IPCC’s Working Group III: Report on Mitigation of Climate Change

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) publishes the third of three Working Group reports in which it warns that climate change will have catastrophic consequences. The international body of scientists and representatives of countries from all over the world assesses and analyses the current state, risks and (possible) consequences of climate change and establishes recommendations for mitigation policies on sub-national, national and global level. In this context the new assessment report, which constitutes the IPCC’s Fifth Assessment Report on climate change, but which is not approved in detail yet, calls attention to the fast increasing level of CO2 emissions worldwide in the last decade, driven inter alia by economic and population growth.

Sharp rise in environmental and land killings

 Killings of people protecting the environment and rights to land increased sharply between 2002 and 2013 as competition for natural resources intensifies, a new report from Global Witness reveals. In the most comprehensive global analysis of the problem on record, the campaign group has found that at least 908 people are known to have died in this time. Disputes over industrial logging, mining and land rights the key drivers, and Latin America and Asia-Pacific particularly hard hit.
Civil society rallies to prevent privatization of post-2015 process

In a new blog, the Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR) emphasizes that debates intensify around the role of public-private partnerships in the Post-2015 Agenda. CESR warns that many governments were pushing hard to include the private sector, however this may drown out global civil society’s demands for human rights at core of a sustainable development framework. Proponents of private-public partnership failed to recognize risks of privatizing post-2015, one reason why civil society was rallying to decrease the role of corporations in the post-2015 process.

Report on private contributions to financing for development Post-2015

New report on "Financing for Development Post-2015: Improving the Contribution of Private Finance" commissioned by the European Parliament’s Committee on Development and co-written by Eurodad, Development Finance International, A&J Communication Development Consultants and Development Initiatives finds that global public finance cannot be directly substituted by private finance, as it pays for public goods, is more predictable and counter-cyclical, and can be targeted at the poorest countries. Global private finance mainly goes to higher income countries and has difficulty targeting MSMEs or paying for public services. Leveraging private finance has faced many problems including in proving additionality, in transparency and lack of ownership, and poor evidence of development impact.

CSO Statement on Partnerships for Financing Sustainable Development

Civil Society Organisations participating in an outreach event of the UN Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing on "Co-Creating New Partnerships for Financing Sustainable Development" in Helsinki issued a statement on what they perceive as key elements of the experts committee’s work. The CSOs underline that there is "need to act now. [...] To put the world on track for a sustainable future, all actors have to contribute to sustainable development. We need financing of good quality and quantity, sustainable use of our natural resources and crucial policy changes, which works in favor of those currently left behind [...] Partnerships between public and private sectors and catalyzing private investment with public money can only be complementary to public finance."
Missed the event on The Privatization of the Post-2015 Development Agenda? Not to worry. WorldWeWant2015.org provides a webcast of the event and we're happy to provide it here. Partnerships for sustainable development are increasingly being promoted as a major, if not the primary, enabler for the implementation of the successor international sustainable development goals to replace the MDGs by 2015. However, a growing number of civil society groups warn against a partnership approach that places primary emphasis on enticing private sector participation and investments as this risks reinforcing the corporate capture of the Post-2015 Agenda. This Public Forum aimed to inform civil society organizations and member states with critical perspectives on the major issues and challenges associated with partnerships with the "private sector" for sustainable development.