



Members' Update from the Eurodad's Development Finance team

April– July 2022

This update highlights issues covered by the Eurodad Development Finance Team, namely aid effectiveness, publicly-backed private finance, International Financial Institutions' (IFIs) role in developing countries' fiscal and policy space, and climate finance. This issue includes:

- Recent policy developments and Eurodad-led activities at the global and European levels
- Movement building initiatives, which Eurodad's Development Finance Team has engaged in and promoted
- Relevant written outputs published by Eurodad, members and partners
- Information about past and future events.

1. Recent policy developments at the global level

A. OECD-DAC

ODA 2021 figures – Rise in overseas aid still fails to meet needs of global crises

The figures of official development assistance (ODA) for 2021 were published last April. ODA spending reached an all-time high of US\$ 178.9 billion, representing an increase of 4.4 per cent in real terms. This increase is mostly due to DAC providers' support in tackling the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic in developing countries. In 2021, Covid-19 related support totalled US\$18.7 billion, which included the donation of new or recycled vaccine doses to developing countries – equivalent to US\$6.3 billion (or 3.5 per cent of total ODA), of which US\$2.3 billion's worth (or 1.3 per cent) were recycled vaccine doses. Increased levels of ODA are to be welcomed. However, these levels are insufficient for countries in the global

south to tackle the huge increase in global poverty levels. Eurodad reacted to this in a [press release](#), and a [briefing](#) that highlights the main trends in ODA figures (see below).

Working Party on Statistics (WP STAT) consultation with CSOs

In May, the Annual WP STAT - CSOs dialogue took place. The agenda covered in-donor refugee costs, the ODA eligibility of SDRs, the reporting of excess Covid-19 vaccine doses and Climate Finance. A delegation from the DAC-CSO Reference Group attended the meeting and raised questions and concerns about the issues on the agenda. Although DAC delegates were present, they were silent during the meeting. In any case, the meeting was a good opportunity to raise the profile of our concerns.

Key issues on the agenda of the WP STAT

Through the DAC-CSO Reference Group, Eurodad is facilitating civil society engagement around the review of Private Sector Instruments (PSIs), the ODA eligibility of the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and of excess Covid-19 vaccine donations. A Joint CSO [letter](#) was shared with members of the WP STAT raising concerns on these issues prior to their meeting in late June. In addition, Eurodad published a [blog on Devex](#) raising concerns about the need to protect the integrity of ODA statistics.

Upcoming CSO priorities

In the second half of the year, Eurodad and members of the DAC CSO Reference Group will continue monitoring the discussions at the DAC that threaten the integrity, quality and quantity of ODA. A brainstorming on the ODA eligibility



of SDRs is planned for the second half of August.

Moreover, the DAC-CSO Reference Group is currently preparing the next annual Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and civil society dialogue, which will take place in late September. The agenda is being finalised in coordination with the OECD DAC Secretariat.

If you would like to get more information about these activities, please contact [Nerea](#).

B. Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation (GPEDC)

In June, the GPEDC organised a workshop to bring together key stakeholders to collect experiences and share ideas to strengthen the monitoring exercise - which is currently under review and in the final stage. Eurodad provided written comments notably around the indicator tracking tied aid. Previously, Eurodad submitted an [opinion piece](#) on how the upcoming GPEDC Global Summit could be a game changer for the untying of aid.

C. IFIs

• World Bank (WB)

IDA20

In February the WB released the final [IDA20 report](#), which confirmed that the size of the IDA/IFC Private Sector Window (PSW) was not increased, an outcome that was in line with explicit calls from . After that, Eurodad has continued to engage with the WB on IDA20 implementation, which in the context of the crisis triggered by the war in Ukraine is more important than ever. In May, we participated in the IDA Forum calling for a strong focus on development impacts, and facilitated CSO engagement in a closed-door meeting on the PSW with the World Bank Group (WBG team). In coming months, CSO coordination and dialogue with the WBG will continue.

If you are keen on engaging in this work, please get in touch with [Farwa](#).

Development Policy Financing (DPF)

In March, the WB published the [2021 DPF Retrospective](#), which came with a significant delay from its original publication date in 2020, and with an unsatisfactory consultation process with civil society. The Retrospective also fails to properly address [the concerns](#) that Eurodad and partners submitted in December 2021.

