

# The 2021 Civil Society 7 Summit, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> April

## Meeting Summary

### Introduction

On the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> April, 100 civil society participants attended the Civil Society 7 Summit. This included CSOs from the UK, across the G7 and around the world (see [Annex](#)). The Summit was organised by Bond, as coordinator of the 2021 C7, and hosted on the online platform Identity with support from the UK Cabinet Office G7 Presidency Taskforce.

Through plenary speeches, discussion and Q+A and more focussed breakout groups, participants discussed a wide range of topics with a particular focus on our shared civil society platform and our joint asks for G7 governments. Plenary sessions were also attended by UK government and G7 Embassy officials, and the Summit ended with a session with the UK G7/G20 Representative, Jonathan Black, during which we presented our headline findings.

The C7 has produced a Communiqué reflecting our joint platform and priorities for the G7. As this does not capture every issue raised during the Summit, this summary is a fuller outline of the varied conversations held over two days. It has been anonymised, except for speakers, to protect the participants.

Bond's CEO Stephanie Draper chaired the plenary discussions and breakouts were facilitated by a range of experienced organisations working on the relevant topics. Due to time zones, the first day hosted a higher proportion of organisations from the Western hemisphere, and the second day hosted a higher proportion of organisations from the Eastern hemisphere. The Summit took place mostly in English with translation into French.

Navigate to [Day 1](#) or [Day 2](#).

# Day 1, 19<sup>th</sup> April

**Opening Session:** The importance of civil society for a successful G7

## Breakouts

- Climate and Environmental Action
- Economic Justice
- Education, Livelihoods and Environment (Francophone)
- Health, Food and Resilience
- Inclusive Education
- Livelihoods and Social Protection

**Thematic Session 1:** Building Back Better – how and for whom?

**Time:** 13.00-16.30 GMT+1

## Opening Session: The importance of civil society for a successful G7

After housekeeping, **Bond's CEO Stephanie Draper** opened the Summit by welcoming participants and reminding how critical this year's G7 is following a global pandemic. The UK has a chance to shape an ambitious presidency by investing in inclusive and sustainable recovery, committing to vaccines for everyone and universal health coverage, committing to 0.7% ODA, getting on track to tackle climate and environmental emergencies and supporting open and democratic societies. Bond has been working as the C7 to build an ambitious agenda, holding roundtables with those who cannot attend today. We want to capture this ambition in the C7 Communiqué while also being actionable. In the first session we will have a visual scribe capturing our thoughts, as well as note takers throughout the day.

**Opening of day 1 poll:** If the G7 could deliver outcome from the G7 what would it be? We know this is a tough question and answers are all interlinked and is only meant as an indication.

- Vaccine solidarity/strengthened health systems (26%)
- Statement for democracy, civic space and human rights (16%)
- Joint commitment to 0.7% for aid (13%)
- Roadmap for inclusive economic recovery in line with the SDGs (11%)
- Commitment to girls' education (10%)
- A Green New Deal/Just Transition (9%)
- Urgent action on conflict, famine and crises (6%)
- Increased climate finance with 50% for adaptation (6%)
- Support for global social protection (3%)
- Debt restructuring and action on private lenders (1%)

**The Foreign Secretary, Rt Hon Dominic Raab MP** gave the first speech of the session, beginning by acknowledging the global squeezing of civil space. CSOs are best able to highlight injustice and global challenges and use local networks. Thank you to work of participants. UK government sees C7 as a vital partner in the G7 and Covid has underlined importance of open civil space in delivering services and holding government to account. We have seen attacks on civil society e.g. in Myanmar and Hong Kong, and we have to push back. The UK FCDO understands this challenge and new programme ("Shifting the Power") will invest in local CSOs over 10 years. Humanitarian rapid response works closely with NGOs to deliver vital services during pandemic. Covid has put strain on public finance including ODA but UK remains committed to tackling poverty. Will outline allocation of aid spending soon, focussed on most urgent global challenges (same as G7 presidency) including girls' education,

equitable vaccines, climate change, a greener future, tackling famine and defending open societies. Look forward to receiving the C7 Communiqué.

Next **Lysa John, Secretary-General of Civicus**, highlighted the important work of civil society during the pandemic, including organising life-saving services, addressing gender-based violence, defending excluded communities. Have also countered misinformation, support transparency, demanded system reforms, etc. 87% of people live in countries where freedoms are denied. State and non-state actors are imprisoning and even killing people for exercising fundamental freedoms. Lysa calls for social and economic strategies that reflect civil society's role, with an enabling environment with removal of regulatory barriers and incentives for solidarity. G7 must invest in infrastructure allowing civil society to operate without restriction and stand up against those who curtail rights, recognising CSOs as vital contributors to a more sustainable world. See clip of speech [here](#).

**Mark Malloch Brown, President of the Open Society Foundations**, began by discussing the G7's history and its former focus on economics. A new role has emerged as an alliance of value. OSF sees 67% of the world's population now living under (semi-)autocracies. G7 can assume new leadership based on alliance with civil society, standing for shared values against squeeze on human rights e.g. in Belarus, Xinjiang, Hong Kong, Myanmar and Tigray. Change of direction away from democracy in last decade and we also see divergence in countries able to find fiscal stimulus to respond to Covid. Challenge for G7 is providing a global response to Covid with equitable and green recovery. Can base foreign policies of value on this in partnership with civil society – good for human rights, foreign policy, economics and trade. See clip of speech [here](#).

Stephanie then introduced the session 1 panel.

**Nana Afadzinu, Executive Director of the West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)** began with fact that Covid-19 has widened and exposed social inequalities. We face same challenges despite supposed difference between “developed” and “under-developed” countries. Call for G7 leaders and CSOs to have a non-discriminatory attitude in response. For truly sustainable development we need an enabling environment where civil society can operate in partnership – G7 leaders should support laws, policies and mechanisms to this effect e.g. building bridges for social innovation and knowledge sharing. We also need G7 to support economic resilience in Africa e.g. free trade, and ensuring solidarity within civil society to ensure countries that contribute most to climate change pay their part for damage done. Global North should engage with the South as equal partners, including localisation, and development must be contextualised. Development is needed in the Global North too and can work both ways. See clip of speech [here](#).

**Sam Worthington, CEO of Interaction USA**, opened by highlighting the way Covid-19 has transformed our lives, shuttering economy and impacting most marginalised. Hit those with fewer resources the most and exposed inequalities based on race, gender and class in the USA. CSOs must continue to partner with governments – but with exceptions governments have retreated behind borders. Thanks to CSOs and others' advocacy, COVAX will reach 20% of world outside affluent countries. G7 is an opportunity to establish multilateralism. Civil society must elevate voices from the Global South and can have a transformative impact by ensuring necessary resources are available, ensuring vaccines for all, and amplifying advocacy from socially marginalised populations. Climate crisis will only get worse and we need adaptable programmes to rebuild economy and respond to humanitarian crisis. Highlighted need for global leadership.

Finally, **Sarafina, a World Vision Young Leader**, highlighted importance of education as a tool for gender equality, also noting that every child has a right to leave a life full of violence. In 2018, UNICEF reported that 12 million girls get married each year – we must ensure all girls are enrolled in school and stay till completion. Successful women have a role in promoting access to quality inclusive education. Encourage the G7 to address gender stereotypes and provide scholarships. It is time to implement and enforce laws that bring violence against children to an end.

In the **Q+A (Attended by Nana, Sam and Lysa)**, there was a question emphasising importance of rights of older people to Covid response. How can we ensure CSOs are working towards a society inclusive of all ages? Another asked for comments on mutually reinforcing priorities of education and violence against children. The panel raised that it is good that people of different ages are starting to have more of a voice, but CSOs need to make

stronger investments in both younger and older people. CSOs need support and investment of the G7 countries, and we must strategise jointly with both groups.

Next, the panel was asked about policies (especially regulation of Financial Action Task Force, FATF) in the Global South leading to CSOs not surviving. How can G7 support better functioning of local CSOs, for example in Pakistan and Zambia? FATF meant to combat terrorism but regulation achieved in a worrying way that constrains general operation of CSOs with excessive regulation. Shouldn't be used to blacklist certain countries. Has to be a compromise between fighting terror and affect on civil society.

What are your concrete solutions for the G7? **Sam:** Vaccine access through COVAX facility. Major increase in ODA to reach everyone and get global economy back on its feet. Covid has shown us we are all the same, and we need a truly global response. **Lysa:** united stand against all barriers affecting CSOs and zero tolerance policy in G7; long term investment for active citizenship. **Nana:** Need a clear commitment for G7 to support work of CSOs. Shifting power will take time and resources. Issues of neo-colonialism also need to be looked at, through respectful partnerships and sharing resources.

Final points. **Lysa:** CSOs can't put one issue above another, G7 has to have outcomes on Human rights, development and sustainability. **Nana:** G7 leaders must walk the walk when it comes to shifting power. **Sam:** Governments can't build back better without CSOs. We have a direct role in the solution.

### Breakout A: Climate and Environmental Action

Began by sharing *current C7 priorities*. 1) Leading on and increasing decarbonisation of G7 economies 2) Catalysing just transition for workers and communities 3) Delivering on climate finance obligations, 50% for adaptations, new post 2025 goal, new financing on loss and damage 4) Halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030, sign Leaders Pledge for Nature.

Participants raised need to focus on *resilience and adaptation for poorest and fragile/conflict affected states*. Need to scale up commitment on adaptation, most vulnerable countries prioritized and people on the ground directly supported. What do communities facing CC impacts actually need?

Need for focus on ensuring *climate finance reaches frontline communities most directly affected*, with a gender analysis applied and emphasis on most marginalised. G7 is not felt to be the space to make decisions, so their added value is finance, connecting this to decarbonization. Climate finance should be number one point in communiqué. Also emphasized need to focus on reducing global emissions of other greenhouse gases as well as CO<sub>2</sub>.

