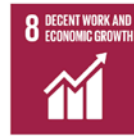




**Interactive Dialogue between CSOs
and UNFPA on ICPD Beyond 2014
and the 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development**



**6-8 December 2015
Lisbon, Portugal**



ICPD =



International Conference on
Population and Development
Beyond 2014

Interactive Dialogue between CSOs and UNFPA on ICPD Beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

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SHORT REPORT

The objectives for the meeting were to:

- Ensure a common understanding of the linkages between 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and the ICPD Beyond 2014 Agenda
- Work on strategies to advance the ICPD Agenda, especially sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR), youth, human rights, and gender and women's empowerment
- Build regional and cross regional partnerships to advance the ICPD Agenda

1 Introduction / background

The Interactive Dialogue between CSOs and UNFPA on ICPD Beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Lisbon Dialogue) was held in Lisbon, Portugal, 6-8 December 2015.

Current underlying concerns affecting SRHR in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the implementation of ICPD Beyond 2014 for discussion during the Dialogue

- Problematic resolutions at the Human Rights Council (e.g. the family)
- Country reservations after the adoption of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development in the General Assembly
- Attempts in the General Assembly's Third Committee to water down SDG language by a small group of countries that have managed to dominate debates, influence the position of African Group and G77 in a way that is different from the past and could undermine possibility to promote the ICPD agenda **[What is the ICPD agenda?]**
- Gathering momentum to undermine ICPD agenda **[TRANSLATION: Opposition to the abortion/LGBT/sexual rights agenda masquerading as the "ICPD agenda"]**
- Disconnect between Government policies at the country level and engagement at the global level on the same issues
- Governments lack of response to the needs and asks of young people, particularly in countries with strong opposition that have large youth populations **[QUESTION: Strong opposition to what? ANSWER: LGBT/abortion/sexual rights agenda]**
- Problems of countries that are speaking up against ICPD issues **[READ: abortion/LGBT/sexual rights agenda]** in the development of indicators for the 2030 agenda

Concerns were also noted about funding and the need to be effective within serious resource limitations. Civil society and UNFPA should be creative in using potential partnerships, including going beyond SRHR and gender issues, and in finding common ground with other parts of global development movement.

Part 1 Key issues

2 Portuguese priorities -- Conversation with key Portuguese leaders
Key Portuguese leaders, Catarina Furtado, UNFPA Goodwill Ambassador, **Mónica Ferro**, former MP and EPF Vice President, **Ana Paula Laborinho**, Head, Portuguese Official Co-operation Agency (Camões) and **Alice Frade**, P & D Factor, presented some recommendations from a Portuguese perspective.

3 Thematic linkages between the ICPD Agenda and 2030 Agenda
As presented by **Dr Nkeiruka Didigu** (UNFPA), the 2030 Agenda is not just the 17 goals and 169 targets, it is the preamble, declaration, goals and targets, means of implementation (MOI) and global partnerships, follow-up and review. It is grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights while recalling the ICPD and Beijing agreements. There are also cross-references between ICPD and 2030 Agenda. The various groupings of SDG targets that cross-reference ICPD key areas are demographic dividend; equality for socioeconomic transformation; resilience; and capacity 2030. The ICPD agenda, moreover, with its strong normative foundation is grounded in human rights and through the Framework for Actions (5 pillars) provides a strong analytical basis for achieving sustainable development.

4 Indicators for the 2030 Agenda – where we are in the indicator process

The Interagency and Expert Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (IAEG-SDGs) will provide a list of indicators (including some grey indicators), to the Statistical Commission in January, in preparation for its March meeting. The final version, to be worked on again by the IAEG, will go to the ECOSOC and UN General Assembly, but “grey” indicators may still require further work.

During an IAEG meeting in Bangkok whose agenda was to examine indicators for targets, an alternative suggestion was made by Uganda for target 5.6, supported by some 20 countries. **Meanwhile UNFPA is working with UNESCO to get CSE included in the list of indicators.** A strong push is also needed on the MoI **[Means of Implementation]**, namely targets 17.18 and 17.19. Adolescents should remain in the indicator for target 5.6, since it is crucial to measure young people’s development as part of overall development. There is an unofficial IAEG gender group, consisting of members of the UN system, e.g. UNFPA, UN Women, and Member States that has worked on tweaking indicators including going away from reproductive age on violence indicators.

Actions and recommendations

Actions:

- UNFPA will share the outcome of the meeting with the Statistical Division with this group
- CSOs to respond to consultation on the grey areas, with organizations sending in the same comments. UNFPA will share language indicators.
- **UNFPA will share comments on 4.7. (CSE) and 17.18, 17.19 (data) indicators**
- UNFPA will share document of unofficial IAEG gender group, which contains comments that all members fed into IAEG

Recommendations

- **CSOs should advocate with UN agencies other than UNFPA in support of an indicator on CSE**
- **CSOs should engage with governments to ensure that indicators on CSE are included and maintain those that are already agreed**
- CSOs should be vocal against the Ugandan proposal for indicators for target 5.6 vis-à-vis Member States so that the original version should be preserved.
- CSOs should intensify dialogue with national statistical offices to strengthen the capacity of governments to compile and analyze data
- **Member States and UNFPA should urge the UN system (UNESCO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNAIDS) to support the inclusion of an indicator on CSE**

5 Follow-up and review of 2030 Agenda and the ICPD, including the Commission on Population and Development (CPD) and HLPF

Kwabena Osei-Danquah stressed that Member States were emphatic during the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda that they did not want any process that would put an undue burden on them and that they urged the **use of existing mechanisms for follow up and review**. There is a need, therefore, to ensure integration and that the ICPD framework is not undermined.