Business Enabling Environment (BEE)

Eurodad and partners used the WB/IMF Spring Meetings to continue to push back against the adoption of the BEE by the WB. The BEE is a new project aimed at replacing the controversial *Doing Business* report. In March we submitted a [strong critical statement](#) to the WB public consultation on the BEE, and in April we published an [OpEd on Aljazeera](#) on this issue. We organised an event at the Civil Society Policy Forum, which was attended by 30+ WB staff members (see details below).

New WB Fund for pandemic preparedness

In June, the WB opened consultation on a proposed [Financial Intermediary Fund \(FIF\) for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response \(PPPR\)](#), which received the backing of [G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors](#) in their April meeting. The FIF would be constituted as a new trust fund to help low- and middle-income countries prepare for future pandemics. Eurodad and partners prepared a joint [CSO submission](#) arguing that the WB has not learnt crucial lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic and broader health financing evidence, so plans to proceed with it are problematic. The FIF was officially [approved by the WB's Board on 30 June](#).

World Bank's IFC

In June, the [IFC announced a landmark decision](#) to stop investing in fee-charging private schools. This announcement came at the time of the release of the [WB Independent Evaluation Group's report](#) on IFC's direct and indirect investments in kindergarten through grade 12 (K–12) private schools. In its response to the evaluation, IFC noted that most private K–12 schools are difficult to invest in directly, and cited a number of challenges with such investments including weak financial results and the "potential for investments in private K–12 schools to exacerbate inequalities and have unintended, undesirable spillovers into the public sector school system". This decision was [welcomed by Eurodad](#) and a group of CSOs.

- **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**

Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST)

Following last year issuance of SDRs, the [IMF's Executive Board approved](#) the establishment of the RST in April as a way of channelling SDRs. In the run-up to the Spring Meetings, Eurodad published a [briefing asking whether SDRs can become a transformative financial resource](#) and sent an [open letter to the G20](#) and the IMF calling for an issuance of more SDRs and fairer distribution. We also co-organised and chaired an event at the IMF/WB Civil Society Policy Forum (see details below).

IMF surcharges

The IMF's surcharge policy requires that countries with high levels of conventional IMF debt to pay to the Fund onerous additional fees, on top of regular interest payments and other fees (see [Eurodad's guide to IMF surcharges](#)). These fees place an unfair burden on vulnerable countries that are in need of financial support. CSOs and other actors, like the UN Secretary General, have called for the termination of IMF surcharges. In advance of

the June G7 Summit, 38 organisations released a [joint statement](#) urging these leaders to take action to support the global economy by eliminating the IMF's harmful surcharge policy.

D. G7

The G7 Summit in Elmau was the highlight of the German G7 presidency in 2022. It concluded with a [communiqué](#) from the Heads of State and Government, and separate agreements on priority issues such as the new [climate club](#), [global food security](#), the [just transition](#) to climate neutrality, and [support for Ukraine](#).

As in previous years, the G7 Summit was a moment to announce big numbers to the public. This year the Group announced the "[Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment](#)", by which G7 countries aim to leverage a total US\$ 600bn of private and public funds by 2027 for infrastructure financing in developing countries. This followed last year's [Build Back Better World Partnership](#), but little has been heard of it since the [Summit in Cornwall \(UK\)](#). The EU is to contribute €300bn to this plan, through the Global Gateway (see below), with US\$ 200bn coming from the US. All these initiatives seem to be motivated by the goal of [providing an alternative to the Chinese 'Belt and Road Initiative'](#). In practice, they are based on a persistent and [problematic reliance on mobilising private finance](#) for infrastructure, with no new money being put on the table.

For an analysis of the G7 Summit, read "[The G7 Summit in Elmau 2022. Intensified geopolitics overshadow the development agenda](#)", by Bodo Ellmers, Global Policy Forum

E. UN Financing for Development

In April the ECOSOC Forum on Financing for Development (FfD) Follow-up (or "the Forum") took place. Eurodad contributed to the work of the CSO FfD Group, which included inputs



during the negotiation of the [outcome document](#) and [comments](#) on the draft 2022 [Financing for Sustainable Development Report](#). A key ask of our group is for UN Member States to agree on holding the 4th Financing for Development Conference – see [letter sent](#) to UN Member States in early April, and [video](#) prepared by the CSO FfD Group.