*Pakistan* is one of the most vulnerable countries to CC, but has only seen a fraction of necessary finance. Communities have to be empowered to use those funds, most GCF funding going to governments. *USA* putting its climate finance plan out before G7 Summit. *Germany* going to elections so may take more time. *Italy and France* not in position to make big announcements. Where will leadership come from?

Emphasized support for call to *double climate finance with 50% for adaptation*, with clarity on where money is coming from as top ask. Seems more at risk in run up to COP. Debt support must also be consistent with the SDGs. % floor for share of Covid recovery investments that are Paris compatible.

*Intersection of climate and health*, have to be treated as interrelated. Risks related to zoonotic diseases and flooding. Want to talk about climate change as a health crisis.

Important to maintain focus on *nature*.

G7 have made *net zero commitment*, challenge is now putting it into practice. Should be science-based and a meaningful pathway. Linking up with COP 26 campaigns e.g. to coal phaseout, sustainable transport.

For *other invited countries* – could point out to them if they want to join G7 meetings should have same ambition on climate?

*This G7 is no ordinary G7.* All 7 countries agree on climate ambition needing to increase. Should think about headline – know UK want an ambitious one. What is highest benchmark in terms of ambition, that can be picked up by G20, CBD, COP etc. Could it be more political than technical – also being specific about what each G7 country should deliver. Reminder needed in communiqué that G7 should draw on existing mechanisms and not create its own structure. Our role is to determine conditions in which G7 countries negotiate and has to be high ambition. Importance of solidarity with the Global South e.g. increased finance, and decarbonization done well.

## **Breakout B: Economic Justice**

Began by sharing *current C7 priorities* on sustainable economic recovery. Including on debt, trade, social protection and care. Economic justice angle currently missing from official G7 agenda, so we have to be more specific, values based and emphasise the most economically marginalised. G7 can act on this topic but have to acknowledge they are most invested in the current system. Worth considering what we can do as CSOs. Participants raised fact that current asks are not progressive on economic justice and do not address broader inequalities.

*Crisis of care* needs to be addressed and remedied e.g. women taking on increased childcare responsibilities. Care economy accounts for \$10trillion/yr, but not accounted for properly. Should include ask for 2% investment in care industries which allows societies to thrive, with Care at the centre of recovery efforts. Resources through public not private finance – current programmes do not address underlying issues such as access to healthcare, social protection. Need much greater debt relief to support this vital work. Call for investment of GDP and ODA into social care sector, plus ensuring decent paid work for care workers. Have to consider interactions of VAWG and the world of work.

Focus on *women and girls*, as well as SDGs, in economic growth is important. Could include ask on disaggregated for women and ethnicity, call for better data. *Youth* also as in UK real economic impact will fall on young and other vulnerable people. E.g. social housing.

Call for *fair and just trade* investments, including an ask on the TRIPS waver. UK has blocked movement of vaccines. Conversation on trade divided into strands, and women's economic empowerment strand focussed on entering global trade (not where most women are). Expected outcome on this is far too specific. G7 needs to look at how trade impacts public services, i.e. papers on this by GADN and ActionAid. There is a strand on climate but G7 is creating blockages to necessary change. G7 not engaging on WTO reform – local communities are just not being engaged. Disappointing level of ambition on trade and missed opportunities.

Question about *due diligence in supply chains*, for all G7s at national level/supporting G20 to take this on. Reality is UK works with markets that have a higher bribe risk and we should deal with this in domestic policies on free trade. Need a commitment to standards on bribery and corruption in exports – e.g. a common global standard. Corruption is a risk to the open societies narrative. UK Act on bribery is not being implemented enough.

Must connect asks on *debt* to recovery and link to reparations and racial justice. Central to the USA's agenda, the UK is not there yet. G20 have taken forward some ambition on debt, but need to include private creditors in debt relief initiatives.

How can *economic tools influence ongoing situations* such as political crisis in Belarus, and influence G7 to address such issues? Include recommendation for increasing influence and position of CSOs.

Has to be a major upgrade in *level of ambition* on economic justice. G7 should make clear commitment to progress these issues through multilaterals. G7 can set example on post-Covid recovery financing. European members of G7 could support financial transaction tax.

*Agriculture* is also relevant to economic justice, goes hand in hand with livelihoods of women and farmers. Call for food security and additional support for agroecology.

Can see increased *privatisation* under banner of “Building Back Better”, so a message about democratic control of recovery will be important. Nothing will come unless people can organise in workplaces through unions and support for strengthened labour rights.

### **Breakout C: Education, Livelihoods and Environment (Francophone)**

*Veuillez voir ci-dessous pour la traduction en français.*

#### **English**

Participants raised the priority of G7 support for *formal and non-formal education* in lower-income countries. Want to see more effective coalitions, projects and consistency on education support – more important in areas where children are unable to go to school, for example due to political instability. Need for broader set of systems in place to support local educational systems. More advocacy for standards in teaching.

Young girls are too often neglected. *Young people* should be encouraged to work on other sustainable projects such as sustainable farming education. *People with disabilities* have also had a lot of difficulties with schools being closed during Covid-19 pandemic. High risks of these groups not getting access to proper education. Need for extra financial support from the G7, supported by stronger coalitions.

Support needed for *agricultural produce* in lower-income countries going to CSOs and support for the environment. Issue where natural resources of lower-income countries are being degraded, so need support to use these resources in their own development. Issue of food security – African countries often do not consume what they produce, should be reversed.

Aid should be directly accessible to *smaller organisations and communities*, not just governments. Want to see more results from G7 in terms of aid reaching local communities and granting local CSOs access to more financial support.

More assistance required for *response to Covid-19* by lower-income countries. Priority countries should have more access to support.

#### **Français**

Les participants ont soulevé la priorité du soutien du G7 à *l'éducation formelle et non formelle* dans les pays à faible revenu. Nous voulons voir des coalitions, des projets et une cohérence plus efficaces en matière de soutien à l'éducation - plus important dans les zones où les enfants ne peuvent pas aller à l'école, par exemple en raison de l'instabilité politique. Nécessité d'un ensemble plus large de systèmes en place pour soutenir les systèmes éducatifs locaux. Plus de plaidoyer pour les normes dans l'enseignement.

Les jeunes filles sont trop souvent négligées. *Les jeunes* devraient être encouragés à travailler sur d'autres projets durables tels que l'éducation à l'agriculture durable. *Les personnes handicapées* ont également eu beaucoup de difficultés avec la fermeture des écoles pendant la pandémie de Covid-19. Risques élevés pour ces groupes de ne pas avoir accès à une éducation appropriée. Besoin d'un soutien financier supplémentaire de la part du G7, soutenu par des coalitions plus fortes.

Soutien nécessaire pour *les produits agricoles* dans les pays à faible revenu allant aux OSC et soutien à l'environnement. Problème où les ressources naturelles des pays à faible revenu sont dégradées, il faut donc un soutien pour utiliser ces ressources dans leur propre développement. La question de la sécurité alimentaire - les pays africains ne consomment souvent pas ce qu'ils produisent, devrait être inversée.

L'aide doit être directement accessible aux *petites organisations et communautés*, et pas seulement aux gouvernements. Vous voulez voir plus de résultats du G7 en termes d'aide atteignant les communautés locales et accordant aux OSC locales l'accès à un soutien financier plus important.

Davantage d'aide est nécessaire pour *répondre au Covid-19* par les pays à faible revenu. Les pays prioritaires devraient avoir davantage accès au soutien.



## Breakout D: Health, Food and Resilience

Introduction emphasised that *G7 is a key moment*, and a real opportunity for civil society. Raised priority of sustainable health outcomes and need for sharpened focus on universal health coverage. Importance of primary health care and global health infrastructure – strengthening of multilateral systems. TB is now 2<sup>nd</sup> largest killer globally after Covid. Overall, need for more monitoring and accountability around commitments made at summits – independent of the G7 (this has been collected in G7 Resource Hub).

Call for G7 to engage with *Nutrition for Growth Year of Action and Summit in Tokyo* incl through financial commitments. Food won't solve problems that food insecurity brings – have to see famine response, prevention and malnutrition as priorities. \$5.5b is the current ask. Treating malnutrition also requires action on social protection as well as food security. Support creation of a robust and resilient food system, prioritising access to nutritious locally grown food. Call for G7 to recognise importance that nutrition plays in building resilience, for both individuals and communities. Opportunity with UK's G7 on famine and hunger as the government is working on a compact.

G7 should play role in *ending conflicts and improving humanitarian access*, continuing to protect communities from famine. Should adopt FAO and WFP plan, and protect civilians, minorities and children. Call for G7 to prioritise working in conflict zones. Response by global humanitarian system should be locally driven and needs based, to ensure acting ahead of predictable crises. Global system has a power imbalance, so important to promote localisation and the Grand Bargain. Conflict affects access to land and in turn harms development. Recovery from conflict should be part of humanitarian funding, as action on conflict and fragility is key to open societies and good security.

G7 needs meaningful action to ensure *climate resilience* is meaningful and inclusive.

Who is able to access *medicines and vaccines*? Youth advocates are pushing for government action as part of Missing Medication Coalition. Key issue with vaccine manufacturing capacity. Finance needed for Covid response and future pandemic preparedness incl. finance for low- and middle-income countries. Vaccine shortage seen outside global north, which is a threat to herd immunity. Call for fair vaccine allocation, tech transfer, and urgent call to not block the TRIPS waiver. In future, public funding of R&D should come with guarantee that access to resulting tech and IP will be universal and free.

In *India*, work being done with indigenous communities who face specific challenges, lack of support by government policies. G7 should commit that no indigenous people are left by in COP response and early recovery programmes. Indigenous people often at front line of disasters and hazards – need for public health roadmap to ensure access to quality care.

Health systems in some countries e.g. *Cameroon* are weak – policies in place to combat malaria but not necessary medicines. Policies have to be matched by resources. *Canada* has occupied a progressive space in international development. Pushing further but can also share a progressive story on this topic. In *Brazil*, pandemic is hurting people's ability to deliver services. Domestically, government has been ineffective in responding to the crisis. Health crisis impacting food and nutrition. Hunger has come back to Brazil after 17 years. In *USA*, new administration exploring an ambitious agenda for funding global nutrition – call for \$500m towards nutrition programming. Looking for Presidential initiative on nutrition.