High-level Political Forum: UNFPA is suggesting the use of a process for data collection for the 4-yearly process that will be carried out by the HLPF under the General Assembly. This process would be separate from the process of the Secretary-General's annual reports and the scientific reports. ICPD should not be marginalized in the process of follow-up. There is a need to harmonize the different review years for the different commissions. The UN Secretary-General is mandated to produce a report, the deadline for final draft being 1 January.

Actions and recommendations

- CSOs should advocate with the ECE Executive Committee of Ambassadors in Geneva
- In ESCAP, as UNFPA influence is limited, civil society should advocate to open up process

6 Innovative thinking to advance ICPD

Lourdes Rivera, Ford Foundation, Shira Farid, UN Foundation (UNF) and Karin Nilsson, RFSU made suggestions on innovative thinking to advance ICPD.

There is a need to have an innovation plan and to connect with science, technology and innovation to advance SRHR. CSOs should be involved in developing action plans and strategies for accountability at the national level, plus monitoring governments at the UN and informing public at home. Cross-regional Parliamentarian networks and study groups should also be explored.

Actions and recommendations

- CSOs should get involved in budget tracking, as is being done by Countdown 2015 Europe
- CSOs should be involved in developing of action plans and strategies for accountability at the national level, plus monitoring governments at the UN and informing public at home
- Cross-regional Parliamentarian networks and study groups

7 Youth movements

Liam O'Doherty described the work of the Youth Leadership Working Group (YLWG). The YLWG is currently developing the www.GlobalGoals.youthmovements.org website which includes the areas of work of different organizations and groups, as well as up-to-date information, assignments and classroom tools.

8 Strategies to advance the ICPD Agenda, especially SRHR, youth, human rights, and gender and women's empowerment

Kwabena Osei-Danquah, UNFPA; Poonam Muttreja, Population Foundation of India; Jennifer Vins-Forcade. LAC Youth Alliance; Rada Tzaneva, Amnesty International gave presentations on strategies to advance the ICPD Agenda, especially SHRH, youth, human rights and gender and women's empowerment.

Summary of strategies to advance ICPD

At global level:

Build on UNFPA's leadership that made the difference at Cairo, where they worked in partnership with various movements, recognize and make known the gains of both UNFPA and civil society

Suggested strategies for increasing effectiveness at the global level:

Short-term:

- Focus on a coherent strategy to address the immediate needs for the next eight months including Statistical Commission and the IAEG-SDGs, CSW, CPD, World Health Organization including the Assembly, Executive Board and parallel processes, HLPF, High-level meeting on HIV/AIDS etc. (See calendar of meetings)
- Don't wait until the indicators are finalized before acting: advocacy must continue

2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development

- Develop strategies to ensure that ICPD allies engage and support SRHR and other ICPD issues in the 2030 agenda. It's meant to be universal; so

encourage UN bodies to play a critical role in ensuring that all States participate

Working with Government delegations

- Be strategic when deciding whether to push for voting on a resolution or requesting governments to make statements
- Transparency is key. It is important to know what Governments are doing at all levels, UN, capitals etc.
- Avoid raising already agreed concepts unless absolutely necessary.
- **In-country, talk with Ministries of Foreign Affairs at capital level. At UN provide briefings for new delegates on sexual and reproductive rights as they often ask about language**
- Develop both insider and outsider strategies and think beyond CPD. It can, however, be an avenue to education member states
- Reconstitute a strong group of friends of ICPD in New York and Geneva, so that Member States have a space to speak about ICPD together.
- Develop model guidance notes

ICPD Agenda and human rights

- Be aware and stick to agreed UN language
- Focus on UPR, as it is a Member State to Member State conversation
- **Use the Sexual Rights Initiative's (SRI) UPR sexual rights database: <http://sexualrightsinitiative.com/universal-periodic-review/data/>.**

Opposition

- **Examine Opposition strategies in proactively converting people to their ideology** and develop ways to reach out to people, recognizing the leadership role of UN Agencies in promoting culture change alongside technical assistance
- **Use their tactics, where they have been successful e.g. arrange activities for potential supporters to influence them, train them, treat them**
- **Bring targeted groups of young people to talk directly to Missions in New York, e.g. a young sex worker, a young person living with HIV**

Partnerships

- Work with Major Groups and other stakeholders and with women's organizations, including at national level

Communications

- Improve communications and flow of information between UNFPA and CSOs, and ensure it takes place well in advance of CPD and other targeted meetings.