F. May Danish Climate Ministerial

The [Danish Climate Ministerial took place from 12-13 May](#). The purpose was to provide a space for countries to have a discussion on what they have done to review and enhance their 2030 climate action plans. The Four themes of the Ministerial were Mitigation, Adaptation, Finance and Collaboration. Key outcomes from the Ministerial include an announcement that the UK and Rwanda will host a second Climate and Development Ministerial in September on the margins of UNGA. Additionally, Germany and Canada agreed to continue their 2021 collaboration and produce a Climate Finance Delivery Plan 2.0 (CFDP). No timeline on its completion has been announced yet, but it will be published before COP27. The 2021 CFDP is available [here](#). Also, it was announced that the Petersberg Climate Dialogue (PCD) in July will include a dedicated deep-dive on Loss & Damage (L&D).

G. UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change conference

From 6-16 June the [UNFCCC Bonn Climate Change conference](#) took place. There were 15 agenda items on climate finance. In addition the [Second Technical Expert Dialogue \(TED\) on the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance \(NCQG\) took place](#). Eurodad attended and engaged in joint advocacy and intelligence gathering with members and allies. The aims of the second TED included consensus building and identifying a roadmap, milestones, and areas for further discussion and research. The sessions were collaborative, but lacked the urgency to agree a roadmap, and lacked the spirit of international cooperation. A recording

of the plenary sessions can be found [here](#). Eurodad published [a blog](#) highlighting key questions and issues around the NCQG.

H. COP27

COP27 will take place at the Sharm El Sheikh International Convention Center – see [COP27 website](#). A [draft presidency programme](#) is also available, although it does not include exact dates yet. For more information, please check-out the events section below.

2. Recent policy developments at the EU level

A. The EU's Global Gateway

The Global Gateway, described as the EU's 'flagship' project to establish EU-led connectivity across the world, was announced in December 2021 by the European Commission – see [EC Communication](#) and updated [EC Global Gateway website](#). It focuses on five sectors: digital; climate and clean energy; transport; health (including vaccines and supply chains); and education and research. The project aims to mobilise EUR 300 billion investments for the Gateway through the Team Europe initiative, which includes the EU institutions and its Member States jointly as well as the European financial institutions and national development finance institutions.

Eurodad is working with Counter Balance to analyse the implications of the Gateway, and will launch a briefing on the topic in September. Read [initial concerns published](#) at the time of the EU-Africa Summit in February.

B. The European Investment Bank (EIB)'s "development branch"

In 2021, the EIB approved the creation of its new development branch [EIB Global](#), which started its operations in January 2022. The main features of the new branch include the creation of a new advisory group to guide the EIB board and define policies and strategies,



plans for enhanced regional presence, for instance, through a regional hub for East Africa in Kenya, and the focus on development impact with a concrete role for the private sector. However, no new cost allocation is foreseen to expand EIB's support for developing countries and there is limited information on EIB Global in the public domain.

Ahead of the EIB Board of Governors Annual Meeting in June, Eurodad together with Counter Balance and partners sent a [position paper](#) titled 'EIB Global: An opportunity to transform the EIB's approach to development'. Eurodad and Afrodad published an OpEd in Euractiv '[Shining light on the EU's new development bank](#)' (see also briefing commissioned by Eurodad below).

3. Movement building initiatives

A. #EndAusterity International Campaign Coalition

Ahead of the Eurodad conference in June, we organised and hosted two days of planning and strategy meetings of the End Austerity Coalition. A decision was taken to officially launch the End Austerity campaign with a two-day online event at the end of September (date tbc). More than 30 people joined the strategy, whose objective was to begin coordination with existing campaigns and initiatives linked to austerity, such as debt and public services. For more information on this, please contact [Chiara](#).

4. Relevant Eurodad and partners written outputs

A. Eurodad briefings and reports

[Special Drawing Rights: Can the IMF's reserve currency become a transformative financial resource?](#)

In August 2021, the IMF issued the largest allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDR) in history. This briefing takes stock of the

discussion on how to channel unused SDRs from rich to developing countries and assesses the different solutions proposed so far.

