

C20 Policy Pack 2024



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C20 Brazil:

**Civil Society for a
Sustainable World**

C20 Brazil: Civil Society for a Sustainable World

The G20 is an intergovernmental forum made up of the world's largest economies. The G20 countries represent about 80% of global GDP and 75% of global trade, in addition to two-thirds of the planet's population. Emerging at the end of the 1990s as a space for economic consultation, over the decades it began to expand its scope of action, including new topics in its agenda, such as the climate agenda, energy transition, the new global financial architecture, health, and women's rights, among others.

While the G20 has long attempted to address economic crises (in fact the reason for its creation in 1999), it has failed to effectively address systemic economic risks and fostered unsustainable, extractive, and exclusionary production and consumption models that have led us to existing inequalities and to climate emergencies. Nowadays, the G20 countries are responsible for 80% of polluting gas emissions on the planet. Also, only a few of them sit on the boards of international and multilateral financial institutions and hold global decision-making power, including in the UN Security Council. It is not by chance, therefore, that the G20 failed to prevent and end wars and has not been able to support countries when they need it most, as in the case of Haiti.

The world is getting very close to a tipping point. The increased levels of hunger and poverty, the risk of new pandemics, the loss of biodiversity, and the exponential increase in human rights violations are all aspects of the same planetary crisis, all made worse by the climate emergency. The costs of this polycrisis are incalculable, especially affecting communities in the most vulnerable situations.

In this context, a significant number of countries in the Global South are exposed to extreme weather events and are facing high levels of hunger and poverty, but cannot

take adequate action because they are being forced to allocate a significant part of their resources to debt servicing due to pressure from the oligopoly of credit rating agencies, thus hindering their access to more funding.

This is the global scenario in which the G20 landed in Brazil in 2024. Under the slogan “Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet,” the Brazilian Presidency chose three priorities: 1) Fighting hunger, poverty, and inequality; 2) Environment, sustainable development, and energy transition; 3) Global governance reform.

Despite its informality and not being part of the multilateral system, in recent years the G20 has gained more space within the international community, and Civil Society, through the Civil 20 (C20), has played an important role in urging them to be accountable and to speed the implementation of key agreements. The C20 was made official as an Engagement Group in 2013. Since then, C20 has grown stronger in its role of ensuring that world leaders listen to the recommendations and demands of organized civil society, looking to protect the environment and promote social and economic development, human rights, and the principle of leaving no one behind.

In Brazil, the C20 was chaired by the Brazilian Association of NGOs (ABONG), having the CSO Gestos – Seropositivity, Communication, and Gender as Sherpa, under the motto “Civil Society for a Sustainable World.”

This year, the C20 gathered more than 1,760 organizations and social movements from 91 different countries. Among its working groups, which were co-facilitated by 30 organizations, 62 online meetings were held to agree on proposals. In addition, three large hybrid meetings were held in Brazil (one in the city of Recife and two in the city of Rio de Janeiro), where civil society interacted with high-level authorities.

The C20’s recommendations to the G20 were developed across ten thematic working groups, taking human rights, gender equity (including LGBTQIAPN+ rights), anti-racism, and people with disabilities in all their diversity as strategic themes. This year, as a result of the Brazilian government’s commitment to open more spaces for CSO engagement, a summary of the recommendations was officially handed over during the 3rd G20 Sherpas meeting, held on July 4th, in Rio de Janeiro. The C20 working groups officially engaged in several Ministerial Meetings of the Sherpa Track – such as Health, Education, Environment and Climate Sustainability, Energy Transition, Digital Economy, Anti-Corruption – and of the Finance Track. It’s also important to highlight the strategic role of the C20 in the debates on the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.

Undoubtedly, once more, in Brazil, the C20 reaffirmed its role among the major contributors to the G20 process, given that, besides acting as a monitoring actor, it has shown that civil society is the home of innovators and experts on technology, sustainable development, gender equality, climate emergency, health, education, and

all G20-related themes, being able and always ready to provide cutting-edge solutions and innovative ideas to the G20 governments on the key issues of our time.

All these amazing achievements were not possible without the hard work of the C20 members, led by the co-facilitators of the working groups, the Steering Committee, and the International Advisory Committee. We could not close this chapter of the C20 without thanking everyone who was involved, especially our tireless staff of the C20 Secretariat, Abong, and Gestos, as well as all our sponsors.

Together, we have made it possible to deliver the C20 Policy Recommendations Package that this publication contains, and we hope that it can serve as a reference for the path ahead in South Africa. There, we know that the C20 will continue to seek a fairer and more sustainable world, demanding that G20 decisions reflect the public interests, are worthy of people's trust, and really promote fairer, peaceful, and equitable societies where, one day, no one – and no country – will be left behind.

See you there!

Henrique Frota (C20 Brazil Chair)
Alessandra Nilo (C20 Brazil Sherpa)

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C20's
General Policy
Recommendations

C20's General Policy Recommendations

The global civil society organizations and movements united at Civil20 (C20) express deep concern about the increasingly serious polycrisis that puts our very existence and the planet at risk. While the G20 has long attempted to address economic crises, it has failed to effectively solve the economic systemic risks, and fostered unsustainable, extractive and exclusionary production and consumption models that have led us to existing inequalities, and climate emergencies. It failed to prevent and end wars— as Russia's war against Ukraine and the ongoing genocide in Palestine— and has failed to support countries when they need the most, as is the case in Haiti. However, despite the escalating global challenges, including the increase of poverty, hunger, gender-based-violences and the shrinking of civic space, there are solutions.

Therefore we require the G20 to urgently implement the following recommendations, which consider all groups and populations in vulnerable conditions and their intersections related to race, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, and geographical location, including but not limited to: children, youth and elderly; women; afro-descendants; racial minorities; quilombolas, indigenous and native people; LGBTQIA+ people; people living with HIV; persons with disabilities; autistic people; homeless; immigrants, refugees, and stateless.

1. Uphold democracy, secularism and human-rights, and implement robust accountability mechanisms for the G20 decisions, with the meaningful participation of civil society organizations, particularly through the Engagement Groups, and the protection of civic space.

2. Promote fully funded evidence-based public policies for all that are gender, age,

anti-racist, disability and climate-responsive, ensuring full access to decent work, water, land, housing, food security, and universal education, health (including mental health), and social protection systems.

3. Replace the GDP per capita index by a new one that considers social, economic and climate investments and risks for the definition of global policies.

4. Urgently implement just transition plans, with fossil fuels divestment and more **ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation measures in line with a 1.5°C scenario,** act to prevent and reduce disaster risks, and to protect the rights of the people and territories in vulnerable conditions— especially in the Global South—, ensuring new, additional and flexible financing to effectively respond climate change, accessible and adapted to the needs of groups at the frontline of climate adaptation processes.

5. Promote progressive and just global tax policies: (i) tax the super-rich and reduce tax incentives for private sector and corporations that generate social, economic and environmental externalities; (ii) support the implementation of a CBDR-RC compliant taxation of major polluters' activities; (iii) strengthen **G20 and international cooperation instruments** and information exchanges to close tax havens, eliminate money laundering, and the loopholes that facilitate tax avoidance and evasion through fair, effective, transparent and inclusive international cooperation through the UN Model Taxation Convention.

6. Reform the International Financial Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks governance, structure and practices to (i) mainstream human rights, environmental obligations and the SDGs in economic decision-making within their mandates; (ii) increase the availability of concessional funding, such as Special Drawing Rights allocations and innovative financing instruments- avoiding de-risking measures against public interests; and (iii) democratize decision-making governance by guaranteeing equal voice and fair participation of the Global South and representative civil society.

7. Reduce the debt burden and its costs, particularly for low and middle-income countries, to address liquidity and solvency problems and free up resources to finance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Climate Agenda, by a non-creditor led multilateral legal debt framework

8. Eradicate poverty and hunger by securing decent jobs, social security, universal access to health, education and food security with nutritious and safe diets, produced by agroecology, regenerative farming with cultural perspectives of communities that respects planetary boundaries; curbing food loss and waste, addressing the threats from urban expansion, and the expansion of ultra-processed food; reducing use of pesticides; tackling food monotony; investing in smallholder farmers, promoting land and water access and tenure security. 9.

Realign education to the human rights-based approach, fully financing and guaranteeing integral, inclusive, quality lifelong public education from early childhood to higher education, valuing teachers and all education professionals, ensuring their working conditions and health; advancing open knowledge strategies, digital public goods and open education resources; and cultivating climate literacy, environmental education and nature-based learning.

10. Ensure public deliberation, transparency accountability, enforcement over development and use of technology for decision-making and the digital public infrastructure, fostering a human-rights-based ecosystem grounded in the rule of law and significant connection, checking corporate power and eliminating concentration in the digital economy and redressing power imbalances between countries, digital platforms and users, as well as bridging access gaps, promoting community-owned data, AI and platforms models, and guaranteeing data privacy and robust safeguards—especially for children and adolescents while mitigating systemic risks of AI applications, and furthering democratic governance, regulation, independent oversight, social participation, and public assessments of social and environmental risk and human rights impact, prohibiting AI uses with potential harm for human rights

11. Ensure parity representation of women in all their diversity in the governance of the multilateral and national economic, social and environmental institutions, while guaranteeing interdisciplinary and gender-responsive foreign, economic and climate policies enhancing leadership and community resources, ensuring internal and external policies coherence and, particularly, recognizing indigenous women, as stewards of land and ecosystems;

12. Protect workers' rights and safety, eradicate exploitation, and hold multinational corporations and the private sector accountable for their labor practices and products, mandate disclosure of all suppliers and sub-suppliers to increase transparency and conduct publicly regular reports and independent audits of supply chains.

13. Accurately measure the contribution of unpaid care work and reduce the disproportionate share carried by women and girls, in all their diversity; redistribute care responsibilities equitably between women and men, families and the state; guaranteeing their access to education and decent work, including public and private credit portfolios for micro, small, and medium enterprises led by women and underrepresented groups.

14. Elevate public health's role in environmental health challenges and strengthen health systems and pandemic prevention, preparedness and response— while prioritizing the ongoing pandemics—, and take all measure to advance the alliance for regional production, innovation and access to medicines and vaccines to respond to neglected diseases and populations and socially determined diseases.

15. Guarantee the sexual rights and reproductive rights for all, with **accessible and affordable healthcare services**, particularly for women and girls in all their diversity and LGBTQIA+ people, and ensure access to evidence-based comprehensive sexuality education and family planning, contraception, abortion, STIs prevention, care and free treatments, including for HIV/AIDS.

16. Strengthen **access to justice** and guarantee accountability and redress for under-represented groups and those in vulnerable situations that are facing systemic injustices.

17. Enhance **legal security for civil society organizations and movements**– registration and operational freedom from repression or arbitrary legal threats– preventing restrictive legislations based on combating terrorism, and **protect the human and environmental rights defenders and journalists**.

18. **Reduce the military spending and weapons production**, prevent violence, increase funds for humanitarian aid and sustainable development in affected regions,. promote the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the compliance of International Law, support the **UNSG’s New Agenda for Peace** and UN Security Council’s reform, elevating the work of the Peacebuilding Commission and implementing the **Women Peace and Security Agenda**, with systems for prevention, investigation, and redress of sexual violence,

19. **Recognize and support the catalytic role of philanthropy, particularly community philanthropy, to promote sustainable development** and mobilize resources that are accessible to and adapted to the needs of communities

20. Generate **additional and predictable funds, including through innovative financing mechanisms, to allow governments and civil society actions** accelerate climate health and SDGs financing and maximize the efficiency of existing platforms and mechanisms, such as the Green Fund, Climate Adaptation Fund, Loss and Damage Fund, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, among others, as well as reaching, at least, the committed 0.7% ODA resources to developing countries

Working Group's Policy Briefs

Civil-20 2024



Fair, Inclusive and Anti-racist Economies

Policy Brief

WG1. Fair, Inclusive and Anti-racist Economies

Introduction

The multiple crises the world has experienced in recent years are a product of systemic material accumulation, financial speculation, and extractivism, exacerbating a dependence on primary-export economies, and superimposing finance over the real economy. Industrialised nations and financial institutions continue to maintain decision-making power over economic and financial issues, whilst economies in the Global South suffer the consequences of these decisions, with scarce resources to meet the needs of their populations, and in a context of growing indebtedness, lost revenues due to tax abuse, and insufficient resources from international cooperation for development and appropriate responses to the climate urgency.

Public debt situations in developing countries have severely deteriorated due to increased indebtedness taken on to cover fiscal gaps, devaluations, and rising interest rates. Notwithstanding the G20 Common Framework, the lack of timely debt restructuring and cancellation processes leads to the allocation of greater budgets to debt servicing, rather than to essential public expenditure and social investment.

In addition, transnational corporations evade and avoid taxes, while distributing more than \$2 trillion per year to shareholders, through dividends and share buybacks.

The effects of these multiple crises and austerity policies threaten the marginal gains made by historically discriminated constituents, groups in vulnerable situations¹, in recent decades. Despite these meager gains, important social sectors and populations remain excluded from the benefits of economic growth. Discrimination of all types,

particularly against indigenous populations, afro-descendants, and migrants, persists, and intersects with other systemic biases of gender, class, age, sexual orientation, and disability, perpetuating and multiplying inequality.

Developing countries require fair financing models, which do not increase indebtedness or fiscal conditionalities, but rather, respond to the need for historical reparations, and allow them to move towards a sustainable, inclusive and decolonial economic transition. To this end, these solutions must be grounded in reforms to prevent TNCs and MNCs (transnational and multinational corporations) and the financial sector from extracting undue profit, and thereby help recover the hidden wealth which was siphoned away into tax havens.

In sum, the economy must become more inclusive, to create the necessary conditions for social justice, through decent jobs, while deconcentrating wealth through progressive taxation. Public policies and binding regulation must contribute to tackling the structural determinants of inequality, and guaranteeing human rights in a universal and comprehensive manner. Therefore, to effectively pursue a global economic transformation, the G20 governments should consider both macro and microeconomic measures, including through legislation such as:

- Engaging and benefitting MSMEs, in particular women, ethnic minorities, and entrepreneurs, with fair and concessional access to financing, training in new technologies, and the facilitation of fair trade.
- Eliminating structural and institutional barriers² based on race, gender, age, disability or class, in the allocation of public resources and investment, in order to guarantee access for marginalized populations (including communities descended from enslaved and indigenous peoples, in respect of their rights of self-determination) to inclusive education, employment, and social protection floors, to ensure they can fulfil their economic, social, and cultural rights.
- Monitoring and ensuring transparency of the statistics and instruments reflecting gender, race, disability, and other conditions, to track and ensure global macroeconomic policies effectively reach the populations which are most in need.
- Creating decent jobs, while prioritising those in the most vulnerable situations, including capacity development in the creation of an inclusive society for people with disabilities, in an anti-racist, and anti-sexist economic environment.
- Providing capacity training for workers and guaranteeing meaningful participation of trade unions and other labour organisations, to ensure a just and inclusive green economic transition.
- Respecting and investing in traditional and indigenous communities, particularly

in rural areas, to guarantee access and rights to natural resources and land, alternative pathways for development, and their right to self-determination.

- Establishing the universal achievement of Human Rights, the Sustainable Development Goals and the Climate and Biodiversity Agendas as the primary overarching multilateral objective.