Other advocacy ideas:

- Advocate for programmes that are culturally appropriate, and responsive to lessons learned

- Call for accountability. There Is a growing community of action across the world today
- **Develop social and behavioural interventions, e.g. entertainment education to change social behaviours, attitudes and norms**
- Scale up interventions and identify innovations for this. Assess what has worked so that it can be scaled up, nationally and globally
- Focus on 'winning solutions,' including good examples of what can be done – people want to be part of success stories

Suggested strategies for increasing effectiveness at the national level

- Work to bridge the gap between political leadership at country level, and the representation in the UN; engage and connect leadership in home country; organize at country level and with Missions in NYC
- Educate government leaders, new cohorts of delegates, policy makers, service providers
- Ensure that civil society can meaningfully participate in accountability mechanisms and reviews at all levels
- Advocate for CSOs on national delegations for UN meetings in New York or Geneva
- Provide up-to-date information to support CSO engagement in capitals
- Work with Parliamentarians for budget lines for SRHR in government budgets
- **Be aware that empowering capitals might be counter-productive as it can raise the awareness of the conservatives who will oppose, so use a case-by-case approach**
- Sustain a continued political dialogue with government, not just 'popping up' just ahead of CPD once a year

Strategic issues

The family:

- **Current group "friends of the family" essentially tries to throw back/attack language on rights, women, etc.;**
- **Examine strategies that advance the rights of individuals of the family**
- **Don't let the opposition co-opt the language of "family-friendly"**
- **Talk about SRHR and ICPD-related issues in many different ways: be creative**

Health care

- Promote a human rights approach to provision of health services, stressing importance of quality of care

Maternal health and maternal morbidity and family planning

- Increase awareness of the decline in maternal deaths and promote action in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia
- Promote family planning: as an issue of social justice and talk about contraception instead of family planning to engage young people
- Advocate to increase age at marriage

- Focus on maternal morbidity advocacy
- **Advocate against criminalization of abortion that compels women & girls to undertake clandestine abortions**

Accountability

- Develop strategies on how to hold the private sector accountable

Comprehensive sexuality education (CSE)

- **Promote CSE with support from young people and consider using a different name**

Young people

- Work to ensure that youth is a major focus across the world
- Increase effectiveness of involving young people to advance youth human rights at national level
- Work with new faces, including young people
- Ensure continuity of youth involvement and recruit new youth advocates

Discrimination

- **Call attention to services that discriminate against groups like LGBTQI, young people, etc. and violate human rights**
- **Advocate against laws that criminalize abortion, CSE, etc., as discriminatory in nature**

Human rights defenders

- Protect and defend the work of human rights defenders, so that they can carry out their work free from harassment & intimidation

Male engagement

- Unpack and explain to policy makers the importance of male involvement

SRHR and sustainable development

- Develop arguments as to why SRHR is important for sustainable development that go beyond humanitarian assistance and lowering birth rates.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

- Use empowering language and incentives and portray women as part of the solution, including SRHR for empowering women to create sustainable progress, change the value system of society and lead the 21st century.
- Promote the disaggregation of data

Part 2 Regional engagement

9 Regional perspectives

9.1 Implementing the ICPD Agenda and 2030 Agenda at the regional level, experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean and Arab States
Ana Cristina Gonzalez, Grupo de Trabajo Feminista and Hedia Belhadj, Groupe Tawhida Ben Cheikh gave presentations on implementing the ICPD Agenda and 2030 Agenda at the regional level in Latin America and the Caribbean Region and the Arab States respectively.

9.2 Report from regional working groups

Participants met in regional working groups on a common agenda. (see Annex 3)

(a) Sub-Saharan Africa

Recommendation and action:

- Create a database, including a calendar of events which is updated regularly
- Develop a plan to provide a strategy for each of the mapped events as to how to engage and what should be achieved from them.
- Encourage the regional economic committees to become involved in the review process e.g. with ECOWAS
- Contact governments and find out where they are in implementation and define a role and strategy to engage the private sector, making partnerships with private sector a priority.
- **Link work and arguments to Agenda2063 and the demographic dividend**
- Increase funding for CSO around capacity building for implementing and monitoring the SDGs
- **Develop fact sheets showing key issues of ICPD and link to addressing the SDGs and new terminologies that address African fears related to CSE, SRHR etc.**
- Collaborate for a united and stronger voice for African CSO's in relation to ICPD review process
- Clarify CSO engagement at national, regional and international level in 2030 Agenda processes

(b) Arab Region

Mapping of national, regional and international opportunities

There has been an initial mapping of all the stakeholders (CSO, Research centres, Private sector enterprises, etc.) in the region that should be revisited and verified.

Engagement with 2030 Agenda processes at regional levels

Influencing indicator development

National

- Linking government population work related offices (public institutions) with statistical experts
- Strongly encourage an in-country consultation with the UN country team, national institutions, CSOs and the government on the grey indicators. To be reflected in the LAS Council of Ministers of Health

Regional

- Invest in the existing Arab States Coalition of Population and Development as a platform that includes 77 NGOs and youth movements and has the umbrella of the LAS to advocate with the governments of the Arab States e.g. Council of the Arab Ministers of Health.