[Under pressure: How private sector instruments are threatening the untying of aid](#)

This report demonstrates that recent developments in the use and reporting of Private Sector Instruments as ODA pose serious threats of an increase in tied aid, which is restricted to the procurement of goods and services of the country providing the assistance through different channels, and other forms of commercially motivated ODA. This could affect the definition of ODA, as well as its availability.

[An assessment of ODA in 2021: Rise in overseas aid still fails to meet needs of global crises](#)

More than two years on from the outbreak of Covid-19, developing countries still have a long way to go to control the pandemic and its effects. Although in 2021 ODA reached a new all-time-high of US\$178.9 billion, this is still insufficient to meet the mid-term and long-term challenges ahead of 2030 and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, in relative terms ODA remained at 0.33 per cent – far from the 0.7 per cent international commitment.

[Shaping the future of EIB Global: Reclaiming public purpose in development finance](#)

Eurodad commissioned this briefing to shape the setting up of the EIB Global. It is authored by Thomas Marois (SOAS University of London), lead researcher on public banks. It includes several recommendations, including a call on EU Member States to democratise EIB Global operations, and for a policy framework to be developed that creates metrics, benchmarks and assessments that matter for definancialised, sustainable, decolonial and equitable development. The briefing was launched at an event at the European Parliament (see below).

B. Eurodad toolkits

[Skilling up on UNFCCC COP processes](#)

This toolkit has been designed for those who are new to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Conference of the Parties (COP) processes. Since the COP is an opportunity to ensure governments scale up efforts to achieve gender-responsive and equitable climate finance, it's important to know how to effectively advocate within this space. **The toolkit is available in English, French and Spanish.**

[Advocacy on Monetary Policies for Economic Justice](#) - A handbook for Civil Society

By Eurodad, together with ActionAid International, INESC (Brazil), SEATINI and CEHURD (Uganda), SIKKA (Tanzania), and WEMOS

Monetary policies – the actions undertaken by a nation's central bank to control the money supply – influence a range of economic justice issues. Yet, few CSOs at national and international level focus on influencing monetary policy. To a large extent, this is because for decades monetary policy has been taken out of the public and political debate, and relegated to mere technical issues for specialists. It also reflects a lack of awareness of alternatives to the neoliberal understanding of monetary policy as primarily an instrument for controlling inflation. The Handbook was launched at an online webinar session in May.

C. Eurodad and partners blogs

[IMF/WB Spring Meetings 2022 - As crises mount, failed and insufficient solutions from the IMF and World Bank must be replaced](#)
Eurodad's final reaction to the Spring Meetings calls for decision-making to shift to the UN: "the most democratic global governance space we have."

[The EU's Climate Diplomacy priorities focus on solutions from the past to address current climate finance challenges](#)

Ahead of COP27, European Union (EU) Foreign Ministers published their 2022 Climate Diplomacy priorities. They help us understand the level of EU ambition, and the direction the bloc will take in various negotiating spheres throughout the year. Eurodad shares its critical analysis on some of the key parts of the EU's 2022 Climate Diplomacy priorities.

[2022 EU Investing in Sustainable Development Report](#), A review by Bodo Ellmers, Global Policy Forum

In April the European Commission published the new "Investing in Sustainable Development Report", covering the period 2018-2020. The report does not really have the character of an independent evaluation and is primarily used by member states to highlight their flagship projects rather than disclose their shortcomings. Nevertheless, it does contain interesting information and some probably involuntary insights into the ideology and motivations driving development finance in the EU.

D. CSO reports

[Missing Receipts. Where Did International Financial Institutions' Covid-19 Funding go?](#)

By the Coalition for Human Rights in Development. This collaborative research project analyses IFIs' role - and their failings - in the pandemic recovery. It attempts to piece together the missing receipts from the IFI-funded Covid-19 response and identifies concrete recommendations for existing interventions, as well as critical questions for the ongoing pandemic response, the recovery and any future global crisis financing.

[Undue INFFluence? The risk of the United Nation's growing emphasis on Integrated National Financing Frameworks \(INFFs\)](#)



By CSO FfD Group. Eurodad supported the publication of a briefing that reviews the INFFs and the different risks that can come with this complex instrument, for instance, eroding democratic local ownership of ‘development’ priorities. The briefing was launched during the 2022 FfD Forum.