*Is there anything G7 based CSOs should do differently?* Actions or mechanisms to back up our words not always there. Have to respect local civil society plans and make sure we don't undermine national CSO asks. Better understanding of our own role. Looking internally in international NGOs is critical. Shifting the power and redefining what success looks like. Language is important. In COVID response and recovery, local organisations are at the forefront in communities. Already providing information and critical support to their communities and to the existing national infrastructures. It is vital that their role is recognized, supported, and facilitated.

## Breakout E: Inclusive Education

In the introduction, facilitator shared *briefing that has been sent to government* with 10 actions to get girls' education back on track. 32 organisations signed on currently, covering barriers to education, funding, emergencies, climate change, etc. Asking governments to endorse this. Also have to ensure language on girls' education in Leaders' Communiqué. Accountability board needed including young people.

Focus needed on *leaving no one behind* including children. Inclusion of gender, disability, climate vulnerability. Barriers should be addressed in other areas e.g. health, nutrition. Concern raised that education is only way children are being addressed in G7 agenda. Can we extend frame to consider wider child rights? (Same with gender).

For *people with disabilities*, focus is access to education. Many children dropped out during the pandemic, requires inclusion when building education systems. All children should be included in statistics, including for girls with disabilities.

Noted work of *Youth 7* and call for link to their findings – Y7 currently has 4 tracks with education cross cutting. Looking to ensure access to education to ensure health literacy. Too many kids left behind as they do not have access to digital – addressed through the Y7 as a priority. Have to contextualise work on digital divide in context of civil space, role of education in responding to misinformation. Schools switching to online learning in many countries and those in lower socio-economic groups often left behind. Call to close digital divide in learning.

Need to build on momentum for other events – *GPE replenishment summit*. Can use GPE as opportunity to deliver on SDG 4. Specific commitment at G7 will be helpful for this process, e.g. on investment in education.

*French G7* was different. Education priority defined by government, with focus on gender equality – already have a strong view on that so less opportunity to influence. Hope this G7 will take civil society comments into account?

On *accountability*, participants see too many declarations and statements. Education central to all that is being discussed at G7. Engagement with youth and children also important at events like these. Commitments have to be specific as more likely to be measured – more detailed the more effective accountability is. Should push for new commitments to be framed in a more measurable way. Proposal raised again for an accountability mechanism including children and young people that can hold G7 to account, specifically on education. “Nothing about us without us”. How can we further involve young people in accountability for G7, GPE and COP? Need to have young people in the discussions too, and engage with online forums. If there are projects to be implemented, young people can get involved. Important to engage in existing networks and have minimum number of young people involved to avoid tokenism.

Question for group – do we want a *workplace or roadmap* as well as Communiqué? Could frame it as emergency plan for post-Covid. Would set Summit apart from previous summits.

## Breakout F: Livelihoods and Social Protection

In the *introduction*, facilitator emphasized that small NGOs are taking action to deal with the economic impacts of Covid on livelihoods. Partners are asking for frameworks that understand local situations, focus on food security/nutrition, awareness on climate change and livelihoods. Must ensure marginalised groups are represented.

Participant reminded group that there are more serious problems with *HIV and TB*. Focus on Covid is losing emphasis on other diseases, and need for financial support.

Regions e.g Russia and Eastern Europe dealing with *repressive policies* that lock marginalised groups out of social protection. Something must be done at this at European level.



Call for C7 to ask for *Universal Social Protection* similar to Universal Health Coverage. Commitment to link the most marginalised and stigmatized groups. Concrete pushes from the top for global social protection funds or universal social protection policies, with G7 declaration to create the space for these.

*Social protection floors* must be implemented. Covid has shown us how important they are. ILO is making a strong ask for the global fund for social protection. Should be included in our recommendations – wide support for call for both social protection floors and global fund among participants. Re *livelihoods*, need avenues for citizens to participate and way to share grievances.

Link to people in later life. Universal social pensions should help. Benefits in UK play a huge role in supporting security of older people. Should not frame *older people* as not contributing as they contribute through unpaid work and care. Universal social pensions can be cost effective and efficient in support most in need. Digital divide impacts people's ability to receive social protection, very relevant for older people and people with disabilities. Digital divide also impacts women in Kenya, having to travel to access broadband to access services. Unwillingness of funders to address this.

*Gender dimension* is also important as unpaid and paid care are both unrecognized. Have to link to discussions on women's economic empowerment. Governments should support this through social protection measures, as work women do is critical. Social protection paid directly to women is key to success, rather than "households", to address unpaid care. Any social protection measure should be gender-sensitive.

Impact of Covid on *children and their families*, also requires social protection scale up, combined with strengthened child protection systems, removal of user fees for services.

Have to address disparity in *rural and urban* support, and support for livelihoods in rural areas – link to Leave No One Behind agenda. Call for disaggregated data on these communities to better understand the gaps and so rural communities can be included in social protection plans by governments.

Gap in *disaggregated data* to meet LNOB agenda. Language should go in communiqué on prioritized support for children, older people, people with disabilities and those in informal sector.

Need support of G7 for IMF *special drawing rights and debt cancellation*. Broader debt cancellation framework including private lenders suggested as a top priority.

*Build Back Better* similar to an expression used in Japan following the 2011 tsunami which helped unite global coalitions including CSOs. Leaders should use similar political will to get SDGs back on track and accelerate them.

Should send a *clear message to the G7* on their responsibilities related to social protection. Can stimulate SP using ODA, and can support other governments to put right policies in place. Can support bringing together and linking issue to other agendas.

## Thematic Session 1: Building Back Better – how and for whom?

**Bond CEO Stephanie Draper** began the session by emphasizing that we want to build forward together, rather than building back to the previous normal. Came out very strongly from consultations so far. The panel for this session were then introduced.

**Fatima Ibrahim, Co-Executive Director of Green New Deal UK**, began the panel by highlighting her vision for Building Back Better which is a Green New Deal. This would plan to decarbonize the economy by investing in infrastructure that generates new jobs – a bold vision with sustainability and equality at the centre. Key to this is job creation, in recognition that mass unemployment is preventable. Retrofitting would create jobs and address the UK's housing stock. Need to move away from high carbon to green sectors and low carbon ones such as in health and education. Pandemic has offered opportunity for bold economic reset – with billions needed in UK and trillions across the G7. Should focus on parts of the economy that make us resilient, confront climate crisis and restore natural habitats/sustain ecosystems. Just recovery means directing public finances towards building a "tomorrow economy".

Next, **Mitzi Jonelle Tan, Convenor of Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines**, shared a personal story on the impact of the climate crisis, in conditions where typhoons and extreme weather led to floods, no electricity and doing homework in candlelight. National leaders have responded negatively to demands from environmental activists, some of whom have been jailed and even killed. Leaders should treat the climate crisis as a crisis. Need for concrete plans for Net Zero that do not exclude livelihoods of fisher folk. Requires annual binding targets that phase out fossil fuels, with a road map, milestones and plans that factor in justice. Building Back Better must be inclusive, as this is a matter of life or death. To fossil fuel industry – we demand justice, by which we mean concrete action that are inclusive of the most impacted. Will you choose people and planet over profit? See clip of speech [here](#).

**Mosharraf Hossain, Director of Global Policy, Influencing and Research for ADD International**, followed up with a perspective on BBB regarding people with disabilities. PWD are disproportionately impacted by Covid-19, so should be at centre of pandemic recovery. Estimate that 1.8 million people with disabilities have died of Covid globally. Economic cost of this also disproportionately felt through loss of jobs and income and social protection measures were not enough to meet basic needs. Significant increase in poverty rates predicted by World Bank will also fall disproportionately on PWD. UK hosted Global Disability Summit in 2018 and commitments on economic inclusion should be ensured. Policy recommendations include: 1) The private sector playing a leadership role by employing people with disabilities – with the CDC group as an investor in inclusive employment 2) Due to collapse in SME sector during Covid, need assurance of access to finance and social protection for PWD, incl young people – alongside promotion of inclusive education 3) Further support for CSOs representing PWD.

Finally, **Isabel Pérez de Sierra, Researcher and Representative of Red Pro Cuidados**, spoke about the centrality of care to this conversation. Recently Uruguay's National Care System added paid and unpaid carers as a target population, and Red Pro Cuidados brings together organisations working on these topics. Economic recovery must take into account the requirements of care, with example from Uruguay. Funding is crucial for the sustainability of such inclusive policies – not necessarily only from the state but state has a role, as well as via regulation and ensuring quality of services. Cultural change is also important – ensuring people think about care as a collective responsibility. An organized civil society is also essential to ensure supervision and oversight of policies. Pre-pandemic there was already huge inequality in time spent on care, but even more so now.

In the **Q+A (Attended by Fatima, Mitzi and Mosharraf)**, the first questioner asked about climate action and green recovery and what speakers would choose as their main priority for the G7. **Fatima:** the climate crisis has not gone anywhere. Have opportunity to restart economies through investment in green sectors. E.g. transition to buses away from air travel. **Mitzi:** Listen to scientists who are telling us to stop investing in fossil fuels. G7 countries are causing the climate crisis, and should recognise there is no recovery without our planet. You know what you have to do, but will you do it? **Mosharraf:** Climate crisis is an everyday problem in the Global South and most marginalised suffer most, so new financing should be inclusive. **Steph:** Balance needed between stopping harmful investing and moving forward.

The next contribution explained the role of grassroots organisations and how localisation can play a role in protecting the vulnerable. How can the G7 support them? A second contribution highlighted the importance of G7 investment in mechanisms for protecting activists, in response to Mitzi's speech. NGO surveying has also noted impact on refugees and displaced people. Does Fatima have thoughts on how refugees could be integrated into GND, and for Mitzi how is climate displacement considered within activism in the Philippines? What can the G7/COP26 do to support these groups and prepare for increase? **Mitzi:** To be truly grassroots, we have to listen to communities and marginalised groups. In Philippines, tend to deliver a western education on environment, but communities have their solutions. Island nations are having to migrate due to salt infiltrating agriculture not just rising seas. **Mosharraf:** Should find solutions locally and not rely on western education. Have to design new solutions.