Financing mechanisms

- Advocate to establish the local social fund with the initiative of the government and the private sector e.g. Egypt programme with the ILO
- Provide technical support to the local Social Fund
- Mobilizing resources through other tracks, such as citizenship-building and climate change projects, and themes likely to attract funding in the current context

Influence of geopolitics on financing and funding for development

- Inequalities among refugees themselves requires an adjustment to be made for equal access to migrants and refugees regardless of their country of origin (work with IOM). Protection from violence for refugees and migrants and mitigation are high in the priority list
- There should be an international dialogue on migration in light of the illegal migrants crossing the Mediterranean
- Strengthen the resilience in countries hosting refugees e.g. Jordan and Lebanon, to enhance their system and capacity, to provide equal access to basic services etc.

(c) Latin American and Caribbean Regional Working Group

ISO Montevideo can be used as a political, reliable and useful tool for determining where each country is and to measure progress in implementing the Montevideo Consensus. A set of indicators is used to measure advances in SRHR. They are grouped and weighted to get through a mathematical calculation to a ranking of compliance by countries.

Financing mechanisms

It is necessary to have greater certainty about the funds available to support networks and support collective work.

Suggested strategies for increasing effectiveness at the Regional level

- Do not take Montevideo consensus for granted as Latin America is changing with new governments and loss of champions and don't allow it to be opened up
- Caribbean often they do not have trained representatives, which has provided an entry point for the Opposition, who do their own training. Therefore develop pro-SRHR and ICPD related issues training for national level delegates involving CSOs

(d) North America (NA), Europe (E), Global (G)

Priorities to ensure ICPD implemented through SDGs?

Europe

- Create a **working group with CSOs and Governments** to ensure work on indicators plus the implementation process of the SDGs, including ICPD priorities, making sure it is recognized as a cross-cutting issue.
- Build new **all-party group of parliamentarians** and keep/raise tension on government ministries to pay attention to ICPD issues in Parliament and **European Parliamentary Forum**. Work with the European Parliament through public hearings on SRHR; raise awareness of the EU of the SRHR situation in the region. Work with EU parliamentarians to influence other regional parliamentarians; support MPs, civil servants and governments to be vocal
- Link advocacy to indicators to silent and progressive countries
- **Focus on gender action plan of European Union**
- Hold governments accountable for financial and political commitments;
- **Ensure that supportive EU members do not change their positions on SRHR issues (stems out of fear that Poland and neighbouring countries want to backslide. In Eastern Europe, cannot do anything about Russia)**

North America

Canada: With the change of government in Canada, strategies include

- Advocate with parliamentarian groups, as well as capacity-building for policymakers, especially the message that SDGs apply to all countries
- SRHR needs to be domestic and foreign
- Canada should be engaged with as to what is next after Muskoka, with its commitments for maternal and child health and sexual violence and CEFM;

USA:

- Negotiators appreciate a broader intersection of approaches, e.g. environmental plus SRHR plus faith groups via the briefing cards created by partners.
- **Funding levels for SRHR depends on the overall economy; On DHS data collection this is the time to advocate to USAID for more work on 10-14 year-olds**
- **On the US government sexual rights position, the governments wants the names of more SRHR country allies**

Global

- CSOs should work to build the capacity of youth advocates to participate in national level advocacy in addition to working with youth and non-traditional youth advocates (**eg student movements to call for CSE**)
- Select countries across regions (except Europe or America) to advocate alignment with human rights commitments
- How far will existing plans of the CIPs be aligned with the SDGs? UPR plans often lead to implementation plans, which are good example of integration

- How far has FP2020 come? What kind of influence would government commitments have (it is not new money) to meet its goals
- IPCI provides a twin/link up parliamentary groups. Better coordination is needed. Mobilize champions and hold hearings in national parliamentarian. Link to youth movements in a number of targeted countries and bring IPCI support to SDG implementation
- Map where different countries are with their SDG planning

(e) Asia and Pacific

Asia-Pacific is a diverse region, but there was a lack of diversity among participants in the Lisbon Dialogue. Hence the group decided to pursue a discussion of more use for members of this limited group, as a more diverse group is necessary for strategizing. The thematic, conceptual groupings presented on the first day provided a useful starting points, namely demographic dividend, equality for socio-economic transformation, resilience and capacity.