Thematic Briefing: Private Business & finance

By CSO FfD Group. Eurodad contributed to this briefing that critically addresses an overreliance on private finance and business and a focus on policies aimed at attracting more private investments as key strategies to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals agreed in 2015. The briefing also highlights how shaping decision-making on global economic governance at the UN has the potential to unlock the current barriers to mobilizing public resources for development and support a transition towards more sustainable and diverse economies.

The Belgian Investment Company for developing countries (BIO) as a sustainable development actor

Study commissioned by 11.11.11, CNCD-11.11.11 and la Coalition Contre la Faim/Coalitie Tegen de Honger. This study aimed to assess the processes and possible implications of the way in which BIO undertakes its mission to: "support a strong private sector in developing and/or emerging countries, to enable them to gain access to growth and sustainable development within the framework of the SDGs". It covers the following issues: BIO as a development actor, BIO's investments in the Agri-Food System, BIO's financing Climate and Energy Transition, and accountability. It raises critical issues to inform CSO advocacy work to ensure that BIO serves as a development actor. The study was launched in a webinar session with the participation of Eurodad's Farwa Sial. Read also [thematic policy briefs](#) in French.

5. Past events

A. WB/IMF Annual Meetings – Civil Society Policy Forum (CSPF), April

At the last (virtual) CSPF, Eurodad co-organised several sessions to discuss key issues on the CSOs development finance's agenda. They were relevant opportunities to engage WB and IMF staff, and governments playing a leading role in their Boards. Here we provide a list with the link to the videos.

- [MISSING RECEIPTS: How did DFIs' COVID-19 response affect human and environmental rights during the pandemic?](#)
- [The IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Trust: Can an IMF-managed SDRs trust deliver inclusive & sustainable recoveries?](#)
- [The IMF gender strategy: opportunity for progress or encroachment of neoliberalism?](#)
- [Sustainable Infrastructure and the World Bank's Green Resilient and Inclusive Development: Continuities, Changes and Alternatives](#)
- [Towards a World Bank private sector development strategy that puts people and planet before](#)
- [The Future is Public: Prioritising public services in the light of Covid and climate change](#)

B. ECOSOC FfD Forum, April

At the last FfD Forum, Eurodad participated in several side events, including on ODA and private finance. See [the list of side](#) events co-sponsored as part of the CSO FfD Group, and [Eurodad's interventions](#) at the official session of the Forum.

C. Eurodad Webinar Series "Skilling-up on Climate Finance", May

In May, Eurodad held a webinar series on climate finance. Over the course of three sessions we took a deep dive into public climate finance flows, transparency of climate finance, and the gender dimensions of climate finance. The purpose was to strengthen capacity to engage in climate finance policy and advocacy, and to support you in sharing knowledge on climate finance within your own networks and movements. We invite you to watch the [recordings of the sessions](#), available in English, French and Spanish.

D. EIB Global report launch at the European Parliament, June

Counter Balance, the CEE Bankwatch Network and Eurodad launched Eurodad-commissioned report '[Shaping the future of EIB Global: Reclaiming public purpose in development finance](#)' at the European Parliament on the June 2, 2022. The [event](#), hosted by MEPs Erik Marquardt (Greens/EFA) and Udo Bullmann (S&D), aimed to broaden the debate on a crucial issue for the future of the European financial architecture for development, and to inform ongoing discussions on the future of the EIB Global.

E. Our activities at the [2022 Eurodad conference](#), June

The Future of Aid - Strategy meeting

This meeting followed last year's session at the Eurodad's Policy Forum. It gathered several members and allies in person and online to assess the current ODA context, with a particular focus on the challenges and opportunities going forward; advance CSOs strategies to defend aid budgets and ensure its quality is preserved and start to identify policy messages and recommendations. A key outcome of this meeting was the emergency to address the threats to aid so it really

contributes to addressing rising poverty and inequalities levels.

For more information on the outcomes of this session, please contact [Nerea](#).