Next question asked how to deal with health inequalities long-term, and how to remove silos between health and climate work. **Fatima:** Local is important and justice requires local knowledge. UK has a responsibility to decentralise power, and ensure BBB efforts are internationally facing. Should also do away with growth as the

sole metric for a health economy, looking instead to wellbeing. **Mosharraf:** Majority are not receiving basic needs due to Covid. G7 has to invest in adequate health systems for all countries and inclusive adaptation of plans. **Mitzi:** movement of resources from North to South – money is owed, not loaned. G7 has a responsibility to the world and this is a matter of life or death.

**Other comments** highlighted role of CSOs in recovery. Covid-19 is a social emergency too – and response should be guided by Core Humanitarian Standard for recovery with dignity. Current humanitarian system is imbalanced and inflexible, so not sufficiently supporting vulnerable communities. G7 must establish locally driven, needs based humanitarian financing system. Another noted mental health isn't and should be on G7 agenda. Another highlighted useful G20 mention of refugees and displaced people last year – something the G7 should reinforce. Messaging on BBB should be inclusive of people of all ages, and civil society must ensure G7 Covid recovery place conflict and climate change at their heart. Finally, there was a call to promote civil society networking by region and capacity building/experience sharing of CSOs.

**The Chair** then closed the first day of the C7 Summit, followed by optional networking.

## Day 2, 20<sup>th</sup> April

**Thematic Session 2:** How should we define a democratic and open society?

### Breakouts

- Anti-Racism and Decolonisation
- Civic Space and Environment
- Civic Space and Human Rights
- Conflict, Food Security and Nutrition
- Health Systems
- Health, Food Security and Peace (Francophone)

**Closing Session:** How should we work together to build a more just, inclusive and sustainable world beyond the 2021 G7?

**Time:** 09.30-13.00 GMT+1

### Thematic Session 2: How should we define a democratic and open society?

After housekeeping, **Bond's CEO Stephanie Draper** introduced the second day of the Summit by welcoming new participants. She noted that G7 governments have a chance to act in a way consistent with open societies, by protecting media freedoms and human rights defenders as they hold governments accountable and offer new ideas, as well as addressing pervasive threats like corruption. Should do that in a way that recognised interdependency of the whole system, with civil society as glue holding it together.

**Opening of day 2 poll:** If the G7 could deliver outcome from the G7 what would it be?

- Vaccine solidarity/strengthened health systems (24%)
- Statement for democracy, civic space and human rights (24%)
- Urgent action on conflict, famine and crises (12%)
- Commitment to girls' education (12%)
- Roadmap for inclusive economic recovery in line with the SDGs (12%)
- A Green New Deal/Just Transition (7%)
- Increased climate finance with 50% for adaptation (5%)
- Support for global social protection (2%)
- Joint commitment to 0.7% for aid (2%)
- Debt restructuring and action on private lenders (0%)

**Hideki Wakabayashi, Executive Director of the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)**, began the session by citing the increasing tension between G7 countries and some authoritarian countries. China's model focussed on strong economic growth has influence in other parts of the world, e.g. Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos, who restrict democracy and human rights. Three things needed to achieve open societies. First, G7 must focus on importance of international cooperation and collective core values e.g. democracy, with civil society holding to account, to put pressure on authoritarian countries. Second, CSOs should promote dialogue with neighbouring countries' civil society – the Asia Development Alliance includes CSOs from 20 countries. Could use G20 in Indonesia next year as opportunity to collaborate. Third, should look at domestic issues too – and question our own governments' commitments to human rights and democracy. For example, Japan was marked 120/156 in the 2021 Gender Gap Index.

**Rosanna Flamer-Caldera, Executive Director of Equal Ground Sri Lanka**, continued by discussing Equal Ground's history as the first and only mixed LGBTIQ organisation to operate in Sri Lanka. Have seen many challenges including war. Archaic laws brought by the British in 1883 criminalised same sex relationships, which was

extended to include women in 1993. Gross indecency laws are only applied to LGBTIQ people. There is a political agenda behind criminalisation of people for who they are or who they love. Globally, we fall short of the call for non-discrimination and inclusion, or recognition of economic, cultural, artistic contribution of marginalised communities. Message for G7 is to put a plan forward to ensure inclusion matters and put money where your mouth is.

Next, **Coumba Toure, Coordinator of Africans Rising**, shared three main points. First, the global pandemic has shown we are as strong as our weakest link – as demonstrated by vaccine rollout. Should apply this attitude to everything and not focus on small circle of countries. Second, due to illicit financial flows, large sums of money and resources leave the African continent daily. This must stop – the G7 should put their weight behind changing this situation. Third, have to recognise racism that underpins international relations. Same racism that allowed slavery and colonialism to exist and is embedded in relations between countries. Seeps into international institutions that could help change people's situation in Africa. See clip of speech [here](#).

Lastly, **Melody Patry, Advocacy Director at Access Now**, emphasised that human rights are not separate to digital rights in a digital age. Need new technologies to respect human rights – instead new tech has led to discrimination and increase in human rights issues. Have to address both online and offline. CSOs must push for communities to have access to the internet and facilitate sharing with other countries, and push for internet governance based on human rights principles. CSOs should not shy away from principles and settle for lower standards, even if governments find us annoying. To government representatives, please recognise it is part of our role to criticise and hold you accountable. Blaming the internet is not the solution, nor is shutting it down.

In the **Q+A (Attended by Hideki, Coumba and Melody)**, the first question focussed on digital rules and trade – risk that trade takes precedence and eclipses human rights/leads to extractivism. What would panel's message be to G7 trade strand on e-commerce trade negotiations? **Melody**: Arms, trade and tech makes money for governments. Governments should decide the society they want to see and recognise role in destabilising human rights elsewhere. E.g. a large tech company terminated their contract in Belarus after criticism. As CSOs we cannot offer money to governments, so they have to decide their values e.g. for trade agreements.

Next question focussed on transparency. Open societies are a cross-cutting issue, and corruption affects all areas. G7 must recognise their countries are home to companies who do illicit financing – how can we move this up the agenda? Next, what tools and approaches should the G7 use to address open societies to ensure they do no harm e.g. giving impression Open Societies are a western agenda? Last, would you be in favour of the G7 expanding to a 'Democracy 10'? What should inclusion criteria be? **Coumba**: Do G7 countries really have open societies? What about knowledge on where taxes and their relations with rest of the world? When there is an open society in G7 countries we may begin to see it elsewhere. **Hideki**: Agree, there are many issues in G7 countries. G20 has more influence as an economic power – should make use of this process too. As for D10, should work with likeminded countries – D10 sends a strong message but also creates tension. Should instead maintain dialogue with countries not involved in these processes.

Next question focussed on role of local news in reporting on Covid-19. How can we make sure G7 commitment to supporting local media? Also, what concrete steps should the G7 take to address internet shutdowns? **Melody**: Need more than words. Education plays a role but also need specific training and regulations to put an end to internet shutdowns. **Coumba**: Shutting the internet is a tool governments use to silence people fighting for democracy. If G7 governments action their statements and make better relations with other countries, could see a huge difference in building an open society.

Next question noted conflict as the most significant barrier to sustainable development – curtailing freedoms and institutions, fragmenting communities. How can CSOs ensure G7 works to strengthen open societies by stopping/preventing conflict in fragile states? **Coumba**: Have to look at origins of conflict to answer this. What role do G7 play in conflict e.g. arms, trade deals. Need to take responsibility for our own actions, with G7 citizens standing against them. **Hideki**: Every year, G7 proposes a new agenda. Must work on existing frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals. Must create dialogue and do more to achieve an open society. **Melody**:

Agree with both speakers. Have to investigate roots of conflict, and not propose new agendas where we have them already. Can ensure no new violations occur and hold G7 countries to account. **Steph:** Have to model open societies domestically, address illicit finances, and push for rights and freedoms online and offline.

Other comments raised how can G7 nations ensure no indigenous people are left behind in Covid-19 prevention, response and recovery, as well as fact that digital divide is greatest for older people. Research commissioned by the EU Fundamental Rights Agency in 2019 shows that “one in five people (20%) aged 75 years and older in the survey uses the internet at least occasionally, in comparison with 98% of 16–29-year-olds”. How can rights of older people to access new tech be addressed?

## **Breakout A: Anti-Racism and Decolonisation**

*Introduction* asked participants if anti-racism has been reflected well enough so far in G7 conversation. Some mentions of racial justice but could be clearer – opportunity to ask G7 countries to take ownership, with racism still very present in international structures. Governments often not very open to discussing the topic.

Participants raised that *racial justice* is there, but on the side and needs to be core of work we do on BBB. Doors can be closed when you try to have this conversation.

*NGO Sector itself needs to be more inclusive.* Makes business sense to have people affected/communities leading all areas of work. Failure to work with diaspora, done as an afterthought. Could add in asks that expertise is located in communities. Have to decolonise ourselves and move to localisation – addressing white supremacy in international development. Want G7 governments commit to support organisations doing the work in their communities directly – truly shifting the power and “Building Back Differently”. NGOs take up too much space. Have to ensure an intersectional lens within our organisations – and question whether as Northern NGOs we are actually best placed to do the work?

Smaller Northern NGOs unfortunately still struggle with a *white saviour narrative*. Reform efforts focussed on larger NGOs but missing the community links. Uncomfortable dynamics. How much is inclusion in our sector motivated by money? Often has to be financially incentivised. Funders of small organisations tend not to want to fund this work.

*Open societies* is one clear entry point. Shrinking civil society space is impacting our work on anti-racism. Have to see intersectionality applied meaningfully and implemented.

