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GPF Newsletter

September 27, 2022



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[New impetus for Agenda 2030 - Why a fourth International Conference on Financing for Development is overdue \(22/09/2022\)](#)

: Global
Governance
Spotlight
sef:

New impetus for Agenda 2030 –
Why a fourth International
Conference on Financing for
Development is overdue

By Bodo Ellmers

An Agenda 2030 passes its mid-way point, ambitious reforms will be required during its second phase if the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are still to be achieved. A lack of financial resources is one of the main reasons why their implementation has fallen so far behind. The UN's latest Financing for Development Report has identified the “financial divide”, i.e. the lack of access to funds for countries of the Global South, as a key problem. It means that affluent countries have recovered comparatively quickly from the shock of the coronavirus crisis and are now investing more in sustainable development, whereas many low-income countries are trailing even further behind.

The UN has therefore established a series of meetings to work on a new financing mechanism for the SDGs. The series will start as early as next month, with the first meeting taking place on September 22nd. This would be the fourth of four meetings to be held in 2022. The UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has invited John Drury (UK) and Adela abdullah (Iraq). The UN has also invited the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to take part in the meetings. The fourth conference is unlikely to be held before the end of 2022.

The agenda is broad, ranging from issues such as climate change and debt relief to issues such as gender equality and sustainable development.

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By Bodo Ellmers

As Agenda 2030 passes its mid-way point, ambitious reforms will be required during its second phase if the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are still to be achieved. A lack of financial resources is one of the main reasons why their implementation has fallen so far behind. The UN's latest Financing for Sustainable Development Report has identified the “financial divide”, i.e. the lack of access to funds for countries of the Global South, as a key problem. It means that affluent countries have recovered comparatively quickly from the shock of the coronavirus crisis and are able to invest in sustainable development, whereas many low-income countries are trailing even further behind.

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Interest rate turnaround - A turning point for development finance? (12/09/2022)

September 2022

Briefing

Interest rate turnaround
A turning point for development finance?
By Bodo Ellmers

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Executive summary

Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development, development finance has operated under conditions of low interest rates and high liquidity in global financial markets. This has changed with the recent turnaround in interest rates. This briefing paper describes the current trends, analyzes the implications for financing sustainable development in the Global South, and formulates policy recommendations on how countries in the Global South and their financing partners in the North can respond to the interest rate increases.

[Read more](#)

Global Policy Watch

Injuring the Care Economy with Private Finance (26/09/2022)

Global Policy Watch

26 September 2022

Injuring the Care Economy with Private Finance

By Marina Durano, Ph.D.
Author, Care, Health and Partnership Engagement
One United Union

Recovery with care

The pandemic lockdowns and limits to mobility taught painful lessons about the importance of care. First, the pandemic forced us to recognize the value of care workers and that we are dependent on a broad spectrum of essential workers. Second, a significant share of deaths occurred in long-term care facilities, exposing the vulnerabilities of this sector. Third, parents with school-age children felt the stresses of holding down a job while working from home at the same time that they were caring for their children. These realizations have inspired women's movements around the world to demand a feminist approach to recovery from the pandemic. Normal was the problem; building back is not the way forward. All discussions on recovery need to recognize the value of care work, reducing the burdens of care, and redistributing the responsibilities for care.

In all of these discussions there is a fundamental question: How is this to be paid for? While it may seem straightforward that these investments should be publicly funded, the nature of public funding is not always clear. In some cases, governments are turning to longer-term financing instruments such as one accounts for subsidies, user fees, public guarantees to private investors, or changing other fiscal instruments and measures. Not only does the question of finance affect accessibility of essential services, but it also affects the right to health and life.

* Humanitarian intervention in the Global South, 2020
** UN Women, 2020
*** UN Women, 2020
**** UN Women, 2020

GPW Briefing #37

By Marina Durano

Recovery with care

The pandemic lockdowns and limits to mobility taught painful lessons about the importance of care. First, the pandemic forced us to recognize the value of care workers and that we are dependent on a broad spectrum of essential workers. Second, a significant share of deaths occurred in long-term care facilities, exposing the vulnerabilities of this sector. Third, parents with school-age children felt the stresses of holding down a job while working from home at the same time that they are caring for their children and family members within a confined space. These realizations have inspired women's movements around the world to demand a feminist approach to recovery from the pandemic. Normal was the problem; building back is not the way forward. All discussions on recovery need to recognize the value of care work, reducing the burdens of care, and redistributing the responsibilities for care.