Recommendations

1. A world beyond GDP

International trade and investment treaties, domestic policies, overemphasise public policies to boost Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth as an end in itself, with focus on growth at any cost without considering environmental rights, gender, or minority living conditions. They form a basis for sustainable, inclusive and equitable development for all. Moreover, GDP per capita has been used extensively to target and define global economic, social and financial policies, leaving many of the countries in need locked in the middle-income trap.

It is necessary to go beyond GDP and per capita income, and promote a new framework based upon alternative criteria and indices, which consider economic, social, and environmental vulnerabilities, to accurately reflect each nation's specific conditions. The C20 therefore recommends the G20 nations create a new vulnerability and sustainable development index, to substitute for GDP and GDP per capita.

2. International Taxation

Achieving fair, effective, transparent and inclusive international tax cooperation is essential in eliminating the loopholes which facilitate tax avoidance and evasion. This requires an inclusive, institutional, and normative framework that can only be possible through the establishment and strengthening of global fiscal mechanisms, led by the United Nations, with the participation of the member-states and civil society organizations. Therefore, the G20 ought to:

- Promote structural changes in global tax policy and recognise the potential of tax regimes to enhance the realization of human rights, including children's rights, and to achieve justice in all its dimensions: economic, social, labour, political, cultural, racial, gender, and regional.
- Support the creation and implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation (UNFCITC) as a binding instrument, with meaningful civil society participation, while ensuring all countries benefit

equitably from the collection and allocation of cross-border revenues.

- Support, within the UNFCITC, the creation of a global tax on the super-rich, as well as a ratio increase on global minimum corporate tax rates to 25%.
- Promote progressive taxation, whether nationally or internationally, including for share repurchases and dividends, increase capital gains taxes, and implement multi-jurisdictional legal frameworks for the taxation of financial transactions, including on crypto platforms, and in derivatives trading.
- Expand the scope of the automatic exchange of information on various classes of assets.
- Create a public Global Asset Registry and public Beneficial Ownership Registry.

3. Sovereign debt relief and resolution

The G20 Common Framework for debt treatment has proven insufficient, and is inadequate to ensure debt relief, reinforcing power asymmetries between creditors and debtors. Therefore, the G20 should focus on reducing the debt burden and its costs, particularly for low- and middle-income nations, to address liquidity and solvency problems, and free up resources for the financing and implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and the Climate Agenda. To this end, and as a way out of the current debt crisis, the G20 must:

- Support the establishment of a multilateral debt framework, under the auspices of the UN, to comprehensively address unsustainable and illegitimate debt.
- Achieve full debt transparency and accountability of debtors and creditors, by establishing a publicly accessible global debt registry, including all debt contracts, lenders, and bondholders.
- Support prompt, comprehensive debt relief and cancellation for all countries in need, according to economic, social, and climatic vulnerabilities.
- Conduct an audit of contracting and renewals of public debts, with the participation of citizens.
- Introduce debt service cancellation clauses in debt contracts, to protect nations from economic shocks and other financial catastrophes.
- Eliminate the IMF surcharges policy.
- And the G20 must ensure debt swaps implemented for health, natural, climatic, food supply or other reasons are effective, by resolving all current controversies, such as those around fiscal risks in the mid to long term, governance, sovereignty,

transparency and accountability.

4. Access to financing for LICs and MICs

The financial needs of the Global South must be complemented by public resources from international cooperation, and through the intelligent management of capital inflows and outflows, considering the need for historical reparations to counteract the subordination exercised on economies which supply raw materials and cheap labour. We call on the G20 to:

- Go beyond the 0.7% GNI minimum target of the Official Development Assistance (ODA), with new and additional financing through grants without fiscal conditions, complemented by the transfer of knowledge and technology, allowing real, productive transformations for recipients.
- Support the issuance of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), providing the liquidity required for full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
- Introduce sovereign capital controls to prevent speculation, currency devaluation, and lack of liquidity. This includes renegotiation of trade and investment agreement restrictions on the management of capital flows, and negotiated Memorandum of Understanding to not sue countries who protect their currency and availability of capital.
- Protect countries from international financial dispute resolutions when they implement social and environmental protection legislations.

5. IFIs Reform, MDBs role and CRAs

International Financial Institutions' policies are primarily informed by the interests of a few developed countries, who hold a majority quota power. These institutions were created eighty years ago, before many countries even existed, and are currently not fit for purpose. The G20 should agree to:

- Reform the IFIs governance structure, in accordance with changes in the global economy through:
 - › A meaningful quota reform in the IMF, to ensure the fair representation of the Global South, while redefining its role and mandate.
 - › A reform of Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), towards inclusive and equitable governance, with a roadmap intended for all, especially groups in the most vulnerable situations, as described herein, promoting an ambitious replenishment and more active participation in debt relief processes, concessional

lending, the absence of fiscal conditionalities or tied lending, and the inclusion of an assessment of risks prioritising the public interest.

- Mainstream human rights and environmental obligations in economic decision-making within the mandates of the IFI and MDB.
- Create a multilateral credit rating agency (CRA), to balance credit rating assessments of countries' economies, and counterbalance the oligopoly of three private firms.

6. Climate finance

The world, and particularly the groups in the most vulnerable situations, are already living through a climate crisis, previously an emergency, and now an absolute urgency. Whilst financing commitments have failed to meet growing needs, those needs have also rapidly expanded. The G20 agenda to develop just transition plans must ensure:

- Public climate financing for adaptation, mitigation, loss and damage. The G20 nations must also fulfil their commitment to the Green Climate Fund and to the Loss & Damage Fund.
- A New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, fulfilling the necessities of southern countries, who are disproportionately and asymmetrically affected by climate-related phenomena, driven primarily by the actions and economic appetite of Global North nations.
- Climate financing must be additional to other development commitments, including ODA. Furthermore, it should be as concessional as possible, favouring grant-based contributions, so as not to increase indebtedness.
- The G20 must ensure climate finance interventions, such as carbon offsets and debt swaps, whether for nature, climate or other, are effective, by ensuring the currently faced challenges, including fiscal risks in the mid to long term, are resolved, by promoting robust governance, sovereignty, transparency and accountability in the formulation of agreements, and throughout their implementation.

Since the private sector, and especially the financial sector, are considered important to the financing of a just transition, the G20 countries must ensure:

- Large companies, including banks and asset managers, publish and implement a science-based just transition plan towards zero emissions (no carbon offsets or capture, utilisation and storage) with clear timelines for 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, and 2050. These plans should eliminate subsidies, and reduce investment in fossil fuels and unsustainable agriculture, using freed-up resources to finance

the energy transition, whilst internalising labour and environmental costs.

- G20 countries avoid promoting de-risking, guarantees, subsidies for carbon offsets and Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), and implement a moratorium on private offset certifications, to assess their human rights and environmental impacts. Ensure taxpayer-supported, nature-based solutions are proven to reduce GHG emissions before implementation.
- Financial authorities and international financial standards organisations should define potentially stranded assets posing a financial and/or harmful ecological impact risk, and decrease investment in them.
- The G20 devises a commodity pricing stabilisation modality, to prevent volatility and price spikes due to climate impacts and geopolitical tension.
- The ecological and climate debt owed to the Global South is fully recognized, and fulfil the need for reparations, including a Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR) based disbursement, where polluters pay principle contributions, through investments in climate adaptation, green infrastructure, and renewable energy.
- The strengthening of regulations on financial flows, to align with Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) targets, remove harmful incentives, and shift subsidies towards agro-ecological production, zero deforestation, and climate-resilient food systems.
- A framework is developed for a just economic transition to net-zero emissions for the Global South, supported by financial assistance from the Global North.

7. Fair, Inclusive and Anti-racist Microeconomics for National Implementation

Globally, various populations face vulnerability due to historical oppression and social biases, including ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, migrants, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women, girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with Wother health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia. These groups should be able to fully access their rights. Therefore, the C20 asks the G20 countries to set a standard:

- Create special lines of credit, financial and technical support for micro, small, and medium enterprises run by economically disadvantaged and under-represented populations, as described above, to stimulate their financial robustness, investment, and job creation. These special lines of credit can be disbursed through country platforms: development banks, development agencies, NGOs

and local governments.

- Promote regular surveys of minority businesses (access to credit, equity, fixed and working capital, technical support), to support the development of public policies and other support mechanisms in each country.
- Provide financial and technical support to cooperatives, community development firms, and alternative forms of minority ventures, both by national governments and international institutions.
- Amend legislation to promote economic and social inclusion, particularly for historically marginalized communities, and implement historical reparation policies, to address past injustices perpetrated against groups in vulnerable situations, as described above.
- Create a framework through International convention on unpaid carework to set guidelines for national implementation to compensate unpaid care work.
- Develop capacity-building and development programs and implement temporary tax incentives to encourage diverse entrepreneurship amongst the above mentioned underserved populations.
- Establish and fund initiatives to support feminist and women-led organisations, focusing on gender equality, women's empowerment, and combating gender-based violence.
- Design an international plan to solve the persistent problem of homelessness due to growing inequality, and the urban housing crisis, by regulating and limiting the insertion of private equity funds, which disrupt real estate markets in favour of financial speculation.
- Establish an international fund to tackle homelessness due to rent-driven, social, and environmental displacement caused by climate disasters, and forced migration.
- Adapt funding mechanisms to incorporate gender equality criteria and ensure resources benefit women and girls, with the meaningful participation of feminist organizations in evaluation processes.
- Invest in early childhood policies and services to ensure equal opportunities for all children, particularly those from groups in vulnerable situations.
- Promote inclusive workplaces by supporting the employment of individuals with disabilities, including autistic people, and addressing attitudinal barriers³.

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- 1 Groups in vulnerable situations refers to peoples who may be more adversely affected than others. It includes, but not limited to: people below the poverty line, the landless, the homeless, older people, children, women, LGBTQIAPN+ people, ethnic minorities, racialized communities, and people with disabilities and autism; all of whom are affected by bias and discrimination.
 - 2 This includes 'attitudinal barriers', which are particularly misunderstood, and therefore detrimental to autistic individuals, and persons with psychosocial physical disabilities, racial minorities, and underserved populations, such as landless and homeless people.
 - 3 Introducing accessibility measures for autistic and other sensitive individuals, by promoting harmony and sensibility adjustments, would help address societal and systemic shortcomings. This would significantly enhance workplace comfort and productivity, improve overall quality of life, and benefit society, the environment, and the climate.

2

Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty

Policy Brief

WG2. Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty¹

Food is the universal sustenance connecting all life on Earth. The Civil20 advocates for the G20 countries to prioritize the transformation of food systems, from production to consumption. The G20 must also ensure the realization of the human right to adequate food, meaning all people have access to an affordable, healthy, nutritious, and safe diet, whilst addressing the threats of urbanization and standardization of diets. This demands policy instruments and programs at broad-scale country levels, in line with recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and acknowledging the links between a dietary shift to healthy and nutritious plant-based foods, and improvements in food and nutrition security, the reduction of non-communicable diseases, and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

We call on G20 Leaders to address and commit to the following recommendations:

1. Remove the systemic barriers that contribute to poverty and violence, by:

- Ensuring access to the basic right to food, sanitation, health, education, housing, transportation, public safety, energy, and communication, and reducing socio-spatial inequalities for underserved urban communities, and rural populations, taking into consideration their specificities in all their diversity.
- Recognizing early childhood as a crucial stage in full and healthy development, underlining the relevance of nutrition, especially for women and children under the age of 2, including early diagnosis and special nutrition.

2. Develop public policies to guarantee food security and nutrition and to promote agroecology, aligned with regenerative farming systems.

- Restrict the advertising and marketing of unhealthy foods.
- Orient food procurement policies towards healthy, sustainable, and diverse diets, including prioritizing purchases from smallholders.
- Reduce the dependency on commercialized, chemically intensive, and high-energy input agriculture.
- Provide financial and technical support for agroecology, agricultural diversification, the conservation of agricultural biodiversity, and regenerative and resilient agriculture, especially in the Global South, while implementing tax exemptions for in-nature and minimally processed foods, and increasing taxation on ultra-processed foods
- Promote practices such as community farming forestry, and water resource sharing.
- Regulate the land use change of agricultural lands to non-agricultural use, to ensure it does not jeopardize global food security and nutrition, and ensure the availability of land use planning reports in the public domain.
- Promote equitable land access, control, and tenure security, with particular attention to racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous Peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations.
- Invest in smallholder farms, many of which are led by women, to diversify production and implement regenerative farming solutions.

3. Develop a Global Plan for Food Security, Nutrition, and Sovereignty regarding Climate Adaptation and Resilience to prevent crises, provide adequate financing and accountability mechanisms, tackle unsustainable debt, and measure the social and environmental impact of food production, with formal coordination mechanisms and accountability.

- Increase long-term public investment and mobilize grant-based public resources for southern countries in critical areas, such as food systems and climate adaptation
- Ensure domestic interventions related to food systems promote multiple positive health, environmental, and socioeconomic developments.

- Ensure respect for and no harm to the food sovereignty of other nations, and ensure political coherence within existing multilateral forums that address food security and nutrition.
- Ensure governance structures address conflicts of interest between the private sector and human rights holders.
- Prioritize agricultural land for indigenous and traditional crops and farming systems, such as locally-based and biodiverse crops.

4. Develop an inter-ministerial mechanism for a One-Health Policy for holistic food and health.

- Establish committees including representatives from the relevant ministries (e.g., health, education, agriculture, water, environment, finance) to facilitate coordination and decision-making.
- Develop integrated action plans outlining the roles, responsibilities, and contributions of each ministry towards a shared vision and common goals.
- Develop enablers and drivers to adopt sustainable lifestyles for one health².

5. Prioritize diverse and decentralized food systems and local production.

- Promote the consumption of locally grown, processed, stored, and value-added foods. and tackle food monotony by promoting the consumption of fresh, local, diverse, and natural products.
- Promote rural-city integration systems, economic incentives for food production and distribution in peri-urban spaces, the building and preservation of green areas, and tackle environmental racism
- Provide economic incentives for food distribution in underserved urban communities, procure locally grown and diverse food for the public distribution system (PDS) and fair price shops, and encourage public investment in promoting short-cycle logistics.
- Create sustainable economic opportunities³ tailored to local needs and resources.

6. Create policy tools to curb food loss and waste in the entire value chain.

- Encourage sustainable agricultural practices, such as precision farming, integrated pest management, and water-efficient irrigation techniques to minimize food loss and waste⁴.

- Enhance low-GHG infrastructure, and low-cost technologies along the entire food supply chain, to improve decentralized storage and transportation⁵.
 - Prevent food waste behaviors throughout the supply chain.
 - Promote composting, to divert food scraps from landfills, and reduce environmental impacts.
- 7. Encourage a holistic system of agricultural practices, in combination with livestock farming, to create a synergistic, sustainable, and resilient farming system, by encouraging diverse crop-fodder cultivation.**
- 8. Develop policies supporting integrated farming, including subsidies, grants, and incentives for sustainable practices and credit to small and marginalized farmers for sustainable livestock management.**
- 9. Encourage a collective movement for holistic soil health, security, and sustainability.**
- Support measures to enhance ecosystem services, such as pollination, natural pest control, and soil health, through conservative tillage, periodic soil rest, and other sustainable land management and Soil-Water-Crop management practices.
 - Develop monitoring mechanisms to regulate activities detrimental to soil health
- 10. Create farmer and producer-friendly ecosystems for developing community enterprise models.**
- Promote emerging sustainable business models for food systems, such as cooperative marketing for farmers, farmer producer companies (FPO), and cooperative retail marketing⁶.
 - Encourage networks of farmers, consumers, and suppliers by organizing and supporting community events.
- 11. Develop a charter ascribing values, ethics, and cultural considerations of diverse geographies and communities, to food systems.**
- Integrate the consideration of food, culture, spirituality, and geography in policy. b. Revive and protect traditional knowledge of food systems.
 - Create repositories of intangible cultural practices, means, and measures, to pass down knowledge through generations.