Changing the lives of adolescents

Strategies

- Behaviour change communication aimed at politicians, policy makers, service providers. Use popular culture, new technologies like the Internet and social media to reach out to make access to contraception, counselling services to young people etc.
- Mobilization of young people and health providers to create awareness of rights and entitlements, and ability to demand from duty bearers; awareness building with key influencers
- On SDGs, the real action will be at the regional level, to enable peer-learning, but also best practices, learning from each other, which is easier because of cultural commonalities. UNFPA's Knowledge hubs/ innovation hubs would be an interesting modality
- MOI, not only MOI targets, but the entire package: policies, programmes, budgets, services to achieve the progress; even when reporting on the numbers an analysis needs to be enabled for this
- Would lead to policy and programme coherence in the region with regards adolescents

Recommendations:

- **UN Agencies should work together; divide between ESCAP and UNFPA during APPC, divide between UNFPA and DESA during CPD is detrimental to process**
- **Focus more on 2030 Agenda and not on ICPD as processes have moved on**
- Although UNFPA has the ICPD agenda, which covers a majority of the SDGs, it should prioritize the focus – what to work on, what to collaborate on, because there are many other UN agencies out there and need to allow for wider ownership

Displaced through climate change

Climate change affects every country in the region, and must not be ignored though many governments are in denial, or weak, or inactive. Pacific island countries are very aware as many of their islands are threatened by the rising sea-levels.

Suggested outcomes:

- **Short-term solutions - Minimum Intervention Service Package (MISP) quality SRH services during the humanitarian crisis, safe camp** environments, ensuring resilience of communities
- Long-term solutions also required that go further, as climate change is caused globally especially by Global North countries
- Need to create a conceptual framework of rights of displaced people; or climate change will result in the creation of large populations of stateless people
- UPR reporting to ensure that the plight and rights of displaced people get recognised, and that the solutions are both short term crisis oriented, but also longer term legal solutions
- Reporting on host countries, global responsibility for those displaced due to climate change; recommendations on changing laws on asylum from climate crisis

9.3 Cross-regional strategies

All regional groups reported back, after which **Neha Sood, Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights**, led the session on **Cross-regional strategies**

Key issues

SRHR in a wider context

- Expand understanding of and support base for SRHR issues through:
 - developing a discourse that positions SRHR in a wider context (e.g. gender, women's rights, economy, health, environment)
 - public education about SRHR (e.g. ICPD week of action)
 - dialogue with governments
 -
- **Ensure the linkages ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda are being implemented in practice**

Finance

- Be more involved in financing for development issues at regional and global level
- Strengthen work on financing for development and engagement with financial institutions, e.g. form a 'think-tank'
- Change the narrative -- Investment case: benefit of investment; cost of inaction. Don't start with SRHR
- Establish a global campaign with investment base;
- Translate and simplify communication on financing issues at regional and global levels

Private sector

- Track arguments on corporate social responsibility (CSR) and working with private sector
- Work with both the usual and unusual suspects including private sector

Fundamentalism and opposition

- **Engage with, learn from and contribute to monitoring fundamentalisms**
- **Strategize and engage with various actors/opposition**
- **Map fundamentalisms**

Accountability

- Strengthen participatory accountability mechanism at country level and get inspiration from other countries to advance the SRHR agenda
- **Link to HLPF and CPD reporting**

Strengthening advocacy

- Improve lobbying skills, not just caucusing
- Engage in cross regional advocacy to share across regions with spaces for discussion. Use report cards /ensure coherence between Ministries.
- **Make sure there is no gap between what countries are supporting in CSW, CPD and 2030 Agenda processes, negotiations, implementation and follow up and review**
- Make use of cross-regional statements in UN and other joint initiatives to build support/coherence and accountability in between Ministries that are less supportive of our agenda

Mapping

- Continuously mapping key processes (National/ Regional/ Global) of those with whom to engage and build strategies around each
- Use existing networks for advocacy at the regional, national and global mapping to counter fundamentalisms

Information sharing

- Monthly meetings to share intelligence and information at all levels and directions to be proactive, not reactive
- Revive advocacy group and involve the group present in Lisbon and revisit 'Friends of ICPD'
- Use cross-regional platform and technical/communication accountability tool for tracking and mapping the global, regional and national SRHR commitments in relation to ICPD PoA and 2030 Agenda,

Getting information out

- Develop strategies for communicating with each other on global and regional developments around the indicators
- Find ways to raise urgent issues other than just by emails including: email list-serves and e-alerts and regular Skype calls

- Learn lessons from Campaign, coordinated by FCI during the IGN, for information sharing
- Reactivate the Platform of Platforms to continue information sharing

Partnerships

- Mobilize cross-regional political support for ICPD Beyond 2014 in 2030 Agenda
- Cross-regional twinning projects with parliamentarians and SRHR CSO advocates, using existing parliamentary fora

Media

- Develop and implement a media strategy, working with a corps of journalists focusing on SRHR issues, globally and regionally

Engaging with UNFPA

- Ask UNFPA to facilitate dialogue on social movement, finance movement etc. to sit around the table and to locate SRHR within Global Compact, private sector etc
- Strengthen information flows from UNFPA, as they have more access to developments
- Regularize conference call with UNFPA and CSOs once a month for the next six months at least; then perhaps every two months, to exchange key information, strategize and collaborate

Part 3

10 Thoughts for the Way Forward, final comments and conclusions Facilitated by John Mosoti, UNFPA

Way Forward and UNFPA responses

John Mosoti provided UNFPA's response to issues raised during the Dialogue:

Partnership with civil society and youth groups

UNFPA highly values the importance of partnering with CSOs in their joint efforts to advance the agenda. The question remains how collaboration and joint strategic work can be improved. Better information sharing is required and using the youth movement and portal could be a possibility.