The Global North became \$5trillion richer through the pandemic. *Economic justice* is another potential entry point – e.g. debt and opening discussion on reparations. Countries have limited resources and legacy of debt makes it worse/putting countries further into crisis. Should be calling for reparations instead of the common framework on debt, which does not go far enough in addressing inequalities in debt and link to racial justice. Cancellation of all debt should be part of BBB narrative. Narrative needs to be there that Northern countries should be contributing more. Economic justice conversation should table conversations of historic injustice. Even ODA is structured in a way that keeps countries in debt – need to see support structured as grants not loans – and as investments in civil society activities. This conversation also links to COP 26 and trade issues.

Have to be conscious of who we’re working with. *UK government* doesn’t recognise structural racism so how can we expect strong language on anti-racism? Is an upward battle. Also a struggle with *France*. *USA* potentially biggest ally on the international agenda – at least in talking about systemic racism. Encouraging to see USA raise issues domestically, but struggle when it comes to translating into policies. Could be more momentum when trial of George Floyd’s killer is finished. *Canada* also have a role here with its indigenous population – however, white supremacy still a huge issue in Canada. *G7 leadership* teams are overwhelmingly white men.

*Security* agenda is relevant here. USA often focuses on corruption in Global South, not on our own structures. Have to look at immigration policies in the G7 as we are seeing civic space in this area shrinking too. Impacted by rise of nationalism.



G7 could support decolonisation by providing resources and environment for CSOs to connect to the grassroots. *Local organisations* could benefit from direct support and experience exchange/joint methodologies for local fundraising, especially in Africa and for youth activist groups. Can provide resources for communities to communicate messages to governments and engage youth in climate action process. Connect to G7 governments so they understand what communities really need. What can we learn from communities impact to help us build forward together?

Participants noted it was hypocritical to extend invitation to *Indian government* given structural Islamophobia and threats to CSOs.

## Breakout B: Civic Space and Environment

*Introduction* to the two issues under discussion, with a summary of C7 priority asks.

Participants pointed about key issue is *SDG 16 – freedoms and civic space*. Core to all other issues including environment. In some regions, communities lack freedom of speech and elections. Trying to reach out to international civil society and find support from the G7, but can be controversial with national governments – who react strongly to any international engagement, leading to more repression. International funding is becoming more complicated – have to raise these issues with the G7. Important link between G7 and Sustainable Development Goals – need to have strong political support for the SDGs.

Key role for CSOs in *connecting among stakeholders*. As an official G7 constituency we will get a response from government. Meaningful outcome would be ensuring continuity of asks – and link to next Presidency in Germany. Call for ask on monitoring G7 commitments in future years.

*Comment on the C7 priorities paper*: implies NGOs/CSOs are the same as civil society but is bigger than NGO movement – and some are opposed to it. Millions of people no longer feel represented, with NGOs seen as part of political elite. Ignoring too many marginalised people when social inequality is rising, with lockdowns making this worse. US Green New Deal involves big social element (jobs, wages), but in Europe the “Green Deal” is a new asset class for investors. Working class have to pay for it via dividends. Should be a public good rather than an asset. Perspective that NGOs are ignoring this issue because they are focussed on fighting climate change without link to inequalities – call for us to address issues of civil society space outside the NGO world. *Response from other participant* who did not have same perception that C7 paper had sole focus on NGOs – broader equity approach is covered in parts. Climate movement today is more than environmental NGOs, and parts of climate community have made progress in identifying broader civic space issues. C7 asks also raise support for activists and Human Rights Defenders. Should recognise that NGOs don’t have all the answers, but not focus on internal criticisms in our final statement.

Countries including the *G7, India and China* also need to get their houses in order. Should note G7 is an informal group with open societies on agenda, whereas G20 is a group of big economies. Easier to discuss LGBTIQ, women’s rights, indigenous communities etc at G7.

Covid has exacerbated *inequalities in civil society spaces*. Still fighting for governments to pay attention. When talking about BBB, have to call for substantial changes so civil society can engage in a meaningful way – can’t build back better without strong partnership role for civil society. Have to make clear the struggle in engaging, making it harder to do our work. How do we reflect on role economic interests play in how we operate? Ensuring indigenous communities have equal access, feminist climate action etc? Bringing in voices of workers? Key language related to this point should be included in the C7 Communiqué.

G7 is best way to get *Australian government* to move on climate as bar is low. In *Brazil*, have to work for expanding civic space/protecting existing space, to ensure democracy is open enough to address people’s right – as an example of a context where civic space is not yet shrinking but where there is a real risk.

Civic space being used as *political differentiation* between liberal democracies and others e.g. China. How do we navigate this and define this space ourselves without it becoming a political football?

Covid has forced governments to rely on CSOs more than ever due to community links, but key points like gender/disability not being tackled. Have to ensure *inclusion agenda* not side-lined, and link civil society point directly to national discussions on resilient recovery/BBB. We need strong language on how we can't build back better without a strong partnership with/role for civil society and communities. And ask ourselves for this Summit who is not in the room but should be. Cannot tackle Covid-19 at the detriment to long-term goals e.g. inclusion, gender equality.

Further space required for *civil society in lower-income countries*, including in implementation of ODA by G7 countries. Not all G7 have this – important to raise in communiqué.

Further agreement with point above that we should not create *artificial silos* in the language we use. Noted in plenary poll that inclusive sustainable recovery was framed as different to just transition – have to find words in the Communiqué to express the broad vision.

### **Breakout C: Civic Space and Human Rights**

*Introduction* highlighted C7 priorities on civic space and open societies including: strong commitment in civic space online and offline; specific commitments for protection of human rights defenders and journalists; and call for a commitment on transparency and corruption. Positive to hear Dominic Raab talk about importance of civil space, a core theme running through the plenary speakers.

Participants raised tension of expressed support for civil society while cutting the *aid budget*. Specific links between cuts and drive to protect open societies. Aid has supported evolution of democratic processes and human rights. Action of UK government impacting drive for democracy. Noted that this is happening beyond the UK too. Looks as though civil society in the North has lost the argument on aid – need to change the debate on use of ODA to core funding to global civil society. Needs a public campaign.

Foreign Secretary has been champion of *human rights sanctions*, potential to extend to anti-corruption. Legally complex but cheap to do – not a prevention. Risk that G7 joins up on sanctions for human rights and corruption, leading to not addressing the underlying problems. G7 need to use ODA budgets to support open societies as a prevention strategy. Same when it comes to rapid response for activists. Sanctions are not enough – protection element also required at national and regional level. Increased spend required on protecting activists holistically.

Reminder to G7 lots of this already exists in *international law*, so more effort could go towards enforcement and monitoring. Could push to make UNHRC more effective – resolutions on Myanmar and others have been quite weak. Regional human rights institutions are also key to this process. Could see recommendations on helping strengthen these institutions. Paris principle of National Human Rights Institutions is an overlooked part of the human rights infrastructure.

*Dichotomy of action at home and abroad*. Should bring outward facing commitments and reforms at home together. *Enabling environment* point is key – about money not just statements. Weakness to threats can come from lack of financial support.

Recommendation to focus on *existing frameworks and strengthening accountability*. G7 has no Secretariat to hold them responsible. Has to be done in way that reads across various international summits, particularly the democracies summit. Civil society is currently following up on commitments from London Anti-Corruption Summit and creating a framework for accountability and resourcing. However – response to this that new commitments including resourcing do matter. Such as financing a rapid response mechanism. Re need for a secretariat, the OECD is happy to play this role on civic space. OECD Observatory on Civic Space has the funds but needs a referral by the G7. Makes sense due to overlap in membership.

Note that *broad language on open societies* allows for slippage – so government action on “open societies” may not actually be benefitting civil society. For example, investments by governments on “media freedom” which are having limited impact on true media freedom. Have to be specific on meaningful outcomes.

Call for more *general funding for civil society* – could be a % commitment from ODA. Long term, not just rapid response. Must support fabric of civil society in ODA recipient countries. Civil society is a source of resilience as shown by the pandemic. Call for language on building resilience through investment in civil society to be included in the recommendations. Second *recommendation on funding* also important – bilateral funders not investing sufficiently. Need for expanded definition on who counts as an HRD.

Point raised *that embassies and delegations* often not equipped to understand civil society on the ground – don't understand what it looks like. How can diplomatic infrastructure be upskilled in this way? Resourcing requires understanding. Sometimes conflicts with trade and economic priorities even if there is interest.

Point raised that we are seeing civil society in a narrow sense. Need to increase emphasis on *freedom of assembly* as biggest crackdowns are on protest. Happening in the UK, and there is police brutality in many countries – link to new emergency powers during pandemic. Peaceful assembly works – climate protects and Black Lives Matter have shaped global agenda. Can we say something on necessity of protest? Have to be careful that we are talking about everyone's rights when we talk about civic space. Protection mechanisms should extend support to protestors – this is where sanctions can help e.g on individuals, police/military. Recommendation to include encouragement to governments to promote the right to protest – shifting discourse away from securitization. Further suggestion that we don't just talk about peaceful protest in this context.

On *conflict*, there is a preventative effect of having a strong civil society.

Emphasis on role of *G7 as having highest standards*. Need to be willing to scrutinize their own landscape. Need international champions on corruption. Countries should live up to standards on civil society themselves – main areas seem to be corruption and assembly.

#### **Breakout D: Conflict, Food Security and Nutrition**

The *introduction* focussed on existing priorities of NGO networks on conflict, including: more investment in breaking the cycle of violence, upholding international law and institutions and committing to civilian protection strategies; reporting of arms sales policy; better aligning counter-terrorism measures and sanctions across the G7 to comply with international law; protecting, including and empowering women and children in conflict; reversing rise in conflict-induced food insecurity through a G7 Compact; and coordinating diplomatic action to de-escalate conflict and promote peace.

Participants emphasised that in *emergencies* people are pushed out of their homes and lose possessions. Others require food relief until conflict has been resolved. Infrastructure and facilities are often destroyed, and ability to access food becomes uncertain.

