

# CIVIL SOCIETY 7

Summit Evaluation Report  
2023



Civil 7

Evaluation firm:



Play for change

**Produced by Play for Change LLC**

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Prepared by consultants at **Play for Change LLC**.

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# INTRO- DUCTION.

The Civil Society Seven (C7) is an official Engagement Group of the Group of Seven (G7), which serves as a representative body for the global civil society, consolidating diverse perspectives.

The C7 offers a forum for networking among representatives from non-governmental organizations on a global scale. The primary aim is to collaboratively formulate policy recommendations and engage in a meaningful dialogue with the G7. Under the Japanese presidency, the coordination of the C7 planning process was undertaken by the Japan Civil Society Coalition on the G7 Summit 2023. The objective of the Coalition was to facilitate networking activities and strategically position the C7. To achieve this, an international Steering Committee comprised of 17 representatives was established.

The C7 provides an inclusive platform for national and international civil society actors to actively participate in Working Groups and contribute to the overall process. Working Groups are formed in collaboration with the Steering Committee, addressing various priorities and led by coordinators from both Japanese and international organizations. Within these Working Groups, recommendations and demands for the G7 are formulated. The culmination of these efforts results in a joint political declaration, known as the Communiqué, which is formally presented to the governments of the G7.

Play for Change (P4C), an evaluation firm by and for People of Color and from the Global South partnered with the C7 Group to conduct a comprehensive mixed-methods evaluation of the C7. This comprehensive assessment extends across the entire

spectrum of the C7, encompassing the Summit planning process, the execution of the Summit itself, and the perceived efficacy of the C7 in influencing the G7. Through this partnership, P4C brings a unique perspective and a commitment to amplifying the voices of racially and culturally diverse participants, ensuring a nuanced and insightful evaluation that captures the full influence and potential of the C7 initiative.

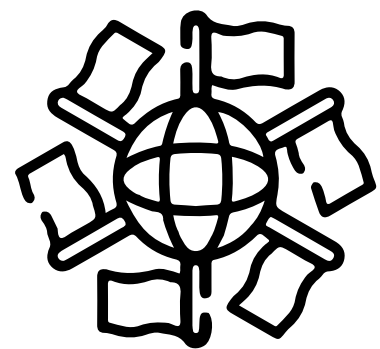
*... to fostering meaningful dialogue, inclusivity, and positive change within the realm of global governance.*

This partnership represents a commitment to ensuring a nuanced understanding of the C7 Summit planning dynamics and the broader implications of international institutions in addressing significant global issues. The evaluation seeks to provide valuable insights into the strengths, challenges, and areas for improvement in the C7's engagement with the G7 and its capacity to address pressing global challenges that have far-reaching implications for communities worldwide.

With support from its evaluation partners, the C7 aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and the overall efficacy of its initiatives. This collaborative effort underscores the dedication of the C7 and Play for Change to fostering meaningful dialogue, inclusivity, and positive change within the realm of global governance. The results of this evaluation are poised to inform future strategies, ensuring the continued relevance and impact of the C7's advocacy and policy recommendations on the international stage.

# METHODOLOGY.

**23**  
INTERVIEWS



**64% JAPANESE**

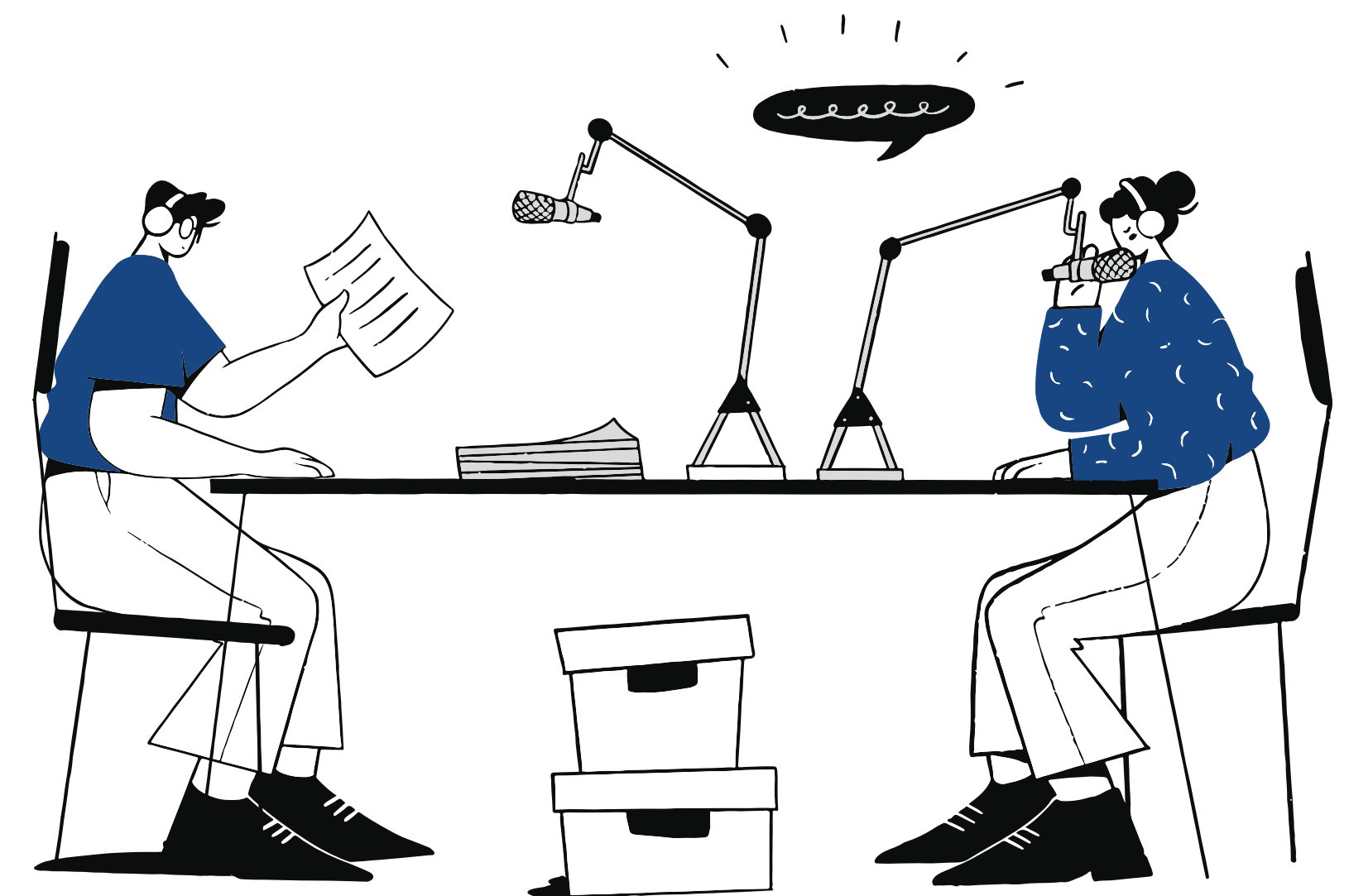
**34% FOREIGNERS**

*Play for Change consultants participated in three C7 Steering Committee meetings to better understand the meeting dynamics and grasp the specific report requirements. They then developed an evaluation plan with broader evaluation questions, metrics, indicators, and a timeline to guide the work. With support from team members at the Accountability Lab, P4C then adapted existing quantitative data collection instruments and created two interview protocols for qualitative data collection.*

Consultants from Play for Change and from the Accountability Lab conducted 23 in-person interviews during the C7 Summit in Tokyo and the Hiroshima Citizen's Summit in Japan. Among these, 13 interviews were held with Steering Committee Members and 10 with Summit attendees. Sixty-four percent of interviewees were Japanese, and 34% were foreigners. Consultants also administered a C7 Post Event survey online which was shared in person during closing talks and emailed to all participants after the event.

After employing a series of survey reminders, a total of 36 out of 200 individuals responded, resulting in a response rate of 18%.

Evaluators used Dedoose (a qualitative software) to analyze interview data. The team systematically categorized responses based on the evaluation question and intended outcome, **actively synthesizing these categorized responses into cohesive narratives**. They then used Excel to analyze survey responses. The team cleaned the data sources, calculated descriptive statistics, and made cross-demographic comparisons of participation rates.



# LIMI- TATIONS.

## Sampling bias:

The interviews conducted during the C7 Summit were primarily in person, potentially leading to a bias towards physically present participants. **This might exclude the perspectives of those who could not attend in person, potentially impacting the representativeness of the findings.**

## Response rate for online survey:

**The response rate for the online survey (18%) raises concerns about the representativeness of the collected data.** The low response rate may introduce bias, as those who chose not to respond might have different perspectives from those who participated.

## Language and cultural barriers:

The evaluation relies on interviews and surveys conducted in English. **Language barriers may limit the depth of responses, and cultural nuances might be lost in communicating in a second language,** affecting the accuracy and richness of the qualitative data.

## Limited geographic scope:

**The interviews and survey were conducted at specific events in Tokyo and Hiroshima.** This limited geographic scope might not capture the diverse perspectives of civil society organizations from other regions, potentially constraining the generalizability of findings.

## Reliance on self-reported data:

The findings heavily depend on self-reported data from participants. This introduces the possibility of social desirability bias, where participants may provide responses that align with perceived expectations rather than expressing genuine opinions.

## Long-term impact assessment:

While the report acknowledges a longer-term impact of the C7 on government perspectives, it does not provide specific measures or metrics for assessing this impact. The lack of a concrete evaluation framework for longer-term impact raises questions about how the long-term influence will be measured or validated.


**C7****PLANNING****PROCESS**

*The C7 Summit was made possible through the invaluable leadership of the Steering Committee and Working Group Coordinators. **The Steering Committee included 18 esteemed members, who provided strategic guidance, and 12 dedicated Working Group Coordinators who ensured effective coordination between the various teams.** Six Working Groups (listed below) contributed to the C7, each bringing unique perspectives and expertise.*

## **C7 Working Groups**

- 1. Nuclear Disarmament**
- 2. Climate and Environmental Justice**
- 3. Economic Justice and Transformation**
- 4. Global Health**
- 5. Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict**
- 6. Open and Resilient Societies**

# FINDINGS

A black and white photograph of a woman with short hair, wearing a dark blazer, standing at a white podium. The podium has a logo and the text 'Tokyo Prince Hotel' on it. She is speaking into a microphone. Behind her is a large screen displaying a landscape image and the 'Civil 7' logo. In the foreground, the backs of several audience members are visible, seated at tables with laptops open. The setting appears to be a conference room or a small auditorium.

The following presents a summary of the main findings and conclusions emerging from the evaluation, encompassing an analysis of both qualitative and quantitative data, reflecting the perspectives of national and international participants at the C7 Summit, Steering Committee Members, and Working Group Coordinators.



# 1.

## The C7 Summit in Tokyo drew widespread participation, with attendees joining from 75 countries, either in person or online during 19 collaborative sessions.



Seven hundred people from 75 countries (56 from the Global South) participated in the C7 this year. The C7 Summit actively engaged 200 in person attendees and 300 online attendees contributing to 19 sessions that generated meaningful conversations and collaborations. The digital presence was amplified by 530 C7 Twitter followers. Simultaneously, the official C7 website moved 69 posts. In addition, engagement extended beyond the summit, with 11 local initiatives taking root in the host cities of the Ministerial Meetings.

*The C7 Summit, held in Tokyo on April 13-14, 2023, featured two plenary dialogues and 17 Working Group sessions. Six official G7 government delegations meaningfully contributed to the Summit, cementing the event's role as a critical platform for global dialogue and collaboration.*

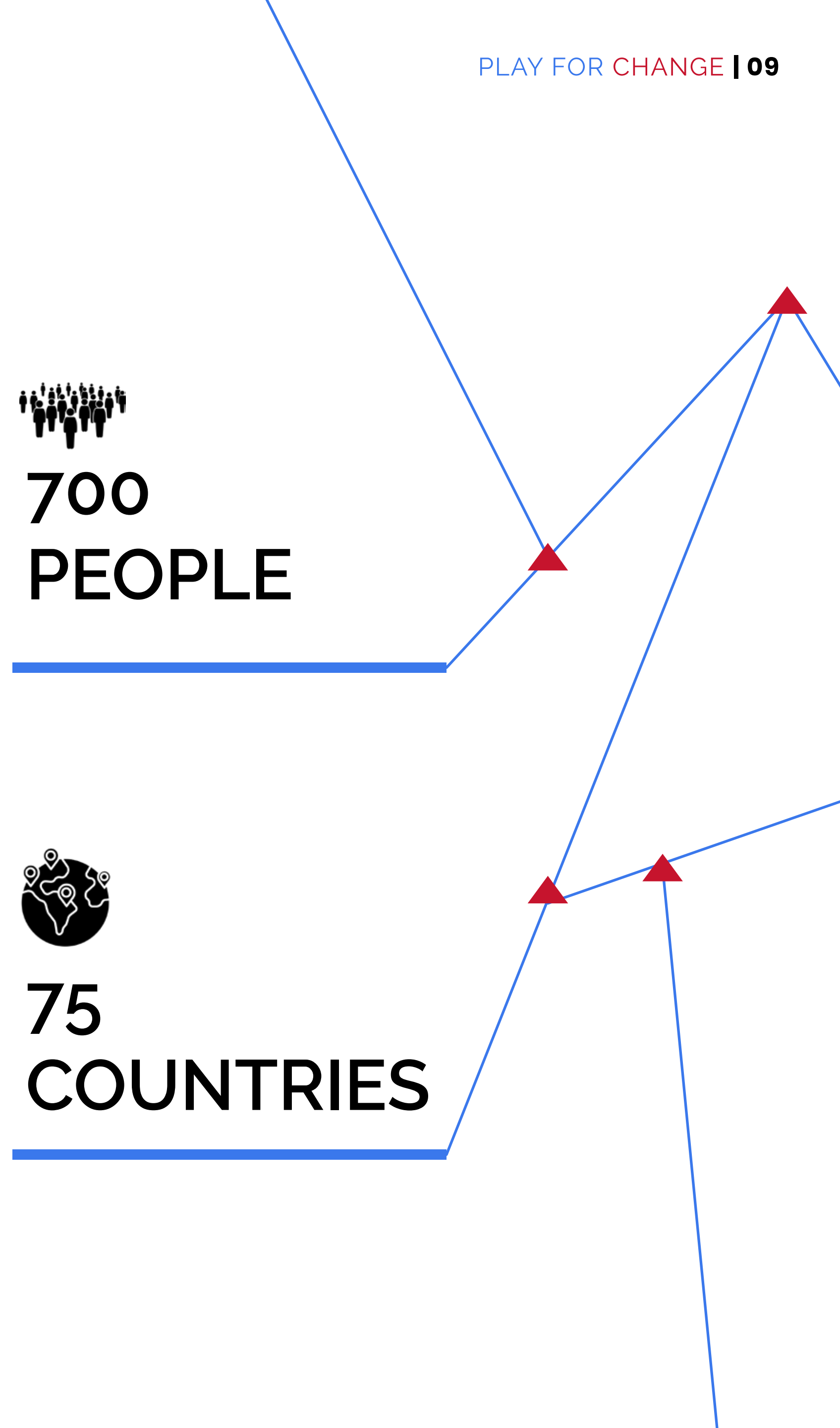
The Summit was attended by the President of the G7 (Prime Minister of Japan), the G7 Minister of Labor and the Digital Minister. C7 members held meetings with G7 Sherpas, including a remarkable meeting of all Sherpas. The G7 Sous-Sherpa also participated on three occasions. Additionally, an important session was held with senior G7 development officials.