UNFPA had heard points and recommendations raised during the Lisbon Dialogue and invite comments as to how to do things better and would like feedback, rather than just a one-way communication.

UNFPA wish to continue meetings such as this interactive dialogue, and will try to support capacity building, although there will be budget constraints within the organization. Better use should be made of media to get transformative change in community.

Engaging with parliamentarians

There should be better and long-term engagement with parliamentarians. Possibilities for training and advocacy should be examined not only for health areas but also for other areas. Standardization is important in improving engagement with parliamentarians and ensuring continuity.

Key UN meetings in 2016: UNFPA / CSO involvement (See list in Annex 2)

There should be forward-planning for preparations for CSW, CPD, High Level on HIV and AIDS and other relevant meetings. Making early preparations will improve engagement in the process. UNFPA will work with CSOs organize CSO consultations and briefings

UNFPA will share their inputs in preparation for the ECOSOC commissions, including key issues to be addressed and areas of concern on which CSOs should mobilise support for onward negotiations.

Linkages between ICPD Beyond 2014 and 2030 Agenda

The context analysis and understanding of how to integrate the ICPD Beyond 2014 and 2030 Agenda is needed. UNFPA will support and provide opportunities to make the linkages. They will engage with the Secretary-General, with the Executive Director writing to him on issues related to their integration. **CSOs are encouraged also to write to Secretary-General on the importance of the inclusion of integration and linkages between ICPD and 2030 Agenda.**

SRHR, UN Agencies and Humanitarian Conference

On collaboration with UN Agencies, the Executive Director will meet with the other Agencies to engage their support on SRHR issues. On the humanitarian response, a strategy has been adopted by the UNFPA Executive Board, which will be integrated into the Humanitarian Conference outcome 2016, showing **the relationship of SRHR in humanitarian situations.**

Other issues

CSOs should write to other UN bodies like **UN Women, UNESCO**, etc to urge them to robustly support issues related to ICPD.

Outcome **Secretary-General's report** on the HLPF continued advocacy needed. **South-South cooperation** is key in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and it should also include South-South for CSO capacity building and engagement On **diversity** UNFPA agrees that there should be more and that it has not been addressed properly in this meeting. He referred specifically to the disability perspective that needs to be strengthened.

On **financing**, more clarification is needed as to what the problem is. They will follow up on engagement with the financial institutions and will also try to make a meeting with finance experts, towards the beginning of next year

UNFPA will update participants on the indicators in terms of process and provide technical and strategic advices on what to submit

Comments from participants included:

On information sharing there is a need for different types of sharing. Advocates need to confidential information, which must be shared in trusted spaces. This is a challenge.

As well as a time line and calendar of events in relation to global policies, regional maps and calendars of events are also needed. The High Level Task Force on-line calendar (see above) was recommended and participants were invited to send in comments, addition and corrections.

11 Closing and the Way Forward

Kwabena said that the nature of engagement has changed since the ICPD review and they are considering broader engagement and regional representation. He also asked to what should be the future of the Groups of Friends of ICPD. Following the example of the OWG meetings at the ambassadorial level, UNFPA could explore something cross-regional consultation meetings of the likeminded Member States. UNFPA will also bring the likeminded from all regions together later to advance the ICPD. As for letters to the Secretary-General and other UN agencies to encourage them to be more supportive, CSOs can have an impact. He thanked all participants for being involved and asked them to comment on the report.

In closing the Interactive Dialogue, John Mosoti thanked everyone for coming. He thanked the moderators, facilitators, presenters, participants, as well as the translators and specially mentioned the rapporteur, Noemi, Renata, Kwabena and Kiki and others including Katya and Alice.



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ICPD Beyond 2014 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

6-8 December 2015

Lisbon, Portugal

Master of Ceremonies: Catarina Carvalho, High Level Task Force for ICPD

AGENDA

Day 1 Sunday 6 December		
Time	Session	Roles
8:30 am - 9:00 am	Registration	
Opening Facilitator: Ms. Alanna Armitage, UNFPA		
9:00 am - 9:20 am	Welcoming remarks and dialogue objectives	Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah, Director, Division for Governance and Multilateral Affairs, UNFPA
9:20 am - 9:50 am	Opening conversation with key Portuguese ICPD leaders	Ms. Catarina Furtado, UNFPA Goodwill Ambassador Ms. Monica Ferro, former Vice-President, EPF Ms. Ana Paula Laborinho President of Camões, IP - Portuguese Institute for Cooperation and Language
9:50 am - 10:00 am	Overview of the Agenda	Ms. Noemi Espinoza Madrid, Multilateral Affairs Partnerships, UNFPA
Session I Facilitator: Ms. Sivananthi Thanenthiran, ARROW		
10:00 am - 10:30 am	Presentation on thematic linkages between the ICPD Agenda and Agenda 2030	Dr. Nkeiruka Didigu Post 2015 Technical Specialist,