Some UK NGOs have been working closely with the UK's Famine Prevention Envoy, bringing together famine and conflict and the UN Security Council and G7. Main initiative is a *famine prevention compact*, including elements on financing, data, protection and access issues. On process: keen to raise level of ambition for specific commitments; weak engagement of civil society, who have not been much involved or consulted yet; and looking at measurable commitments and monitoring after the G7 to include civil society with clear responsibilities. On content: one concern around areas of protection and access, which is currently weak; another around finance for local agencies. UK financing is a big issue now with drop in ODA – best policies won't achieve anything without funding. Priority is ensuring the Compact is approved, and civil society support is necessary for that. Any communiqué ask around the Compact should address these points. Can we ask our governments to support it? Or support it if it includes the elements above?

Question raised about the UK's new *Conflict Centre and the future role of its CSSF fund*.

Participants also raised the crucial *link to health systems*, and need to break the *climate and conflict link*. A previous G7 initiative was supporting smallholder farmers to build resilience to climate change. Priority to move away from siloed conversations about climate, fragility, Covid and conflict. Unequal Covid response is driving conflict. For example, should be looking at conflict within food security programmes. We are currently missing 2-3

overarching asks to address these various issues – through a holistic, “whole of crisis approach” that looks pre- and post-conflict, and embeds conflict analysis in all our approaches.

Call for G7 to increase support to relevant *CSOs in lower-income countries*, and to focus more on stopping and resolving conflicts before they start – their silence and late action is causing more problems. Call to increase G7 ODA to most vulnerable, fragile and conflict affected states, with programmes to support clearance of remnants of conflict to ensure land can go back to productive use. However, noted that funding challenges are very UK specific – were brought into support for FCAS but moved away due to competing economic issues. Better to focus our standalone ask on food security as an accepted G7 agenda?

Specific ask emerging on better context analysis to better understand *root causes of conflict*. Also need a lifecycle approach to conflict and nutrition/famine considering early warning systems, solutions and post-crisis phase. Framing around resilience, prevention and forgotten crises.

Risk that emerging Compact is looking narrowly at famine, e.g. *acute emergencies* such as Yemen, North East Nigeria and South Sudan. How can we broaden the list to include those at risk where intervention is needed in next 6 months-1 year? Example of *Cameroon*, where people who remain near their homes might be just as vulnerable as those who leave, with less international attention. Conflict in the *Central African Republic* gets almost no attention in the international agenda.

On nutrition, have been calling for use of the *OECD DAC policy marker* so donors consider relevance of a programme to nutrition. UK uses them in reviews, but could mainstream through more proactive use. Calling for G7 to link to what is already happening this year on food systems/nutrition, such as Nutrition for Growth agenda and Summit, Food Systems Summit and COP – should see commitment to these processes in the G7 Communiqué and commitment to nutrition investment with full equity for women. Certain G7 governments e.g. Japan are keen to elevate the nutrition agenda in the G7.

*Nutrition* is a wider, slower problem than famine. 3 million children a year dying due to malnutrition – still a crisis. Need to strengthen nutrition within health systems – includes undernutrition and obesity. Key driver is lack of access to affordable/nutritious food – with access sometimes used as a weapon of war. Famine also drives long-term malnutrition. Potential ask around role nutrition plays in global health with ambitious targets and language. Underpins all the SDGs.

G7 should coordinate *diplomatic action* around the arms trade treaty – leverage over FCAS. Limited range of tools available – sanctions without the right exemptions can cause harm. Alignment of sanctions across G7 should be done from human rights/protection angle. New thinking needed by the G7 on localisation – a Grand Bargain 2.0? Quality funding means getting money to the right agencies/local agencies. However, government risk teams are a barrier – solutions should tackle risk sharing.

Outcome needed around full protection of *women and girls* in conflict cycles, and reference to UN resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security. Push for 50% women in UN peacebuilding operations. Important to also embed a *child rights perspective* through empowerment/inclusion of children and youth, highlighting their role as peacebuilders alongside women. More recognition needed of Youth, Peace and Security agenda – potential reference in Communiqué to breaking intergenerational cycles of conflict.

Link to *inequality*, as unequal wealth creates instability. Interesting to see the IMF take this one more. Coming out in debt conversation, but needs to be raised strongly in the Communiqué.

## Breakout E: Health Systems

Breakout introduced with *existing C7 priorities on health* including: 1) strengthened global health systems through domestic mobilisation and ODA 2) health solidarity e.g. through equitable vaccine access and 3) multisectoral One Health approach. Important we align and act on Covid, but can't neglect medicines, immunisation and other health areas. Important not to duplicate where there are other systems in place – how can we use the systems set up for Covid in the future?

Priority of “*One Health*” approach, including funding facility for its operationalization – limited discussion on what it looks like in practice. West African countries have piloted One Health approaches and set up centres, so how can we scale them up?

Point raised that there is lots of scope for *trade agreements* to promote health outcomes e.g. investor protections, taxes, insurance.

Call to see aspiration of *SDG 3*, including language on healthy lives for people of all ages, to be captured explicitly in messaging and recommendations. Those vulnerable to Covid were already vulnerable – have to focus on protecting their resilience in the longer term with comprehensive care for older people, and support for urban poor populations. More focus needed on air pollution. Reminder of coherence between traditional health and social care.

Conflict between *Russia and the Ukraine* has affected all health issues including drug response and general health. Call made to oppose Russia being invited to join the G7/G8 again.

In case of people living with HIV, Hep C and people using drugs, request for asks focus on *human rights and democracy* that underpin health systems. Strengthening of community systems and rights around gender, LGBT rights to access healthcare and drugs. People with HIV more left behind in lower-income countries. Change needed in global drug policies – better focus perhaps for UNGA, but space to highlight need of G7 to reform drug policies to centre human rights and rehabilitation.

Covid focus shouldn’t take focus away from HIV, TB, Hepatitis, Meningitis. Should ask G7 members to commitment to and fund *the Global Fund*, or at minimum action on when next replenishment will take place. Has trust of donors – for example, the US donation is freely given (compared to US donation with COVAX that is conditional on match funding). Scope to influence the Global Fund to better integrated human rights and gender in their objectives – through a clear recommendation to the GF. Suggestion for concrete recommendation on the GF: UK to continue to be a leading donor by disbursing its 6<sup>th</sup> replenishment as planned; use G7 to mobilise additional investment and support ACT-A; highlight GF’s role in Covid response with reference in Leaders’ Declaration. GF is currently finalizing strategy for 2022-7 with opinions of civil society potentially addressed. Proposing to include mental health and pandemic preparedness. On other hand, concern raised about a specific focus on the GF, a specific funding mechanism, at expense of other issues such as NCDs and mental health. Could include at least one reference to NCDs in the messaging.

Support for C7 ask for *health system strengthening* and additional funding for COVAX. *Universal Health Coverage* is an ask particularly relevant for people who are left behind. A UHC 20 study project has been evaluating UHC delivery at a country level, advising how to better integrate it into the Global Fund and link to broader health issues. Hope this will influence outcomes of 2023 UN meeting on UHC. Concrete ask suggestion for upscaled investment in HSS with sustainable financing based on fair burden sharing/solidarity.

Recommendation to make sharing of surplus *vaccines* a top ask with a timeline and plan – small window for this, to get vulnerable and health workers vaccinated. G7 monopolise vaccine development, so strange the existing policy recommendation shave nothing on waiver of intellectual property. Need to change policies on this and promote waivers to allow global access to drugs. General agreement on strengthening this language to include TRIPS waiver. Concrete recommendation suggestions on vaccines: agreement to a global plan to ensure 60% of population in every country offered a vaccine by end of 2021; ramp up production of vaccines through temporary suspension of IP rules at WTO for Covid vaccines, tests and treatments and pool know-how/tech via the WHO to support lower-income countries to make them; public investment pan for vaccine R&D and manufacturing and tech transfer to meet vaccine needs/ensure self-sufficiency.

Leaders statement on February 19<sup>th</sup> spoke about a *global health treaty* – is it UK’s rebranding of existing pandemic treaty? Can we call for increased ambition with an ambitious treaty on all global health systems an illnesses, something like the Paris Agreement? Acknowledging health is an global, interconnected issue requiring a global response. The existing Pandemic Treaty would only be part of it. However, G7 tend to create new



initiatives outside existing mechanisms, so our role should be to apply pressure for meaningful change and ensure concrete decisions are not avoided.

## **Breakout F: Health, Food Security and Peace (Francophone)**

*Veuillez voir ci-dessous pour la traduction en français.*

### **English**

The breakout facilitator began by raising the *three main health issues* at the G7: strengthening health systems at all levels; accessible health care for all, recruitment and issues of health security (e.g. Covid, vaccine access); and a global multi-sector health approach for the future that incorporates all factors, for example climate change, future pandemics, pollution.

Important to *strengthen health systems* to support pandemic response, including community health. Must strengthen material health, especially in places where deaths in maternity are high. National responses to Covid must be part of a universal programme and broader health campaign.

In *DRC*, experience regular return of ebola, so takes time for health structures to respond. Access to quality health less possible as requires paying into a private system and insurance. No national health system so many do not have access. Issue is similar in *Mali*, where those with the means are treated outside the country. Limited investment in public health including medical training.

Point raised that *malaria* kills many more people than Covid-19. People have worked for years on malaria without a solution, but Covid vaccine found within two years. What does that say about international political will? Call for the C7 to support vaccination against malaria. Majority of people in some countries use *traditional medicine* – should promote collaboration between traditional and conventional medicine. Part of diversity and pluralism – C7 could support efforts in this respect as way to strengthen local health systems.

On issue of *food security*, NGOs should make a collective global effort to prevent a food and nutrition crisis and enable effective humanitarian response. Issue is affecting people in Africa and many are suffering from malnutrition. C7 should help ensure prevention of malnutrition, avoid a pending food crisis/famine and treat diseases linked to malnutrition, especially for people affected by conflict. Should find a way to create a sustainable food supply, as many people in Africa are unable to access food or a balanced diet.

