



C7 communiqué 2021

Annex 1: List of policy recommendations and messages to leaders from the
Civil Society 7 Summit

Climate change and environment:

1. Encourage and facilitate youth participation and advocacy on the climate crisis and support young people to engage with politicians and officials at every level.
2. Commit that no indigenous people will be left behind in COP26 responses and early recovery programmes.
3. Line up with the COP26 campaigns on phasing out coal, phasing up NBS, increasing sustainable transport.
4. Commit to 'green recovery' stimulus by adopting a benchmark for minimum spending.
5. Double climate finance for the post-2020 period.
6. Commit to 50% climate finance for adaptation.
7. Provide climate finance that is additional to 0.7% ODA commitments.
8. Establish new sources of finance for loss and damage.
9. Commit to the principles for locally-led adaptation action, and scale up and champion locally-led adaptation that strengthens the decision-making power of and direct implementation by affected people and communities, particularly marginalised groups (women, children, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, etc.), and strengthens local structures, processes, and institutions according to their needs and priorities.
10. Ensure all recovery spending and investments are consistent with the goals to limit global temperature rise to 1.5°C, halt and reverse the decline of nature, and build the resilient and inclusive future envisioned in the Paris Agreement and the SDGs.

Human Rights:

1. Finance a rapid response mechanism to protect human rights defenders.
2. Invest more in prevention and breaking the cycle of violence; increase political support and funding for long-term conflict prevention programmes and local peacebuilding initiatives.
3. Commit to upholding international humanitarian and human rights law and strengthen multilateral institutions that guarantee enforcement.
4. Report arms sales policy to ensure adherence to the Arms Trade Treaty to ensure other G7 countries do not indirectly support or contribute towards exacerbating conflicts.
5. Ensure counter-terrorism measures and sanctions are better aligned across G7 countries to fully comply with international humanitarian and human rights law.

Health:

1. Leverage additional investments in 'The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria' especially as it is currently finalising its new strategy for 2022 -2027.
2. Besides COVID-19, G7 must also support the efforts to find solutions to prevent, diagnose and treat other serious diseases including HIV, TB, Malaria and neglected tropical diseases. We can

learn from the global response to COVID-19 in mobilising funds and developing new treatments quickly.

3. Investing GDP and ODA into the social care sector and increase by 2% - for children and older people at risk which frees up women's time and allows societies to thrive and flourish.
4. Strong coalitions and groups should be set up to help children with disabilities who are a marginalised group in society. Existing groups who are already set up to accomplish this mission should be given the financial tools to carry out their mission.
5. Commit to working towards zero AIDS related deaths.
6. Commit to a global plan of collaborative action to work with low and middle income countries to build resilient health systems as part of improvements in national and global pandemic preparedness efforts.
7. Protect aid budgets and fulfil existing commitments which support life-saving child health services including nutrition, immunization, maternal and newborn services.
8. Review bilateral and multilateral investments and scale up technical and financial support to programmes and initiatives to strengthen primary healthcare (PHC) and address health systems gaps that have been exacerbated by the pandemic.
9. Prioritise investment in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in healthcare facilities, ensuring access to hand hygiene facilities.

COVID-19 Recovery:

1. Ensure that children and their rights are part of any COVID-19 response planning, minimizing the ongoing impact of the pandemic on a whole generation of children.
2. In COVID-19 response and recovery, local organisations are at the forefront of communities, already providing information and critical support to their communities and to the existing national infrastructures. It is vital that their role is recognised and supported to scale up operations.
3. Boost and enhance health systems now to ensure the effective delivery of COVID-19 vaccines and tools, while building a sustainable expansion of primary healthcare capacity in low – and middle- income countries.

Food Security and Nutrition:

1. Calling on the G7 countries to meaningfully engage at Nutrition for Growth Summit in Tokyo at the end of this year including through financial commitments.
2. G7 must engage in preventing famine and the chronic diseases linked to malnutrition, especially families/people in zones of conflict or displaced persons, and those no longer accepted in the community.

3. Support water control efforts of countries in the Sahel that depend on sources of water as water supply is irregular and poorly shared.
4. Promote localisation as promised by the **Grand Bargain**.