**700  
PEOPLE**



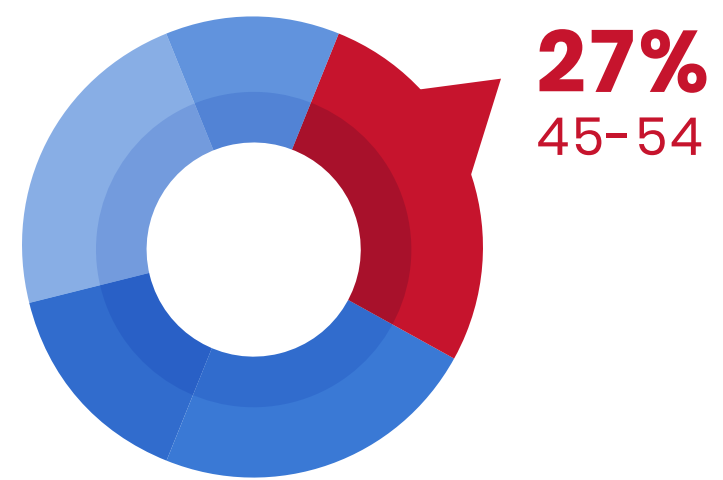
**75  
COUNTRIES**



After the C7 Summit in Tokyo, the Citizen Summit was held in Hiroshima on April 16-17, 2023. This side event featured two plenary sessions, 17 Working Group sessions, and two interactive luncheons, attracting a total of 700 local and global participants over the two days. Notably, three official delegations from local and central governments actively participated, underscoring the Summit's commitment to fostering meaningful collaboration between citizens and government representatives. *Figure 1* displays a breakdown of the demographic makeup of the thirty attendees who filled out the C7 Summit Post-Survey.

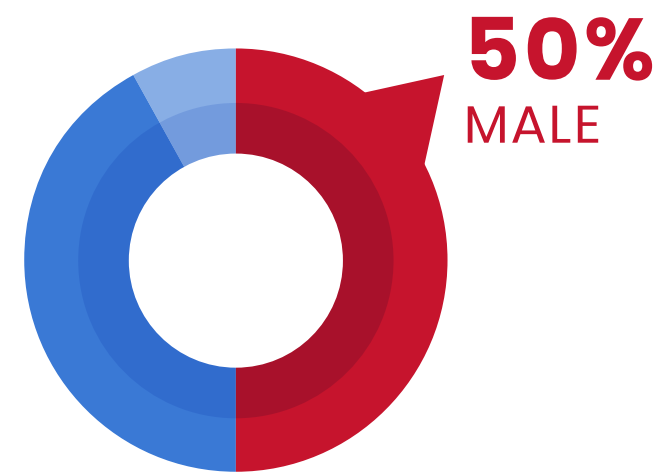
**Figure 1. Participant Demographics**

Age of participants



25-34 23%  
 35-44 12%  
 45-54 27%  
 55-64 23%  
 65 AND OVER 15%

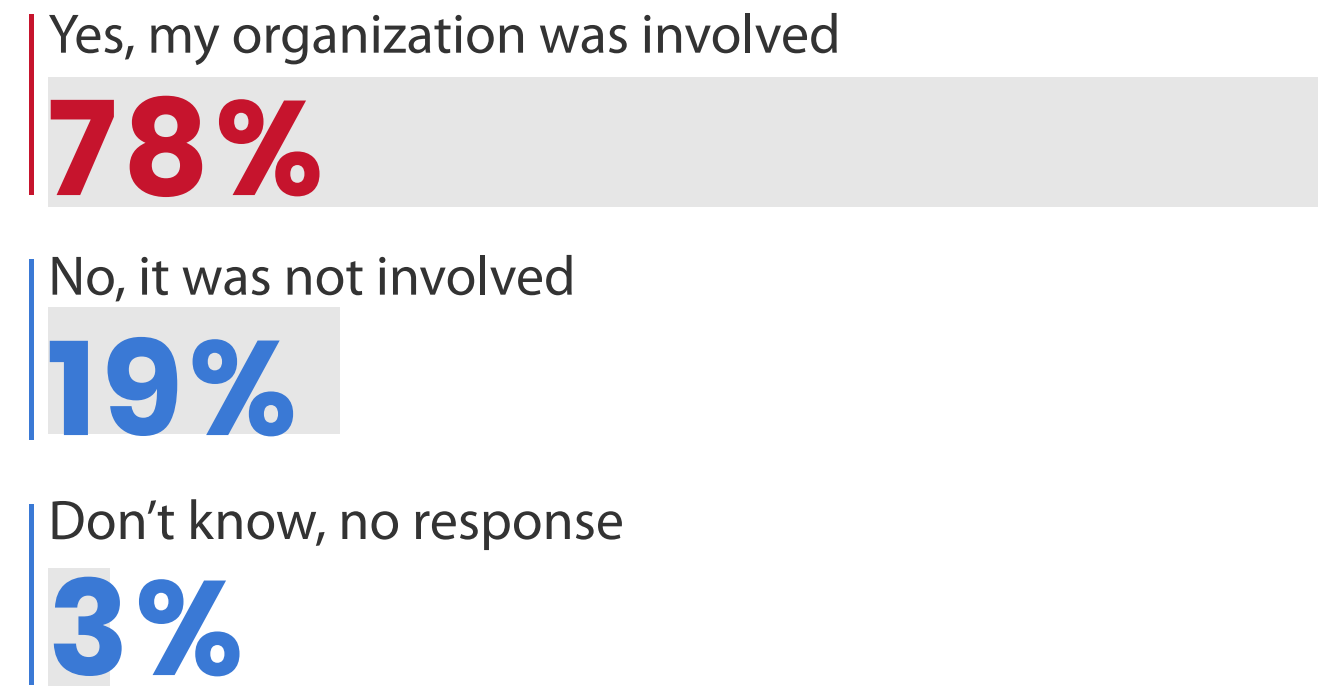
Gender of participants



MALE 50%  
 FEMALE 42%  
 NON BINARY 8%

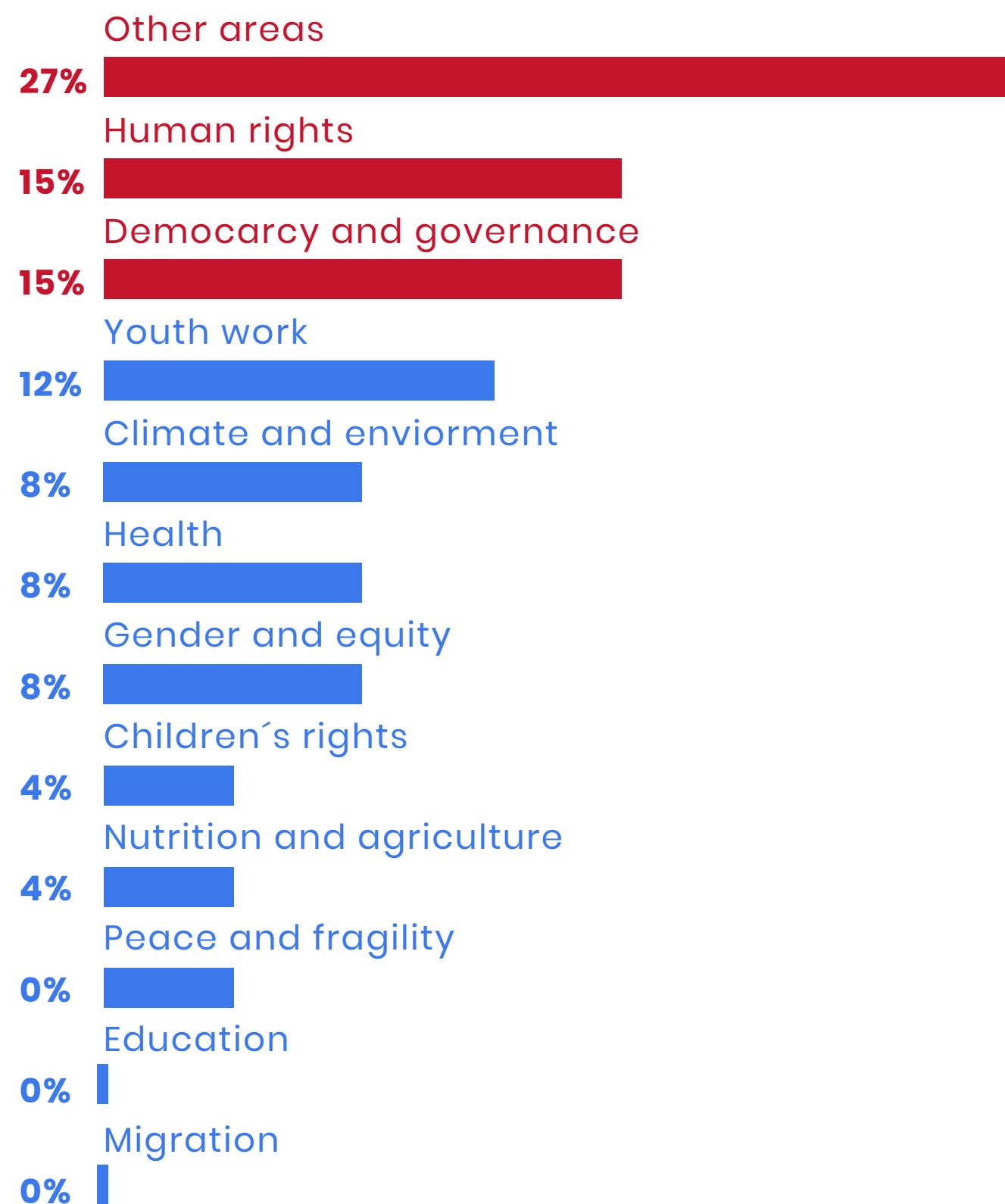
According to Figure 2, the majority of survey respondents were involved in the C7 Summit Planning process.

**Figure 2. Was your organization involved in the C7 process?**  
 (n=32)



C7 Summit participants hailed from a variety of organizations. As shown in *Figure 3*, the most popular topics/areas of work for attendees were “Human Rights”, “Democracy and Governance” and “Youth Work.”

**Figure 3. In which areas is your organization active?**



During interviews, organizers shared that it was challenging to recruit volunteers and staff to support the C7 planning process. Of the few participants who shared the reasons they were not involved, the top reasons were that they were either 1) not asked to participate, 2) did not know how to get involved, or 3) weren't sure why they didn't engage (see *Figure 4* for more detail).

**Figure 4. Why was your organization not involved in the C7 process? (n=6)**



## 2.

### The C7 Summit planning process was marked by an exceptional level of inclusiveness.

The planning committee played a crucial role in orchestrating various aspects of the event, including content coordination, speaker arrangements, meal planning, receptions, translation and interpretation services, audio-visual requirements, and logistical support. In their efforts to make the planning process inclusive, organizers actively sought to engage people from the Global South, from a variety of gender identities and different ability statuses in the planning process. Noteworthy efforts were made to accommodate participants' varied interests and address challenges related to geographical accessibility and time zone differences. Most organizers expressed their satisfaction with the level of inclusiveness.



“ I think the process is very inclusive because one, I am a new person and I have never participated in such kind of processes and [I] felt I could contribute to the process through my experience. Two, people with disabilities are participating and three, they are trying to balance gender in all the sessions and also balancing south and the north in the whole process, which I really like. They also included [a] specific topic related to nuclear issues. ”

“ In C7 Summit, we try to make it inclusive, by doing sign language interpretation, preparing meals for vegetarians, vegans, gluten-free and halal, we could make improvements. ”

- Organizer

“ I feel participation lies on the interest of those who engage. We try to open up participation as much as possible. The C7 have tried it very hard to make the process geographically accessible. They stayed during [the] night to manage time differences, I feel they tried really hard in that regard. ”

- Organizer

“ It was very inclusive. It's important because there are members of the global south, and we are most impacted by G7 so it's very important that they include voices from the global south. They were included and expanded to include new people this year. ”

- Organizer

An organizer highlighted how the design and implementation of the Working Groups were particularly inclusive.

“ I feel the process is pretty open, transparent, and inclusive. Starting from the design of the Working Group mandate through the work of the Working Groups it has been inclusive, and everyone's voices are considered. ”

- Organizer

Finally, an organizer shared their view of how the process could have been more inclusive.

“ ...but we could make some improvements to the Italian C7. The Steering Committee Members were based on last year's member list, but it should have been an open call, Working Group Coordinators as well. We tried to make the C7 process inclusive... and tried to include a lot of people with Gender, Age, Religion Expertise etc. ”

# 3.

## The roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat, Working Group Coordinators, and Steering Committee Members were unclear in the planning process.

Several organizers observed that challenges arose from the lack of clarity regarding roles and responsibilities for Steering Committee Members, making it difficult to distribute C7 Summit planning and preparation work fairly among different actors. Reflecting on this issue organizers commented,

“ It is important to identify very early who the audience is for the work product and the larger objectives should be clear. I don't think there was an agreement across the Steering Committee on the goals and the strategies to achieve it. A lot was done by the secretariat. ”

- Organizer

“ ... there was a conflict amongst [the] Secretariat, Working Group Coordinators, and Steering Committee Members. The C7 process is rather complicated, Working Group Coordinators have to make policy pacts, but Steering Committee Members [are] not sure what they were doing, [the] Secretariat organized the C7 itself... Working Group Coordinators started joining Steering Committee meetings... Steering Committee

*Members with Working Group Coordinators are decision makers. ”*

- Organizer

An organizer added that the decision-making process between these actors was often cumbersome. They suggested that adopting a more agile approach to the C7 Planning process could help to address decision-making fatigue.

“ We had 12 Working Group Coordinators and 18 Steering Committee Members. Some of the Steering Committee Members can also be Working Group Coordinators instead. It would be easier for agile decision-making-- and the intention of the Working Groups can be reflected to Steering Committee. Some of the steering group members instead can also have a watchdog role. ”

- Organizer

## 4.

**Networking stood out as the C7 Summit's key strength, enabling meaningful connections and collaborations across different sectors.**

Attendees valued the C7 Summit for providing an exceptional networking platform and the chance to raise critical issues while connecting with diverse communities. Attendees were grateful for the opportunity to bond with peers working in similar areas of interest, especially within Working Groups. An attendee highlighted the substantial dialogue and engagement within the Economic Justice Working Group.

“ I attended both on economic justice, some there was not a lot of exchange, in that one there was a lot of dialogue, engaging not in a mechanical way, advancing the agenda, they brought issues such as (digital rights, data rights) question of gender discrimination and gender bias, it is an important thing, it was brought as an issue, another participant was doing research on precarity not to be equalized with informality how it intersects with algorithms, labor relations enhanced etc.) more substantial issues. ”

- Attendee

Many attendees stressed their excitement with the opportunity to meet new partners. Japanese attendees were grateful for the opportunity to connect with peers working in international organizations.

“ The networking, it's more fun, our goal is to meet people from other organizations and look for potential partnerships. ”

- Attendee



# 5.

## Participants stressed the value of the Working Groups in providing a forum to elevate civil society voices.

Participants emphasized the significant role of the Working Groups, underscoring their value as a crucial forum for elevating the voices of civil society. They expressed that these groups provided a structured and meaningful platform where diverse perspectives and opinions from civil society could be articulated, discussed, and integrated into the broader discourse.