Call for preventative action on this issue with a particular focus on *women and children*, through global collaboration. Link to need to support states to ensure *food sovereignty* as well as food security – including ownership of water sources which impacts food security and agriculture. People in the Sahel depend on water sources, but supply is irregular and unequal. Good management of resources/sovereignty directly supports food security.

The issue of *security and peace* links directly to the question of living standards. Poverty and lack of education increases engagement of youth with terrorist activities. Should strengthen our national justice systems alongside support for community living conditions – with economic activities to prevent poverty and access to justice. Often *local and national security systems* lack equipment and training for maintaining peace. Collaboration from the G7 could improve the security situation in conflict affected countries.

Cannot achieve progress on any of the points on the G7's agenda without *peace or an end to terrorism*, whether it is education, food security or agriculture. For example, in the *DRC* there has been instability for more than 20 years – and certain G7 countries finance and participate in this political instability. C7 should press the *DRC* government to put an end to armed groups who are causing instability, creating displacement – as a result, the humanitarian system is more focussed on supporting the displaced than addressing root causes. The UN MONUSCO mission is meant to bring stability but actually people are protesting for its departure. C7 could help sensitise MONUSCO and support them to bring genuine security and clarify their mandate – it is just not working at the moment. In the *DRC* there can't be any progress on the G7's agenda without peace, while some zones are



inaccessible. In *the Sahel*, unclear why with the technology we have we cannot detect rebel movements? Reflects lack of political will. Need a common strategy for ending terrorism in all the affected countries, with genuine external support. Once we have peace, progress will be possible.

Need to put pressure on governments for *community sensitisation*, e.g. on child soldiers. National and international law should explicitly forbid this practice.

Call for more *engagement between CSOs* and mutual support – through experience and knowledge sharing. Better ICT needed to facilitate communication. We must work together on common issues, between governments and through the C7.

Point raised that all of the issues above should be linked by the C7 to the *rights of people with disabilities*.

## Français

L'animateur de la discussion a commencé par soulever *les trois principaux problèmes de santé* au G7: le renforcement des systèmes de santé à tous les niveaux; soins de santé accessibles pour tous, recrutement et problèmes de sécurité sanitaire (par exemple Covid, accès aux vaccins); et une approche mondiale multisectorielle de la santé pour l'avenir qui intègre tous les facteurs, par exemple le changement climatique, les futures pandémies, la pollution.

Il est important de renforcer *les systèmes de santé* pour soutenir la riposte à la pandémie, y compris la santé communautaire. Il faut renforcer la santé matérielle, en particulier dans les endroits où les décès en maternité sont élevés. Les réponses nationales à Covid doivent faire partie d'un programme universel et d'une campagne de santé plus large.

En RDC, l'expérience du retour régulier du virus Ebola prend du temps pour les structures de santé à réagir. L'accès à une santé de qualité est moins possible car il faut cotiser à un système privé et à une assurance. Aucun système de santé national, tant d'entre eux n'y ont pas accès. Le problème est similaire au *Mali*, où ceux qui ont les moyens sont traités à l'extérieur du pays. Investissement limité dans la santé publique, y compris la formation médicale.

Point soulevé que le *paludisme* tue beaucoup plus de personnes que Covid-19. Les gens ont travaillé pendant des années sur le paludisme sans solution, mais le vaccin Covid a trouvé dans les deux ans. Qu'est-ce que cela dit de la volonté politique internationale? Appel au C7 pour soutenir la vaccination contre le paludisme. La majorité des gens dans certains pays utilisent *la médecine traditionnelle* - devrait promouvoir la collaboration entre la médecine traditionnelle et conventionnelle. Une partie de la diversité et du pluralisme - le C7 pourrait soutenir les efforts à cet égard comme moyen de renforcer les systèmes de santé locaux.

Sur la question de *la sécurité alimentaire*, les ONG devraient faire un effort mondial collectif pour prévenir une crise alimentaire et nutritionnelle et permettre une réponse humanitaire efficace. Le problème affecte les personnes en Afrique et beaucoup souffrent de malnutrition. Le C7 devrait contribuer à assurer la prévention de la malnutrition, éviter une crise / famine alimentaire imminente et traiter les maladies liées à la malnutrition, en particulier pour les personnes touchées par un conflit. Devrait trouver un moyen de créer un approvisionnement alimentaire durable, car de nombreuses personnes en Afrique n'ont pas accès à la nourriture ou à une alimentation équilibrée.

Appel à une action préventive sur cette question avec un accent particulier sur *les femmes et les enfants*, grâce à une collaboration mondiale. Lien avec le besoin de soutenir les États pour assurer *la souveraineté alimentaire* ainsi que la sécurité alimentaire - y compris la propriété des sources d'eau qui a un impact sur la sécurité alimentaire et l'agriculture. Les habitants du Sahel dépendent des sources d'eau, mais l'approvisionnement est irrégulier et inégal. Une bonne gestion des ressources / souveraineté soutient directement la sécurité alimentaire.

La question de *la sécurité et de la paix* est directement liée à la question du niveau de vie. La pauvreté et le manque d'éducation accroissent l'engagement des jeunes dans les activités terroristes. Il faut renforcer nos systèmes nationaux de justice en même temps que le soutien aux conditions de vie de la communauté - avec des

activités économiques pour prévenir la pauvreté et l'accès à la justice. *Les systèmes de sécurité locaux et nationaux* manquent souvent d'équipements et de formation pour maintenir la paix. La collaboration du G7 pourrait améliorer la situation sécuritaire dans les pays touchés par un conflit.

Impossible de progresser sur aucun des points de l'ordre du jour du G7 sans *la paix ou la fin du terrorisme*, qu'il s'agisse de l'éducation, de la sécurité alimentaire ou de l'agriculture. Par exemple, en RDC, il y a une instabilité depuis plus de 20 ans - et certains pays du G7 financent et participent à cette instabilité politique. C7 devrait faire pression sur le gouvernement de la RDC pour qu'il mette fin aux groupes armés qui provoquent l'instabilité, créant des déplacements - en conséquence, le système humanitaire est plus axé sur le soutien aux déplacés que sur la lutte contre les causes profondes. La mission UN MONUSCO est censée apporter la stabilité, mais en fait, les gens protestent pour son départ. Le C7 pourrait aider à sensibiliser la MONUSCO et à les aider à apporter une véritable sécurité et à clarifier leur mandat - cela ne fonctionne tout simplement pas pour le moment. En RDC, il ne peut y avoir de progrès sur l'agenda du G7 sans la paix, alors que certaines zones sont inaccessibles. *Au Sahel*, on ne sait pas pourquoi avec la technologie dont nous disposons nous ne pouvons pas détecter les mouvements rebelles? Il reflète un manque de volonté politique. Il faut une stratégie commune pour mettre fin au terrorisme dans tous les pays touchés, avec un véritable soutien extérieur. Une fois que nous aurons la paix, des progrès seront possibles.

Nécessité de faire pression sur les gouvernements pour *une sensibilisation communautaire*, par ex. sur les enfants soldats. Le droit national et international devrait interdire explicitement cette pratique.

Appel à plus *d'engagement entre les OSC* et à un soutien mutuel - par le partage d'expériences et de connaissances. De meilleures TIC sont nécessaires pour faciliter la communication. Nous devons travailler ensemble sur des questions communes, entre les gouvernements et à travers le C7.

Toutes les questions ci-dessus devraient être liées par le C7 aux *droits des personnes handicapées*.

## **Closing Session: How should we work together to build a more just, inclusive and sustainable world beyond the 2021 G7?**

**Bond CEO Stephanie Draper** opened the session by introducing the topic, the panel and the **UK G7/G20 Representative, Jonathan Black**.

**Jonathan Black** began by thanking the C7 and noting that the G7 is a huge priority for the UK government. Hosting at an important time with the pandemic but also economic, demographic and climate challenges that pre-existed Covid. Prime Minister hoping to drive global leadership during the G7. Does not represent the world but has an important role in bringing largest economies and historic democracies together. Open societies a key theme this year – and saw it come out as one of highest results in the C7 poll. This celebrates our shared values, and key part of democracy is a vibrant and active civil society. Work you are doing is important to wider work of the G7. Key themes are health, climate and economy, for our own countries but also in collaboration.

Next **Heike Spielmans, Managing Director of the Association of German Development NGOs (VENRO)**, discussed the vital role CSOs play in holding governments to account for global issues such as climate, inequality and the pandemic. Credit to German civil society for achieving the Proposition of Due Diligence Act applying to company supply chains. Need for spaces where global civil society can go further. Covid has changed ways of working and VENRO intends to build on these experience to work closely with international peers for next year's C7. German presidency too early to predict due to upcoming federal elections. Chancellor Merkel has been a supporter of civil society and expected Green Party will be in the ruling coalition. Resilient, economic recovery in line with the SDGs and Paris will be important. Hope for dialogue with civil society and ministry for development has commissioned a project to involve civil society from Germany and global south in the G7/G20 process. World leaders should position themselves against shrinking civic space. Call for collaboration between C7 and C20.

**Riccardo Moro, the Civil 20 Representative**, continued with three reflections on democratic and open societies. 1) We have huge inequalities and imbalance of power. Why should we act as G7 or G20? Call from C20 is for G20 to strengthen UN and multilateral frameworks based on dignity for all. Do not want a world where countries are “invited” to take part in international spaces. 2) We need a just and sustainable world based on sustainable development and democracy. Human Rights Framework is our ethical compass for this> Should attach systemic causes of our issues such as inequalities in healthcare and education, unequal trade agreements (demonstrated by veto on TRIPS vaccines waiver), under-regulation of financial markets and digitalisation and shrinking civic space. There is much convergence between C7 and C20 e.g. call for cancellation of debt and liquidity for countries struggling at the moment. Welcome admission of SDRs but call is for \$2.5trillion not \$650billion. Also converge in calls on strengthened health systems and vaccines for all, and issues of climate change. Digitalisation is a strategic issue and lens of gender equality. Must address these systemic issues through inclusive multilateral organisations. 3) CSOs work with the most vulnerable and we do not produce profits. Inclusion requires proper funding.