12. Implement concrete actions to reduce socio-spatial inequalities, and multidimensional aspects of poverty.

- Create universal income redistribution and expand social protections⁷, observing the specific needs of racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations.
- Establish a Global Fund for Social Protection, to achieve target 1.3 of the SDGs. c. Address the lack of data availability to design appropriate public policies. d. Allow for unbiased and robust data collection and transparency.

13. Develop measures to secure employment, livelihood, and financial autonomy for poverty stricken people, especially those who are also impacted by other systems of oppression such as racism, gender discrimination, and ableism, including adopting anti-discrimination laws and affirmative actions for education, social protection systems and employment, across all countries.

14. Stop the primary drivers of environmental destruction by implementing effective environmental regulation to protect natural resources, declare sensitive and strategic ecosystems as No-Go Zones for extractive industries, and uphold the primacy of the territorial rights of indigenous and traditional communities, land demarcation, and the self governance of land, fisheries and forests.

15. To the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, we recommend that:

- The array of public policies should include three Brazilian examples: the Food Acquisition Program, the “Bolsa Família”, and a Basic Food Basket based upon agroecological production.
- The Global Alliance should avoid duplicate structures and leverage synergies, especially with the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

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- 1 Over 200 members from more than 15 countries gathered for the Working Group “Food Systems, Hunger and Poverty”, to discuss and elaborate on the recommendations presented below.
 - 2 The One-Health Policy for holistic food and health will involve coordinated action and collaboration amongst the multiple government ministries that address food, nutrition, and health issues, comprehensively and holistically. These policies recognize health is influenced by a wide range of factors, including agriculture, health, environment, education, water, transportation, and social services. The policy aims to leverage the strengths and resources of various sectors for the holistic development of people and the planet.
 - 3 Securing employment and financial autonomy for people in vulnerable situations and those living in poverty requires a multifaceted approach that addresses both immediate needs and long-term sustainability. Embedding local economic development initiatives within the ethos of a community will provide sustainability and resilience. People living in poverty are historically excluded from labor markets and integrated education, due to social and sensory accessibility barriers that can be aggravated by racial and gender discrimination.
 - 4 One-third of all food produced globally, by weight, is lost or wasted between the farm and the fork, totaling more than 1 billion tonnes. Converted into calories, this is the equivalent of 24% of the world’s food supply going uneaten, whilst at the same time 1 in 10 people globally are malnourished. This scale of food loss and waste harms not only human health and nutrition but also economies and the environment. Wasted food has a major financial cost to the global economy, more than \$1 trillion each year, while also driving climate change, accounting for between 8 and 10% of global greenhouse gas emissions. (Source: WRI, <https://www.wri.org/insights/reducing-food-loss-and-food-waste>)
 - 5 Handling practices can be improved, through investment in cold chain logistics, refrigeration facilities, packaging innovations, and transportation networks.
 - 6 Adopting a cooperative model in food distribution creates significant advantages for small-scale farmers and producers in terms of market access, resource efficiency, and overall sustainability. This approach not only benefits individual members but also gives producers important agency to have their voices heard and in attaining negotiating power. It also increases farmers’ risk-taking ability and provides social security.
 - 7 Social protection schemes promote inclusive growth and ensure that groups in vulnerable situations are not left behind. By addressing immediate needs and fostering long-term improvements in health, education, and economic stability, these programs have a crucial role to play in building resilient and equitable societies.



3



Environment, Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition

Policy Brief

WG3. Environment, Climate Justice and Just Energy Transition

Introduction

The G20 countries must live up to their responsibility and capacity to make a difference in achieving net zero, the shift to a circular economy, a just transition, and ultimately a climate-resilient world. We emphasize reducing social inequalities must be a part of these efforts, by putting the rights of environmental and human rights defenders, racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations, at the forefront. The G20 must undertake the following specific actions:

Recommendations

1. Ambition - Mitigation

- Commit to implementing the outcomes of the First GST¹ of the Paris Agreement (PA), agreed at COP28, and present new NDCs² by early 2025, in line with a 1.5°C scenario, including higher decarbonization targets for 2030, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 43% relative to 2019 levels, and reduce emissions by at least 60% by 2035, with developed countries taking the lead, and aiming for much higher targets.

- Lead a global pledge to phase out all fossil fuels, with a timetable in which developed countries, major emitters, and producers, lead the acceleration of action in this critical decade. The pledge must include an end to prospecting and the exploration for new fossil fuel reserves, and an accountable commitment to leave a significant portion of known reserves untapped. It must also reaffirm 2030 as the deadline for ending all fossil fuel subsidies, fairly and equitably, which does not compromise energy access.
- Develop roadmaps to translate paragraph 28 of the GST decision, and other commitments into action, such as decarbonizing industries, tripling renewable energy capacity, doubling energy efficiency, and reducing non-CO2 emissions (including methane by at least 30%) by 2030, while also demonstrating alignment with net-zero pathways for countries and their LTS.
- Institutionalize the work of TF-Clima, with follow-up processes in the G20 nations, and in countries that bring together political and financial strategies from both tracks.

2. Ambition - Climate Finance

- Public climate financing for adaptation, mitigation, reparation, loss and damage. The G20 nations must fulfil their commitment to the Global Environment Facility Funds, the Adaptation Fund, the Green Climate Fund, the Loss & Damage Fund and other bilateral or multilateral funds. Climate financing must also be additional to other development commitments, including ODA. Furthermore, it should be as concessional as possible, favouring grant-based contributions, so as not to increase indebtedness.
- Scale up climate and biodiversity financial commitments, to reach the trillions of dollars required to align climate action efforts with a 1.5°C pathway, led by the G20 developed nations. This includes leading an ambitious agreement for NCQG³ under the Paris Agreement, and closing the adaptation finance gap, by financially supporting the implementation of the GGA⁴ Framework through concessional financing and providing new and additional funding for losses and damages.
- Provide adequate, new, and additional funding, predominantly non-reimbursable, based upon the principles of predictability, flexibility, and transparency, to marginalised communities in need, and remove barriers that prevent the groups mentioned in the introduction from accessing concessional funding for action on the ground.
- Divert all funds currently used to finance wars, fossil fuel subsidies, extractive industries, deforestation, and other sectors that harm people and biodiversity, to

close the financing gap for the climate, biodiversity, and sustainable development agendas.

- Establish a New Collective Quantified Goal (NCQG) on climate finance, fulfilling the necessities of southern countries, who are disproportionately and asymmetrically affected by climate-related phenomena, driven primarily by the actions and economic appetite of Global North nations.
- Promote progressive tax reform by supporting a wealth tax in the UNCITC⁵, and taxation of major polluters such as the fossil fuel industry, shipping, and aviation. Financing a just and equitable energy transition must be at the heart of all tax policies.
- Promote debt justice by canceling the sovereign debt of public and private creditors to free resources up in indebted countries, to tackle the climate and development crises. In addition, support a system that does not exacerbate debt, by increasing concessional financing at least fivefold by 2030. Support the creation of a multilateral credit rating agency, with transparent criteria, aligned with the transition to carbon neutrality.
- Prohibit the subsidization and co-financing of CCS⁶, CCUS⁷, and CDR⁸, which are not scientifically proven technologies, and carbon or biodiversity offset projects, which increase the risk of harming local communities.
- Lead the reform of public and private financial institutions, including central banks, by: (a) adopting clear governance frameworks, in line with UN SDGs⁹, which prevent asset allocation to asset classes or activities contributing to climatic and environmental degradation, the violation of human rights and harms to human health, such as illicit mining and fossil fuel extraction, and implement responsible divestments and sanctions; (b) strengthening anti-corruption and anti-money laundering regulations, by requiring the traceability of the financial flows related to goods associated with environmental crimes; and (c) democratizing decision-making governance, by ensuring equitable representation for the Global South and representative civil society, especially in multilateral development banks.
- Strengthen transparency, accountability, and integrity in climate finance, including the submission of robust BTRs¹⁰ under the Paris Agreement, and strong anti-corruption measures in the management and use of climate funds.
- Promote new allocations of SDRs¹¹, based on a new framework for access to liquidity, particularly in times of crisis, with a greater share of SDRs allocated to low- and middle-income countries, in a needs-based, timely, and accessible manner.

3. Ambition - Adaptation, Loss and Damage

- Commit to operationalizing the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and strengthening adaptation actions around its seven thematic priorities: water, food and agriculture, health (including mental health), ecosystems and biodiversity, poverty and livelihoods, infrastructure, and cultural heritage.
- Develop, finance, and implement climate-resilient and accessible infrastructure for basic services, including water, sanitation, hygiene and health services, escape routes, and early warning protocols, especially for the most vulnerable populations, such as the groups mentioned in the introduction.
- Develop guidelines to integrate ecosystem-based approaches into national adaptation plans, while promoting the circular economy, sustainable livelihoods, the upholding of human rights, including health and mental health, and preventing, halting, and reversing biodiversity loss, whilst combating racism, ableism, and other forms of discrimination, and social inequalities.

4. Just Energy Transition

- Ensure that the expansion of renewable energy does not lead to social exclusion, deepen extractivism in developing countries, or come at the expense of local and vulnerable communities, and ecosystems. Develop and implement environmental, social, and governance policies to protect people and communities living in areas where these projects are installed, to ensure a just, inclusive, affordable, and democratic energy transition, whilst respecting the land rights, including non-proprietary land rights, of local and communities in vulnerable situations, as mentioned in the introduction.
- Ensure equitable and affordable access to renewable energy for all, ending energy poverty, including for rural populations, isolated communities, and other communities in vulnerable situations, by adopting the goal of expanding the generation of distributed renewable energy of social interest. Also, mobilize financial resources, and finance and technical assistance, to support this clean energy production, whilst ensuring energy transition processes do not increase the cost burden of the poorest consumers.
- Prevent the repeat of colonial patterns in the extraction of the critical and strategic minerals essential for the energy transition, by creating mechanisms to facilitate technology development, capacity building, and financing, to enable developing countries to build local green technologies, rather than simply exporting raw materials.

- Establish and enforce no-go zones, and environmental, social, and governance safeguards, in line with the highest international standards, to protect ecosystems and the rights of affected populations, including their FPIC¹², as required by the ILO Convention 169, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Human Rights Council Res. 39/12.
- Ensure the production of biofuel respects environmental, social, and governance safeguards, in line with the highest international standards, including zero deforestation, to protect ecosystems, and the rights of affected populations.
- Prioritize regions and communities historically dependent on fossil fuels in their national transition plans, providing social safety nets and retraining programs for workers, especially groups identified in the introduction, in their transition to the renewable energy sector.

5 Climate Justice and Environmental Human Rights Defenders

- Work towards the establishment of a global framework defining and recognizing the rights of climate migrants and refugees, to guarantee their protection and resettlement.
- Establish participatory mechanisms that value local knowledge and community proposals, whilst centering the groups mentioned in the introduction in climate-related decision-making processes, including the development and implementation of territorial climate change mitigation and adaptation plans and projects. This mechanism must use multiple channels and multimedia formats, including sign language, assistive technologies, and participatory methodologies, such as community workshops, Indigenous Peoples' languages, and the use of plain language, to increase access to climatic environmental education based on science, traditional knowledge, and local experiences, to ensure climate information is accessible and understandable to all.
- Establish local, regional, and global programs to protect environmental human rights defenders and whistleblowers, including provisions and support for a full life.
- Commit to the inclusion and promotion of racial equality in the SDGs, and intensify efforts to eradicate ableism, gender discrimination, racism, xenophobia and related intolerance, and other forms of discrimination and hate speech, through cooperation, partnership, inclusion, and respect for diversity.
- Embed climate justice and sustainability through environmental education and nature-based learning within public policies is vital for cultivating climate literacy and recognizing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on people in

vulnerable situations. Expand access to sustainable infrastructure and practices into curricula and train professionals, in an interdisciplinary, intergenerational, and multisectoral approach with children and youth engagement.

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- 1 Global Stocktake.
 - 2 Nationally Determined Contributions
 - 3 New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance
 - 4 Global Goal on Adaptation
 - 5 United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation
 - 6 Carbon Capture and Storage
 - 7 Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage
 - 8 Carbon Dioxide Removal
 - 9 Sustainable Development Goal
 - 10 Biennial Transparency Reports
 - 11 Special Drawing Rights
 - 12 Free, Prior and Informed Consent



4



Sustainable and Resilient Communities and Disaster Risk Reduction

Policy Brief

WG4. Sustainable and Resilient Communities and Disaster Risk Reduction

The G20 and the Engagement Groups have a key role to play in promoting communities that are more sustainable, adapted and resilient to climate change, as well as in the co-development of solutions through active participation, including volunteer activities. The recommendations are people-focused, and consider intersectional variables, such as racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations, traditional & local knowledge, and resilience.

Disasters inflict a heavy burden on communities and nations, challenging development plans and progress, threatening the rights of future generations, and their capacity to live in harmony with their environment.

The management of disasters includes prevention and effective response as they increase in number and intensity. To manage disasters, it is important to understand risks, enhance risk governance and preparedness, and to invest in disaster reduction and resilience, pursuing to “build back better”.

In 2023, the cost of disaster losses worldwide was equal to USD \$498 billion, with more than 74,000 fatalities (UNDRR, 2024). Most of these losses occurred in the least-developed nations, but also happened in G20 nations, increasing displacement and aggravating social injustice and conflicts. Scientific projections indicate these figures will increase, and more people in vulnerability, mostly indigenous and traditional peoples,

will be impacted severely. Therefore, ***G20 must play an important role in supporting and engaging partners, to implement the Sendai Framework (2015-2030), along with other relevant global agreements, including the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals.***

Scientific data confirms that **climate-related losses and damages** (L&D) are increasing. Hence, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) has built a set of institutions seeking to respond to this phenomenon, including the establishment of the Warsaw International Mechanism (WIM), the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD), and the Loss and Damage Fund. The SNLD is currently preparing to start the first support processes, while the L&D Fund is expected to be fully operational soon. Therefore, ***considering the urgency, and the increasing impacts of climate change on lives and livelihoods, especially in developing countries, the G20 must engage in concrete actions to avert, minimize, and address L&D.***

The UNFCCC COP28 adopted the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience seeking to guide achievement of the **Global Goal on Adaptation** (GGA), as well as review its progress in reducing the increasingly adverse impacts, risks, and vulnerabilities of climate change, by enhancing adaptation actions and support. The Framework establishes four targets for the iterative adaptation cycle: risk and vulnerability assessment; planning; implementation and monitoring; and evaluation and learning; and has 7 sectoral or thematic targets: water; food and agriculture; health; ecosystems and biodiversity; infrastructure and human settlements; poverty eradication and livelihoods; and cultural heritage.