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[Sustainable Development, Corporate Influence and Private Finance \(16/09/2022\)](#)

 Global Policy Watch  8 September 2022

Sustainable Development, Corporate influence and Private Finance

By Antje Hipkins and Elena Marmo

Crucial to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda is SDG 17, “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”. Increasingly, discussions now take the form of multistakeholder partnerships and engagement with the business sector as a tool to mobilize finance for the SDGs or generate needed capacity - often to develop a pipeline of bankable projects. This partnership orientation has become a regular feature of the UN agenda, from the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Operational Activities Segment in May 2022 to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2022.

On 17 May 2022, the ECOSOC Operational Activities Segment (OAS) highlighted the work of UN Funds and programmes, and their work towards implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in their Country Programmes, that are more effective and efficient in addressing the needs of developing countries. In turn, the UN funds and programmes have called for a more effective and efficient UN system to support them. The UN funds and programmes through the various UN funds and programmes in UN Country Offices, UN Resident Coordinators, UN Country Teams, UN Country Programmes, UN Development Programmes, UN Development Assistance Agencies and UN country teams, and UN agencies, are working to support governments and their partners to develop a pipeline of bankable projects. As a result, UN Development Assistance Agencies and UN country teams are contributing to the financing gap by

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At the 2022 High-Level Political Forum, which focuses on national progress towards the SDGs, financing concerns were frequently referenced in efforts to achieve the SDGs and recover from the economic impacts of COVID-19. While many countries have made significant progress in meeting the SDGs over the immediate needs of their populations. As a result, many are embracing multi-stakeholder partnerships as a way to mobilize additional resources for development.

Importantly funding for UNESD Activities

Throughout the ECOSOC OAS, UN members had concerns regarding the inadequacy of funding for the [Development System](#), then President of ECOSOC, Catarina de Albuquerque appointed: “We also need to seriously consider how we can gap the UN system and the UN Development System, and close the gap between core and development activities.”

Pakistan on behalf of G77 and China noted: “While the world is experiencing immediate urgencies, we are also on the verge of a global development crisis and threat sets in once funding of the UNESD would have a lasting effect on the most vulnerable, impair collective development capacities”

GPW Briefing #36

By [Antje Hipkins](#) and [Elena Marmo](#)

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[Global South Voices at 2022 UN High-level Political Forum \(12/09/2022\)](#)

 Global Policy Watch  8 September 2022

Global South Voices at 2022 UN High-level Political Forum

By Antje Hipkins

Since the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the United Nations has annually convened the high-level political forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council annually and at Summit level under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years. The HLPF is the main mechanism through which UN Member States assess global progress on meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Member States present their voluntary national reviews (VNRs) on the main SDGs for review at the 2022 HLPF were SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 14 on life below water, SDG 15 on life on land, and SDG 17 on global partnerships, with an overall theme on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted development progress.

All the first high-level political forum held in person since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in July 2021, 44 countries presented VNRs, including many least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The main SDGs for review at the 2022 HLPF were SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 14 on life below water, SDG 15 on life on land, and SDG 17 on global partnerships, with an overall theme on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted development progress.

Multi-dimensional Vulnerability Index (MDVI) and LDC Graduation

- “It is clear that the use of Gross National Income as a measure of developing countries’ access to finance does not, in its own, adequately capture the vulnerability and resilience dimensions of developing countries, particularly in the face of climate change and development. Therefore, we propose the environmental internal resilience capacity (EIC), and the Recovery Resilience Adjutor as a forward-looking framework that measures the resilience of developing countries to climate change and other development challenges and providing a more equitable tool to empower access to concessional finance.”
- “Higher ‘Green’ Loans, Preferential Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

• “While we are defined as middle-income countries our development pathways are very different and not the same as other middle-income countries. Using a criterion only based on economics does nothing but prevent small island states’ ability to pursue their development pathways.”