“ I thought it's an avenue, another opportunity to observe and share our thoughts and our voices to this Working Group where all the people, people with disability, women and youth are [usually] overlooked... ”

- Attendee





## 6.

## Participants expressed a desire for greater engagement from the Japanese government and the G7 Sous Sherpa within Working Groups.

Participants communicated a strong desire for increased involvement and active participation from both the Japanese government and the G7 Sous Sherpa within the context of the Working Groups. This expression stemmed from a recognition that the perspectives, insights, and input from these key entities would not only enrich the discussions but also contribute significantly to the effectiveness of the Working Groups.

One attendee highlighted the expectation for broader engagement on economic justice beyond civil society and digital rights matters.

*“ I think that there was a hope of bigger engagement of Japanese authorities with the C7 for the group with economic justice we talked amongst ourselves, but it would have been nice to set the agenda beyond the civil society and the digital rights matter. ”*

- Attendee

Another organizer emphasized that the Sous Sherpa should have been more responsive to the points generated by the Working Groups.

*“ The meeting with the Sous Sherpa had no representative of the global south. The Sous Sherpa should have been made to react to each of the issues the Working Group was working on. ”*

- Organizer

Finally, an organizer noted that the meeting with the Sous Sherpa lacked representation from the global south, emphasizing the importance of the Sous Sherpa responding to each issue addressed by the Working Groups.

*“ The Working Groups worked so hard in coming up with the points, Sous Sherpa should have had to react to these points, it was like leaving all of that work in the past and letting it pass by. ”*

- Organizer

## 7.

## The influence of the C7 Communiqué on G7 decision-making was limited.

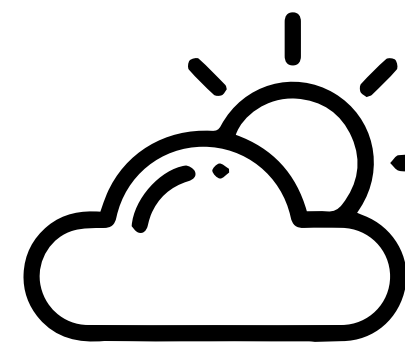
To evaluate the outcomes of the G7 Hiroshima Summit, which covered the G7 Leaders' Declaration and associated statements released on May 20, 2023, the C7 used a five-point scale to categorize the influence of C7 priorities expressed in the Communiqué on the G7 Declaration and statements. This scale evaluated the six Working Group topics and the Summit overall on a spectrum ranging from **"Downpour" (most disappointing)** to **"Sunny" (most satisfactory)**, providing a nuanced and qualified rating of the overall success of the Summit.

The six Working Group issues and overall ratings are as follows:



### **Nuclear Disarmament** **"Rainy/ Disappointed"**

The Civil Society 7 proposed to start negotiations for the elimination of nuclear weapons in a time-bound manner, but the G7 leaders have not shown a corresponding position or willingness to pursue such discussions.



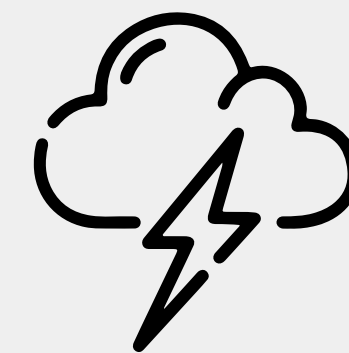
### **Climate and Environmental Justice** **"Cloudy/Neutral"**

Urgent action is needed to strengthen adaptation and loss and damage measures for those most affected by climate change. **The need to reduce both CO2 emissions from energy and other greenhouse gases is stressed, as one-third of global emissions come from non-energy sources.** While supporting developing countries in energy transitions and the adoption of renewable energy, some statements by the G7, particularly in relation to fossil fuels, diverge from the Working Group's recommendations.



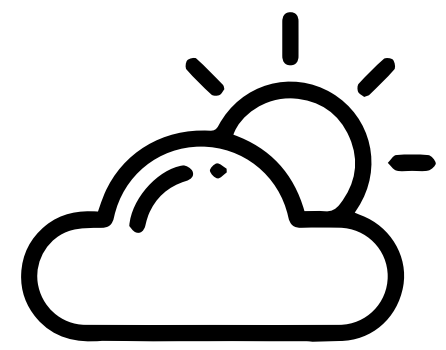
### **Economic Justice and Transformation** **"Downpour/ Most Disappointed"**

The predominant focus from the G7 perspective is on "economic security" rather than addressing the challenges facing developing countries. Despite the call for "cooperation" from the C7, there is concern that division and blocs will be fostered on a global scale.



### **Global Health** **"Rainy/ Disappointed"**

The Working Group considered that the G7 fell short in addressing crucial demands on health issues, in particular financial and technological contributions. Instead, most of the Communiqué consisted of directives to other platforms and reiterated previous commitments.



## Humanitarian Assistance and Conflict “Cloudy/Neutral”

A gap was observed in the commitment to specific actions outlined by the Working Group, characterized by a lack of both clarity and definite promises. Strengthening local official capacity and local leadership is a critical component for successfully implementing humanitarian aid.



## Open and Resilient Societies Downpour/ Most Disappointed”

It was concluded that the G7 has not demonstrated a strong commitment to civic space and open society. It is a discrepancy that the G7 claims to promote the rule of law and democracy, but offers minimal commitment to address issues such as shrinking civic space, limitations on free speech and academic freedom, and the imprisonment of whistleblowers.

Overall, the assessments given by the different Working Groups rated the impact of the C7 Communiqué on G7 decision-making as “Rainy/Disappointing”. The conclusions highlight the challenges and disparities in the G7’s responses to crucial global issues such as nuclear weapons, health, humanitarian aid, and others.

The key role of the C7, along with other engagement groups, is to bring perspectives beyond those of governments. The C7 continually questions whether G7 countries’ policies are in line with the ambitious goal of achieving an inclusive society as envisioned by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



## 8.

## While the C7 acts as a counterweight to the G7, its ability to create a measurable impact is restricted.

The C7 creates a channel for the expression of diverse perspectives that might not otherwise find a substantial voice within the larger G7. The C7 acts as a catalyst for meaningful dialogue, where critical issues like forced labor are addressed. The dialogues with the Sherpa Team and the Finance Team distinctly affected the mindset and awareness surrounding C7 priorities, though not explicitly outlined in the G7 leaders' Communiqué. During G7 meetings, financial track members responded to questions posed by civil society, providing insights into discussions and commitments

Ongoing dialogue and engagement with government authorities, helped ensure that civil society voices remain an integral part of the broader discussions.

“Breakout and declaration were very important. Engaging with government authorities, they heard our voices whether they implement or not. At least the C7 Communiqué was shared with the government; it was very important, and they realized it was part of civil society.”

- Attendee

“In our civil society position, by presenting our Communiqué and through our dialogue there has been some influence over the government's thinking or perspective, which will influence the G7 discussions, hopefully, to be reflected in their commitment or their Communiqué.”

- Attendee

Attendees shared their views on the limited ability of the C7 to influence the G7.

“... the worst thing to happen is to allow leaders to insulate themselves, use the C7 as greenwashing or NGO washing, so it's important to engage in the process of the C7 establishing it as a real player, not a puppet. G7 is always accompanied by a lot of protests; there will be a lot of protests, so you are left with a diplomatic way; the polite way doesn't get things done. At the same time the issue[s] that the C7 addresses are extremely serious.”

- Attendee

While recognizing the influence of C7 on government perspectives, there is an acknowledgment that the impact may not be immediate but is part of a continuous process. The commitment to engaging in post-commitment programs and ongoing participation ensures that civil society remains an active and influential participant in shaping G7 discussions and actions.

“... we shouldn't give up, but the impact of C7 is still limited.”

- Attendee

# CHALLENGES

This section delves into the various hurdles and obstacles that the C7 grappled with during the planning and implementation period. A reflective exploration of these challenges not only sheds light on the intricacies of implementation but also lays the groundwork for informed recommendations and strategies for improvement in the context of future summits.



**1. Difficulties in coordination** among Working Group Coordinators and Steering Committee Members were compounded by varying time zones.



**2.** There was a **lack of clarity in the roles and responsibilities** of Working Group Coordinators, Steering Committee Members, and the Secretariat resulting in an unbalanced distribution of work.



**3.** Calls for a more open planning process underscored the need for an **open call for diverse committee members and coordinators.**

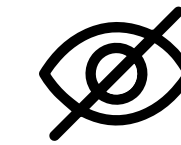


**4. Resource constraints**, including a shortage of human resources and insufficient support for Japanese civil society organizations, posed significant challenges. Motivating people to join civil society organizations remained an ongoing struggle in the C7 framework.

*"The biggest challenge was that we didn't have enough human resources, not just structure. Japanese CSOs, their value is underestimated, so people are motivated and great, but in general, not many people wanted to join CSOs" - Organizer*



**5.** Despite general openness, transparency in the decision-making processes within the C7 was a concern, with participants expressing **uncertainty about how decisions were made.**



**6. Limited visibility** of the C7 engagement groups under G7 was evident, with difficulties accessing Working Groups and limited mention on official G7 platforms, underscoring the need for transparent and accessible information dissemination.



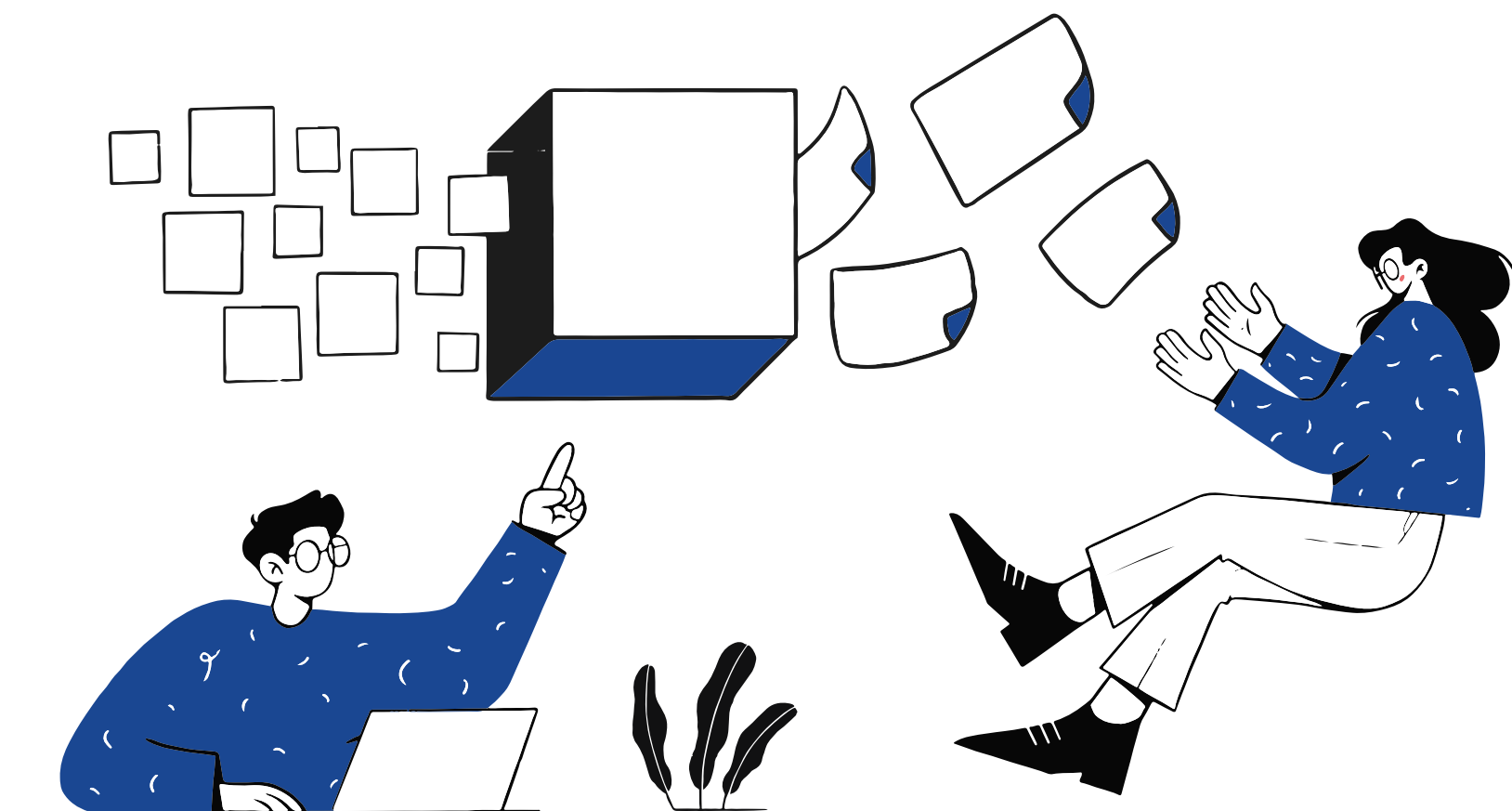
**7.** The perceived exclusivity of the G7 event itself posed a challenge, as **it restricted the ability of participants to discuss specific issues that affected them.**



**8. Accountability** under G7 was a central issue, raising questions about mechanisms for holding individual states and governments accountable.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

This section focuses on key recommendations derived from the perspectives of attendees and organizers shared during qualitative interviews. Grounded in evidence, the recommendations serve as a roadmap for both addressing current shortcomings and optimizing future program iterations. Through thoughtful consideration, stakeholders can pave the way for greater program effectiveness, responsiveness, and enduring impact.



- 1. Introduce open calls** for selecting Steering Committee Members and Working Group Coordinators to ensure a fair distribution of preparation work among different actors.
- 2. Continue to elevate pressing issues** concerning aging populations, people who are differently abled, youth, and women, during future summits emphasizing the long-term value of the platform.
- 3. Strengthen civil society**, particularly youth involvement, beyond the existing Y7, and ensure ongoing engagement with the government for more comprehensive representation and sustained collaboration.
- 4. Establish a structured evaluation process**, possibly incorporating visual aids, to monitor G7

commitments, ensuring accountability, transparency, and accessibility.

**5. Acknowledge resource limitations and strategically plan and optimize resources** for effective monitoring of G7 commitments.

**6. Initiate external media strategy early** in the C7 organizing process for broader and deeper coverage of C7 events.

**7. Record discussions** in Working Groups so that they can later be shared with C7 hosts.

**8. Initiate the country process earlier**, incorporating structured preparation, online group activities, and reviewing previous commitments to inform and enhance future Summits.

**9. Actively engage civil society, particularly from the Global South, in C7 leadership roles to ensure broader representation and effective advocacy for grassroots concerns, recognizing the need for greater diversity and inclusion in the decision-making processes.**

**10. Foster ongoing openness in dialogues between state ministers and civil society, emphasizing transparency and continuous feedback on the progress of actions and decisions.**

**11. Address resource constraints by allocating additional operational funds to Japanese Civil Society Organizations, thus honoring the talents, higher skills, and relevant experiences of staff and volunteers.**



# FINAL REMARKS

In concluding this comprehensive program evaluation, it is evident that the pursuit of excellence has been a driving force throughout the process.

The insights gained from this evaluation have not only shed light on the C7 Summit's strengths but have also illuminated areas ripe for improvement and development. As we bring this report to a close, it is essential to recognize the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders involved in this endeavor.