UNFPA		
10:30 am- 10:50 am	COFFEE and TEA BREAK	
10:50 am - 12:30 pm	Plenary interactive dialogue on the linkages between the ICPD Agenda and Agenda 2030	Discussants: Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah Ms. Marianne Haslegrave, COMMAT Dr. Nkeiruka Didigu
12:30 pm - 2:00 pm	LUNCH	
Session II Facilitator: Ms. Alison Marshall, IPPF		
2:00 pm- 3:00 pm	Presentation and Q&A on where we are in the indicator process	Dr. Nkeiruka Didigu
3:00 pm- 3:30 pm	COFFEE and TEA BREAK	
3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Presentation and Q&A on follow-up and review of Agenda 2030 and the ICPD, including the CPD and HLPF	Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah
Session III Facilitator: Mr. John Mosoti, UNFPA		
5:00 pm - 6:00 pm	Innovative thinking to advance ICPD	Ms. Lourdes Rivera, Ford Foundaton Ms. Shiza Farid, UN Foundation Ms. Karin Nilsson, EuroNGOs
DAY 2		
Monday 7 December		
Session IV Facilitator: Mr. John Mosoti, UNFPA		
9:00 am - 9:30 am	Youth Movements	Mr. Liam O'Doherty
9:30 am - 10:30 am	Strategies to advance the ICPD Agenda, especially SRHR, youth, human rights, and gender and women's empowerment	Mr. Kwabena Osei-Danquah Ms. Poonam Muttreja, Population Foundation of India Ms. Jennifer Vins-Forcade, LAC Youth Alliance Ms. Rada Tzaneva, Amnesty International
10:30 am - 11:00 am	COFFEE and TEA BREAK	
11:00 am- 12:30 pm	Plenary interactive discussion on strategies to advance the ICPD Agenda	
12:30 pm - 2:00 pm	LUNCH	
Session V Facilitator: Mr. Kabir Singh, APA		
2:00 pm - 3:00 pm	Implementing the ICPD Agenda and Agenda 2030 at the regional level, experiences from Latin	Ms. Ana Cristina Gonzalez, Grupo de Trabajo Feminista Ms. Hedia Belhadj,

3:00 pm - 6:00 pm	America and the Caribbean and Arab States Regional Working Groups <i>Coffee and Tea will be made available in the groups</i>	Groupe Tawhida Ben Cheikh Group 1 Global and North America Moderator: Ms. Amy Boldoser-Boesch, FCI Group 2 Latin America and the Caribbean Moderator: Ms. Daptnhe Cuevas, Grupo de Trabajo Feminista Group 3 Asia and the Pacific Moderator: Ms. Sivananthi Thanenthiran, ARROW Group 4 Europe Moderator: Ms. Alice Frade, P&D Factor Group 5 Sub-Saharan Africa Moderator: Mr. Robert Kasenene, ACCPD Group 6 Arab States Moderator: Ms. Sali Mohsen, Egypt Foundation for Youth and Development
7:00 pm	Reception at Lisbon City Hall, hosted by UNFPA Goodwill Ambassador, Ms. Catarina Furtado, the Mayor of Lisbon, Honorable Fernando Medina, and Population & Development Factor	
Day 3 Tuesday 8 December		
Session VI Facilitator: Ms. Flavia Cherry, CAFRA		
9:00 am - 10:30 am	Reporting from regional working groups	Moderators from the 6 working groups
10:30am - 11:00 am	COFFEE and TEA Break	
Session VII Facilitator: Ms. Neha Sood, ACPD		
11:00 am -12:00 pm	Final Comments and Questions	
12:00 pm -12:30 pm	Closing: The Way Forward	Mr. John Mosoti, Chief, Multilateral Affairs Branch, UNFPA
12:30 pm	LUNCH	

Calendar 2016

(based on calendar posted on the High-Level Task Force for ICPD website --
<http://icpdtaskforce.org/calendar/>)

January 2016

- 18-29 24th Session of the Universal Periodic Review
Geneva, Switzerland
- 24-31 Assembly of the African Union, 26th Ordinary Session
Addis Ababa
- 25-28 International Conference on Family Planning
Nusa Dua, Indonesia
- 25-30 WHO Executive Board Meeting
Geneva, Switzerland

February

- 01-02 ECOSOC Youth Forum
United Nations, New York
- 03-12 Commission for Social Development, 54th Session
United Nations, New York
- 08-12 7th Africa Conference on Sexual Health and Rights
Accra, Ghana
- 09-10 Conference of European Statisticians – ECE Bureau meeting
Luxembourg
- 23-26 8th Asia Pacific Conference on Reproductive and Sexual Health and
Rights
Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar
- 29- 24 Mar Human Rights Council, 31st Regular Session

March 2016

- 03-05 LGBTI Africa Regional Seminar Convened by South African
Government
Midrand, South Africa
- 8-11 UN Statistical Commission, 47th Session
United Nations, New York
- 08 UNFPA Briefing for Statistical Commission