UN Monitor #30

By [Antje Hipkins](#)

Since the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), the United Nations has annually convened the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) under the auspices of the UN Economic and Social Council annually and at Summit level under the auspices of the General Assembly every four years. The HLPF is the main mechanism through which UN Member States assess global progress on meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Member States can present their country reports on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs). The main SDGs for review at the 2022 HLPF were SDG 4 on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 14 on life below water, SDG 15 on life on land, and SDG 17 on global partnerships, with an overall theme on how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted development progress.

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WATCH

Spotlight on
Sustainable Development

Latest in German

Folgen des Ukrainekriegs für Nachhaltigkeitsagenda und SDGs (13.09.2022)



Von Jens Martens und Mel Arnecke

Die Welt befindet sich zurzeit im Dauerkrisenmodus. Neben der weiterhin schwelenden COVID-19-Pandemie und dem globalen Klimanotstand mit seinen Extremwetterereignissen beeinträchtigen nun auch die geopolitischen und ökonomischen Folgen des Ukrainekriegs die (Über-)Lebensbedingungen großer Teile der Menschheit. Am deutlichsten zu spüren ist das bei der Ernährungssicherheit und der Energieversorgung. Die Weltmarktpreise stiegen 2022 auf Rekordniveau und lösten eine Inflationsspirale mit massiven Folgen aus. Die Vereinten Nationen warnen vor der bislang schwersten Krise der Lebenshaltungskosten in diesem Jahrhundert. Als Reaktion darauf sind die Notenbanken, allen voran die US-amerikanische Federal Reserve und die Europäische Zentralbank von ihrer Niedrigzinspolitik abgerückt. Als Folge steigender Zinsen droht nun aber in den Ländern des globalen Südens eine neue Welle von Schuldenkrisen. Angesichts der „Kaskade von Krisen“ (António Guterres) rückt die Verwirklichung der Agenda 2030 und ihrer Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung (SDGs) in noch weitere Ferne. Die Vereinten Nationen versuchen dem in den kommenden zwölf Monaten mit einem Bündel von Initiativen entgegenzuwirken. Höhepunkt werden der SDG-Gipfel und der „Summit of the Future“ im September 2023 bzw. 2024 sein.

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Weiterlesen

Neue Impulse für die Agenda 2030 - Warum eine vierte Weltkonferenz zur Entwicklungsfinanzierung überfällig ist (12.09.2022)



Von Bodo Ellmers

In der anstehenden zweiten Hälfte der Agenda 2030 sind ambitionierte Reformen notwendig, wenn die Ziele für nachhaltige Entwicklung (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) noch erreicht werden sollen. Fehlende finanzielle Mittel sind ein Hauptgrund dafür, dass deren Umsetzung massiv in Rückstand geraten ist. Der jüngste Financing for Sustainable Development Report der UN hat die "financial divide", also den schlechteren Zugang von Ländern des Globalen Südens zu zinsgünstigen Finanzmitteln, als ein zentrales Problem identifiziert. Dieser sorgte dafür, dass sich reiche Länder vergleichsweise schnell vom Schock der Coronakrise erholt haben und in nachhaltige Entwicklung investieren können, während viele arme Länder noch weiter abgehängt wurden.

Weiterlesen

[Zinswende - Zeitenwende in der Entwicklungsfinanzierung? \(07.09.2022\)](#)

September 2022

BRIEFING

Zinswende

Zeitenwende in der Entwicklungsfinanzierung?

von Bodo Ellmers

Inhalt:

- Zusammenfassung
- Diskussion: Was ist neu?
- Welche Trends sind erkennbar?
- Was sind die Implikationen des Zinswechsels?
- Welches Instrument haben verschiedene Instrumente der Entwicklungsfinanzierung bei einem Zinswechsel?
- Was muss genau voneinander Politikempfehlungen?

Zusammenfassung:

Seit Vereinbarung der Agenda 2030 fand Entwicklungsfinanzierung unter den Bedingungen niedriger Zinsen und hoher Liquidität auf globalen Finanzmärkten statt. Das hat sich mit der Zinswende geändert. Dieses Briefing Paper beschreibt die aktuellen Trends, analysiert die Implikationen für die Finanzierung nachhaltiger Entwicklung im globalen Süden, und formuliert Politikempfehlungen wie Länder des globalen Südens und ihre Finanzierungspartner aus dem Norden auf die Zinswende reagieren können.