The dedication and commitment demonstrated by the host organization, Steering Committee Members, Working Group Coordinators, Summit attendees, and supporters have been instrumental in shaping the narrative of success that permeates this evaluation. **The wealth of data collected, analyzed and presented serves as a roadmap for informed decision-making and strategic planning for the future.**

While celebrating achievements is crucial, the true value of this evaluation lies in its ability to guide continuous improvement. As we move forward, **it is imperative to harness the findings and recommendations outlined in this report to refine strategies, enhance impact, and ensure the sustained success of the C7.**

In the spirit of continuous learning, we encourage all stakeholders to actively engage in the implementation of the suggested improvements, fostering an environment of adaptability and growth. **The commitment to transparency and accountability demonstrated throughout this evaluation process will undoubtedly contribute to the program's ongoing success and effectiveness.**

***we encourage all stakeholders to actively engage in the implementation of the suggested improvements, fostering an environment of adaptability and growth.***

In closing, we extend our sincere gratitude to our hosts in the Secretariat. In particular, we would like to extend special recognition to Aoi Horiuchi with the Japan NGO Center for International Cooperation for his pivotal role in shaping the evaluation design and acting as a dedicated liaison between participants, ensuring a seamless connection throughout the entire process from inception to completion. We express our heartfelt thanks to the Steering Committee Members and Working

Group Coordinators for their active participation in data collection and valuable contributions to the recommendations section of the report.

We also extend our appreciation to the team members from the Accountability Lab for their contributions to design and in-person data collection support. Additionally, our gratitude goes to Melissa Aponte-Cardenas for her invaluable assistance in data collection, analysis, and reporting. **May the findings in this report inspire positive change and propel C7 to even**

**greater success in the future!**

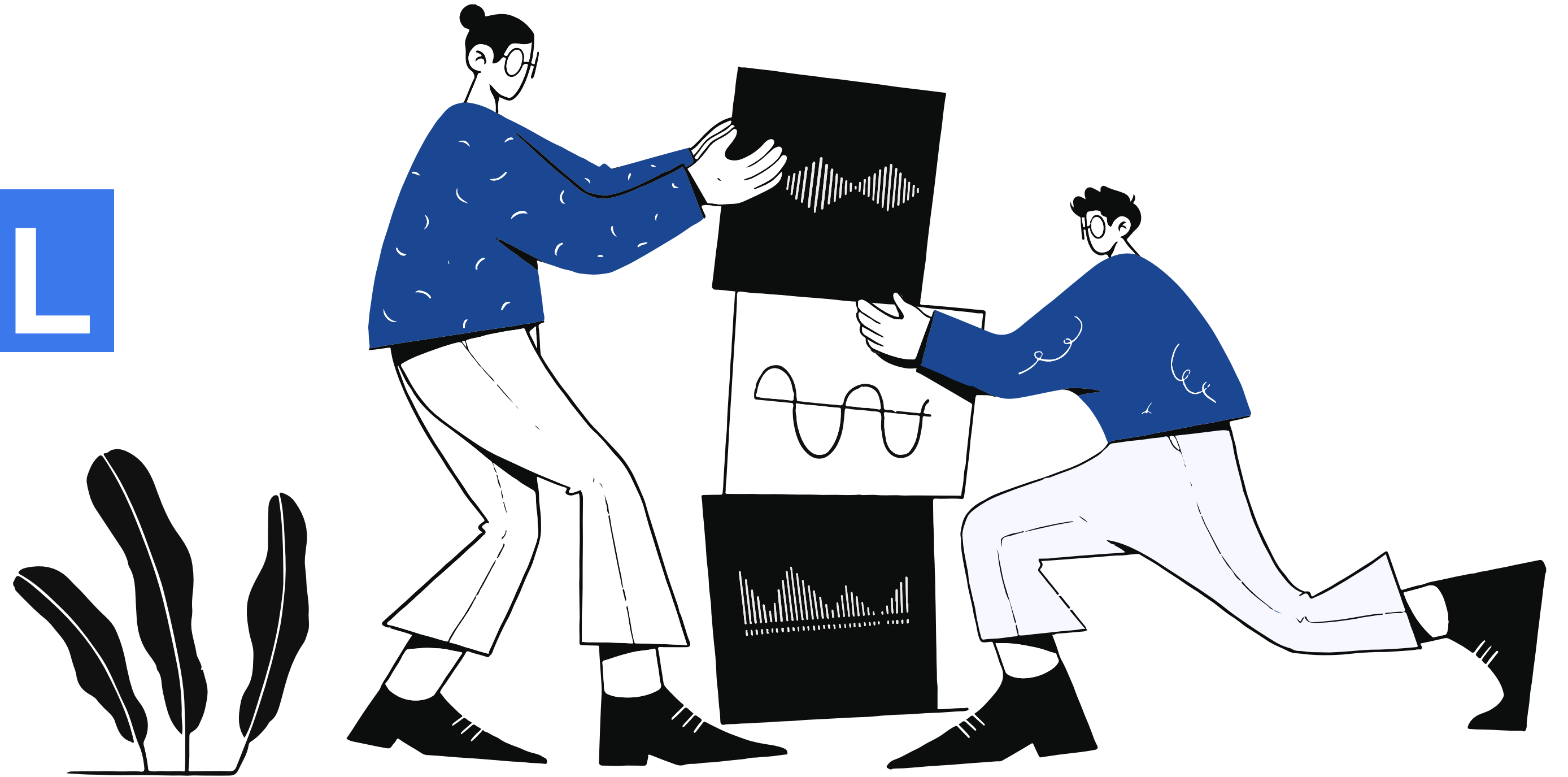
Sincerely,

*Kamaladevy S*

Founder and CEO of Play for Change



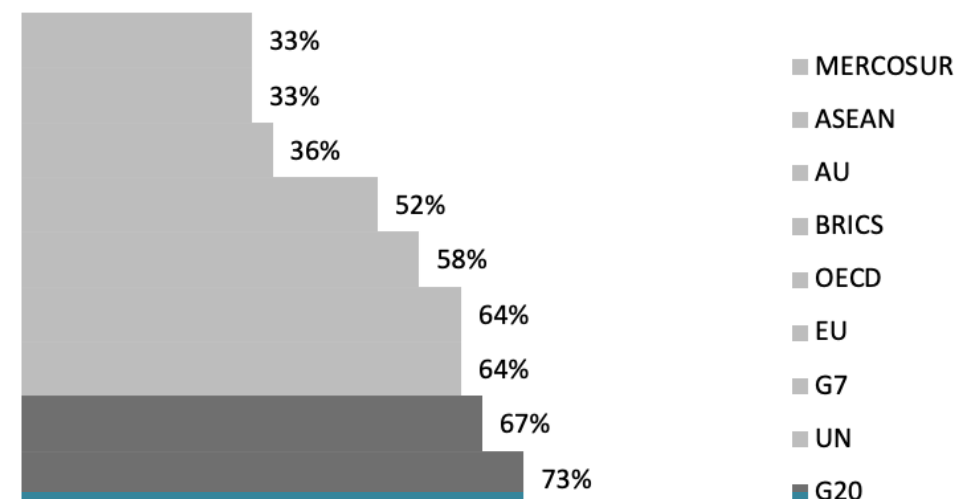
# SUPPLEMENTAL ANALYSIS



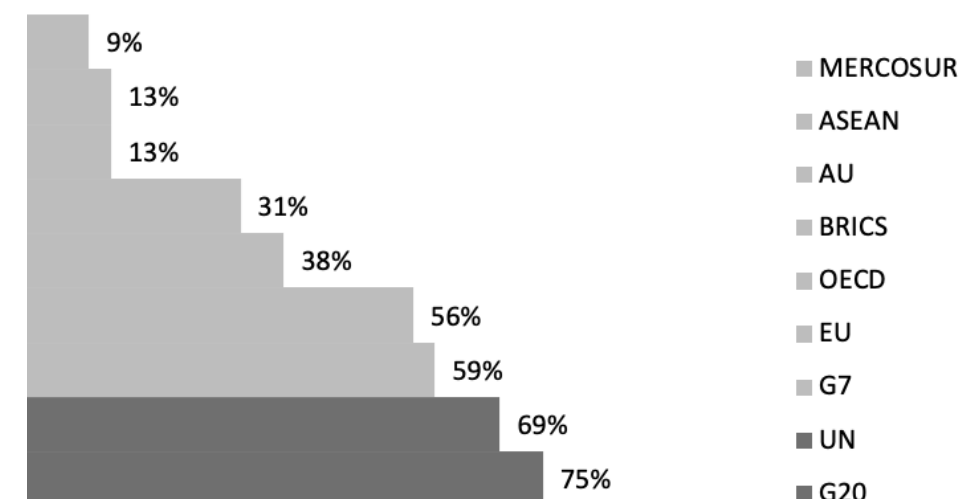
*The C7 Summit Planning Committee recognized the pivotal role that international institutions beyond the G7 play in addressing global challenges. The committee sought to understand the perceived impact and contributions of these organizations in solving pressing global problems. **The following analysis rates the strength and influence of these actors, acknowledging the difference in their capacities to address diverse challenges. This comprehensive analysis aims to provide insights into the dynamic landscape of international institutions and their collective efforts in tackling global issues.***

