicine; the right to health for all and vaccine justice**

• Advocate for policies and commitments to tackle and eradicate **Gender Based Violence**

• **Climate justice** and its connection with gender equality

• To maintain high in the G20 agenda **women and girls’ empowerment**, leadership and contributions as the heart of resilience and recovery policies and decision-making at every level

• Organize a **G20 Gender Equality Ministerial Meeting** - resulting from the creation of a **G20 Gender Working Group** - and of official mechanisms to ensure **gender mainstreaming** in each G20 Working Group

• Recommit to 0.7% of States’ GNI to ODA, allocating **85% of the ODA to gender equality** and foresee the elaboration of a bi-annual accountability report on international cooperation for gender equality
Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

- In the changing nature of work, **Workers’ Rights and decent work need to be ensured within the framework of Human Rights** (full labour rights for platform workers; the right of collective bargaining; the right to be protected against isolation; social security for occupational accidents, non-communicable diseases, mental illness and injuries; improvements in the wages and working environments of essential workers/care workers and others).

- **Just Transition** of the workforce from dirty industries like coal, oil and gas, towards other better, qualified and sustainable jobs.

- **Human-centred use of new technologies, including AI**, to build a monitoring and ethical enforcement architecture that can curtail the spread of abuse in digital platforms and networks.

- Solid mechanisms of **capacity building of vulnerable communities** on digitalization and new works together with digital skills education.

- **Bold policies that promote lifelong learning and skills upgrading** to foster transitions in the labour market and ensure the socio-economic inclusion of all citizens.

- **Global re-distribution mechanism** that complements the national mechanism of wealth re-distribution by realizing global solidarity taxes, including financial transaction, currency and corporate taxation.
Analysis of the G20 outcomes at the light of C20 recommendations

- **Debt:** Despite the focus in the early days of the pandemic, G20 initiatives have failed to achieve any real solution to the debt crisis. The G20 remained anchored to the Common Framework, despite its failure to provide timely, comprehensive and lasting debt restructuring to any country (both failing to convince borrowing countries and engage private creditors)

- **Special Drawing Rights:** Despite the SDRs allocation and the final declaration’s push to reallocation mechanisms, the liquidity actually available to developing countries remains insufficient to confront the pressing needs of an extended pandemic and continues not to be debt & conditionalities-free

- **International Tax System:** The OECD-led Inclusive Framework provided deeply concerning and unfair proposals for new global tax rules, which do not tackle the fundamental problems of the international tax architecture and ignore developing countries’ interests. The agreed global minimum tax of 15% is far lower than the world corporate income tax average of 25% and closer to the 12.5% proposed by low/no tax jurisdictions

- **Levering private finance:** The G20 remains committed to using public resources and institutions to mobilize private finance for delivering on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement. The G20 stucked to its roadmap on infrastructure as an asset class and the use of PPPs, as lobbied for by the OECD, the B20 and IIF, despite the fiscal risks that these can create

- **Sustainable Finance:** The G20 agenda and roadmap focused on climate risks, ESG risks and other interests for investors, rather than the risks for people and planet from continued investing in fossil fuels and harmful companies and projects

- **Trade & Development:** The G20 failed to support the urgently needed TRIPS Waiver and continued to push for the acceleration of WTO negotiations, despite the pandemic, based on its misplaced optimism in rules, practices and policies of the hyper-globalized economy
Priorities suggested for the 2022 Civil 20 process

- **Debt**: The G20 it is not the right forum to manage debt resolution. It should commit to truly multilateral initiatives, under the aegis of the UN, for immediate debt cancellation and the creation of a multilateral debt resolution framework.
- **Special Drawing Rights**: Urgent channeling a significant portion of developed countries’ SDRs to developing countries, following mechanisms that abide to principles such as debt & conditionalities-free, accessibility to middle-income countries, availability for budget support and additionality to ODA and climate commitments.
- **International Tax System**: The G20 should recommit to achieving comprehensive taxation reforms that ensure all companies and high-net worth individuals pay due taxes. A fair global deal is only possible in an open and transparent intergovernmental process within the framework of the UN in which all countries can participate as equals.
- **Levering private finance**: The G20 should restore the centrality of public resources, investments, policies and services for delivering on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement, including with respect to sustainable infrastructure.
- **Sustainable Finance**: The G20 agenda and roadmap need to be re-centered away from investors’ interests and focus on really tackling the climate risks for people and planet.
- **Trade & Development**: TRIPS Waiver needs to be immediately approved. The G20 must undertake mandatory human rights, labor and environmental impact assessment of multilateral, plurilateral and bilateral trade and investment agreements, especially North-South agreements, focusing on the rights to sustainable development.