Von Bodo Ellmers

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[Globale Nachhaltigkeitsdiplomatie in Krisenzeiten](#)

Juli 2022

BRIEFING

Globale Nachhaltigkeitsdiplomatie in Krisenzeiten

Das Hochrangige Politische Forum der Vereinten Nationen 2022

von Jens Martens

Weltkongress "Nachhaltigkeit und Frieden: Tropen des nachhaltigen Politischen Führers", GPF am 14.07.2022

Das HLPF der Vereinten Nationen statt. Das HLPF der Vereinten Nationen für nachhaltige Entwicklung und sozialer Fortschritt die Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 und ihre globalen Nachhaltigkeitsziele (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) überwachen.

Das Forum legt zum zweiten Mal seit drei Jahren wieder in Potsdam, wenngleich unter geringerer Beteiligung von Regierungsparteien/Premiers und internationalen Organisationen. Als Folge des COVID-19-Pandemie fand ein Teil des HLPF online statt. Der HLPF wird nicht ohne eine eigene Messe. Jüngst kam Letter from the sustainable development (COSD) 10 white alternative for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Es ist eine Kritik an der Arbeit von Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) und die Kritik an der Umsetzung des SDG 10-Maßnahmen durch einzelne Staaten, den vierten des Leitbildes eines, insbesondere für die weltweite Energie- und Wassergerechtigkeit, und das erste zentralen Element der Unternehmenspolitik. „Die Welt ist nicht bereit für die Umsetzung der SDGs. Die Nachhaltigkeit verschwindet“, forderte Letter from the sustainable development.

Die Regierung reagiert darauf mit einer weiteren Ministerkonferenz, die mit 28 Seiten fast so lang wie die entsprechende Messe ist. Diese reagiert, gewisse kleine politische Anstrengungen auf die globale Krise, während sie nichts.

Öffentliche willkür ist die Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 direkt auf der Ebene von Städten und Regionen. Menschenrechte und soziale Sicherheit sind wichtige Voraussetzung für nachhaltige Entwicklung. Das wird im Jahr 2030 noch strenger, wenn es sich die Überprüfung aus SDG 11 (Nachhaltige Städte und stadtzentrierte Entwicklung) auf die Realisierung der SDGs regt auf der Agenda steht.

Die globale Nachhaltigkeitsdiplomatie ist weiterhin erforderlich von der COVID-19-Pandemie und der Klimakrise. Aber es fehlen oft die politischen Willen und die finanzielle Ressourcen, um die globale Nachhaltigkeitsdiplomatie zu unterstützen. Das könnte durch Leidabtragung nach unten führen. Überdies werden die Tropen wichtiger.

Von Jens Martens

Vom 5. bis 15. Juli 2022 fand die diesjährige Tagung des Hochrangigen Politischen Forums (High-Level Political Forum, HLPF) der Vereinten Nationen statt. Das HLPF ist das zentrale UN-Gremium für nachhaltige Entwicklung und soll hauptsächlich die Umsetzung der Agenda 2030 und ihrer globalen Nachhaltigkeitsziele (Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs) überwachen.

Das aktuelle Briefing des Global Policy Forums informiert über die Diskussionen und Ergebnisse des HLPF 2022.

[Weiterlesen](#)

Globale Impfgerechtigkeit - Schlüssel zur Überwindung der COVID-19-Pandemie



Die Regierungen haben sich in der Agenda 2030 für nachhaltige Entwicklung verpflichtet, für alle Menschen „den Zugang zu bezahlbaren unentbehrlichen Arzneimitteln und Impfstoffen (zu) gewährleisten“. Davon ist die Welt bei der Bekämpfung der COVID-19-Pandemie weit entfernt. Im brutalen Wettlauf um Corona-Impfstoffe haben die Länder des globalen Südens bislang den Kürzeren gezogen.

Der neue Report des Global Policy Forums liefert eine Momentaufnahme der weltweiten Bekämpfung der COVID-19-Pandemie.

[Webversion/Download des Berichts sowie Bestellung gedruckter Exemplare.](#)

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