# 1- Which of the following organizations is a major contributor in solving global problems?

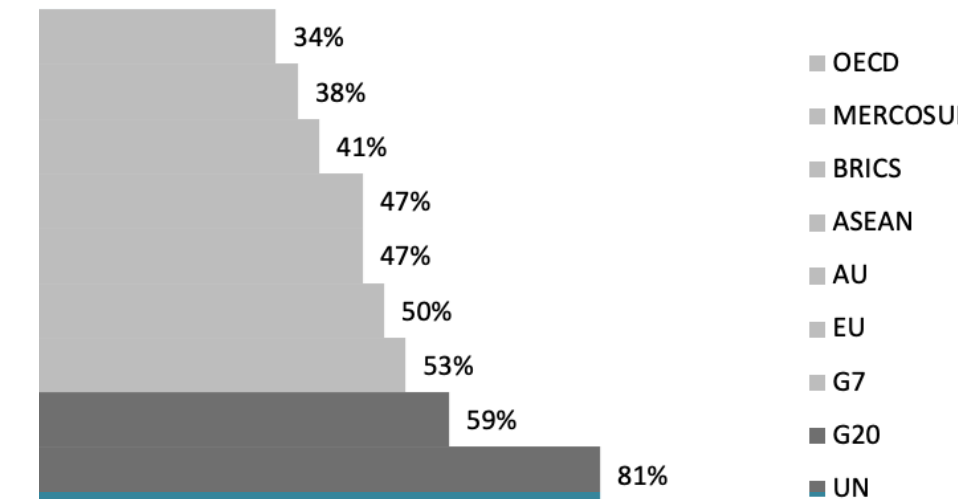
### Combating the climate crisis



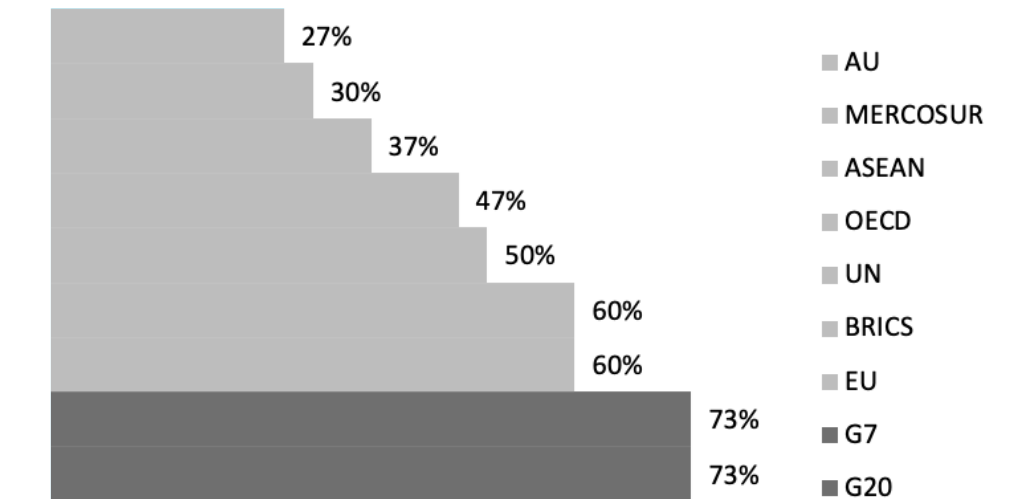
### The war in Ukraine



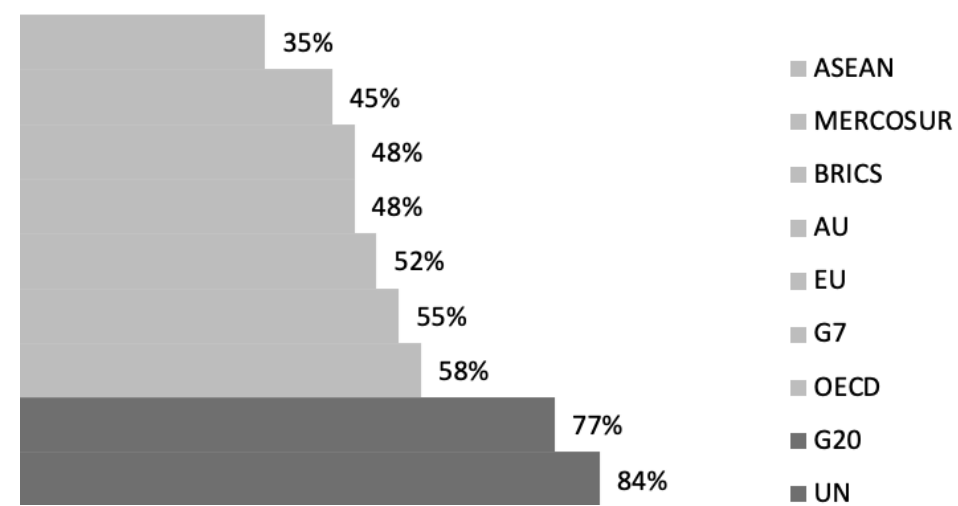
### Flight and population displacement



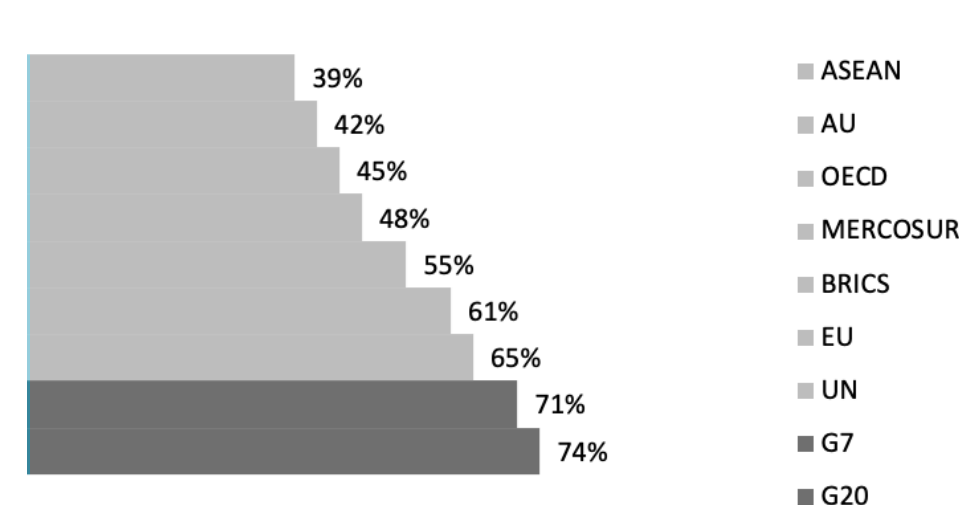
### Securing the energy supply



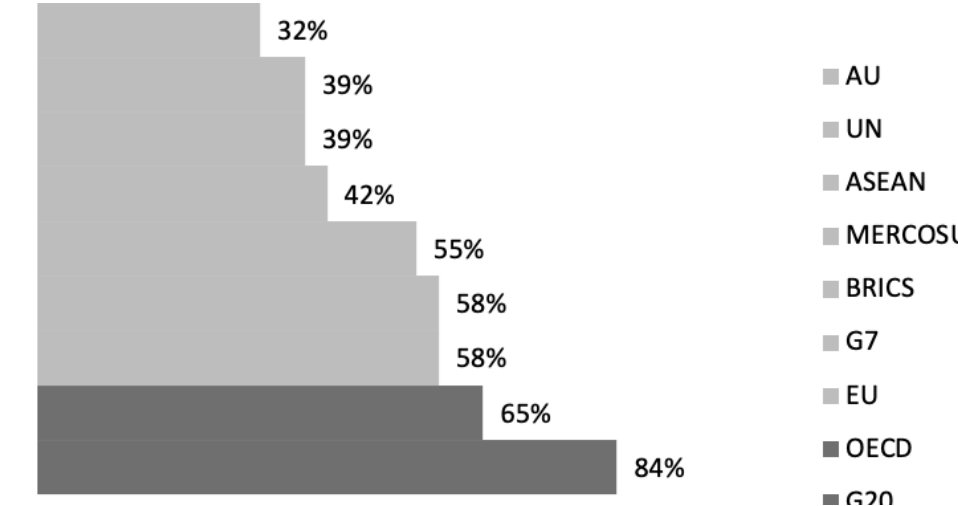
### Fighting hunger



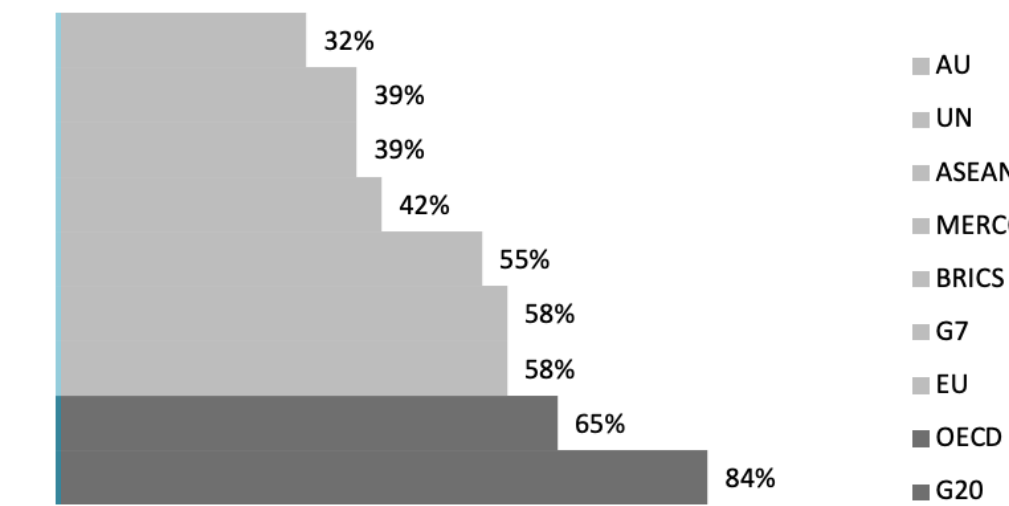
### Moving away from fossil fuels as an energy source, transforming energy production



### Battling the coronavirus pandemic

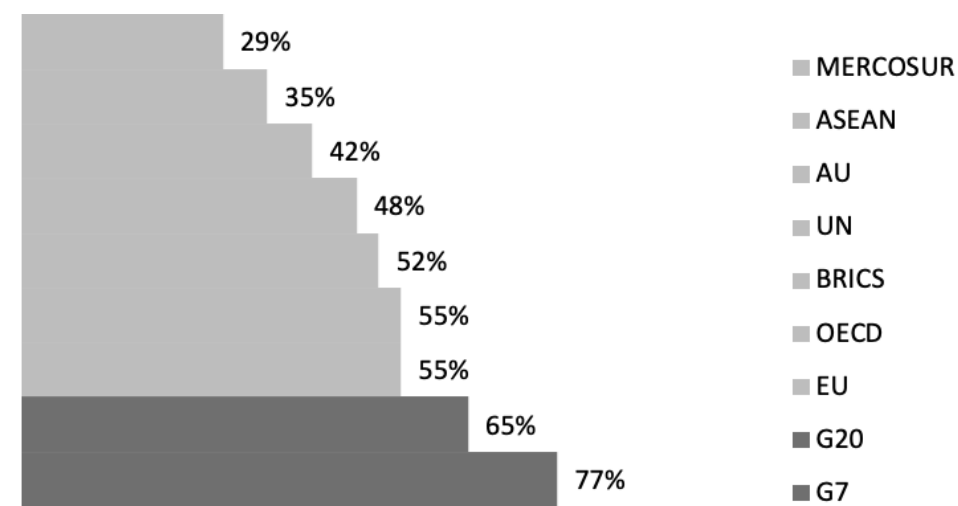


### Combating rising prices, growing inflation

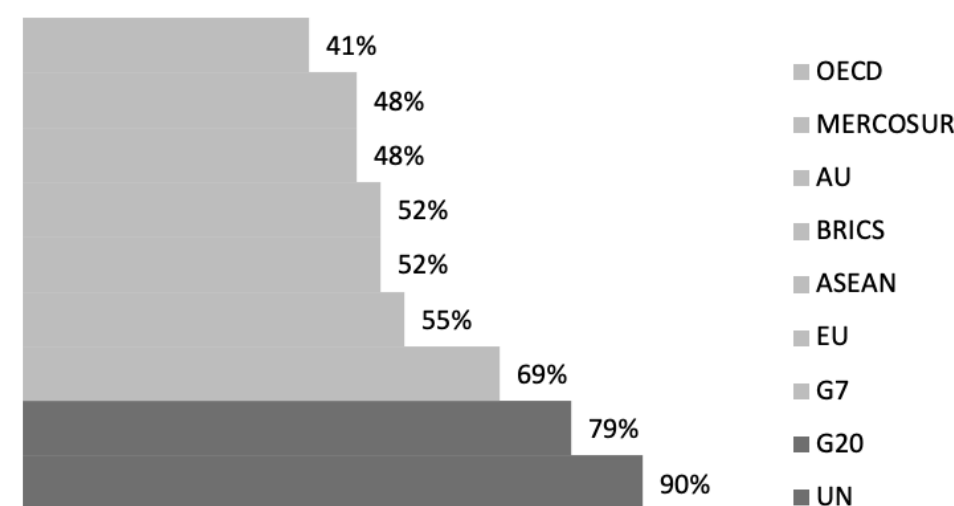


# 1- Which of the following organizations is a major contributor in solving global problems?

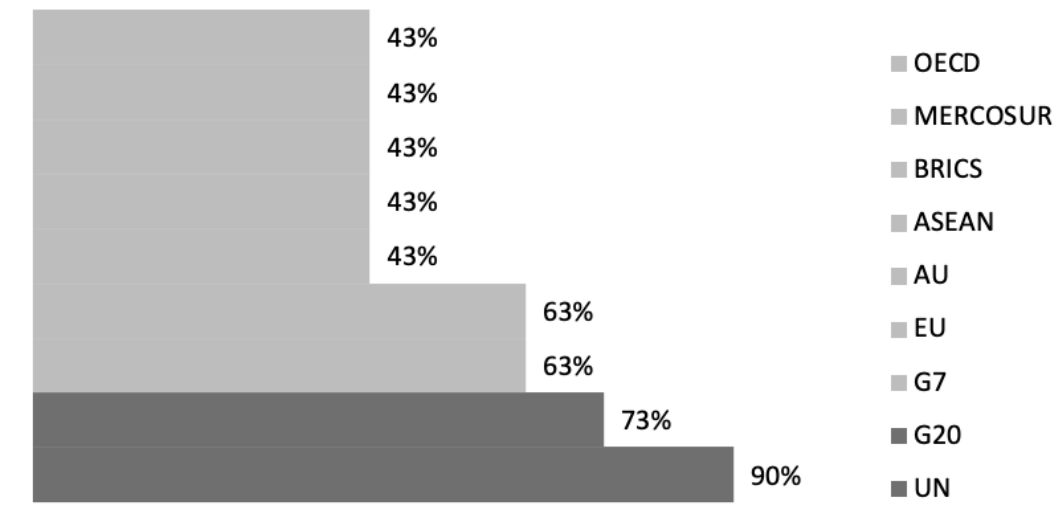
### Financing development projects



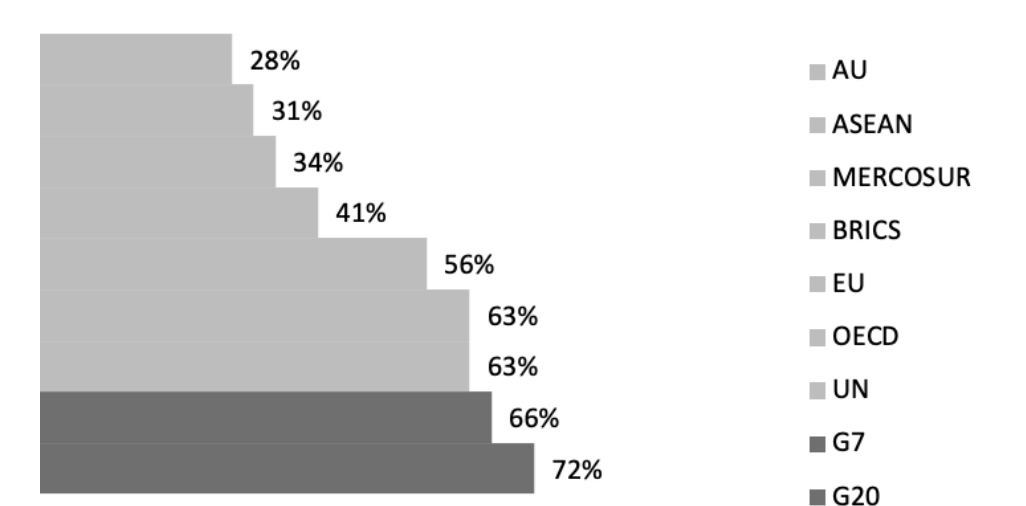
### Ensuring global peace



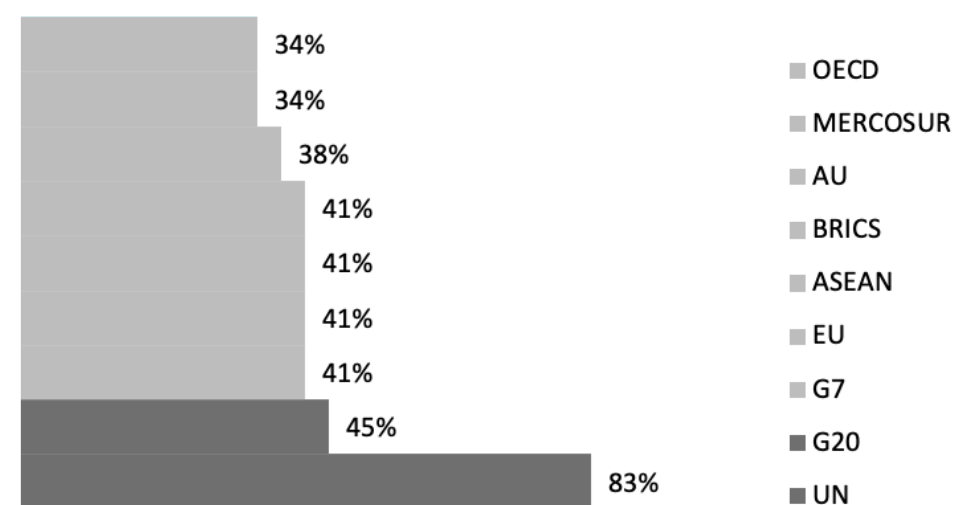
### Gender Equality



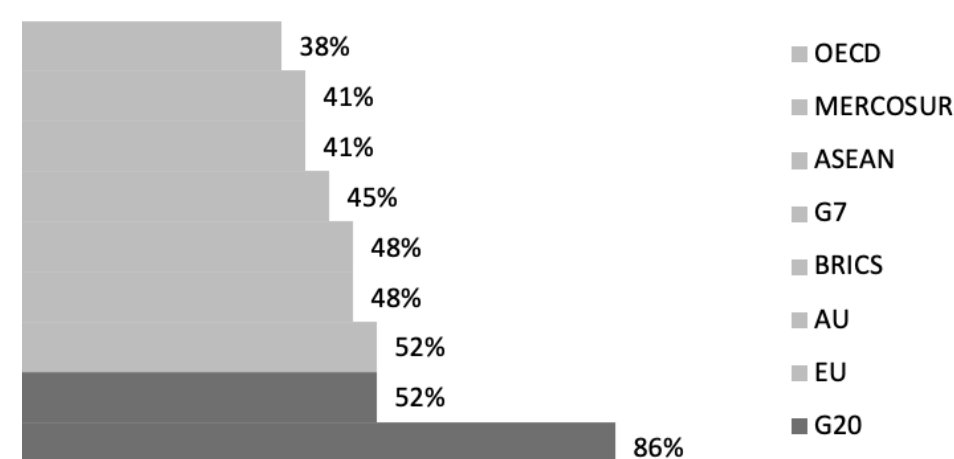
### Combating corruption and illicit finance



