



2021: A Year of Summits

CWDF 14 September 2021



G20 Global Health Summit May 21st

Led by Italy as chair of G20 and EU

Rome declaration https://global-health-summit.europa.eu/rome-declaration_en

- sustain investments for universal health coverage esp primary healthcare
- **scale up public, private sectors and multilateral efforts for effective and affordable COVID-19 vaccines etc**
- support for global sharing of safe, effective, quality and affordable vaccine doses
- **support appropriately, sustainably and predictably funded, effective WHO**
- enable equitable, affordable, timely, global access to high-quality, safe and effective prevention, detection and response tools
- **support low- and middle-income countries to build expertise, and develop local and regional manufacturing capacities**
- encourage investment in health staff, training, early warning surveillance,
- **coordinate pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical measures and emergency response**
- develop sustainable and predictable mechanisms to finance long-term pandemic preparedness

G7 Summit, Cornwall, 11 – 13 June 2021

“Building Back Better”

G7: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, UK, US

Outcomes:

Health - end pandemic in 2022: vaccinate 60% global population: provide one billion vaccine doses through COVAX + \$8.6 billion financial support: support manufacture of COVID-19 tools in low-income countries.

Adopted Carbis Bay Declaration (all about global health commitments)

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/50362/g7-carbis-bay-health-declaration-pdf-389kb-4-pages.pdf>

Economy - support national economies for as long as is necessary: create a global corporate minimum tax of at least 15 per cent on a country-by-country basis: need for shared vision for a reform of the multilateral trading system:

G7 Summit “Building Back Better”

Climate - increase efforts to keep the limit of a 1.5°C rise in temperature within reach: reaffirmed their commitment to the Paris Agreements: committed to achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible and by 2050 at the latest: transition away from unabated coal capacity: mobilise \$100 billion per year from public and private sources, through to 2025 for mitigation: move towards fair and efficient carbon-pricing.

Global Responsibility and Action - Statement on Open Societies, <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/50364/g7-2021-open-societies-statement-pdf-355kb-2-pages.pdf>

- reaffirmed and promoted the values and principles of human rights, democracy, social inclusion, gender equality, freedom of expression, the rule of law, an effective multilateral system, and diverse, independent and pluralistic civil societies.

G7 Summit “Building Back Better”

Gender equality - 2 new global SDG4 milestone girls’ education targets:

- 40 million more girls in education by 2026 in low and lower-middle income countries
- 20 million more girls reading by age 10 or the end of primary school by 2026, in low and lower-middle income countries

+ \$2.75 billion in funding over the next five years for the Global Partnership for Education

Development - step change in approach to global infrastructure financing, with specific focus on Africa. Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and multilateral partners intend to invest at least \$80 billion into private sector in Africa over the next 5 years



UN Food Systems - Pre summit 26 July, Rome

“How can we do things differently?”

Groups : organic farmers, Indigenous Peoples, youth and small businesses.

145 countries leading national dialogues and over 50,000 people from local communities

Outcomes: call for a central role for UN in decision-making, as well as funding and other support.

[UN Deputy Secretary-General's remarks at the Closing Plenary of the Pre-Summit for the Food Systems Summit | United Nations](#)

UN Food Systems - Pre summit 26 July, Rome

“How can we do things differently?”

Conference identified need to:

- address Nutrition and Zero Hunger;
- have a School Meals coalition;
- address Food Loss and Waste;
- address Agroecology and Sustainable Livestock and Agriculture Systems;
- address Aquatic and Blue Foods;
- look at the Living incomes and Decent Work;
- look at Resilience;
- look at the means of implementation - finance, innovation and technology, data and governance,



UN Food Systems Summit 23 September, New York - the People's Summit

[Food Systems Summit | United Nations](#)



Summit Dialogues

The success of the Food Systems Summit depends on the engagement of citizens all over the world. You can convene a Dialogue and contribute directly to the Summit's ambitious vision and objectives.

[NEXT STEPS](#)



Summit Community

The Community platform is open to everyone with an interest in contributing to transforming food systems. Gather with like-minded people to lend your ideas to the discussion. Follow the Action Tracks and much more!

[JOIN OUR COMMUNITY](#)



Food Systems Hero

By becoming a #FoodSystemsHero, you are joining the global movement for safe, accessible, sustainable and equitable food systems - and making a commitment to learn, share, gather and act for food systems transformation.

[SIGN UP](#)



UN Food Systems Summit



02 Sep
2021



15:00 to
17:00



Virtual

SUMMIT DIALOGUES

Global Inter-Faith Summit Dialogue

Access to healthy, nutritious food is a human right and yet it remains out of reach for far too many. In this Decade of Action, there is much to do, and it will require new partnerships and coalitions of actors who believe in overcoming the challenges in front of us. This Global Inter-Faith Summit Dialogue will focus on building and strengthening the coalitions between faith and secular groups to achieve food systems transformation. Join from 15:00 CEST.

