



Inclusive Global Health Institutions Project

Inclusive Global Health Institutions Project (WACI Health, Global Fund Advocates Network (GFAN), STOPAIDS and the Global Network of People Living with HIV (GNP+))

<https://covid19advocacy.org/>

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Chapeau

With a focus on reforming multilateral governance, the UN Pact for the Future is an important opportunity to recognise and support the critical role of civil society and communities in global governance.

Governance structure can no longer simply mirror existing economic and political power structures but instead must embody the concept of leave no one behind. Representation of civil society and communities in these decision-making processes is key to ensuring inclusive governance structures are achieved. The right to participation has long been recognised in international human rights law – linked with the rights: to take part in the conduct of public affairs, to freedom of expression and to access information, peaceful assembly and association.

We propose the following language is incorporated in the chapeau of the zero draft:

- Recognise, and support formal representation of civil society, non-governmental organisations, community-led organisations, in multilateral governance to achieve structures that are responsive to today's complex, interconnected, rapidly changing world

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

Global Public Investment (GPI) is a ground-breaking public finance concept that advocates for equitable contributions from all countries, both north and south, for financing of global public goods. This approach is guided by a fair contribution formula based on capacity, responsibility, and solidarity. The concept is both ambitious and transformative, while also being straightforward: all nations contribute, all nations benefit, and all participate in determining the allocation of funds. The need for financing models based on this concept has long been evident; despite our interconnected world, we lack a unified system for coordinating and strategizing global expenditures on shared challenges.

Through Global Public investment, more public funding can be secured; more equitable representation can be achieved and participation by all key stakeholders in global, regional and national decision-making

and oversight bodies and processes realized. Additionally, more resources can be targeted wherever they are most needed. In the health sector this will speed up the realisation of universal health coverage and pandemic preparedness for countries and communities alike, and ultimately the achievement of the SDG 3 goal of ensuring healthy lives and wellbeing for all at all ages.

We propose the following language is incorporated in chapter 1 (Sustainable development and financing for development) of the zero draft:

- Global public goods are financed based on the principles of all contribute, all decide and all benefit.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

Drawing on the [Principles of Meaningful Involvement of Civil Society and Communities in Global Health Governance](#), the broader transformation of global governance must include:

- Communities and civil society represented in decision-making structures with a permanent role and equal voting
- Governance support and funding provided for these governance roles and to facilitate broader civil society and community engagement
- Civil society and communities designing and leading their own open selection processes to identify representatives and constituencies which reflect the diversity, knowledge and experience of their constituencies and the work of the institution

We propose the following language is incorporated in chapter 5 (Transforming global governance) of the zero draft:

- Integrate communities and civil society in global governance processes, through formal representation and voting in decision-making structures
- States respect, protect and promote civil society space, provide an enabling regulatory and funding environment that allows civil society to work at the national, regional and sub-regional levels, and repeal laws that create barriers to the activities of civil society bodies (*based on 2019 OHCHR Annual report on human rights and HIV*)