Whilst climate urgency is increasing, the adaptation financial gap is also widening, to USD \$194 billion and \$366 billion annually by 2030 (UNEP, 2023). ***The G20 should play a substantive role in agreeing an adaptation sub-goal in the NCQG context, according to the on needs of developing countries, and recognizing the costs associated with the implementation of the GGA targets.***

The following policy recommendations are proposed:

1. Disaster Risk Management (DRM)

- Support and engage in accessible, multi-language, multi-format, accessible and inclusive early warning and anticipatory actions.
- Support the localization program, to ensure a whole-of-society approach, fostering the contributions of each actor, including local communities.
- Encourage the constituencies of the G20 to develop proactive and accessible risk-informed and disaster-sensitive programs.

- Support developing countries in mapping priority hazards and assess inclusive actions to prevent extreme vulnerability.
- Value the role of the private sector in DRM assessment, and enhance its connection to local authorities, to minimize liability for disasters, and to prioritize nature-based solutions as a way of averting, mitigating and addressing climate change, and its related adverse impacts.
- When managing disaster risk, promote solutions that consider poverty and socio-economic inequality as fundamental causes of vulnerabilities.
- Promote research into geological risks and disaggregate socio-economic data to identify priorities, and manage disasters for groups in vulnerable situations experiencing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, including racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations, and provide technical and financial support for developing nations.
- Support and engage with the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and its allies, to prioritize disaster prevention, mitigation, adaptation, and transparency in funding, and their impacts on lives and livelihoods.
- Dedicate public and private investments to DRM, prioritizing nature-based, human rights-based, racialized and gender-sensitive solutions, in collaboration with local communities, women and girls, and those groups mentioned above.
- Engage financial institutions and banks globally to implement the Sendai Framework and promote resilient and sustainable infrastructure.
- Promote risk-sensitive budget reviews for both public and private organizations.
- Establish a global panel, within the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction UNDRR, to:
 - o track risk and financial data to support decision-making on investment and public policies;
 - o build a feasible pipeline for disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure investment
- Explore financial mechanisms, the introduction of prevention in bonds (e.g., resilient bonds), and philanthropy.

2. Loss and Damage

- Support the Loss and Damage Fund and funding arrangements, including their full operationalization, and the predictability of resources.
- Acknowledge the need for urgent action to ensure the 1.5°C target is within reach, including the phasing out of fossil fuels and addressing the climate crisis within this critical decade, recognizing that losses and damages are increasing as temperatures rise.
- **Recognize and acknowledge the diverse and disproportionate impacts of climate change** on racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations, and its consequences, including forced displacement, conflicts, food insecurity, etc.
- Integrate the nexus Environmental Education, Loss and Damage, and DRM Finance within the resilience program.
- Mainstream human rights into L&D decisions and institutional arrangements.
- Invite countries to continue to incorporate L&D in their documents to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in particular the currently recognized BTR and the next round of NDCs.

3. Adaptation

- Promote fulfillment of the UAE Framework targets by the G20 countries, recognizing the needs of developing nations, and develop a baseline and compilation on the status of those targets.
- Ensure that the 2-year work program on indicators develops a set of indicators to assess progress on targets, including action and supports.
- Establish a plan to bring the **Global Goal on Adaptation** (GGA) and its Framework closer to non-formal promoting local governance for resilience and adaptation, the integration of environmental formal and non-formal education with adaptive capacity, local adaptation plans, and a dialogue with financial and implementation institutions.
- Accelerate the development of impact, vulnerability, and risk assessments, informing the National Adaptation Plans currently under implement and providing

monitoring, evaluating, and learning systems by 2030. Developed countries of the G20 should commit to provide adequate resources to support developing countries in the achievement of their targets.

- Agree to establish a grant-based adaptation finance under the NCQG, in line with the quantum of the adaptation financial gap, which is grant based but also based upon the actual costs of compliance with GGA targets.
- Encouraging nations to meet targets and to draw up indicators based on a broad consideration of variables that take into account human rights, racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations, and different approaches to adaptation, such as ecosystem-based adaptations.
- Continue to compile and highlight the adaptation needs and priorities identified by countries, and close implementation gaps.
- Build a viable framework for investment in infrastructure, that is resilient to climate change catastrophes, prioritizing the communities in the most vulnerable situations and the right to adequate and affordable housing, and lands-rights of local and most vulnerable communities.
- Consider the intersection between climate adaptation and health, including mental health, based on the fulfillment of the thematic target under the UAE Framework, and epidemics multiplying around the world.

5

■ **Integrated health
for all**

Policy Brief

WG5. Integrated Health for All

The Brazilian G20 Presidency has determined that Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPPR), digital health, health equity, and the impact of climate change on health are priorities for the G20 Health Working Group.

By 2030, the cost of health security linked to climate change is projected to reach US\$2-4 billion annually worldwide. This will primarily affect populations in vulnerable conditions, particularly those in the most impacted regions, leading to the loss of livelihoods and lives and exacerbating poverty.

The lack of sustainable and predictable financing for Pandemic Prevention Preparedness and Response (PPPR) and global health emergencies, along with reduced financial assistance for the World Health Organization (WHO) and multilateral partners are contributing to further fragmentation. The space for civil society engagement is shrinking, negatively impacting global, regional, and country-level health governance. Urgent action, with robust transparency and accountability mechanisms, is needed.

The climate crisis tremendously impacts health infrastructure and the ability to deliver care. The G20 New Delhi Leaders Declaration commitment was to “Support the development of climate-resilient and low-carbon health systems” in line with the European Court of Human Rights, which has essentially ruled that climate protection is a human right. However, the progress on the climate agenda is lagging behind the urgent pace required and that fossil fuel combustion is the driving force behind the climate crisis and the main driver of air pollution, which the WHO has recognized as the biggest health threat of this century,.

The international community is not sufficiently addressing the interconnectedness of human, animal, and environmental health that poses a threat to equity, human safety, and security for actual and future global health emergencies. In fragile countries,

food insecurity is more extreme. Internal displacements and migrations, humanitarian emergencies, and subsequent interruptions of health care delivery continue to escalate due to climate disasters, as well as armed conflicts, which cause higher risks of infectious and non-communicable diseases.

In this complicated scenery, the C20 “Integrated Health for All” Working Group supports the promotion of health equity by integrating human rights, gender equality and racial justice, approach, LGBTQIAP+ rights, and people with disabilities into health policies and responses towards more accessible, inclusive, and equitable healthcare systems, including creating rights-based mental health support systems, and promote healthy aging while not leaving anyone behind.

We call on G20 Leaders to address and commit to the following recommendations:

1. Strengthen Health Systems and Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response.
2. Develop and implement comprehensive legal and policy frameworks to ensure self-care interventions are effective, accessible, and affordable at all healthcare levels and empower individuals to make informed decisions through accessible information.
3. Develop, implement, and finance national hygiene strategies in healthcare facilities as part of systems strengthening and pandemic preparedness, primary healthcare, and UHC investments, with sustainable long-term financing¹.
4. Enhance global surveillance systems to identify health threats and disparities and elevate public health’s role in environmental health challenges².
5. Increase investments in prevention, health promotion³, sexual and reproductive rights⁴, education, and accessibility to reduce inequities through public health policies⁵ and integrate treatment and the management of non-communicable diseases, including mental health, into primary health care⁶.
6. Establish a comprehensive healthcare approach, early diagnosis access, increased therapy funding, stakeholder collaboration, supportive and accessible environments, and assessment guidelines.
7. Empower individuals, hold awareness training accessible to all, and prevent attitudinal, communicational, and information barriers, among other socio-generated harm.
8. Guarantee the sexual rights and reproductive rights for all, with accessible and affordable healthcare services, particularly for women and girls in all their diversity and LGBTQIAPN+ people, and ensure access to evidence-based, comprehensive sexuality education and family planning, contraception, abortion, STI prevention, care and free treatments, including for HIV/AIDS.
9. Guarantee women and girls, autistic and neurodivergent individuals, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, TB patients, LGBTQIAPN+, homeless

- people, migrants, low-income citizens, racial and ethnic minorities, and Indigenous populations, and other groups in vulnerable situations inclusive stigma-free and non-discriminatory healthcare. Provide sensitivity training and expand mental health services through task-sharing and training of community-based providers⁷.
10. Establish an equitable health financing, rights-based approach, to reduce the debt burden and its costs, particularly for low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and commit to the expanded application of Debt2Health to allow these countries to swap their external debts for their investment in strengthening their national health systems⁸.
 11. Address social, environmental, and commercial determinants of health through equitable health financing and technology developments.
 12. Adopt concrete and enforceable measures to ensure global equitable and timely access to health technologies.
 13. Commit to transparency and accountability in line with human rights standards and community participation and innovative financing mechanisms, such as the taxation of unhealthy commodities, to finance the sustainable development of stronger health systems⁹. Prioritize addressing ongoing pandemics and epidemics, such as HIV, malaria, dengue, and TB.
 14. Foster meaningful civic engagement with targeted interventions tailored to key populations in vulnerable situations, dismantling legal barriers and eradicating stigma and discrimination.
 15. Ensure equitable access to research, development, and the fair distribution of new drugs, diagnostics, therapies, and vaccines for a more resilient and inclusive healthcare system¹⁰.
 16. Pledge to provide the necessary financial resources and relief to help countries build capacity and strengthen health systems, address debt distress and austerity measures and ensure that global health financings entities like the Pandemic Fund and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria are fully funded. Special emphasis should be placed on the Pandemic Fund during its upcoming pledge in October 2024.
 17. Adopt binding funding mechanisms to assure global health equity and timely access – including mandatory tech transfer, technology, and know-how to LMICs and refrain from exerting pressure or retaliation against countries that utilize TRIPS flexibilities.
 18. Create an equitable Pathogen Access and Benefits Sharing System (PABS) that guarantees continuous access to crucial benefits to respond to pandemics and prevention and preparedness. Support the implementation of time-bound IP waivers during pandemics and cease attempting to introduce more onerous rules around IP

in trade negotiations.

19. Adopt measures to fight ongoing pandemics and epidemics while strengthening the ability of LMICs to contain outbreaks at the source. This includes commitments to fight TB and address AMR through policies that address the lack of access to and overuse of antibiotics.
20. Leverage the proposed Alliance for Local and Regional Production and Innovation to address the priority health needs of the populations in vulnerable situations. Funding commitments to strengthen Research and Development (R&D) and production capacities in LMICs while keeping this infrastructure active during inter-crisis periods; ensure equitable access to financing, technologies, knowledge, and products; and enforce transparency in R&D, production costs, and pricing, as well as in agreements for developing, producing, purchasing, and distributing health technologies.
21. Ensure meaningful participation of civil society in global health decision-making: G20 should advocate for civil society involvement in all its processes and implementations and within the WHO.
22. Guarantee resources and efforts to make access to mental health and healthy aging a global reality. Enhance suicide prevention work and build adequate mental health support to promote community physical and mental well-being.
23. Prioritize mental health promotion and preventable public health policies with human rights, person-centered, ethno-racial, and non-punitive approach, focusing on early intervention, timely diagnosis, and comprehensive treatment strategies while responding to age-related health disorders, neurodegenerative conditions, and promoting the understanding of mental health conditions, autism, and disabilities under the social model, aiming to change social perceptions and reduce stigma and discrimination. Increase investment and resource allocation toward mental health and healthy aging globally, developing sustainable financing models to support long-term programs, including specific attention to dementia and other prevalent conditions.
24. Combat hunger, poverty, and racial inequality in the promotion of sustainable development and inclusive societies.
25. Commit a just transition from fossil fuels to clean, renewable energy, financed by those most responsible for the problem and the G20 governments to develop and implement road maps and action plans to align national health systems with the Paris Agreement and COP 28 to fund climate-resilient, low-carbon health systems in all countries, particularly in LMICs, ensuring that no one is left behind.

- 1 Narasimhan, M., Karna, P., Ojo, O., Perera, D., C Gilmore, K. (2024). Self-care interventions and universal health coverage. *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 102(2), 140–142. <https://doi.org/10.2471/BLT.23.290927>
World Health Organization. (2022). WHO Guidelines on self-care interventions for health and well-being. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240052192>
Framework Convention on Global Health Alliance. (n.d.). Drafting the treaty. Framework Convention on Global Health Alliance. <https://fcghalliance.org/about/drafting-the-treaty/>
Self-care Trailblazer Group. (2023). São Paulo Declaration on self-care for universal health coverage. <https://www.psi.org/project/self-care/sao-paulo-declaration-on-self-care-for-universal-health-coverage/>
- 2 Debie, A., Nigusie, A., Gedle, D., Khatri, R., C Assefa, Y. (2024). Building a resilient health system for universal health coverage and health security: A systematic review. *Global Health Research and Policy*, 9, Article 2. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s41256-023-00340-z>
- 3 World Health Organization (WHO) (<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/healthy-diet>)
- 4 https://cdn.who.int/media/docs/default-source/reproductive-health/uhl-technical-brief-srhr.pdf?sfvrsn=ceca4027_1Cdownload=true
- 5 World Health Organization. (2018). NCD ‘best buys’ and other effective interventions. <https://www.emro.who.int/noncommunicable-diseases/publications/factsheets.html>
- 6 Agyepong, I., Spicer, N., Ooms, G., Jahn, A., Bärnighausen, T., Beiersmann, C., Amoakoh, H., Fink, G., Guo, Y., Hennig, L., Habtemariam, M., Kouyaté, B., Loewenson, R., Micah, A., Moon, S., Moshabela, M., Myhre, S., Ottersen, T., Patcharanarumol, W., ... Heymann, D. (2023). Lancet Commission on synergies between universal health coverage, health security, and health promotion. *The Lancet*, 401(10392), P1964-P2012. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(22\)01930-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01930-4)
- 7 Dern, S., C Sappok, T. (2016). Barriers to healthcare for people on the autism spectrum. *Advances in Autism*, 2(1), 2-11. <https://doi.org/10.1108/AIA-10-2015-0020>
- 8 United Nations. (2023). Resolution 78/4. Political declaration of the high-level meeting on universal health coverage. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/pga/73/event/universal-health-coverage/>
Nadrian, H. (2024). Primary health care and achieving universal health coverage: An emphasis on the crucial role of E-Health. *Health Promotion Perspectives*, 14(1), 1–2. <https://doi.org/10.34172/hpp.42933>
- 9 https://www.theglobalfund.org/media/12284/publication_debt2health_overview_en.pdf
- 10 “Framework Convention on Global Health Alliance. (n.d.). Drafting the treaty. Framework Convention on Global Health Alliance. <https://fcghalliance.org/about/drafting-the-treaty/>” <https://www.lung.org/media/press-releases/nys-cigarette-tax2023#:~:text=New%20York%20State's%20%241%20Cigarette%20Tax%20Hike%20Goes%20into%20Effect%20September%201st&text=Beginning%20Sept.,per%20pack%20of%2020%20cigarettes>
Policy actions and targeted interventions are essential to break down financial and structural barriers that prevent access to healthcare for the most vulnerable. Since poverty and access to healthcare are intrinsically linked to broader social determinants such as education, housing and employment. Therefore, effective solutions must address these factors <https://www.who.int/news/item/13-12-2017-world-bank-and-who-half-the-world-lacks-access-to-essential-health-services-100-million-still-pushed-into-extreme-poverty-because-of-health-expenses>
www.thelancet.com/planetary-health Vol.8 May 2024
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1fHFJBtOEK3763x4W3iekOYfk4hW2z2W/view?usp=drive_link

6

Education and Culture

Policy Brief

WG6. Education and Culture

The C20 Education and Culture Working Group calls for a concerted effort to realign education with its aims as stated by the human rights-based approach (HRBA)¹ and reaching the purpose of A) holistic development, B) addressing society's challenges, C) fostering inclusivity, D) preparing individuals for a productive life and with potential for peacebuilding and contributions in a global and local values-centered community - addressing the aims of education as stated in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)², in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)³ and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)⁴, towards the triad: educational needs, cultural potential, socioeconomic sustainable development.