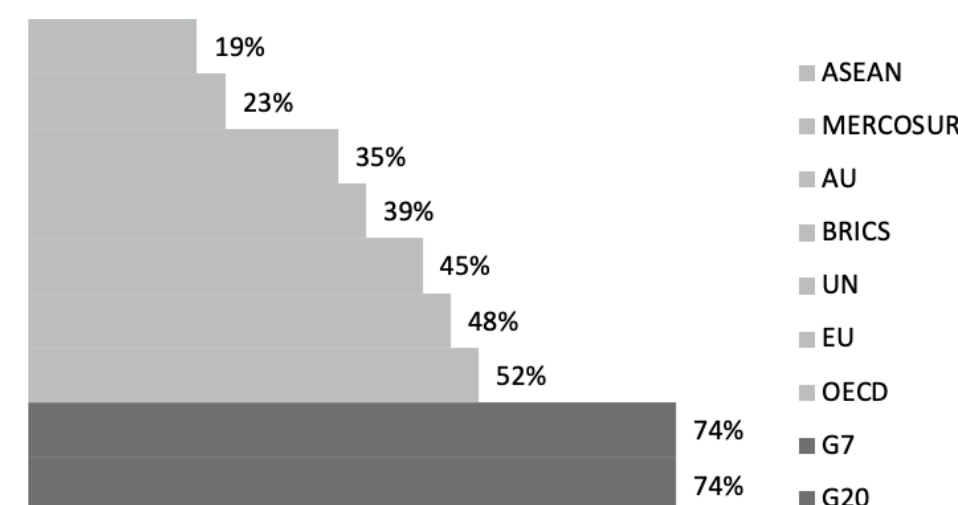
### Protecting minorities



### Protecting animal species, maintaining biodiversity

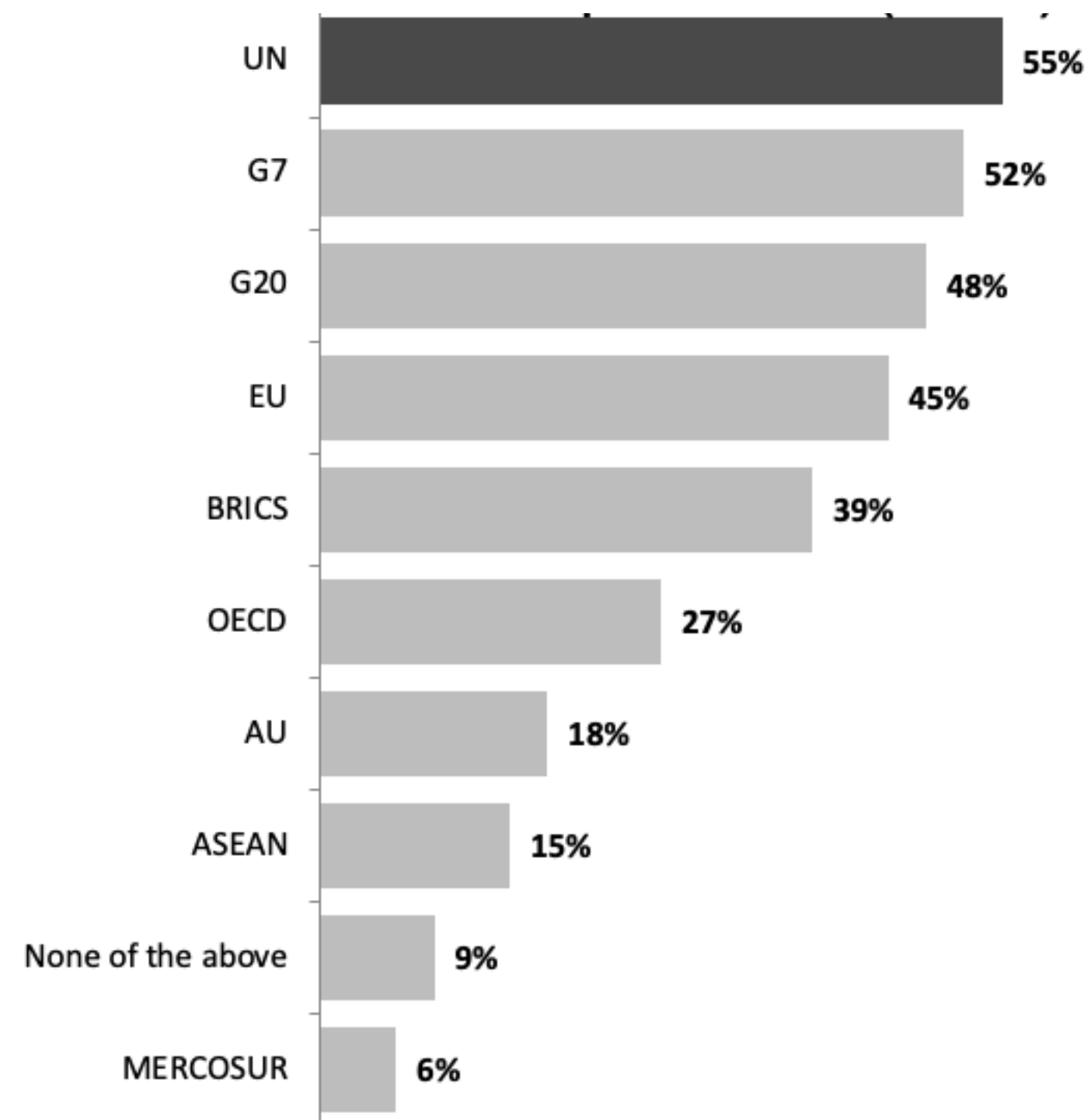


### Solving the (global) debt crisis

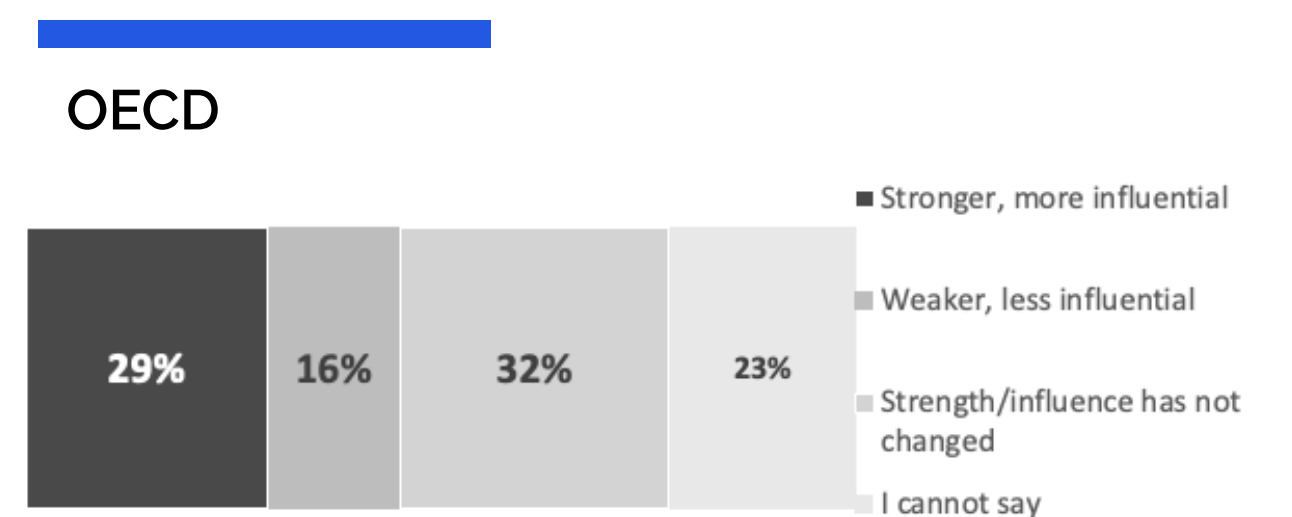
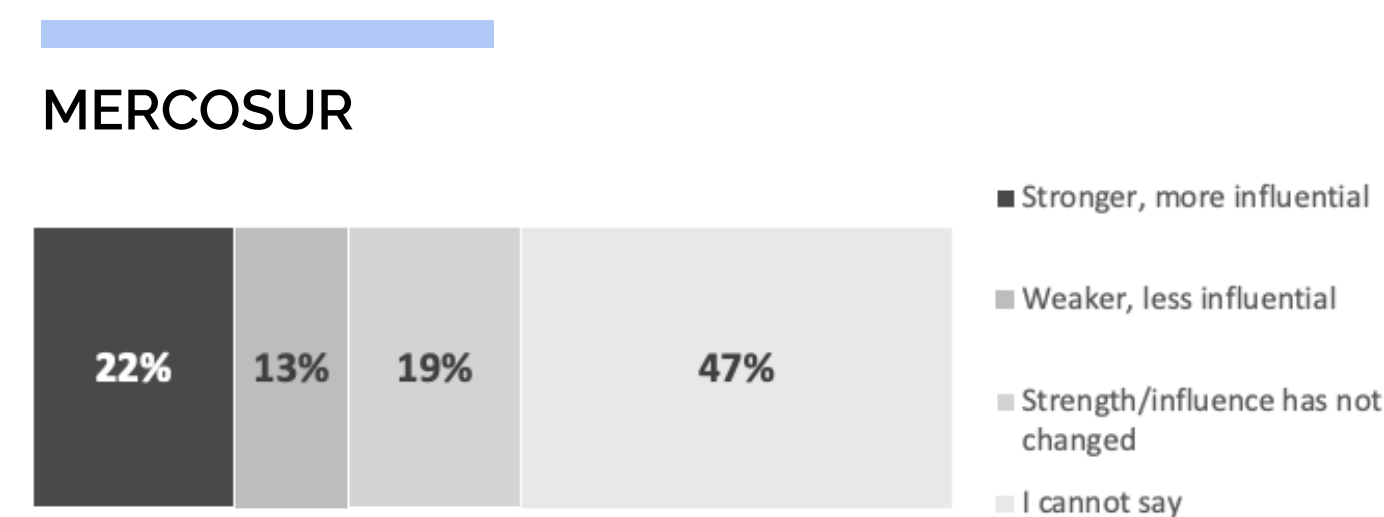
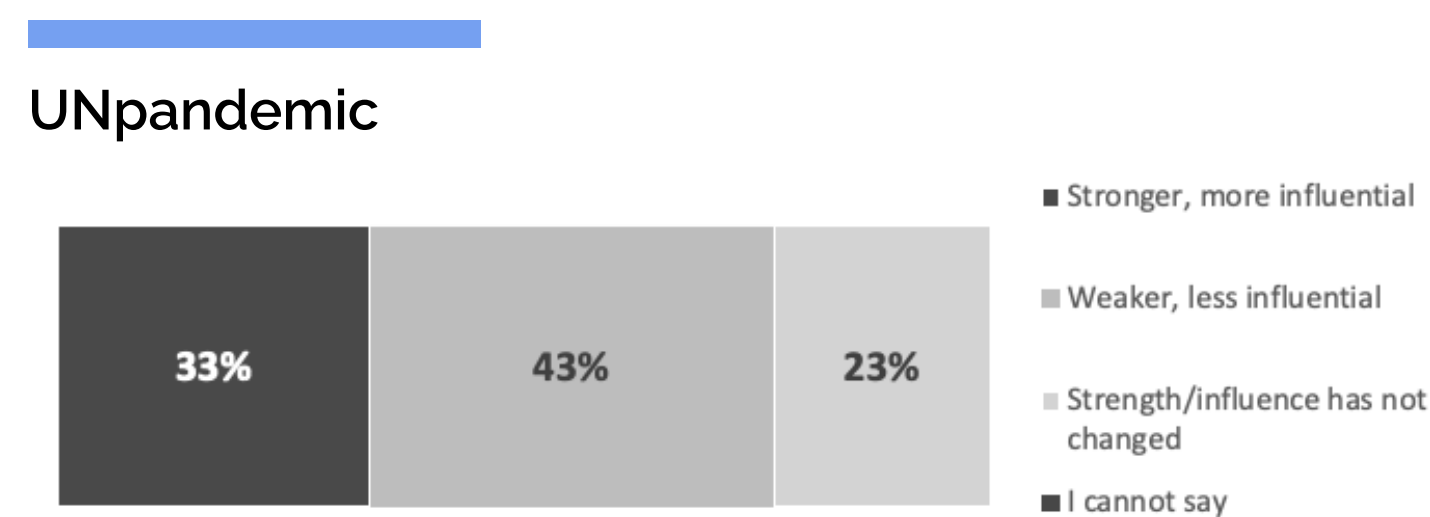
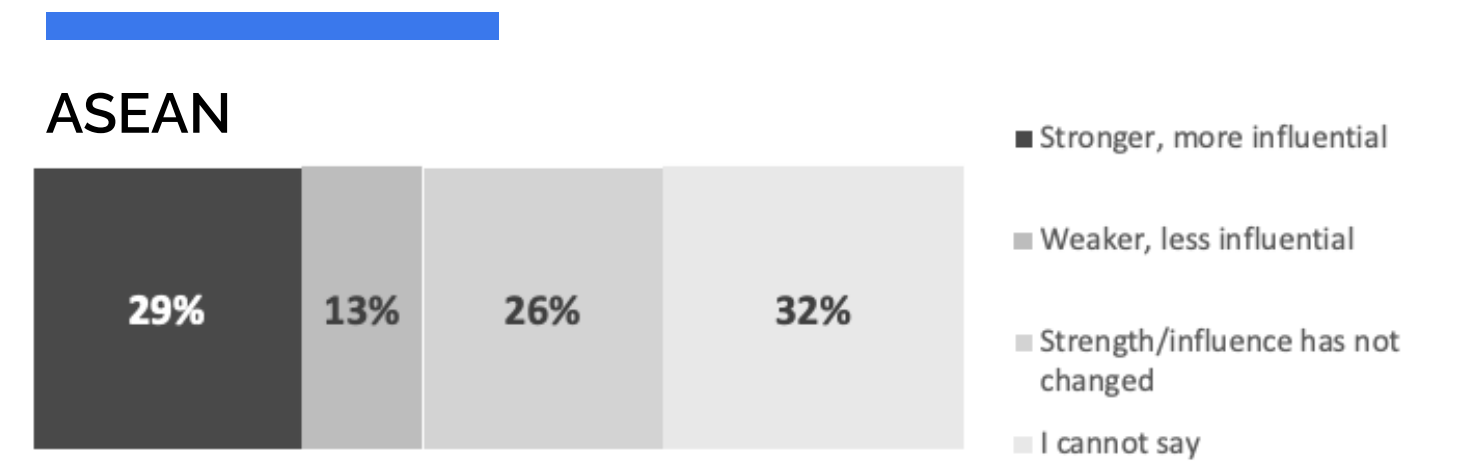
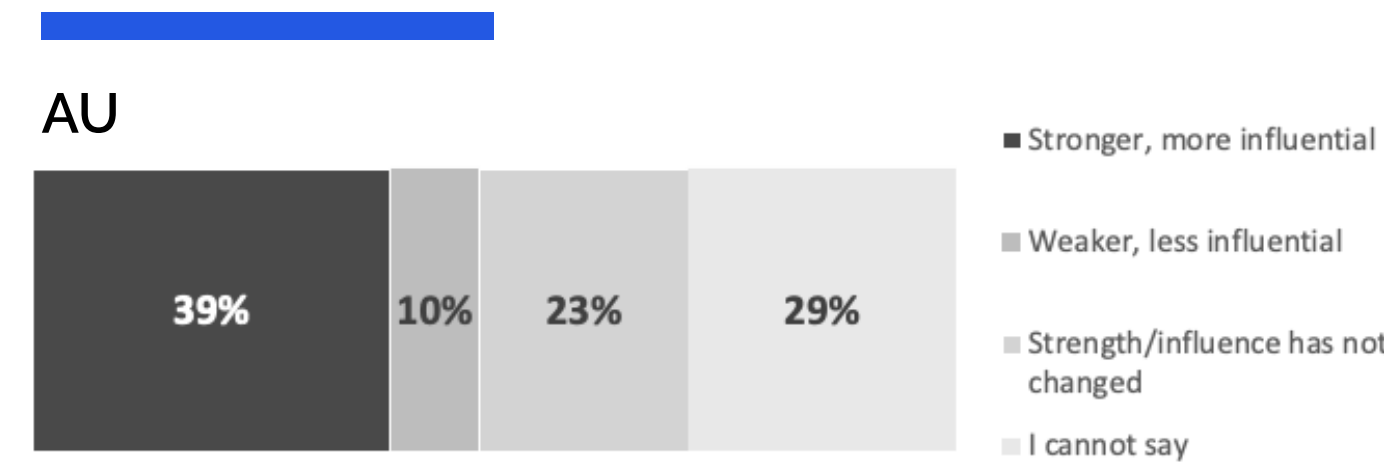
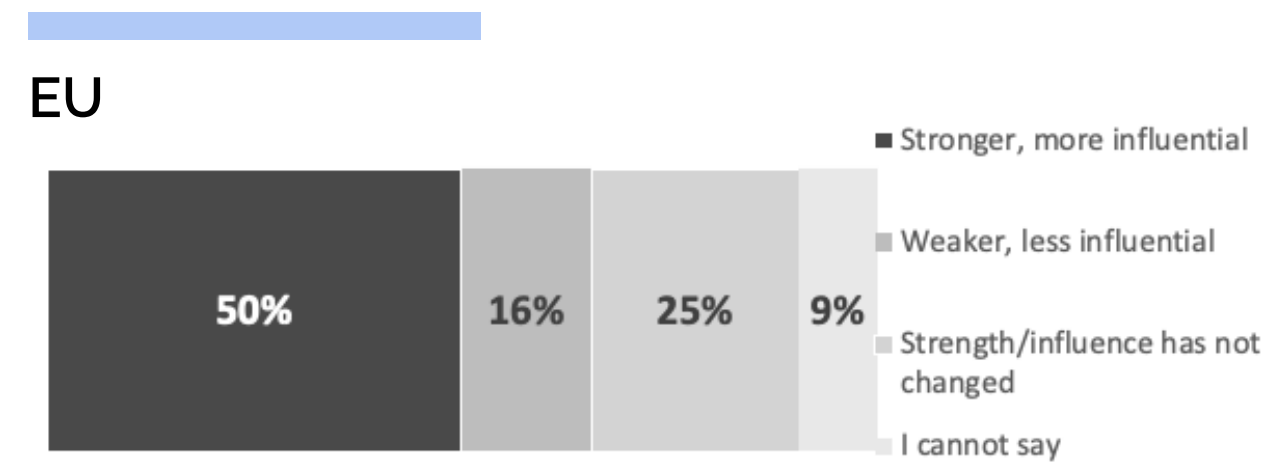
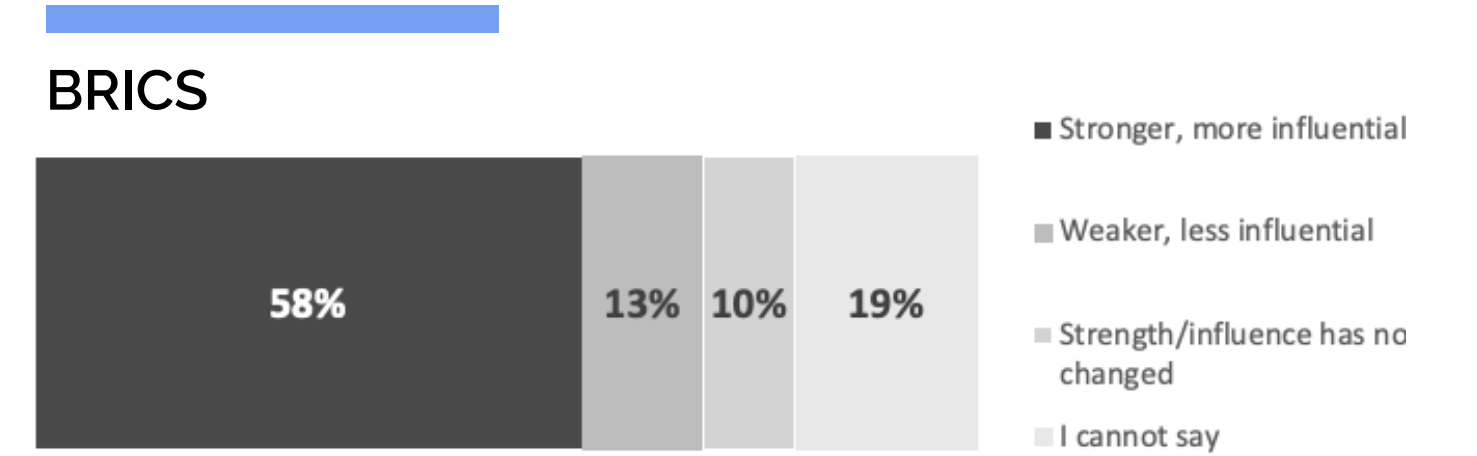
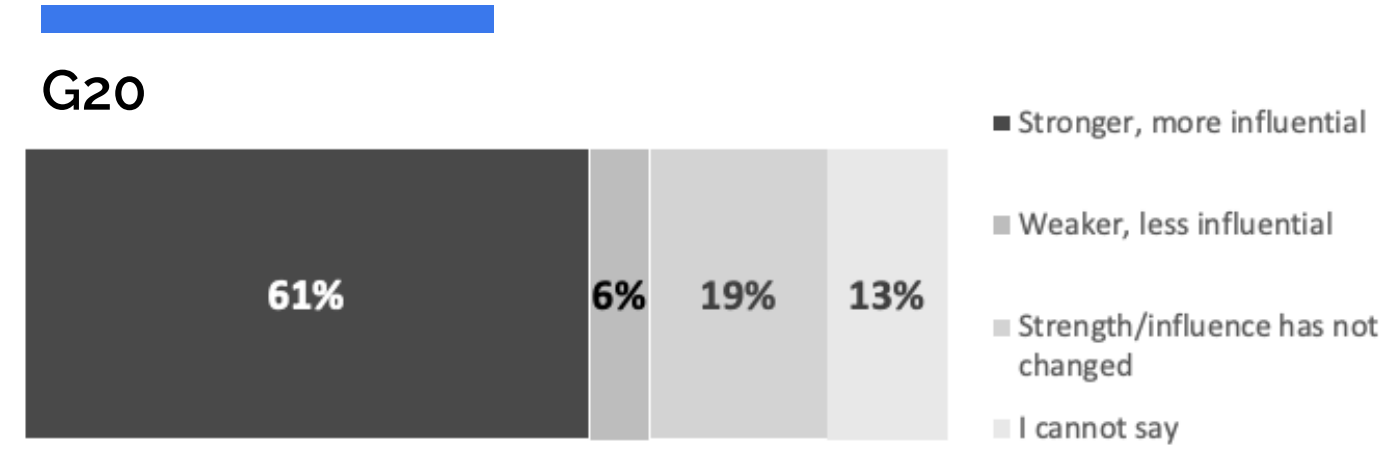
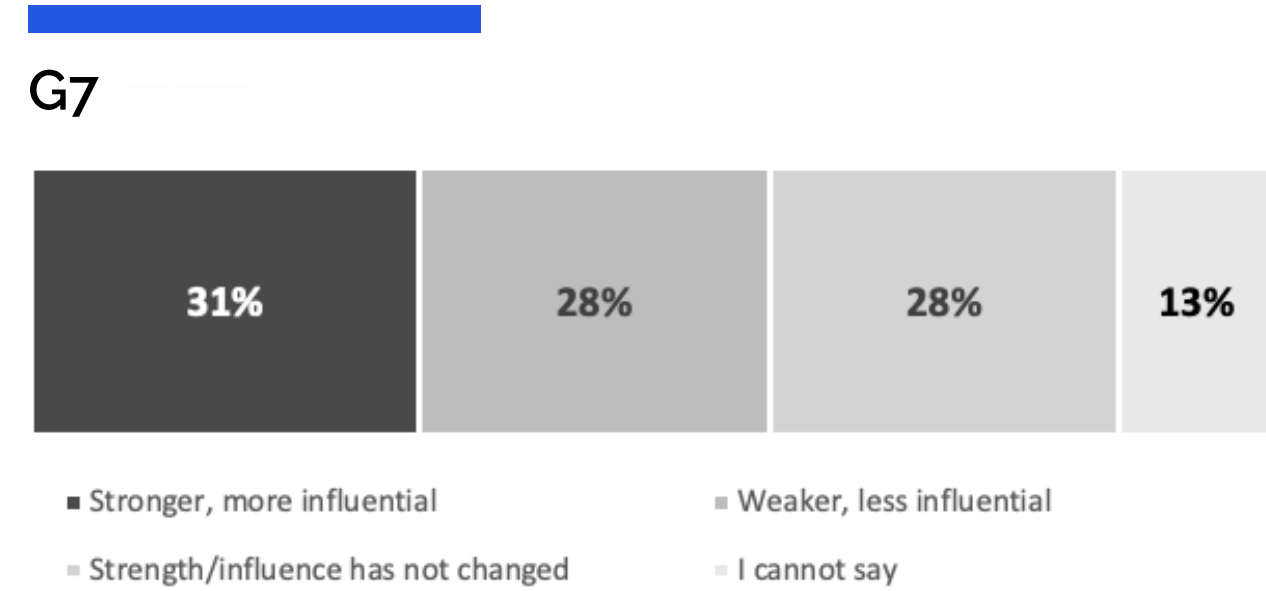