1 – 3 pm (Venue: Conference Room 6H, UNFPA and virtual)

- 11-12 CSW Youth Forum
New York
- 13 NGO CSW Forum Consultation Day
92nd Street Y, New York
- 14-24 UN Commission on the Status of Women, 60th Session
United Nations, New York
- 14-24 NGO CSW Forum
New York
- 14 UNFPA Briefing for Commission on the Status of Women
6 – 9 pm (Venue: Orange Café, UNFPA and virtual)
- 31 ECOSOC Forum on Partnership

Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Indicators for the SDGs, 3rd Meeting
- April**
- 11-15 UN Commission on Population and Development, 49th Session
United Nations, New York
- 11 UNFPA Briefing on Commission on Population and Development
1-3 pm (Venue: Orange Café, UNFPA and virtual)
- 18-19 High-level Meeting of ECOSOC with Bretton Woods Institutions,
WTO and UNCTAD
- 22 High-level signing of Agreement on Climate Change
United Nations, New York
- 25 UNAOC Global Forum Youth Event
Baku, Azerbaijan
- 26-27 UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) 7th Global Forum
Baku, Azerbaijan

Civil Society Hearings on the UN High-Level Meeting on HIV/AIDS
United Nations, New York
- May**
- 16-19 4th Women Deliver Global Conference
Copenhagen, Denmark

- 17 Global Meeting of ministers on Homophobia and Transphobic Bullying in Educational Institutions
France
- 23-24 World Humanitarian Summit
Istanbul, Turkey
- 23-28 69th World Health Assembly
Geneva, Switzerland
- June**
- 8-10 High-level Meeting on HIV/AIDS
United Nations, New York
- 8 UNFPA Briefing on High-level Meeting on HIV/AIDS
6 – 8 pm (Venue: Orange Café, UNFPA and virtual)
- 27-30 Ordinary Meeting of SADC Ministers Responsible for Gender/Women’s Affairs
Gaborone, Botswana
- Jun African Union – WHO Ministers of Health Conference
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
- Jun/Jul Human Rights Council, 32nd Regular Session
Geneva, Switzerland
- July**
- 11-15 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
United Nations, New York
- 12-13 President of the UN General Assembly High-level Thematic Debate on Human Rights
United Nations, New York
- 18-22 International AIDS Conference
South Africa
- 18-22 ECOSOC High-level Segment
United Nations, New York
- 25-27 ECOSOC Coordination and Management Meeting (CMM)
United Nations, New York
- 25-27 Preparatory Committee for Habitat III, 3rd session
Jakarta, Indonesia
- Jun/Jul Human Rights Council, 32nd Regular Session

Geneva, Switzerland

August

09-14 World Social Forum
Montreal, Canada

September

04 World Sexual Health Day

19 UN High Level Meeting on Refugees and Migrants
United Nations, New York

20-26 UN General Assembly Ministerial Week – General Debate
United Nations, New York

October

17-20 United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban
Development (Habitat III)
Quito, Ecuador

Common agenda for discussion in regional working groups

1 Tools

- 1.1 What are the tools (guidelines, technical arguments, campaigns, publications, etc.,) you have developed as region that can be shared with others and that you recommend as useful for advocacy and work around accountability?
- 1.2 Would a mapping of national, regional and international opportunities that make space for teamwork between governments, CSO and private sector be helpful? Do you already have a calendar or mapping that you can share within your region and with other regions where relevant?

2 Engagement with 2030 Agenda process at regional levels

- 2.1 What are the key challenges in your region related to advancing the ICPD and 2030 Agenda?
- 2.2 How are we working to influence indicator development at the country and regional level?
- 2.3 Regions are supposed to create SDG peer reviews. How are CSOs working to influence this in the regions?
- 2.4 How are countries from your region engaging around defining the role of the HLPF? How can CSOs engage?
- 2.5 What about financing, are there mechanisms being established in your region? Can we build on the GFF? Are you seeing engagement of private sector?

3 Implementation of regional consensus / agreement

What strategies do you have for ensuring that intersections (social categories or particular situations: rural, age, education, income, disability, etc.,) are at the center of the indicators process and in the implementation of the SDG and the ICPD regional consensus or agreements at the national and regional level?

4 Geopolitics

- 4.1 Geopolitics: main changes, new challenges, new alliances, tensions among government positions at the national, regional and international levels
- 4.2 What about refugees? How are they going to be included in the agenda implementation?
- 4.3 What about countries in conflict? What does the 2030 Agenda mean for them?
- 4.4 How do we see opposition?
- 4.5 In some regions, new geo political and development situation requires a new rule of engagement with CSOs. The CSOs landscape has changed with more prominent activism, integrated and human rights approaches. What are the best ways to engage under these circumstances? How should the international partners, including UN (UNFPA) relationship with CSOs be transformed? What are the tools to facilitate such engagement?

5 For report back

Present three ways working regionally to ensure that the ICPD agenda and issues are part of the implementation of the SDG agenda in your region and countries.