We call on G20 Leaders to commit to the following recommendations:

1. Governance and Sustainability

- 1.1 Center the global governance of sustainable systems of education and culture by implementing mechanisms of multilateralism, ensuring the active participation of governments, as the main responsible, and organized civil society.
- 1.2 Uphold tax justice in financing public education and culture quality and sustainably. This can be achieved by promoting taxation at the domestic and international levels securing active participation in global and regional negotiations such as the UN Tax Convention⁵, and considering inclusive education as a priority.
- 1.3 Embed climate justice and sustainability through environmental education and nature-based learning within public policies is vital for cultivating climate literacy and recognizing the disproportionate impacts of climate change on groups in

vulnerable situations. Expand access to sustainable infrastructure and practices into curricula and train professionals, in an interdisciplinary, intergenerational, and multisectoral approach to children and youth engagement.

- 1.4 Uphold democracy, secularism, and human rights as fundamental to education and culture. The participation of families and communities must be unlocked. Educational and cultural institutions and community relations must be strengthened through knowledge democratization with a human rights perspective.
- 1.5 Implement robust mechanisms for accountability and monitoring, drawing from the human rights conceptual and legal framework.

2. Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

- 2.1 Defend and promote the rights of inclusion in education and culture through the establishment of adaptive public policies, the creation of inclusive and accessible physical and digital infrastructure, and the implementation of measures against bullying, ableism, racial and ethnic discrimination, xenophobia, gender discrimination, and all forms of discrimination and violence.
- 2.2 Promote formal, nonformal and popular education that embraces the culture of all racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia and other groups in vulnerable situations, including riverside populations.
- 2.3 Implement and maintain a transformative, inclusive, and intersectional educational system by embracing diversities - including disability and neurodiversity, gender and racial diversities - and promoting environments that ensure rights, empathy, autonomy, and social awareness among educators, families, and communities for a truly inclusive present and future.
- 2.4 Prioritize well-funded public policies that embrace inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, racial and ethnic equality, and anti-ableism, ensuring accessibility and cost effectiveness by providing an adequate number of professionals and preparing those with specialized training and protagonism to support and address the needs of diverse groups effectively.
- 2.5 Guarantee an inclusive, diverse, and local-sensitive curriculum rooted in cross cutting, comprehensive, and integrative approaches, focusing on transversal interventions and practices, ensuring the rights of information, accessibility, communication, barrier elimination⁵, and participation for all.

3. Digital transformation and access⁶

- 3.1 Promote equitable access to information, knowledge, and digital resources through meaningful connectivity, digital literacy, and autonomy, recognizing technology as a language and the internet as a territory for education and culture, ensuring inclusive communication and ensuring accessibility in digital platforms and content across disabilities, particularly to empower the Global South to engage meaningfully in international decision-making processes.
- 3.2 Foster collaboration through community-centric digital appropriation across sectors to provide tailored digital tools and devices addressing the specific needs of communities and the establishment and fortification of networks to enhance resource sharing.
- 3.3 Advance open knowledge strategies and digital public goods to democratize access to educational resources with intuitive platforms and tools for generating and disseminating content in diverse multimedia formats, catering to communities affected by the digital divide and in low-resource settings.
- 3.4 Ensure human rights-centered decisions involving ethical AI deployment, algorithmic transparency, and accountability within educational and cultural contexts. Prioritize a public and human rights-based approach and equitable access to technology, preventing algorithmic racism, enhancing regulation of private sector involvement, and the role of communities as protagonists in decisions concerning the matter.
- 3.5 Uphold data privacy, security, accountability, and protection principles in the utilization of technologies in education and culture, entailing robust safeguards - especially towards children and adolescents - against potential privacy breaches, applied consistently by both public and private stakeholders.

4. The central role of education and culture professionals

- 4.1 Expand the concept of the education and culture professionals subjects and promote democratic management mechanisms, communication with society, and participation in the discussion and development of public policies, considering the professionals, families, students, and communities in the territories.
- 4.2 Value all education and culture professionals ensuring working conditions and health by prioritizing their mental well-being with adequate funding and guaranteeing career and remuneration plans with proper salaries under the economic wealth of the countries with equal salaries for education professionals including special educators with other professionals at the same level of training, to face the shortage of educational professionals.

- 4.3 Promote international coordination for initial and continuing training of education and culture professionals, allocating human and financial resources for ongoing training and international exchanges by implementing intercultural programs within and across nations and embracing specific themes such as inclusion and ethical use of technology.
- 4.4 Recognize the potential of art for sustainable economic and social development at all levels, considering the centrality of artists to ensure better engagement and interaction among peoples, communities, and governments.

5. Lifelong Learning, Ethical Global Citizenship and Human Rights Education

- 5.1 Embrace integral and lifelong education, experiential learning, and community engagement in rural and urban areas, support Indigenous and traditional communities in their right to self-determination, traditional and popular cultures, and knowledge systems, and address character and holistic well-being by adequate financing of education in all levels and through investments in the mental health of racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and, girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations as a strategy for strengthening resilience to face humanitarian, climate and environmental disasters.
- 5.2 Bolster comprehensive access and quality accessible and inclusive education of early childhood and of basic and foundational education through ensuring conducive working conditions, teacher training, infrastructure, inclusive policies, and integrating cultural diversity into curricula and by promoting initiatives fostering holistic development, covering cognitive, social, emotional, and physical aspects and considering at the infancy culture.
- 5.3 Cultivate a culture of lifelong learning by providing accessible and inclusive education for adults and the elderly of diverse backgrounds. Expand access to higher quality education and vocational training, by cultivating exchanges between culture, education, science, technology, and innovation in the face of socioeconomic sustainable development needs. Develop community-based learning programs, invest in adult education, and eradicate illiteracy, to promote social inclusion and socioeconomic empowerment.
- 5.4 Uphold arts, cultural diversity, and heritage preservation as integral to lifelong learning and community vitality. Allocate resources to celebrate cultural heritage and foster intercultural dialogue among cultural entities, educational institutions, and local communities.

5.5 Embed Ethical Global Citizenship⁷ and Human Rights Education to nurture ethics, empathy, and promotion of cultural diversity and human rights. Facilitate cross-cultural exchanges and empower professionals with training and resources to impact intercultural communication and critical media literacy, preparing students for active engagement in an interconnected world.

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- 1 Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA). Accessible at: <https://unsdg.un.org/2030-agenda/universal-values/human-rights-based-approach>
 - 2 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Accessible at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-covenant-economic-social-and-cultural-rights>
 - 3 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Accessible at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-child>
 - 4 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). Accessible at: <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/convention-rights-persons-disabilities>
 - 5 On 22 December 2023, the General Assembly adopted resolution 78/230, “Promotion of inclusive and effective international tax cooperation at the United Nations.” The resolution establishes an ad hoc intergovernmental Committee mandated to develop draft terms of reference for a United Nations framework convention on international tax cooperation, with a view to finalizing the Committee’s work by August 2024. More information: <https://financing.desa.un.org/un-tax-convention>
 - 6 The 2023 GEM Report on technology and education explores these debates, examining education challenges to which appropriate use of technology can offer solutions (access, equity and inclusion; quality; technology advancement; system management), while recognizing that many solutions proposed may also be detrimental. The report also explores three system-wide conditions (access to technology, governance regulation, and teacher preparation) that need to be met for any technology in education to reach its full potential. More information and full report: <https://www.unesco.org/gem-report/en/technology>
 - 7 UNESCO’s definition of GCE (in: Global citizenship education: Topics and learning objectives. 240. Paris: UNESCO. 2015.) is one of the most often used: GCE is concerned with fostering “the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes that learners need to be able to contribute to a more inclusive, just and peaceful world”. Ethical GCE develops students’ global understanding, self-awareness, cross-cultural compassion, a sense of accountability for achieving the common good at home and overseas, a readiness to speak out and become actively involved in efforts to address key issues of shared global concern, and human values, such as empathy and unity toward sustainability. Ethical GCE represents a pedagogical approach through which educators make a distinct commitment to students’ liberation of the human spirit toward critical and global justice concepts (Bosio, E. (2022). Ethical Global Citizenship Education. In: Poff, D.C., Michalos, A.C. (eds) Encyclopedia of Business and Professional Ethics. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-23514-1_1314-1).

7

Digitalization and Technology

Policy Brief

WG7. Digitalization & Technology¹

Amidst the escalating global challenges in the digital age, global civil society urgently requires the G20 to address the following non-exhaustive participatory policy recommendations, bearing in mind participatory and multistakeholder governance², inclusion, human rights, other international fora discussions³ and the need to address sustainability and imbalances among countries⁴ and people, especially groups in vulnerable situation⁵, on four key pillars:

Information Integrity

The Information Integrity challenges arise from finding the right balance between enforcing effective regulations and protecting human rights. The market, journalistic vehicles, democracies, consumers, and everyone will thrive under regulatory approaches that strengthen rights, mitigate and appropriately address systemic and imminent risks alongside promoting competition. Therefore, we call on G20 countries to:

- 1 Market regulation:** Foster a thriving digital ecosystem accessible to all and mitigate concentration and power imbalances between digital platforms and users (business users and advertisers; media; content producers; consumers), through measures such as: the promotion of local, regional, plural, and responsible media and journalism, open-knowledge/access platforms/assistive technology, and the advancement of data-protected interoperability.
- 2. Human rights:** Promote information integrity and the fight against disinformation, especially content related to climate and groups in vulnerable situation, with

multiple strategies (process-oriented regulation, media literacy, research, fact-checking, etc), to guarantee the right to accessible communication and information, protecting democracy and balancing human rights⁶⁷.

3. **Elections:** Pursue the approval of specific and accountable legal measures, with multistakeholder oversight, to address: heightened risks posed to democracies during elections and their local specificities, moderation of disinformation-related content, the use of deepfakes and AI-generated content in elections, and transparency rules for political advertisements, among others.
4. **Accountability:** Work cooperatively to create human-rights-based norms and push for mandatory corporate disclosures by digital platforms as a leveling standard for accountability and transparency on issues such as content moderation, advertising policies, and impact assessments on systemic and human rights risks.
5. **Context and inclusion:** Foster global information integrity standards, while also acknowledging other international initiatives⁸ and adapting them to context-specific needs, addressing the socio-economic, racial and ethnic, cultural, and legal factors to reduce inequalities, promote inclusion, and protect democracy and groups in vulnerable situation within information ecosystem

Meaningful Connectivity

Access to digital networks, technologies, and digital citizenship skills must be promoted while recognising particularly low resource settings, and access barriers of groups in vulnerable situations like persons with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, women and LGBTQIAPN+ people. Therefore, we call on the G20 countries to:

6. **Adapted Guidelines** and establish guidelines that address the diverse needs and realities of G20 countries' local perspectives when developing connectivity infrastructures, metrics, and data collection mechanisms, while addressing issues such as literacy and privacy.
7. **Inclusion:** Prioritize policies aimed at bridging vulnerabilities' gaps (such as gender, disability, sexuality, gender identity, ethnicity, race, and territory) in access to connectivity by: enhancing the G20 DEWG's work by addressing the needs of marginalized communities; providing free internet spaces and promoting essential digital skills training towards economic opportunities.
8. **Education:** Ensure connectivity and device universal access for the public education community, especially the needs of vulnerable groups, including remote learning, through measures such as: providing affordable internet access

and free Wi-Fi in schools and libraries; prioritizing digital literacy for teachers; and holding corporations and governments accountable for child and youth safety violations.

9. Collaboration: Establish cross-border programs to address infrastructure gaps and ensure access to connectivity for all, leveraging funds from G20 countries, via South-South and triangular cooperation, to spearhead projects of universal fixed broadband, digital literacy, and infrastructure resilience.

10. Resilience: Recognize the importance of connectivity, data protection, and local content and services for enhancing resilience and territorial economic development, through measures such as: supporting initiatives to withstand climate crises, disseminating vital information to marginalized communities; and promoting safe community networks and empowerment through digital literacy and e-commerce.

Digital Government

Data and technology can be used to improve public services. Digital public infrastructures (DPIs) can potentially empower people and drive innovation. Developing these digital capabilities for citizen-to-government interfaces requires inclusive, accountable, human-rights-based, and public interest-driven policies. Therefore, we call on the G20 countries to:

11. Governance: Create a global framework to ensure that the entire life cycle of DPIs⁹ is subject to meaningful public participation, driven by community and democratic values, guided by context-specific needs, and equipped to mitigate risks of abuse of economic power and sovereignty.

12. Oversight: Establish the necessary mechanisms and processes for independent and public oversight, ensuring their enforcement, transparency, responsiveness, and accountability over the entire DPI life cycle, and the public interest.

13. Inclusion: Certify that the entire life cycle of DPIs is guided by equity and meaningful inclusion, encompassing literacy, capacity building, and accessibility - considering social markers of inequality and the needs of groups in vulnerable situations.

14. Human rights: Guarantee human rights and access to essential services for all, adopt inclusive, safe, and accountable data governance practices, and mitigate the risks posed by DPIs, such as discrimination, exclusion, environmental and privacy harms, security, system failure, and technology design.

- 15. Redressal:** Secure grievance and redress mechanisms, access to legal aid, social participation and institutional trust (through capacity and independent judicial oversight), empowering people to seek redress when their human rights are not upheld or public resources are misused within the DPI life cycle.

Artificial Intelligence

The rapid AI revolution allows new insurgent contexts to challenge nations with new scenarios and capabilities beyond traditional regulatory frameworks. This context urges an approach that primarily protects human rights and ensures ethical duties while fostering innovation¹⁰. Therefore, we call on the G20 countries to:

- 16. Databases:** Develop responsible and environmentally-protected AI¹¹ and evidence-based policies, facilitating initiatives to audit databases used by AI agents to ensure they rely on representative training data and also creating public databases reflecting local contexts and populations, with transparent curation and standards terminology, including registering AI system acquisitions, developers, and suppliers.
- 17. International Cooperation:** Foster international cooperation¹², prioritizing Global Majority countries through the exchange of knowledge, best practices, proof of performance, audit procedures, and R&D partnerships, to help nations achieve digital autonomy, enhance internal capabilities, and improve governance and control over training data and the responsible AI life cycle.
- 18. Human Rights Framework¹³:** Promote AI innovation with regulation and interoperability standards based on human rights law and ethics, promoting fairness, social responsibility, and accountability, with multistakeholder, open, and transparent governance¹⁴. Actions include risk and human rights impact assessments¹⁵, independent oversight, social participation, and prohibiting AI uses with potential harm for human rights, such as, but not limited to autonomous weapons, biometric identification in public spaces¹⁶, and predictive policing¹⁷, while furthering democratic governance, regulation, independent oversight and social participation.,
- 19. Inclusion:** Systematically and meaningfully include diverse and affected groups in discussions and decision-making¹⁸ by ensuring AI is equitable, accessible, sustainable, and respects self-determination while protecting languages, cultures, and groups in vulnerable situation, such as racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent,

migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities¹⁹, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and others.