[More information »](#)

[Events | United Nations](#)





A/76/150

UN General Assembly 14 - 23 September, New York

“Building resilience through hope”

Provisional agenda: <https://undocs.org/en/A/76/150>

12. Sport for development and peace: building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal (resolutions 58/316 and 74/16).
13. Improving global road safety (resolution 74/299).
14. 2001–2010: Decade to Roll Back Malaria in Developing Countries, Particularly in Africa.¹
15. Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields (resolutions 57/270 B, 65/281, 70/259, 70/293, 71/251, 73/195 and 73/326).
16. Culture of peace (resolutions 64/13, 65/5, 75/25, 75/26 and 75/258).
17. Information and communications technologies for sustainable development (resolution 75/202).
18. Macroeconomic policy questions:
 - (a) International trade and development (resolutions 1995 (XIX), 74/200 and 75/203);
 - (b) International financial system and development (resolution 75/204);
 - (c) External debt sustainability and development (resolution 75/205);
 - (d) Commodities (resolutions 63/207 and 74/204);
 - (e) Financial inclusion for sustainable development (resolution 74/205);
 - (f) Promotion of international cooperation to combat illicit financial flows and strengthen good practices on assets return to foster sustainable development (resolution 75/206);
 - (g) Promoting investments for sustainable development (resolution 75/207).
19. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcomes of the International Conferences on Financing for Development (resolution 75/208).
20. Sustainable development (resolutions 74/211, 74/215, 75/209 and 75/280 and decision 74/548):

- (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (resolution 75/218);
 - (f) Convention on Biological Diversity (resolution 75/219);
 - (g) Report of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme (resolutions 2997 (XXVII), 67/213, 67/251, 71/231 and 74/222);
 - (h) Education for sustainable development (resolution 74/223);
 - (i) Harmony with Nature (resolution 75/220);
 - (j) Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (resolution 75/221);
 - (k) Combating sand and dust storms (resolution 75/222);
 - (l) Strengthening cooperation for integrated coastal zone management for achieving sustainable development (resolution 74/210).
21. Globalization and interdependence:
 - (a) Science, technology and innovation for sustainable development (resolutions 55/185 and 74/229);
 - (b) Culture and sustainable development (resolution 74/230);
 - (c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries (resolution 74/231).
 22. Groups of countries in special situations:
 - (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (resolutions 45/206, 65/280, 73/242, 74/232 B and 75/227);
 - (b) Follow-up to the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (resolution 75/228).

UNCTAD 15.. 3 – 7 October 2021



From Inequality and Vulnerability
to Prosperity for All

Connect with us

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<https://unctad15.org>

You are invited.....

UNCTAD15 marks the beginning of a new chapter for trade and development.

This conference matters right now because it will:

- 1.** Provide a dynamic, interactive platform to generate the solutions needed to tackle global challenges.
- 2.** Bring together governments, the private sector, civil society, youth and key communities to design a future that is more resilient to shocks, sustainable, and ultimately more inclusive.
- 3.** Define what developing countries need to better integrate into the global economy. Be part of the future as we work to transform trade, create a more equal world, reduce vulnerability, build resilience and ensure lasting prosperity for all. [Join us](#)

[REGISTER](#)


“If ever there was a time that the developing world needs clarity, certainty, to be seen, to be heard, it is now.”

Mia Amor Mottley, *Barbados Prime Minister*

4 October 2021

4:30pm - 6pm

Central European Time

 World Leaders Summit
- Dialogue I : Global
vulnerabilities: Call from a
vulnerable place


Dialogue I

Global vulnerabilities: Call from a
vulnerable place

5 October 2021

2pm - 3:30pm

Central European Time

 World Leaders Summit
- Dialogue II : Inequality:
Is the COVID-19 crisis
really a game changer?


Dialogue II

Inequality: Is the COVID-19 crisis
really a game changer?

5 October 2021

4pm - 5:30pm

Central European Time

 World Leaders Summit
- Dialogue III - Building a
more prosperous
development path:
Matching the scale of the
moment

Dialogue III

Building a more prosperous
development path: Matching the
scale of the moment



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

UN CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
11-24 OCTOBER 2021

The **Convention** on Biological Diversity (CBD) entered into force on 29 December 1993. It has 3 main objectives:

1. The conservation of biological diversity
2. The sustainable use of the components of biological diversity
3. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources

Ongoing discussions about the [post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#),

Focussed on two key documents, which highlight the opportunities needed to conserve biodiversity:

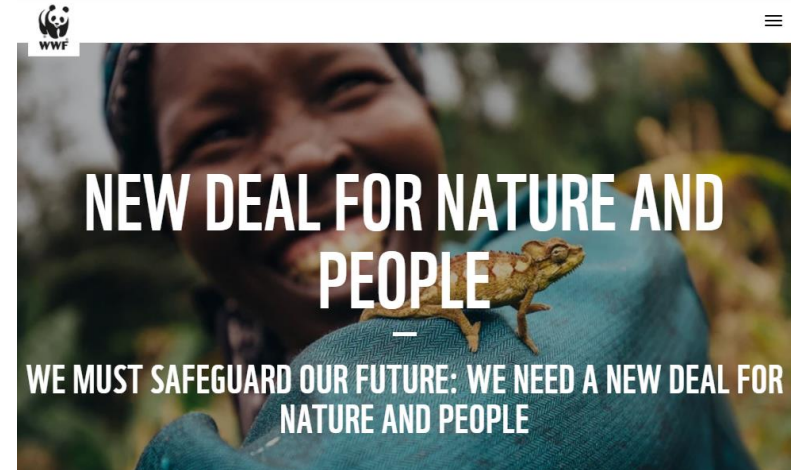
- the recently published [fifth Global Biodiversity Outlook](#), and
- the [updated zero draft of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework](#).

UN Convention on Biological Diversity COP15, Kunming

Outcome for October 2021: a strategic plan — billed as a [New Deal for Nature and People](#)—to guide individual and collective efforts to protect biodiversity through 2030

The need:

- decline in species and ecosystems
- [degradation](#) of land- and seascapes: *see [Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services / IPBES secretariat for the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services](#)*
- unsustainable exploitation
- Increase in invasive species
- pollution
- undermining of the [planetary foundations](#) of [sustainable development](#)



Seeks to protect and restore nature for the benefit of people and planet – proposing no more loss of natural spaces or extinctions as well as halving the negative ecological impacts of production and consumption. This will enable us to provide enough food and water for a global population that will grow to nine billion people in coming decades, support efforts to create a stable climate, and prevent a mass extinction of wildlife.

G20 Summit, Rome (October 30–31)

“People, Prosperity, and the Planet”

G20: international forum of world’s major economies. Its members account for more than 80% of world GDP, 75% of global trade and 60% of the population of the planet.

- Italy as Chair. 19 countries + EU. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, France, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK, US. Spain is a permanent guest.

2021 Aims

- to reinvigorate multilateral cooperation in the face of concurrent global health, economic, and ecological crises
- Link to “build back better” from the pandemic
- Adopt a new growth model that meets basic human needs, reduces extreme inequality, and preserves the global environment.

G20 Summit, Rome (October 30–31)

“People, Prosperity, and the Planet”

Pre meetings: (Sherpa meetings)

12 June Urban summit

28-29 June – Foreign Affairs Ministers

27 July – Sustainable finance working group

5 August - Digital Economy Ministers’ Meeting

6 August - Research Ministers’ Meeting

24 August - Health Sherpa meeting

26 August - Conference on Women’s Empowerment

15-16 October Finance Ministers and Central Banks

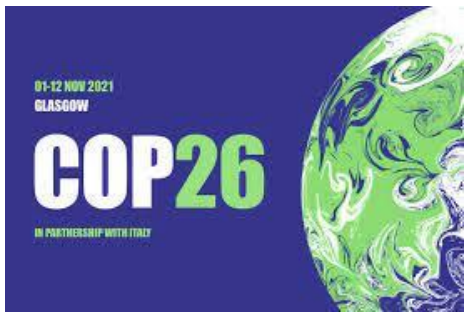
October Leaders summit: agenda tbc

26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Glasgow November 1–12



- Italy is UK partner nation in organizing COP 26.
- Preparatory meeting – PreCOP is 30 Sept – 2 Oct.
- Youth event (Milan) - 28-30 Sept

- Ultimate aim: **the stabilization of human-induced greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.**
- 30,000 delegates
- thousands of official negotiators, representing 197 different countries
- representation between rich and poor countries is far from equal.



UNFCCC COP 26

- NGO 'constituencies' (including environmental and climate justice organisations, Indigenous Peoples, trade unions, women and gender groups, youth networks, and farmers) attend as 'observers.'
- Some NGOs have official delegate status.
- This also includes businesses, oil and gas companies, corporate sponsors.
- Important role for lobbying outside as well as inside.

- COP26 coalition <https://cop26coalition.org/>
- Sat 6 Nov - day of action for climate justice
- 7 – 10 Nov – People's Summit for Climate Justice

- Many side events side to stimulate the debate on key themes e.g. in EU pavilion



WTO 12th Ministerial Conference, 29 November, Geneva

Currently all sub-groups are meeting to finalise agreements for declarations at November meeting.

- Fisheries subsidies
- E-commerce
- Agricultural trade
- Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), innovation and intellectual property rights
- Trade and environmental sustainability
- Women's economic empowerment
- Sustainable agriculture
- Plastics pollution

NPT Review Conference, New York (August)

The parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

10th review conference postponed again, until sometime in 2022

Discussion:

- Are summits necessary? Do they deliver?
- What purpose do they serve?
- Are they truly representative?
- A media circus?
- Where do we as CWDF fit in?