Finally, **Tatat Sukarsa, Program Manager at the International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development (INFID)**, noted that Covid has exacerbated issues of inequality, poor health, gender inequality, education and basic rights. Rise in authoritarianism has taken many lives including human rights defenders. Corruption cases in Indonesia are increasing, exacerbated by the pandemic, with civic space, freedom of speech and democracy under threat. Environmental destruction is threatening our future and livelihoods. For example, on April 4<sup>th</sup> 119 people were killed in floods and landslides in Indonesia and Timor Leste. Covid has also exposed a widening gender gap. First, we need respond to Covid and climate simultaneously. Economic recovery is important but cannot neglect public health, environment and inclusion. Vaccines must be available to all without IP restrictions and we must stop harmful trade negotiations, business practices that violate human rights and the environment. Civil society must continue working for human rights, transparency and democracy, and build constructive partnership with government on development. We should reaffirm gender mainstreaming in Covid response and increase campaigning on human rights and protecting HR defenders.

In the **Q+A** (*Attended by Jonathan, Heike, Riccardo and Tatat*), the first contribution presented the **Crack the Crises coalition** asking decision makers to act on crises of climate, Covid and inequality. Advocating for equitable vaccine access, tackling injustice through green jobs, protecting aid, dropping debt and other global targets. What do the speakers think about public mobilisation? The next one addressed the fact this is no ordinary G7 with the pandemic and climate dominating discussions, so in year of Net Zero commitments and COP what does ambition look like (asking the UK Representative directly)? See ambition gap in fossil fuels, loss and damage and aid. **Jonathan:** Working on issues being highlighted by Crack the Crises and aiming to be transparent so citizens can be vocal and hold us accountable. On climate, see this year’s events as stepping stones. Had to be flexible and did not know if USA would be joining. Must put pressure on other big emitters e.g. Brazil and Russia, while accepting our own responsibility. Means allowing other countries to sign up. SDGs are path to move further. Will see how far we can get with other issues. **Tatat:** Impact of climate crisis getting worse in Indonesia, with big floods happening every two years. Lack tech to respond to big challenges. G7 need firmer commitments and stronger ambition as climate is everyone’s problem e.g. on cutting emissions and palm oil industry which is destroying our rainforests. **Heike:** Public opinion is changing in Germany as we are experiencing climate change in the West too. Big step forward if Greens are part of new coalition. G7 must address climate finance – emission reduction target would not have been reached without pandemic. Only UN can take global decisions, but can use moment like the C7 Summit to put pressure on governments and demonstrate alternatives.

**Riccardo** asked **Jonathan**, given COP-26 is hosted by UK and Italy – what is UK’s position on WTO’s TRIPS waiver and can G7/UK consider cancellation of debt not just suspension? Other question asked how the G7 can ensure most marginalised people and groups, e.g. people with disabilities, are not left out of

discussions? Another raised fact that without tackling rising hunger and malnutrition, progress on all G7 priorities will be undermined – G7 is first major event in 2021 Nutrition Year of Action, so how can G7 accelerate action to address food insecurity and malnutrition and build momentum for the Food Systems and Nutrition for Growth summits? Last question how broader effects like impact of mental health, youth and children will be acknowledged by G7? **Jonathan:** Agree the UN is positioned to speak globally – COP 26 is a UN conference that UK is leading this year. G7/G20 have collective responsibility on global emissions but important all countries meet Net Zero target by phasing out fossil fuels. G7 does need to agree a collective commitment on famine. Regarding debt, must ensure implementation of DSSI and ensure it is suspended by China, private lenders etc. Regarding TRIPS, UK stands firm behind voluntary licensing and ensuring vaccine production is non-profit. UK has ensuring licensing is available for all and affordable. Engagement groups are key to inclusivity at the G7 – rely on CSOs to provide this and support recovery of all. Unequal impact of Covid will be a focus for G7 leaders.

**Stephanie** then shared the **preliminary results of the C7 Communiqué**, recognising that it hasn't taken into account all the conversations from today. Civil society wants concrete actions in addition to statements, based on five principles: 1) **Sustainability** – respect for nature and climate 2) **Inclusivity** – plans designed for marginalised groups first with benefits for all 3) **Localisation** – place-based driven by communities themselves are more sustainable 4) **Modelling** – G7 should work on domestic issues including access to information, illicit finance, corruption, by modelling an open society at home 5) **Strengthening of multilateralism** and existing frameworks such as SDG 16.

Specific calls to action include: 1) **Recovery** – a commitment to strengthened health systems and equitable access to vaccines; investment in green jobs and a just transition with public investment in the care sector; debt relief going from billions to trillions; and increased aid budgets by the G7 to pay for the transition needed, for example in social protection systems 2) **Climate and Environment** – raising ambition on the SDGs and investment in policies to deliver on ambition and finance action plans, phasing out of fossil fuels, a boost to international climate finance and signature of the Leaders' Pledge for Nature. 3) **Open Societies** – commitment to a robust framework but also addressing illicit financial flows, directly supporting activists and addressing corruption.

**Jonathan** then provided his **response and closing remarks**. Many of our areas align with UK's G7 priorities. Recognise C7 will never be fully satisfied but your job to hold us accountable and hope for meaningful progress in all the areas highlighted. On debt, part of financial support must include SDRs. Made some progress on this with finance ministers but more to do. Have agreed on the allocation, debate still needed on allocation to richer countries etc. Agree with vaccines and health point. COVAX is the urgent need but important to have strengthened global health systems for the future – trying to do both. Have a two-day conference tomorrow on how to shorten development cycle for future vaccine, therapeutic and diagnostic development with power of science. Also working on stronger global surveillance systems. Ahead of COP 26, working with Italy on principles of stronger health systems. Hope G7 can provide momentum to these discussions. Areas the G7 can add value include finance, contribution to science, harnessing data, encouraging accountability and transparency. Welcome enthusiasm on open societies, especially around SDG 16. Important pillar is a strong civil society. Look forward to reading the Communiqué and recommendations. On aid, not much to say at this stage – most G7 countries do not meet 0.7% target so must challenge all G7 countries to increase their budgets.

**The Chair** then closed the second day of the C7 Summit, followed by optional networking.

## Annex: List of participating organisations

The following organisations registered to attend the 2012 Civil Society 7 Summit, as participants and/or speakers. This does not include organisations involved in organising the Summit or government departments that attended the plenaries.

Some participants came as representatives of multiple organisations, networks or coalitions – in which case, we have included the organisation they referenced in the sign-up form.

Organisation	Participant location	Organisation	Participant location
1,000 Days	USA	Access Now	UK
Action for Global Health Network	UK	Action for Sustainable Development	UK
Actionaid USA	USA	Action on Disability and Development International	UK
Africans Rising	Senegal	Age International	UK
Alliance for Public Health	Ukraine	AMICA e.V.	Germany
ARTICLE 19	UK	Association d'Aide à l'Education de l'Enfant Handicapé (AAEEH)	France
Australian Council for International Development	Australia	Bond Development and Environment Group (DEG)	UK
Brazilian Fundraisers Association	Brazil	Brooke	Australia
C20 Korea Forum	Korea	CAN Canada	Canada
Canadian Partnership for Women and Children's Health	Canada	CARE International	Germany
Caucus of Development NGO Networks (CODE-NGO)	Philippines	CIVICUS	UK/South Africa
Coalition Éducation	France	Concern Worldwide UK	UK
Cooperation Canada	Canada	Crisis Action	UK
Dalit NGO Federation (DNF)	Nepal	Diasporic Development	UK
E3G -- Third Generation Environmentalism	USA	FALCOH Foundation	Cameroon
Fédération des Collectifs d'ONG du Mali (FECONG)	Mali	Future Leaders Network	Germany
Gender and Development Network (GADN)	UK	German NGO Forum Environment & Development	Germany
Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)	France	Global Campaign for Education-US	USA

Global Health Advocates	France	Global Health Council	USA
Green New Deal UK	UK	Hand in Hand Afghanistan	Afghanistan
Health and Nutrition Development Society (HANDS)	Pakistan	Hub Cymru Africa	UK
International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development	Indonesia	Interaction USA	USA
International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)	USA	Internews Europe	UK
Islamic Relief Worldwide	UK	Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation (JANIC)	Japan
Japan Center for a Sustainable Environment and Society (JACSES)	Japan	Japan Civil Society Organizations Network for Global Health	Japan
Korea NGO Council for Overseas Development Cooperation (KCOC)	South Korea	Korean Advocates for Global Health (KAGH)	South Korea
MEDA	Canada	Mercy Corps	UK
MIDFEHOPS	Democratic Republic of the Congo	MISEREOR	Germany
Openshkola	Russia	NGO Collective for Food Security and Rural Development (COSADER)	Cameroon
Nigeria Network of NGOs	Nigeria	North-East Affected Area Development Society (NEADS)	India
NRC UK	UK	ONE	UK
Open Society Foundations	UK	Oxfam GB	UK
PIANGO	Pacific	Plan International	UK/Sudan
Project Everyone	UK	RESULTS UK	UK
Save the Children International	Japan	Save the Children UK	UK
Scotland's International Development Alliance	UK	Sightsavers	UK
SOS Sahel	Chad	Southern Africa Human Rights Defenders Network	South Africa
Tearfund	UK	The HALO Trust	Australia
The United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF (UNICEF UK)	UK	Tools for Self Reliance	UK
Trade Justice Movement	UK	Transparency International UK	UK



Uniting to Combat Neglected Tropical Diseases	UK/France	VANI (Voluntary Action Network India)	India
VENRO	Germany	West Africa Civil Society Institute (WACSI)	Ghana
WaterAid	USA	What World Strategies	Canada
World Blind Union	Canada	World Vision Deutschland	Germany
World Vision International	UK/Ghana	World Vision Japan	Japan
World Vision Korea	Korea	Youth Advocates for Climate Action Philippines	The Philippines
Youth Stop AIDS	UK	Yugnater	India
Zambia Council for Social Development (ZCSD)	Zambia		