- 20. Systemic Risks:** Promote initiatives to mitigate systemic risks of general-purpose AI, such as discrimination, ableism, environmental harm, threats to democracy, critical thinking, and jobs. G20 countries must: ensure transparency and accountability from governments and AI companies²⁰, establish funds for digital education, independent research, and guarantee prediction and responses to serious climate, social, and economic impact.

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- 1 This policy brief is the result of the engagement of around 100 people in the WG7 on Digitalization and Technology and was written by representatives of co-facilitators organizations (Amrita University, Idec - Institute for Consumers Protection and Lapin - Laboratory of Public Policy and Internet), namely: Alison Richards, Camila Leite Contri, Cynthia Picolo, Krishnashree Achutan, Luã Cruz, Maria Luciano, Maria Luiza Duarte de Sá, Pedro Peres Cavalcante.
 - 2 We endorse the adoption of an open and inclusive multistakeholder design in Internet Governance processes, adhering to NETMundial+10's Multistakeholder Statement (2024) For its content, please access: <<https://netmundial.br/pdf/NETmundial10-MultistakeholderStatement-2024.pdf>>.
 - 3 We mention other international initiatives, beyond former G20 and C20 work, such as: work developed by the G7; UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence; the UN Global Digital Compact, Code of Conduct for Information Integrity on Digital Platforms, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the UN Universal Safeguards for Inclusive DPI, among other initiatives; the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Principles on AI; the Global Declaration on Information Integrity Online; the Alliance for Affordable Internet; the World Bank; the World Economic Forum; the Global Digital Inclusion Partnership; the International Telecommunication Union; the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence; the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data; and ID4AFRICA.
 - 4 Especially Global South and Global North imbalances in technology and human development, economic capacities, inequalities, and dependence.
 - 5 All the recommendations must be interpreted considering the specificities of different historically marginalized communities or groups in vulnerable situations and their intersectionalities in terms of race and ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, socioeconomic status, age, disabilities, geographical location, intersectionalities, and others. This includes, but is not limited to: racial and ethnic minorities, indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants,

- refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and, girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations. Special attention must be given to the intersectionalities of these groups.
- 6 Especially, but not limited to, freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, and press freedom.
 - 7 Taking into account the international law principles of legality, proportionality, and justification and the "International Principles on the Application of Human Rights to Communications Surveillance (the "Necessary and Proportionate Principles" or "13 Principles")". Available at: <<https://necessaryandproportionate.org/13-principles/>>
 - 8 Including the UN CRPD - Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
 - 9 Recalling the DPI life cycle suggested by the DPI Safeguards Initiative. Available at: <https://1945836565-files.gitbook.io/~files/v0/b/gitbook-x-prod.appspot.com/o/spaces%2FcO6RXQuE2L2kjkRy5qr%2Fuploads%2FJ0ITERIMuhGml4MFyctp%2F24.04.27_Leveraging%20DPI%20for%20Safe%20and%20Inclusive%20Societies_V2.pdf?alt=media&token=3468859c-7067-4918-aecf-5d1d313d9336>
 - 10 Recalling G20 AI Principles. Available at: <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/osaka19/pdf/documents/en/annex_08.pdf>. Recalling also the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/78/L.49, dated 11 March 2024. Available at: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltd/n24/065/92/pdf/n2406592.pdf?token=gaiVdCuG9zN0yMjuHV&fe=true>>.
 - 11 Reaffirming G20 India's commitment to promote responsible AI for achieving SDGs. Available at: <<https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/CPV/G20-New-Delhi-Leaders-Declaration.pdf>>. Recalling also the G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué (2023). Available at: <<https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/05/20/g7-hiroshima-leaders-communique/>>.
 - 12 There are existing initiatives in this regard such as the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence (GPAI). Available at: <<https://gpai.ai/>>.
 - 13 Recalling UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence. Available at: <<https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381137>>.
 - 14 Reaffirming the United Nations Resolution A/78/L.49 dated 11 March 2024. Available at: <<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltd/n24/065/92/pdf/n2406592.pdf?token=QCM2fgn3G5krVvrRTG&fe=true>>.
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8

 **Women's rights
and gender
equality**

Policy Brief

WG8. Women's Rights and Gender Equality

The C20 Working Group on Women's Rights and Gender Equality focuses on the pressing need for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in all their diversity. The group's theme, "Advancing Gender Equality: Transforming Systems for Women's Economic and Political Empowerment," aligns with the broader global movement towards inclusive and sustainable development. In an era marked by conflict and significant socio-economic, environmental, and geopolitical challenges, the Women's Rights Group emphasizes the importance of systems change to ensure that all women and girls in all their diversity can thrive and contribute meaningfully in their communities.

The global context presents a unique set of challenges and opportunities for advancing the rights of women and girls. From addressing gender-based violence to ensuring equal access to education and economic opportunities, the group's efforts are rooted in a commitment to uphold international human rights standards, including those outlined in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), among others. The group's work is particularly focused on the intersection of gender with other social and economic determinants, recognizing that the experiences of women and girls are shaped by a multitude of factors including race and ethnicity, age, socioeconomic status, disability, and sexual orientation and gender identity, among others.

To drive transformative change, the Women's Rights Group advocates for policies and practices that promote gender-responsive governance, economic empowerment, justice, and social inclusion. This includes pushing for greater representation of women in decision-making processes, enhancing access to quality education and healthcare,

defending traditional territories, and addressing the systemic barriers that hinder women's full participation in the economy. The group's initiatives also emphasize the need for cultural and societal shifts to challenge and change the deep-rooted norms and stereotypes that perpetuate gender inequality.

1. Economic Justice & Rights

Economic empowerment requires comprehensive policies and systemic reforms across multiple dimensions, including labor rights, the care economy, financial access, social security and reforms to the international financial architecture to support investments in social protection and gender equality. The C20 Women's Rights Group calls on G20 governments to:

- Accurately measure the contribution of unpaid care work and reduce the disproportionate share carried by women and girls, in all their diversity; Recognize the value of care and invest in care systems and infrastructure; redistribute care responsibilities equitably between women and men, families, and the state, guaranteeing their access to education, social protection, decent work, including public and private credit portfolios for micro, small, and medium enterprises led by women and underrepresented groups, including for migrant workers; implementing equitable parental leave policies and flexible work arrangements;
- Establish rights-based universal and inclusive social protection systems, remove barriers to decent work, and extend labor rights and social protection to informal workers, including migrant women and women with disabilities workers.
- Improve access to financial markets, services, and capacity building through targeted gender-sensitive and inclusive public procurement programs; learning, training, and skills development; and mandatory credit allocation to small- and medium-sized enterprises.

2. Equal representation in public life

Gender parity is a fundamental human right that requires systematic action, as well as a leading force for transformative change, therefore we call on G20 governments to:

- Remove barriers to entry by amending legislation; adopting and enforcing intersectional gender parity requirements and special measures; and holistically addressing care to reduce the unequal distribution of care responsibilities that impede women's participation in public life.
- Foster leadership development, promotion, and retention of women in public

decision-making roles by making visible their value and contributions; providing financial support and campaign financing for women candidates for election; develop targeted recruitment, retention, and promotion strategies, including mentoring; preventing and addressing offline and online violence and harassment; and supporting internet access and digital literacy to facilitate participation in policy- and decision-making.

- Promote a more inclusive global governance by achieving parity in appointments to governance places at multilateral and national economic, social and environmental institutions, and peace and security mechanisms and enabling women's rights organizations to inform decision-and policymaking, while guaranteeing interdisciplinary and gender-responsive foreign, economic and climate policies enhancing leadership and community resources, ensuring internal and external policies coherence.

3. Gender-based violence

There is an urgent need to address gender-based violence (GBV), which continues to undermine the autonomy and well-being of women and girls in all their diversity and we call on G20 governments to:

- Repeal legislation changes social norms that condone GBV and harmful practices like early and forced marriage and ratifies Convention 190 of the ILO.
- Establish and improve systems for prevention, protection, access to justice, and accountability, including for conflict-related sexual violence, and violence against human rights, environmental defenders, trans women, and women with disabilities.
- Invest in the expansion of essential and accessible support services, including psychological support and reproductive health services.

There is a critical need for inclusive, equitable, and lifelong education as a transformative tool to empower all women and girls. Therefore we call on G20 governments to:

- Invest 4-6% of GDP or at least 15-20% of public expenditure for 12 years of quality education for all girls and provide equitable access to primary, secondary, vocational, and tertiary education and lifelong learning.
- Effectively address digitalization gaps and ensure equitable and inclusive access to digital resources.
- Ensure the provision of comprehensive sexuality education for all in formal

and non-formal education settings, reducing barriers and allocating adequate resources.

- Develop and provide educational programs and adopt a gender-transformative and disability and racial and ethnic inclusive approach to education.

4. Health and bodily autonomy

The significant regression in women's rights, gender equality, and human rights at the global and regional level has particularly impacted Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), with notable restrictions placed on the rights of women, girls, and LGBTQI+ individuals are extremely concerning. We call on G20 governments to:

- Invest in age- and disability-inclusive, and gender-responsive health and care systems that deliver equitable, integrated, and people-centered services.
- Guarantee sexual and reproductive healthcare services, including contraception, abortion, and comprehensive family planning services for all, – particularly women and girls belonging to racial and ethnic minorities, Indigenous peoples, People of African Descent, Africans, Asians, People of Asian Descent, migrants, refugees, Romas, Dalits, landless and homeless populations, women and, girls, LGBTQIAPN+ people, people with disabilities, including autistic people, and those with other health conditions, such as people living with HIV and dementia, and other groups in vulnerable situations
- Take a human rights approach to laws and policies guiding mental health care access and service provision.

5. Climate change

Gender-responsive policymaking and governance, involving inclusive decision-making and diverse perspectives, are key to more effective and equitable climate action outcomes, with positive knock-on effects for gender equality and human rights in areas such as health, security, democracy, economic development, human mobility, and disaster risk reduction. Without gender, racial, intergenerational, and social justice, finding sustainable solutions, including sustainable mobility solutions, to the climate crisis will remain elusive. The Group calls on G20 governments to:

- Ensure equitable rights and the full, equal representation and meaningful participation of women in climate action and disaster risk reduction at the local, regional, and global levels.

- Enhance the systematic, interdisciplinary integration of gender into climate policy and action, recognizing women and girls, particularly Indigenous women and girls, as agents of change and stewards of land, ecosystems, and communities.
- Enhance women's leadership and community resources to advance local climate resilience and adaptation.
- Provide gender-transformative climate education to promote gender equality, sustainability, and the role of women and girls in addressing the impacts of climate change including women who are marginalized like those with disabilities.



9



**Philanthropy
for Sustainable
Development**

Policy Brief

WG9. Philanthropy For Sustainable Development

The G20 governments under the Brazilian presidency have made a firm commitment to transform the multilateral system to make it more fit for purpose to address today's global challenges, with action on the climate crisis and global inequalities and inequities hindering progress on sustainable development and economic prosperity. In this regard, the G20 must value and strengthen the partnerships with philanthropy networks, corporate and community foundations, advisories, support organisations, academic centres, individual givers, and other funders from around the world (hereafter "philanthropies") to promoting a truly transformative sustainable development and promote effective responses to these complex societal and climate challenges and guarantee the social, economic and environmental rights, while leaving no one behind¹.

- Philanthropies are addressing systemic issues by supporting transformational change. They are uniquely positioned to do so for numerous reasons:
- Philanthropies provide resources and support bold and transformative visions of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)² and grassroots organisations that are tackling the polycrises of climate³, social and economic inequalities and inequities at the local level⁴;
- Philanthropies' unique flexibility and ability to take risks, while remaining compliant to due diligence requirements, enables them to partner with grassroots organisations and communities more holistically, and support and elevate community philanthropy and community-led solutions that can enhance trust between society and government;

- Philanthropic organisations contribute to social and environmental change, by supporting process to identify data and knowledge gaps necessary to inform responses and policies aimed to tackle structural challenges; and
- Philanthropies bring political capital as trusted intermediaries, enablers or facilitators between governments and civil society organisations to promote substantial shifts in mindsets and policy directions.

We call on G20 Leaders to commit to the following recommendations:

1. Addressing inequalities and preventing exclusion in sustainable development

Philanthropies are key partners⁵ for G20 governments and public development banks in influencing the multilateral system to address local needs and systemic transformations. G20 governments should:

- 1.1 Leverage the G20 space to address global inequalities and inequities, promote accessible and affordable financing⁶ and increase trust in the multilateral system by establishing an ongoing cross-sector engagement platform at the G20 that is inclusive of philanthropy⁷, with commitments that reflect the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, with the aim of ensuring continuity in the transition from a Brazilian to South African G20. This could be a philanthropy sub-group of the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SF WG) as a follow-up accountability mechanism to explore commitments of patient philanthropic private capital to sustainable development and climate finance⁸.
- 1.2 Invest in policies and programs that address the interconnectedness of different environmental, climate, social, ethnic-racial and economic challenges⁹ by taking an intersectional approach and tackling the inequalities and inequities when responding to climate change and other current crises. Philanthropies are uniquely positioned to bridge the public policy gap in addressing issues related to under-represented, marginalised and socio-economically “invisible” communities historically left out of policy discussions¹⁰.
- 1.3 Ensure green transitions are just and do not leave anyone and any place behind¹¹ by engaging with historically discriminated populations and at risk of further exclusion¹².

2. Unlocking catalytic finance for sustainable development and just transitions

The G20 countries and other financing actors, including philanthropies, need to cooperate – not just to mobilise greater funds but also to ensure that resources broadly¹³ are accessible¹⁴, adapted to the needs of local communities, helping to protect their rights, and meaningfully engage implementers including entrepreneurs, civil society, and historically marginalised communities. For this, philanthropies have demonstrated their ability to mobilise funds¹⁵ and spark an economic multiplier effect¹⁶. The G20 governments should:

- 2.1 Support efforts to reform and develop a fairer international tax system¹⁷ that represents a renewed international social contract focused on the collective global mission of addressing the climate crisis and tackling social inequalities, while ensuring international cooperation on wealth redistribution.
- 2.2 G20 governments should strengthen the quality and scale of existing Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) networks with the philanthropic sector, and invest in the establishment of new Public-Private-Philanthropic-People¹⁸ partnerships (PPPPs), through government authorities at all levels. The G20 should encourage meaningful participation¹⁹ of diverse philanthropies²⁰, including community and corporate foundations, to improve²¹ and increase private catalytic capital mobilisation²² for systematic, collective and plurilateral action²³.
- 2.3 Reform international financial institutions, Multilateral and National Development Banks²⁴, and other funders to ensure a continuum of capital is invested while guided by common values²⁵.
- 2.4 Facilitate tax-effective²⁶ cross-border²⁷ funding and “patient philanthropic capital” investments in country-owned, co-designed development projects to close the SDG financing gap²⁸. Unhindered civil society access to resources, including international donations, is an inherent part of the human right to freedom of association²⁹.