Education:

1. Young people should be involved in G7, Global Education Summit and COP26 processes, including new accountability mechanisms. Online forums should be set up to promote engagement and include young people in relevant projects, surveys and discussions. A quota for young people's involvement should be set up to avoid tokenism.
2. An intersectional approach is needed on education - e.g. gender, disability, poverty, those in conflict zones or areas of climate vulnerability. Closing the digital divide is a key factor when it comes to inclusive education as many from lower socioeconomic backgrounds have been left behind.
3. Address the global education funding gap and support innovative funding mechanisms, especially in Lower Middle Income Countries.
4. Prioritise mainstreaming disability in development - focusing on access to education, children who are out of school due to the pandemic and young girls - children with disabilities are often excluded from education.
5. Expand the frame to consider wider child rights - at the moment there is a narrow focus.
6. There should be a set order of systems in place which can advance the running of local educational systems within local communities.
7. Support higher standards of teaching world-wide, especially in areas where children are not going to school. Focus on young girls who struggle with finding access to education as they are often neglected in certain communities.
8. Strong coalitions and groups should be set up to help disabled and handicapped children who are a marginalised group in society. Existing groups who are already set up to accomplish this mission should be given the financial tools to carry out their mission.

Economic Recovery:

1. Support the removal of user fees for services such as health and nutrition particularly for the most marginalised.
2. Support IMF special drawing rights, debt cancellation.
3. Develop a financing roadmap that funds the future through debt, aid and action to ensure the International Financing Institutions focus their efforts on the poorest people and the poorest countries. Financing education, nutrition, UHC, vaccines, action on famine and a green recovery requires a financing ambition commensurate with the scale of the challenges illuminated and exacerbated by COVID-19. The time for piecemeal initiatives on siloed development issues is

over: the time is now for collective and coordinated G7 action to deliver a just and green recovery.

4. Care sector should be prioritised as the care economy accounts for \$10 trillion a year, yet it continues to be removed and not considered in national accounts.
5. Ensure economic power programmes reach women and marginalised communities.
6. Illicit finance must be recognised by the G7 as more than an economic crime threat - we need domestic action from the G7 to target this problem as well as support to international efforts to put a stop to an issue facing the global South.

Accountability:

1. Commitments need to be linked to an accountability mechanism. One must be set up and remain transparent.
2. Consider employing an oversight board to follow each country's compliance or noncompliance of G7 commitments and publish a yearly report on this.
3. As this is no normal G7 we can incorporate an emergency plan - a communique and an additional work plan that is measured quarter by quarter in the G7 timetable.
4. Elevate accountability mechanisms and ensure that children or young people are also part of the conversation.
5. There needs to be a mechanism for monitoring commitments made at summits independent of G7, perhaps led by civil society.

Conflict Resolution & Threats to Society:

1. More engagement needed to combat terrorism and political instability in the Sahel.
2. Support the protection, inclusion and empowerment of women and children in conflict.
3. Reverse the rise in conflict induced food insecurity by ensuring the G7 Famine Prevention and Humanitarian Crises Compact includes commitment
4. Coordinate diplomatic action in several urgent crises to de-escalate conflict and promote the transition towards more peaceful, resilient societies.
5. Support empowerment and inclusion of children and youth in peacekeeping negotiations to break the cycle of conflict.
6. Commit to the full protection of women and girls in all conflict cycles.

The Civic Space & Open Society:

1. G7 task force should reaffirm its national priorities and principles and realign them with aid priorities.
2. We must do more to recognise that corruption undermines the strengthening of issues such as human rights, healthcare, education, social justice etc.

3. Model the principle of open societies in G7 societies.
4. Enhance focus on strengthening democratic institutions including investments in criminal justice reform, independence of the judiciary and establishment of national human rights bodies.
5. Greater diplomatic focus on release of prisoners of conscience and the need to create enabling environments and infrastructures for civil society organisations working on civic space, human rights and democratic values including removal of arbitrary restrictions on their ability to receive funding from international sources.
6. Reinforce the rights-based underpinnings of sustainable development, i.e. there can be no sustainable development or enduring peace without prioritisation of human rights and civil society enabling environments.
7. Support for the creation of a high level civil society envoy at the UN to champion better civil society participation across UN agencies, departments and country offices.
8. And lastly, a commitment to robustly engage civil society around the globe in any renewal of democracy efforts and in the run up to a proposed global a democracy summit.