**2- Which of the following actors are particularly forceful, and which ones are really able to take action when it comes to solving global problems and challenges?**

The UN is the organization with the highest perception of being able to solve global problems.

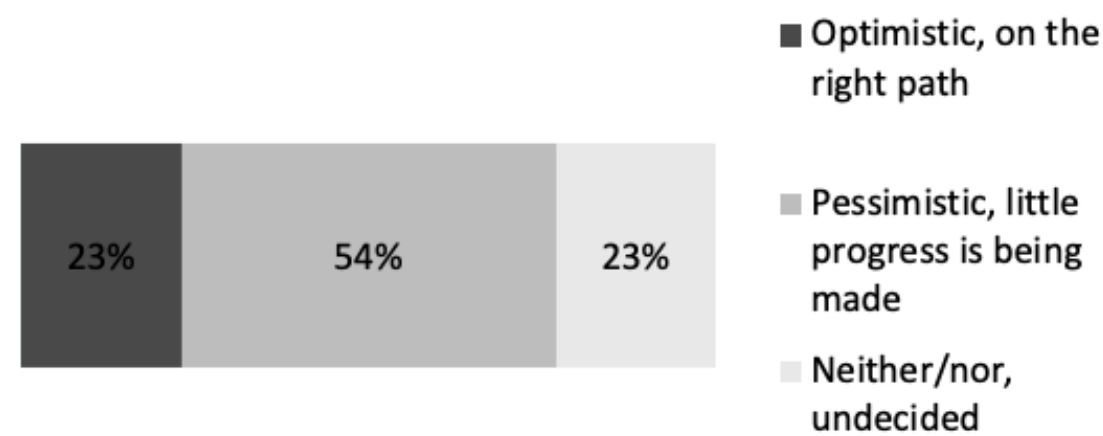


### 3- How would you rate the strength or, respectively, the influence of the various actors?

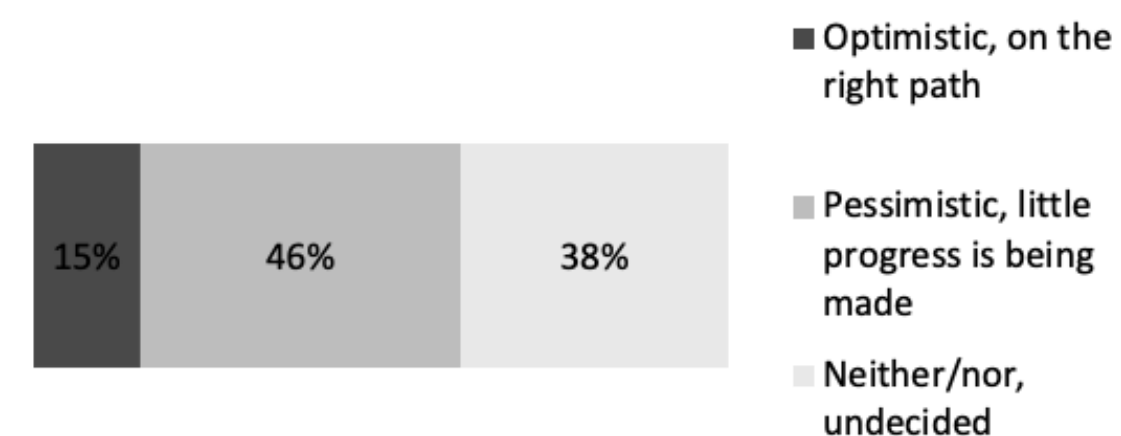


**4- Highlight challenges where you see optimism in progress and those where a sense of pessimism arises due to perceived little advances.**