3. A new global cooperation framework

To deliver effective, inclusive, sustainable and locally led development³⁰ to realise the SDGs³¹, G20 governments and philanthropies should better align goals and activities to enhance partnership. G20 leaders should:

- 3.1 Create a common taxonomy that facilitates cohesion between philanthropy and G20 governments, assesses the contribution of the philanthropic sector and its

impact, and establishes benchmarks for the philanthropic sector³². A taxonomy or national strategy³³ can cover the legal forms and governance models in place, tools and funding mechanisms developed to conduct the sector's philanthropic activities, the wide spectrum of philanthropic capital deployed, and type of impact on national and global sustainable development³⁴.

3.2 Work to remove barriers to mobilising philanthropic capital and not obstruct the flourishing of a "culture of giving" at country level³⁵. This is done by:

- a. Addressing bank de-risking policies, anti-money laundering regulations and other regulatory barriers faced by accountable, legalised, transparent and effective CSOs and local philanthropies³⁶. Government should work with financial service providers to ensure that CSOs and local philanthropies can set up accounts, process donations and payments in a transparent way.
- b. Reducing regulatory burden, simplify administrative processes, and creating organisational and legal forms that facilitate a wide spectrum of CSO funding and social purpose activity³⁷.
- c. Investing in upskilling programs for the national administrations, increasing government capacity in particular on the subnational level needed to apply existing laws and regulation, and feed into regulatory simplification efforts down the line³⁸.
- d. Co-developing strategies with philanthropic actors to widen access of funding and investment to small and non-formalised entities³⁹, allowing them to benefit from a diversity of options to strengthen their work and experiment with various paths to impact at the beginning for their journey.

3.3 Invest in evidence and data to enhance philanthropic involvement in public policy and strengthen evaluation mechanisms⁴⁰.

4. The importance of protecting civic space

G20 countries must commit to just, accessible and equitable finance by proposing new models that are responsive to marginalised communities in need. Philanthropies can support the G20 in this aim⁴¹. While philanthropy remains a vital part of civil society, it also stands outside it as a funder and conduit of assistance to civil society, with ties internationally and to the private sector and therefore can serve as conveners of actors across sectors⁴².

- 4.1 G20 should meaningfully and consistently⁴³ engage with civil society, recognising their role in fostering democratic governance and building fair, more sustainable societies, ensuring input into policymaking⁴⁴ from diverse civil society, which includes youth-led organisations and movements, local communities, grassroots movements and volunteers⁴⁵, indigenous peoples⁴⁶, traditional communities, afro-descendant peoples, and other racial and ethnic minorities.
- 4.2 G20 countries should partner with philanthropic actors, who have a convening role, to strengthen civic engagement, with special regard to historically marginalised populations, notably by simplifying communities' and grassroots organisations' access to the necessary networks, resources, mentoring, and capacity building to enhance the impact of their work. This requires facilitating more long-term, flexible⁴⁷ financing — particularly grant-making — and investing in an infrastructure and ecosystem for local giving to grow local resources for locally-led development.

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- 1 A call for immediate transformative policy action to address the polycrisis (or meta-crisis) as shared across global platforms, with the C7 (Civil Society at the G7) highlighting that “the compounding impacts of climate change, economic shocks, the consequences of the pandemic and the alarming increase of conflicts and wars, have been exacerbating the already unacceptable social and economic inequalities”.
 - 2 For example, OECD netFWD endorsed the Guiding Principles for Financing Climate and Health Solutions at COP 28. The principles establish a shared vision and build coherence for financing between different funders. And at COP 28, OECD netFWD launched a Call to Action for Gender-Responsive Climate Action that further recognised the need for philanthropic actors to help break silos in gender and climate financing. As of May 2024, a total of 14 organisations have signed the Call to Action.
 - 3 The Global Methane Pledge illustrates philanthropy's role in supporting climate action. Launched at COP26, the Pledge is a commitment by participating countries to take voluntary actions to contribute to a collective effort to reduce global methane emissions by at least 30% from 2020 levels, by 2030. To deliver this commitment, High Tide and several philanthropies joined efforts to fund the Global Methane Hub, which supports governments to achieve the Global Methane Pledge.
 - 4 The philanthropic sector has a shared agenda of social change for good that has the potential to break policy and sectoral silos while simultaneously delivering on multiple global goods.
 - 5 Philanthropies are already leading on resourcing to target intersectional inequalities and inequities, and have the power to signal political will to engage in structural issues and support governments to catalyse system change. At the New Global Financing Pact Summit (Paris Pact for People and Planet) in June 2023, 19 philanthropies signed OECD netFWD-convened communique. By signing, these organisations committed to fund and scale climate and development efforts.

- 6 This type of financing to help low- and middle-income countries achieve the transformation towards net-zero, circular, and nature positive economies should be adequate, unconditional, new and additional, public, and non-debt-creating.
- 7 Key development finance documents refer to philanthropy's role in mobilising investments and contributing to G20 discussions. These include the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, which has an entire section on philanthropy (Para 42): "We recognize philanthropic donors' flexibility and capacity for innovation and taking risks, and their ability to leverage additional funds through multi-stakeholder partnerships." Also see references to philanthropy's role in the G20 Principles to Scale up Blended Finance and the G20 Financing for Sustainable Development Framework.
- 8 In addition, building on the learnings of WG9 on Philanthropy for Sustainable Development, we advocate for continued formal philanthropic engagement in the G20 process to strengthen a united and collective voice of philanthropy. This can be a continuing C20 working group on philanthropy for sustainable development or a formal engagement group to ensure long-term goals and knowledge transfer between presidencies.
- 9 The synergy between climate action with other planet health/action priorities was mandated by all three of the Rio Conventions.
- 10 Philanthropy can play a proactive role in building political coalitions to pass policy reforms, reaching out to traditional and indigenous communities disproportionately impacted by current crises; those living in informal settlements and in localities with poor access to services, infrastructure, and rights to adequate housing; as well as those who have been systematically excluded or discriminated against, due to age, race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, disabilities, and conditions such as autism. The Leave no one behind (LNOB) is set out in the UN Shared Framework on Leaving No One Behind: Equality and Non-Discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development.
- 11 This also requires strong accountability mechanisms, including through the protection of civic space, that ensures a whole-of-society approach towards a common goal.
- 12 Such opportunities can be incorporated into national multi-sectoral strategies that include specific roles for philanthropies, leveraging their access to resources, leadership networks, and innovation, as well as their relationships with local actors (including activists, farmers, MSMEs, and communities). This includes designing, developing and implementing employment and livelihood opportunities with those at highest risk of exclusion, such as youth and other groups who may be left behind in a Green Transition economy. Adaptation projects should be implemented to facilitate traditionally excluded communities to prosper in their indigenous lands if they wish to do so.
- 13 Resources include volunteerism and other unpaid technical assistance, knowledge transfer, and capacity building.
- 14 The Civil 20 Working Group 3 on Environment, Climate Justice & Energy Transition has urged G20 countries to mobilise financial resources, finance and technical assistance to support this clean energy production while ensuring that energy transition processes do not increase the cost burden for the poorest consumers.
- 15 In 2019, research showed philanthropic organisations raised \$1.5 billion for climate finance. At COP 26, a \$10 billion investment was announced by a partnership between philanthropic institutions, investors, innovators, energy companies and governments.

- 16 Philanthropy's social return on investment (SROI) also generates an economic multiplier effect, with a potential of approximately 10% contribution to GDP across economies, according to research by CITIbank's GPS team. [This includes leveraging domestic resource mobilisation]. Research from the OECD Centre on Philanthropy indicates that domestic foundations in developing countries provide 20% of total philanthropic financing. Philanthropic organisations operating in emerging markets increased from 143 in 2015 to 205 in 2019 and contributed \$42.5bn to development outcomes between 2016-2019.
- 17 To strengthen trust in the multilateral system and mobilise greater resources for climate and development financing, there should be supporting implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation (UNFCITC) and new mechanisms of wealth taxation. A group of Global South and international organisations have called for the creation and implementation of the UNFCITC. The Foundations 20, representing 80+ international foundations, also urges the G20 to implement comprehensive debt relief and tax reforms that incentivise green investments, disincentivize environmentally harmful practices and promote financial transparency and equity in resource allocation.
- 18 The acronym although long includes a fourth P for 'People' to ensure that wider society and those affected by decisions are involved
- 19 The G20 must upscale these MSPs, and ensure that philanthropy has a seat at the table in its initiatives, such as the G20 Task Force for the Mobilization against Climate Change (TF CLIMA). After the G20 - Finance in Common (FiCS) Joint Event in May 2024, FiC Chair Remy Rioux noted: "In terms of regulation, participants noted the role of governments in easing constraints and setting incentives for blended finance transactions to be scaled-up, including via adjusted capital requirements, specific targets for PDBs on the use of catalytic capital, and incentives for philanthropies to increase their share of de-risking investments (emphasis added)." This would include philanthropy's responsible involvement in blended finance and pooled funding such as Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs).
- 20 Philanthropy has a role in demonstrating the viability of these investments and shape market perceptions because philanthropic organisations are well-equipped to adopt business-unusual financing models and provide flexible, adaptive and long-term funding. Philanthropy doesn't just happen at a global or national level. Due to their flexibility, philanthropies are also well placed to support local communities in catalysing local/community philanthropy efforts with an aim to support communities in elevating their own assets and agency to address their self-defined needs and with a long term view towards sustainability, innovative finance models and philanthropy's role in supporting and elevating philanthropic movements and initiatives at a community level. Evidence shows how transformative multistakeholder finance models can really seed and catalyse local philanthropy initiatives. Community Alliance of Baja California Sur in Mexico mobilised US\$ 6 Million in a multistakeholder effort to address a medical supply shortage and food crisis caused by the COVID19 pandemic, bringing together 200 organisations including philanthropy, businesses, and several levels of government including the military. Global Giving shares similar examples in its position paper Transforming Philanthropy & Aid through New Models of Funding and Partnership, and its blog series on risk-sharing in partnerships to support community philanthropy.
- 21 The G20 countries and multilateral development banks already promote joint, multi-stakeholder mission alignment (with philanthropy sometimes playing a key role). The Brazilian public development

bank BNDES pooled philanthropic capital and public capital to strengthen public health systems, and BNDES gave match-funding to support local action on climate and Amazon protection. The Innovation Lab of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB Lab) and the regional philanthropic network Latimpacto created a pooled fund, the Catalytic Green Fund, which supports initiatives that promote Net-Zero solutions in the Amazon basin. Philanthropy recognises that private profit should be balanced with public interest so that concessionary philanthropic capital can abate fiscal risks to the public purse while generating appetite for green sustainable development investments, help Small and Medium Enterprises with blended finance, and ensure transparency and accountability in multi-stakeholder partnerships to avoid hidden debts in these arrangements.

- 22 The G20 for Impact, a coalition of 40+ international and Brazilian foundations, think-tanks, systemic innovators and social entrepreneur networks urges the G20 to use catalytic capital to leverage at least 3 to 4 times the commercial capital by establishing a Global Rotating Blended Catalytic Fund via one time philanthropic and percentage of DFI investment and replenished by successful returns from operations, and to optimise the operations of the International Environmental and Climate Funds to provide large-scale catalytic capital to blended financing structures as recommended by Go! Blended, in order to attract substantial commercial capital.
- 23 New partnerships with governments can support the development of tools and methodologies for assessing both financial returns and social outcomes of investments for philanthropies which can then be published with official data on the impact of philanthropy's funding of wider civil society. The World Association of PPP Unit and Professionals emphasises the transformative capacity of public-private philanthropic partnerships. Its research with The Partnership Initiative (TPI) identifies the six roles of philanthropy in activating PPPs, including initiating partnerships, co-creating solutions, providing funding, building partner capacities, derisking projects, and enabling iterative learning. Please see other publications by TPI and WAPPP, which has published a PPPs Library.
- 24 MDBs should enable small non-formalized entities and individuals to obtain different types of funding and finance to allow experiments in various paths to impact.
- 25 This means not only increasing the availability of concessional funding and blended finance but also reforms to democratise decision-making governance by guaranteeing more voice and participation of the Global South. The European Union committed itself to a values-driven, transparent Global Gateway partnership with countries targeted for investment to reduce global inequalities, inequities and narrow the global infrastructure investment gap worldwide in alignment to the UN's Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the Paris Agreement. And Article 1 of the agreement establishing the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) sets as a guiding aspect that the bank supports reforms that strengthen democracy.
- 26 Transnational Giving Europe network is a platform for tax-effective cross-border cash donations across 19 European countries to facilitate financial support for CSOs in other countries while benefiting directly from the tax advantages provided for in the legislation of their country of residence.
- 27 The Civil 20 Working Group 10 on SDG 16 and Democratic Governance, Civic Space, Anti-Corruption and Access to Justice discussed the importance of ensuring sustainable funding for CSOs is pivotal, empowering them to sustain their human rights missions and advocacy endeavours. To achieve this, the Working Group discussed, "For civil society to develop relevant agendas and projects, it is crucial to have diverse sources of funding. Therefore, we appeal for global efforts to financially strengthen social organizations, particularly as vulnerable groups are disproportionately affected by

shrinking civic space, lack of access to justice, and systemic corruption.”

- 28 The G20 can create tax incentives for endowments and local giving in favour of public projects, using peer encouragement, helping pool finance, and creating innovative funds. This can include, for example, a Public-Private Social Fund, bonds and other innovative financial instruments. The philanthropic sector urges the G20 that this is done by providing sustainable, affordable, accessible and predictable development finance and effective means of implementation to developing countries along the lines of the Development Effectiveness Principles promoted at the multistakeholder platform of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation; while investing in technical assistance, capacity building, and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.
- 29 The UN Human Rights Committee has consistently held that the freedom of association includes “accessing foreign funding and that limitations to it may constitute violations of the right to freedom of association”. See also the Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association that sets out General principles and guidelines on ensuring the right of civil society organizations to have access to resources.
- 30 The USAID-initiated Donor Statement on Supporting Locally Led Development aims to shift and share power. It has been endorsed by 21 bi-lateral donors and by more than 20 major international foundations. Most recently, the Funders Forum on International Cooperation Partnerships hosted by the Philanthropy Europe Association - Philea committed to support locally led development in May 2024.
- 31 Most notably, by strengthening the means of implementation and revitalising the global partnership for sustainable development. i.e. SDG 17.
- 32 For example, the 2022 Global Philanthropy Environment Index (GPEI) evaluates the philanthropic enabling environment across 91 countries and economies. Greater emphasis on data is needed to align more evidence on the impact of charitable giving, while disaggregating comprehensive data can demonstrate which societal groups are systematically underfunded.
- 33 A National Philanthropy Policy for Ireland has deepened understanding and knowledge of the sector, created an enabling environment and accelerated engagement with philanthropy in Ireland for social good.
- 34 The OECD’s Centre on Philanthropy’s Flagship Report, Private Philanthropy for Development contributes to the growing demand for reliable, comparable data on philanthropy. The most recent edition shows that the volume of philanthropy for development 2016-2019 reached USD 42.5 billion.
- 35 The T20 engagement group under the Indonesian presidency published a key policy briefing that urged the G20 to strengthen the enabling environment for philanthropy to participate in blended finance.
- 36 These are often introduced unintentionally by both government and the financial services sector, and can limit access to banking and other financial services, block cross-border giving and crowdfunding, and impede the ability of organisations and individuals to disperse or obtain national and cross-border funding. Rules, policies and practices should not impede the use of digital technologies in philanthropy and fundraising efforts. See European Center for Not-for-Profit Law (ECNL) resource publications about ensuring civil society financial access and the challenges of bank de-risking due to anti-money laundering (AML) and counter-terrorism financing (CFT) regulations that can have a big impact on CSOs.