Workshop: Looking ahead to COP27

The 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt will be the first to be held physically in a developing country since COP22 in Marrakech, Morocco (2016). COP26 did not deliver what is needed on climate finance, thus the stakes are high. At the workshop participants shared perspectives on how the close linkages between climate, social and economic justice can be made visible at COP27, and how Eurodad as a network can speak with one voice on the issues of climate finance and climate justice. Resources and outcomes from the workshop are:

- [CAN Europe presentation](#) on COP27 opportunities and CAN priorities
- [Timeline](#) of CSO activities mapped against relevant climate events until the end of 2022.
- Eurodad climate finance policy [calendar](#)
- Eurodad climate finance stakeholder [mapping exercise](#)

For more info on the outcomes of this session, please contact [Leia](#).

Workshop – The EU's global development responsibilities

This workshop provided a space for discussion on opportunities and challenges to advocate for policy change in the EU, and in doing so to showcase ongoing and upcoming campaigns or urgent advocacy priorities in the areas of tax, debt and development finance.

For more information on the outcomes of this workshop, please contact [Nerea](#) or [Farwa](#).

Workshop – International Financial Institutions: Time for a reset?

This workshop provided a space to rethink the role of IFIs and reflect on concrete opportunities for change. A world café offered the opportunity to showcase work on IFIs and explore collaborations; reflect on developments in IFI policy and policy change, and outline opportunities to unleash much-needed systemic change in the current global financial architecture and economic governance.

For more information on the outcomes of this session, please contact [Chiara](#).

Workshop – Private finance in the context of Financing for Development

Private finance is increasingly seen as essential to meet the UN Sustainable Development Goals and is emblematic of the private/corporate turn that has characterised development finance since the 2000s. However, the Covid-19 pandemic has shown the limits of this strategy and the need for a policy change. This session aimed to discuss CSO advocacy demands and messages that can help us advance joint work going forward.

Notes of this session will be circulated in the coming days. For more information about this session, please contact [María José](#)

F. EU Global Gateway at the European Development Days, June

On 21 June, Counterbalance and Eurodad jointly organised a session at the European Development Days titled '[The EU's Global Gateway: market creation or international development?](#)' The session focused on understanding the rationale and developmental impact of EU's flagship project, the EU Global Gateway. It was moderated by Jean Saldanha, Eurodad Director, and panellists included Felix Fernandez-Shaw, Directorate-General for International

Partnerships (INTPA), and Reinhard Bütikofer, MEP-Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance. At the session, Jean's closing remarks got a very disappointing reaction from Bütikofer, who showed a total failure of respect and inclusion (see [video clip](#)). In response to this, there is a [sign-on letter](#) open for endorsement in which we call on EU institutions and bodies to prevent such behaviour and redress it when it occurs. **Deadline is 13 July!**

G. Shifting Narratives Conference: The political economy of public services, spending and production, June

Organised by the Institute for Innovation and Public Purpose at UCL (UCL-IIPP) and the Public Services International Research Unit (PSIRU) at the University of Greenwich, [the conference](#) brought together a partnership of universities with international trade union confederations and social movements to build new narratives and power for changing and defining a new economic and social role of the public sector. Eurodad presented the main messages of the report '[Reclaiming sustainable infrastructure as a public good](#)' during the Public Spending, Services, and Production of Services and nation-building session, and the [Global Manifesto for Public Services](#) at a session co-organised with partners working on public services.

6. Future events

A. Global Conference on Public Services 'The Future is Public', 29 November - 2 December

In recent years, actors from a diverse range of movements, sectors and regions have been mobilising to reclaim and rebuild public services as the foundation of a fair and just economy that works for all. A key milestone in this process was the launch of the collective civil society [Global Manifesto for Public Services](#) in October 2021, signed by over 200 organisations.



Movements from across the world are now looking with great attention and hope at the experience of the Chilean Constitutional Convention as a potential turning point and symbol that a new approach to the organisation of societies is possible. This Conference aims at raising awareness and building political momentum regarding the importance of robust and innovative public services for guaranteeing human rights and facing the challenges of the 21st century. It represents an opportunity to build and reinforce collaboration between actors and movements to strengthen public services, develop common narratives on critical issues and decide on joint sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies.

For information on the conference, please contact [Océane](#).

Eurodad (the European Network on Debt and Development) is a network of 58 civil society organisations from 28 European countries working for transformative yet specific changes to global and European policies, institutions, rules and structures to ensure a democratically controlled, environmentally sustainable financial and economic system that works to eradicate poverty and ensure human rights for all. Find more information and all our recent briefings at eurodad.org

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