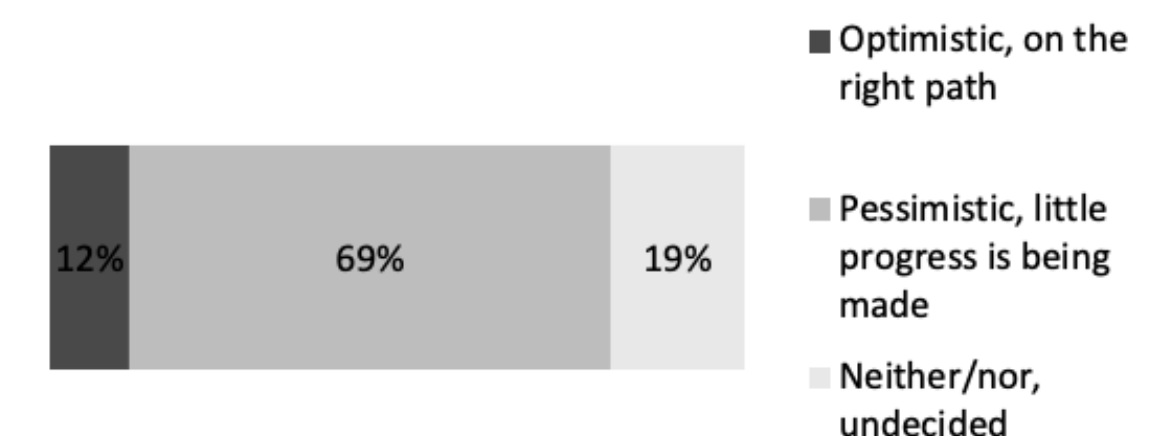
**Combating the climate crisis**



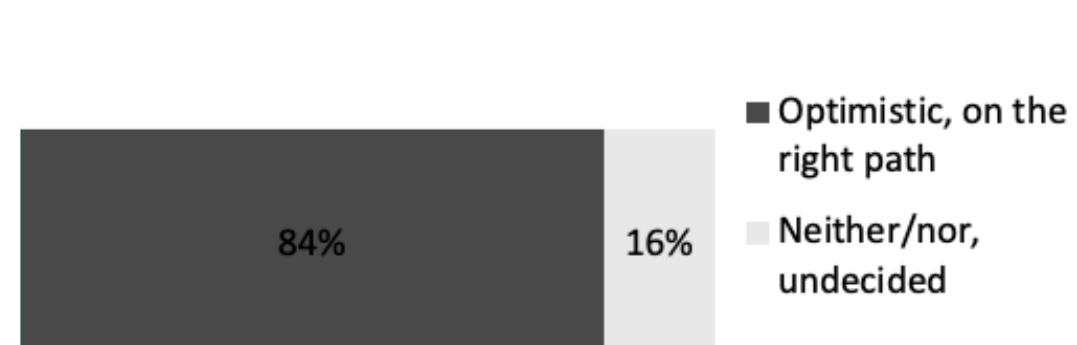
**The war in Ukraine**



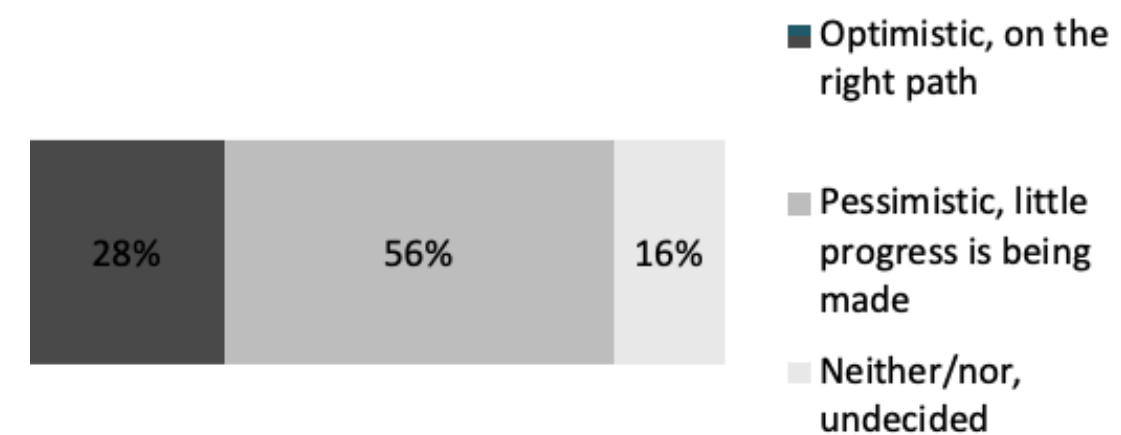
**Flight and population displacement**



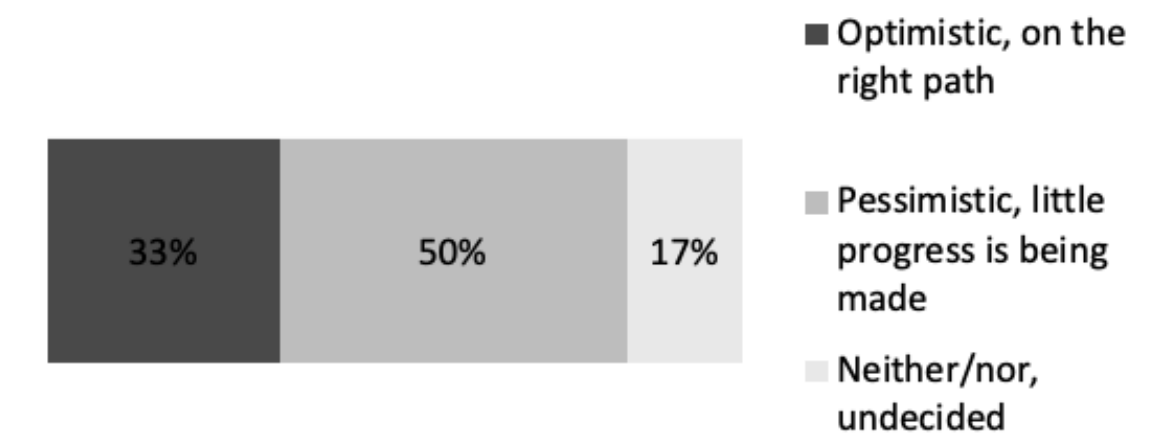
**Battling the coronavirus pandemic**



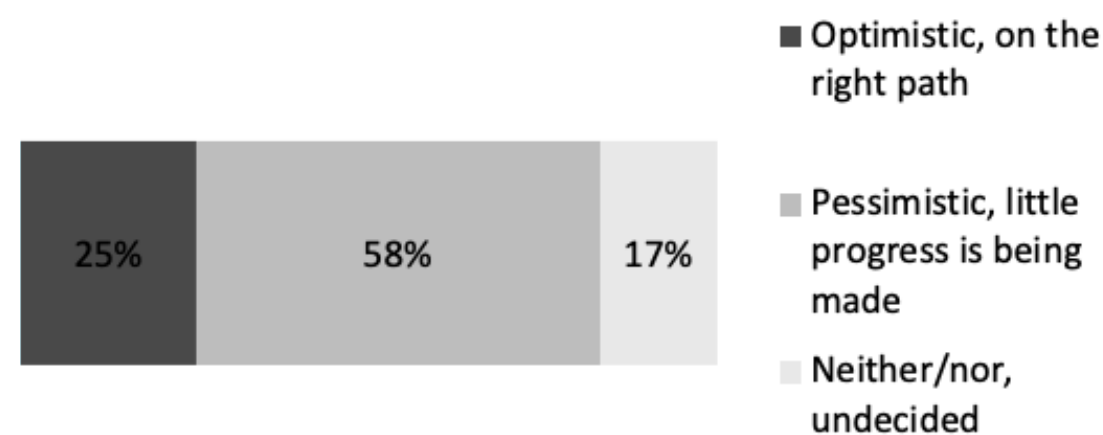
**Combating rising prices, growing inflation**



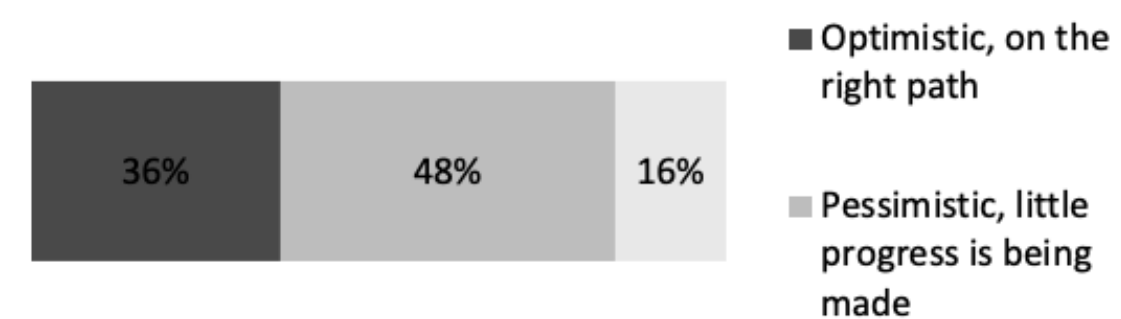
**Securing the energy supply**



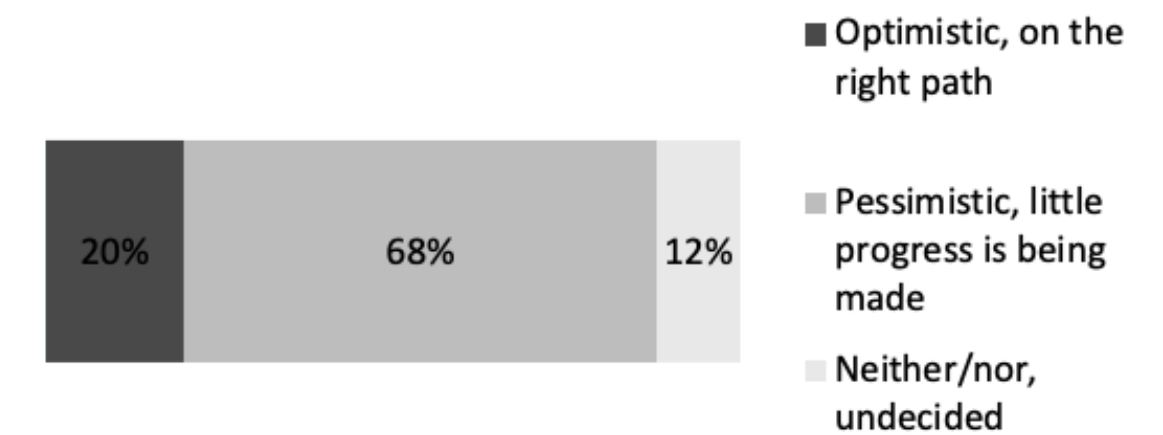
**Fighting hunger**



**Moving away from fossil fuels as an energy source, transforming energy production**

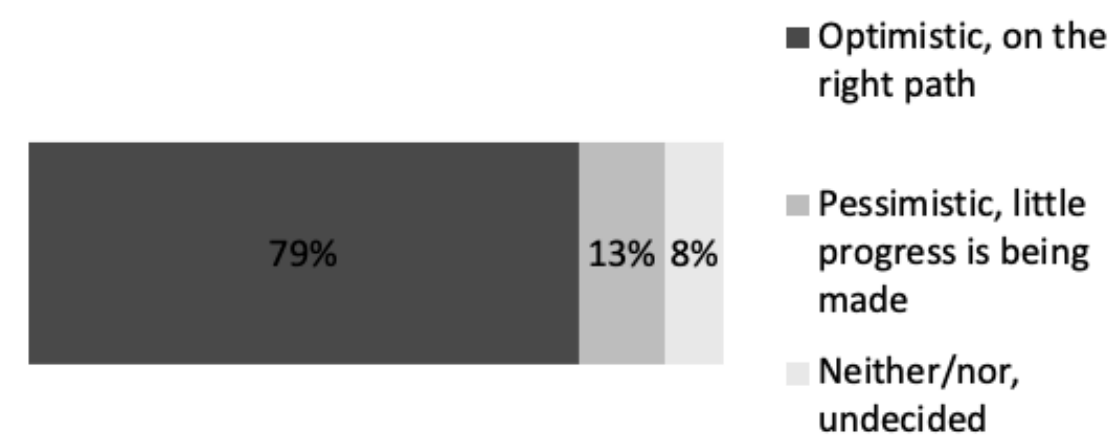


**Ensuring global peace**

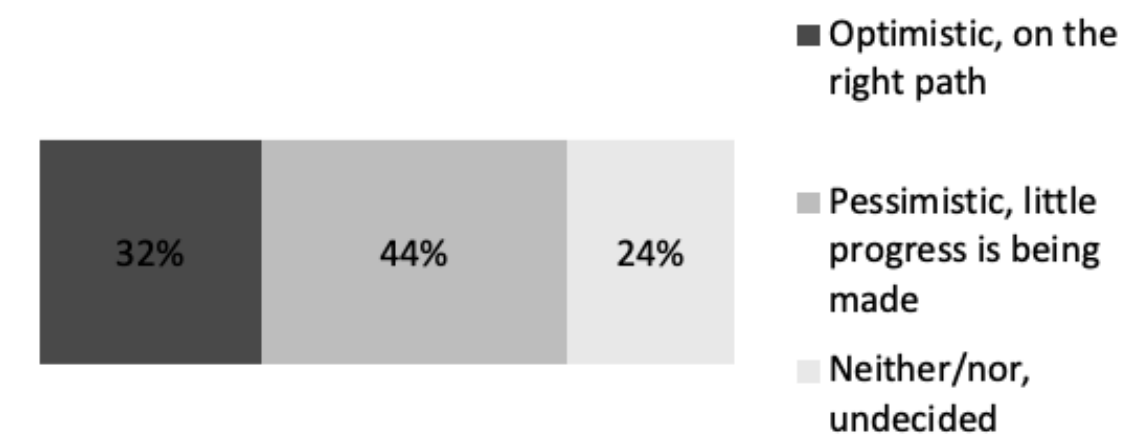


**4- Highlight challenges where you see optimism in progress and those where a sense of pessimism arises due to perceived little advances.**

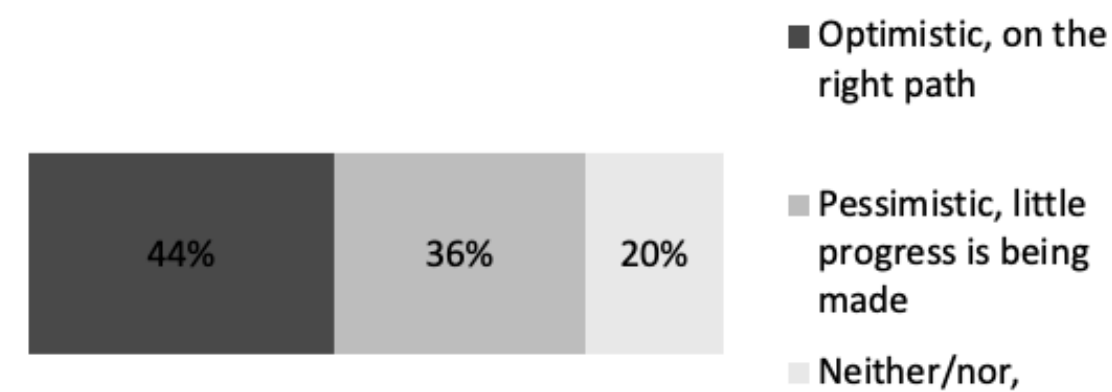
**Gender equality**



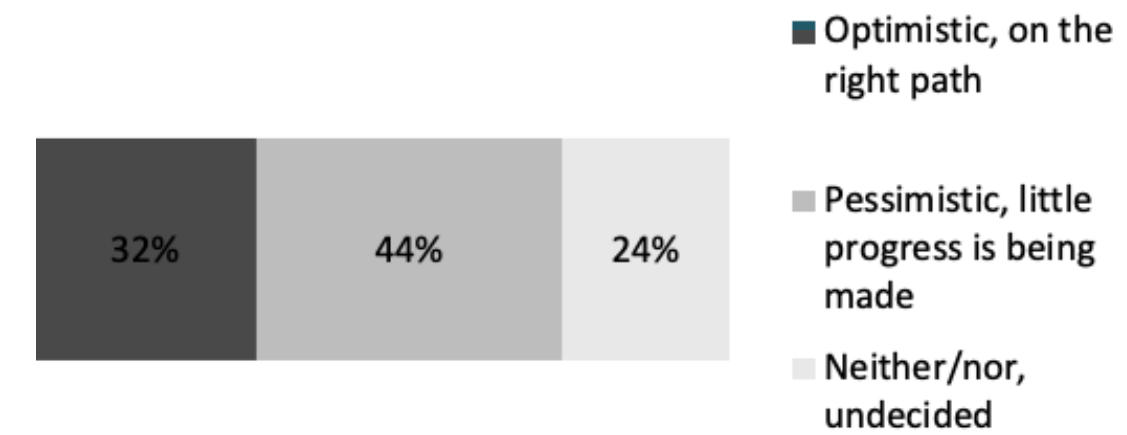
**Protecting minorities**



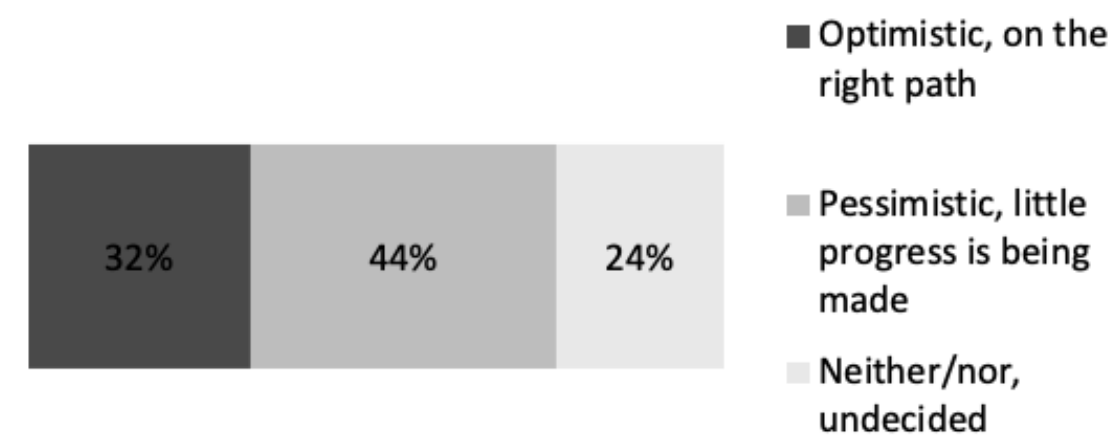
**Protecting animal species, maintaining biodiversity**



**Solving the (global) debt crisis**



**Financing development projects**



**Combating corruption and illicit finance**