- 37 Favourable, flexible, proportional, and purpose-driven sector regulation should align with how CSOs and their funders can operate and grow along their own needs without imposing 'regulatory overkill'. Unlocking capital for local level action means governments must reduce bureaucracy while ensuring compliance, transparency and due diligence, which builds trust in the sector. Philanthropy has a role to play to increase government trust in communities and community philanthropy to manage funds themselves and bring locally appropriate solutions to the table.
- 38 The 2022 GPEI looked at the enabling environment for philanthropy in 91 countries and found that 38% had a restrictive environment, with noticeable disparities between regions when it comes to ease of operating a philanthropic organisation and cross-border philanthropic flows.
- 39 An alliance between Comunalía, Coca-Cola Mexico Foundation, Inter-American Foundation and Mott Foundation supported the work of 15 Mexican community foundations. Philanthropy helped multiply impact from the articulated work between different actors of the philanthropy ecosystem in Mexico: Some USD \$700,000 in assistance from international donors was matched by USD \$6 million from community foundations and grassroots groups for 80 initiatives to support small businesses, youth and women in humanitarian aid.
- 40 Resources like publicly available databases with examples of successful partnerships between philanthropic foundations and public authorities in the formulation and implementation of public policies could inspire more effective and collaborative partnerships that can promote more inclusive and efficient public policy.
- 41 This involves not only increasing contributions to international climate funds but also removing barriers that prevent funding and support from reaching, and being accessible by, the local level (especially the most vulnerable or overlooked communities). Philanthropies are key partners in the implementation of support structures for these communities through flexible funding mechanisms that can reach the local level, capacity building, and network-building.
- 42 As the philanthropic sector (particularly community foundations) can sometimes enjoy greater trust by local authorities and officials in central government, it therefore has a greater responsibility to ensure broad and diverse civil society influence in policy making through convening all stakeholders. Philanthropy therefore provide spaces for exchanges of knowledge and lessons learned, enhance cooperation across sectors, and act as facilitators, enablers or intermediary re-granters to local communities working on priority issues. For example, large international philanthropies like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation work through intermediaries and fund organisations such as the African Women's Development Fund, FRIDA, the Global Fund for Women and Mama Cash.
- 43 Consistent treatment of CSOs, including all social purpose organisations, can create legal certainty on regulatory issues.
- 44 The policy issues range from sustainable development and locally-led solutions to the protection of civic space itself, ensuring that spaces of influence and policy-making are proactively adapted to incorporate the needs and demands of citizens. This includes building the capacity of public officials for implementing improved legislation on the protection of civic space, strengthening institutions designed to increase transparency and accountability, and the flexibility to respect civil society's potential for self-regulation.
- 45 In the Mexican state of Jalisco, community foundations convened more than 400 volunteers and 255 organisations from the public, private and civil sectors to input more than 400,000 views into the

update of the State Development Plan 2013-2033.

- 46 This engagement should be done in the full respect of indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, as codified by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- 47 Philanthropies can provide financing that is more flexible and adaptable than other funders and partners, better reflecting the needs of grassroots movements, youth-led and disability organisations and other civil society actors. Groups from marginalised communities, for example, might require more unrestricted funding that allows them to build capacities and leadership. Similarly, the growing trend of start-up youth-led social benefit enterprises and youth organisations can benefit from more flexible financing arrangements that better reflect their needs. Such funding cannot be done in a case-by-case funding strategy. Rather, funding opportunities should be provided through networks and long-term strategic engagement and capacity building to fundraise and engage with donors. Philanthropy's monitoring and reporting systems can also be simpler and more accessible to CSOs that might lack the resources and capacity to undergo burdensome processes. Findings from the OECD Centre on Philanthropy Report on Flexible Financing in No strings attached? Making sense of flexible financing in philanthropy demonstrates the importance of this. Flexible funding represents around 16% of all philanthropic donations, or 19% of all philanthropic funding 2016-19. Non-governmental organisations, particularly those headquartered in low-income countries, emerged as the most likely beneficiaries of general support. Furthermore, the report identifies a recent upward trend towards more flexible giving, peaking at 20% of yearly giving in 2021 on average. The trend is driven by a few organisations that have increased the proportion of general support in their annual funding. Flexible financing among large philanthropic donors went from about 5% to 20% between 2000 and 2021.

10



Democratic Governance, Civic Space, Anti-Corruption and Access to Justice

Policy Brief

WG10. SDG16 - Democratic Governance, Civic Space, Anti-Corruption and Access to Justice

Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16) is crucial for the Civil 20 (C20) as it promotes peaceful, just, and inclusive societies, essential for sustainable development and effective global governance. The C20 Brazil focuses on three key areas of SDG 16: civic space, access to justice, and anti-corruption.

Since 2016, the rise of authoritarian governments and conflicts has threatened democracies and reduced civic spaces, leading to increased violence, civil rights violations, and decreased political participation. This trend extends into the digital realm, manifesting as the spread of misinformation and online harassment. We emphasize that today environments are unsafe and impede efforts to promote peace, justice, and effective institutions.

We urge G20 leaders to act collectively to promote democracy globally. The 2023 CIVICUS report states that 118 out of 198 countries face severe restrictions on fundamental freedoms¹. Data from the World Justice Project indicate that adherence to the rule of law declined in 66% of countries in 2023². The 2023 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) shows that over 80% of the global population lives in countries with high perceptions of corruption³. For civil society to develop relevant agendas and projects, it is crucial to have diverse sources of funding. Therefore, we appeal for global efforts to financially strengthen social organizations, particularly as groups in situations of vulnerability are disproportionately affected by shrinking civic space, lack of access to justice, and systemic corruption.

Civic space is essential for democracy, human rights, and sustainable development. Defined as the environment that allows civil society organizations (CSOs) and individuals to freely associate, assemble, and express their views, civic space is under threat worldwide. Some governments enact restrictive laws and use surveillance to curb dissent. Hosting the G20 in 2024 offers Brazil a unique opportunity to advocate for expanding and protecting civic space.

The G20 faces the challenge of addressing systemic barriers that restrict access to justice and deprive groups in situations of vulnerability⁴ of their rights. Persistent structural inequalities rooted in historical exclusion continue to hinder access to justice. Distrust in police and judiciary systems persists globally. States' failure to adhere to their international commitments on human rights and access to justice further exacerbates injustices. Groups in situations of vulnerability disproportionately bear the brunt of environmental racism and climate change, amplifying their vulnerability and undermining their ability to access justice.

Combating corruption is crucial for the effective implementation of SDG 16. There can be no sustainable development without reducing illicit financial flows and the return of stolen assets, reducing corruption and bribery, and ensuring effective, accountable, and transparent institutions. In 2024, the prospect of a ministerial declaration on anti-corruption and sustainable development provides a critical opportunity to link the G20's anti-corruption agenda with broader sustainable development priorities.

Ultimately, the intertwined issues of civic space, access to justice, and anti-corruption are fundamental to achieving SDG 16 and the broader 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Strengthening these areas will foster more resilient, inclusive, and equitable societies. It is imperative for G20 leaders to prioritize these themes to create a world where all individuals can thrive in peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

1. Civic Space

- Strengthen the civic engagement of groups in situations of vulnerability, ensuring participation and exercise of citizenship of these populations.⁵
- Regulating social media platforms and AI enterprises in a transparent, accountable, and ethical way, also considering freedom of speech and the avoidance of censorship, while promoting diverse and authentic discourse.
- Develop standards on implementing, acquiring, and developing technological solutions, such as hacking equipment and spy software, whether by States or private entities, that allow the already condemned and well-known practice of vigilantism.

- Enhance legal security for CSOs, especially those dedicated to human rights, safeguarding their registration and operational freedom from arbitrary legal threats or repression and preventing the advancement of restrictive legislation based on combating terrorism.⁶
- Create and enhance institutionalized spaces for dialogue and capturing the voices of all people, especially civil society organizations, activists and groups in situations of vulnerability⁷, ensuring that they have access and material resources as mechanisms to enable their direct participation in these spaces.
- Review or amend legislation and regulations that require prior authorization for registration as a legal entity, replacing them with simple, accessible, non-discriminatory notification processes that are affordable or free of charge.
- Protecting journalists from judicial harassment is crucial. Safeguarding these professionals from legal reprisals upholds press freedom and promotes a well-informed public, which is essential to a healthy democracy.
- Invest in the GPEDC and leverage the results and data generated in its monitoring rounds, including insights into the national status of the enabling environment for civil society.

2. Access to Justice

- Tackle systemic barriers to justice that reproduce multiple forms of social injustice related to poverty and violence and lack of access to basic rights⁸, especially for groups in situations of vulnerability.
- Strengthen access to justice as a means of promoting socioeconomic equality and climate justice including structural changes to justice systems that expand access to accountability measures for groups in situations of vulnerability facing systemic injustices.
- Implement structural changes to justice systems that encompass the creation and expansion of affirmative policies, curricular changes in university courses, and career progression as well as combating the climate crisis, and protecting international human rights.
- Support initiatives that promote reparation and memory about exclusion processes (e.g. slavery) such as truth commissions globally.
- Ensure the opening of Justice Systems for justice and reparation demands against human rights violations to all individuals recognizing different manifestations of violence, receiving complaints, and ensuring a fair trial, aligning domestic justice systems with international justice and human rights mechanisms.

- Strengthen national and international justice mechanisms, including the role of courts and multilateral forums to guarantee access to justice.⁹
- Ensure access to justice for groups in situations of vulnerability who face barriers and difficulties in defending and guaranteeing their rights, especially for people with disabilities who require structural, communicational, and attitudinal accessibility for effective access to justice.¹⁰
- Ensure open and inclusive social participation at all decision-making stages when implementing activities with environmental impact, especially affecting groups in situations of vulnerability.
- Strengthen alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, restorative justice practices, application of penal alternatives, and promotion of social inclusion for former prisoners.
- Strengthen access to information laws, treating information as a public good, particularly state/public information.¹¹
- Ensure that governments are held accountable to reduce homicide rates committed by police forces, especially against racial minorities.
- Guarantee that states with Military Justice systems must endeavor to contain the growing jurisdiction of this branch of justice, particularly in cases where military personnel commit crimes against civilians.
- Ensure that states lacking Military Justice systems abstain from establishing such branches within their jurisdictions.
- Strengthen the mechanisms for protecting human rights defenders and state protection policies aimed at groups in situations of vulnerability.

3. Anti-Corruption

- Implement effective and comprehensive laws that provide all whistleblowers with access to reliable, gender-sensitive channels to report wrongdoing and robust protection from retaliation.¹²
- Share information proactively among G20 countries and other counterparts, including suspicious transactions flagged by enablers¹³ with potential links to money laundering and predicate offenses in another country.
- Uphold G20 commitments to end financial secrecy by establishing or updating beneficial ownership verification mechanisms, automated checks, and ensuring reported company and trust information is accurate and up-to-date.

- Strengthen G20 and international cooperation instruments to recover, repatriate and reallocate resources diverted by corruption towards victim compensation, especially for the most socially groups in situations of vulnerability.
- Explore the benefits of artificial intelligence to bolster anti-corruption efforts per SDG16, enabling swift data analysis to uncover corruption, suspicious transactions, and illicit financial flows.
- Combat sextortion¹⁴, which aggravates gender inequality and violates human rights.
- Establish minimum parameters for lobbying regulations, mandating the publication of elected officials' meetings with lobbyists and the establishment of a legislative footprint. Authorities should be empowered to audit, verify and publish all relevant lobbying data and sanction regulation breaches.¹⁵¹⁶
- Require professionals providing services that raise money laundering risks to be licensed and registered for anti-money laundering supervision.¹⁷
- The G20 should champion the crucial corruption watchdog function of civil society by providing early notifications about opportunities to engage with G20 ACWG meetings, background papers, and anti-corruption action plan monitoring.
- Promote private sector integrity, with special attention to the role of companies in achieving environmental and climate objectives.
- Promote the integrity of public bodies responsible for climate policy, strengthening their capacities for prevention, detection, investigation, and sanctioning of fraudulent and corrupt practices.

1 <https://monitor.civicus.org/rights-reversed-2019-to-2023/>

2 <https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/insights#access-to-justice-weakening>

3 <https://transparenciainternacional.org.br/ipc/>

4 **"Groups in situation of vulnerability"** are under-represented groups such as, and not limited to: Afro-descendants, ethnic minorities, quilombolas and similar remote communities descended from victims of slavery, indigenous peoples, women and girls, LGBTQIAPN+ individuals, incarcerated individuals, persons with disabilities, autistic and other neurodivergent individuals, people with Down syndrome, migrants and refugees, homeless individuals, religious minorities, economically disadvantaged communities in rural areas and urban peripheries, people exploited by the extractive and other industries, children, youth, elderly populations, and rural or remote communities.

- 5 The G20 should serve as a platform to address the intersectionality of different inequalities and reaffirm commitments towards the inclusivity of everyone, without any form of discrimination, especially with regard to the protection of civic space, in order to ensure that the spaces of influence and public policy formulation are inclusive, polyphonic, and efficient.
- 6 This is in-depth discussed in FATF Recommendation 8 and its interpretative note.
- 7 For individuals facing communication challenges or intellectual impediments, it's vital to offer not just financial and material but also human resources to facilitate their active involvement. It's equally crucial to ensure their fair representation and protect them from distortion or exploitation by entities, particularly economic ones, which may exploit their vulnerabilities in expression, comprehension, and social skills.
- 8 Basic right such as, and not limited to, such as food, basic sanitation, public safety, education, health, and housing.
- 9 This includes law reforms to better accept complaints on State violence that are systemically dismissed by justice systems due to lack of evidentiary elements, which are often inherent to the very nature of such violations.
- 10 As many of their grievances are against the States for failing to ensure inclusion and accessibility, States often lack the incentive to improve justice access, perpetuating a cycle of disenfranchisement.
- 11 This includes creating safe and accessible structures for information sharing, free from judicial and physical harassment.
- 12 In line with the G20 High-Level Principles for Effective Protection of Whistleblowers (https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/g20_summit/osaka19/pdf/documents/en/annex_07.pdf)
- 13 "Enablers" refer to professionals and organizations, such as lawyers, accountants, and financial institutions, that facilitate or indirectly support illicit activities like money laundering and predicate offenses.
- 14 Sextortion is a form of corruption where individuals in positions of power demand sexual favors in exchange for services or benefits that they control. It is an abuse of power that disproportionately affects women but can also impact men and individuals of all gender identities. This type of extortion is often underreported due to fear of retaliation and social stigma.
- 15 Recognising the importance of such oversight mechanisms to groups in situation of vulnerability, including those with disabilities and elderly individuals, who struggle for fair access to lobby legislators on the provision of essential services.
- 16 States should also be cautious about the delegation of public duties to private entities which yields various adverse effects, notably fostering systemic corruption in sectors like medico-social and pharmaceuticals, which severely undermines the well-being and freedom of elderly and disabled individuals, who often have to reside in segregated facilities
- 17 When performing such services, gatekeeper professions - such as, as corporate service providers, lawyers, investment fund managers, accountants, real estate agents and luxury goods dealers - should be obligated to conduct customer due diligence, identify the beneficial owners of customers and report suspicious transactions to authorities.



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