



# CONFERENCE REPORT

## SRHR IN THE POST-2015 AGENDA & BEYOND: MAPPING THE WAY FORWARD

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# ABOUT EuroNGOs

## The European NGOs for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Population and Development

is a regional network of 36 European based-NGOs that promote comprehensive and progressive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in development cooperation and global policies. Through a rights-based approach, we advocate for change at the European and global level to help make sexual and reproductive health and rights a reality for all. To this end we connect our members with information, experience, other networks, stakeholders and resources to ensure that: (1) Europe supports a comprehensive and progressive sexual and reproductive health and rights agenda at the international level; and (2) there is a dedicated space for civil society in Europe to collectively discuss, strategise, advocate and share learning on sexual and reproductive health and rights issues. Every year we organize an international conference hosted by a member of our network and based around a topical theme to convene and connect like-minded actors working on SRHR issues. For the 2013-2015 period, we have set for ourselves an ambitious goal: working to ensure the meaningful inclusion of sexual and reproductive health and rights in the post-2015 development agenda. In this context, this year in Oslo and at our past conferences in Madrid (2014), Berlin (2013) and Brussels (2012) we have gathered the SRHR community worldwide and invited bright minds to discuss a wide range of idea-focused subjects related to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the post-2015 process and related intergovernmental negotiations to provoke conversations that matter for advocacy and action.

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# INTRODUCTION

The 2015 EuroNGOs conference titled “*SRHR in the post-2015 agenda and beyond: mapping the way forward*” was hosted by the EuroNGOs member Sex og Politikk- the Norwegian Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights and took place on 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> November 2015 in Oslo. It gathered 160 participants from 85 organizations representing 29 European and 14 non-European countries – thus confirming again the convening and mobilizing role that EuroNGOs plays with its annual event.

This was the first major civil society-led convening event after the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September 2015. It aimed at identifying ways in which civil society can work together within the new framework and advance both the components of the sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) envelope that have been positioned within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and those who have been left out.

Thanks to a roster of 21 brilliant speakers and skilled moderators, the conference offered a space to the SRHR community to map the way forward as we transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the SDGs era. This was done with six fast paced conversations organized around panel discussions, question and answer sessions and group work. We began the conference by unpacking the ‘post-2015 deal’ and extrapolating lessons learnt to guide work from 2016 onwards. We then looked at future trends and scenarios that are likely to shape our future in the next 15 years, focused on inroads and hindrances in actioning the new goals, as well as specific roles and responsibilities. Finally we brainstormed on specific topics we felt a sense of urgency and responsibility to move SRHR forward.

# OPENING SESSION

In her welcome speech, [Tania Dethlefsen, EuroNGOs Chair \(Danish Family Planning Association\)](#) congratulated members, partners and friends for the tireless policy and advocacy work carried out in the last three years in the framework of the post-2015 process. She applauded the sexual and reproductive health and rights community for its determined engagement in what has been the most consultative process in UN history and for the results achieved within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the UN General Assembly in September 2015.

*“There is no time to rest. We need to stick together as we look forward, sharpen our pens and minds and jump into the fights - and get the fights right”* warned Dethlefsen, mentioning

urgent advocacy work ahead of the SRHR community in early 2016 and beyond – indicators for the SDGs, means of implementation and the monitoring and accountability framework – and processes advocates need to engage in such as COP 21 and the World Humanitarian Summit.

She encouraged participants to use the EuroNGOs conference as an opportunity to begin addressing crucial questions and dilemmas for the community, such as: how do we tackle such a vast, universal development framework of 17 goals and 169 targets? How do we move towards a holistic and embracing discourse that can engage new stakeholders in our cause? How do we advance the pieces of the SRHR agenda that didn't make it into the SDGs in particular abortion, comprehensive sexuality education, LGBTI rights? How and where shall we use our advocacy resources, and where do we need to do more and adjust our strategies?

In extending an invitation to all participants to join the conference reception at Oslo City Hall, which is the location for the annual Nobel Peace Prize ceremony, Johannes Rindal, President of Sex og Politikk, invited the audience to draw a connection between peace and SRHR in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and beyond.

*“We share a vision of every human being having the possibility to be who they are and who they want to be, to be safe and sound in body and mind, and to make their own free choices over their body and health. Sexual*

*and reproductive health and rights are a critical part of the work needed to build a peaceful world for all”* said Rindal.

Finally he invited participants to reflect on the current European political landscape and the threats to current and future SRHR funding. He made the example of Norway, one of the most progressive and generous donor countries in the world, which proved to be short-sighted when it slashed the 2016 budget for long-term development assistance, thus contradicting its statements, few weeks before, at the UN Summit the month before.

# SESSION 1

## “Unpacking the post-2015 deal”

At the 25<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> September 2015 UN Summit, three years of policy and advocacy work came to an end with the adoption of an historic global framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Governments, civil society and UN agencies have invested unprecedented energy, time and resources in working together toward the new set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.

With this in mind, Heather Barclay (International Planned Parenthood Federation), moderated a discussion with speakers Catarina Carvalho (Senior Advisor, High Level Task Force for ICPD), David Donoghue, (Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the UN and Co-Chair of the post-2015 process), and Anita Nayar (Director, Regions Refocus 2015) focusing on an analysis of the process, achievements, and lessons learnt from the post-2015 journey, as a strategic exercise to move forward in the implementation of the new agenda.

To begin with, speakers were asked to elaborate on the wins and the losses in the new agenda. There was a general agreement that the outcome of the post-2015 process constitutes a huge advancement compared to the MDGs. *“For all the faults in the agreement here and there, I do think that it was a remarkable, collective success story”* affirmed Ambassador Donoghue, who co-chaired the post-2015 negotiations.

Looking specifically at the Declaration, he listed as particularly big ‘wins’ the compromises reached on a number of divisive issues, such as how common but differentiated responsibilities are represented, how the Addis Ababa Action Agenda is reflected, and the way in which climate change issues are handled. He acknowledged more painful compromises too including the replacement of the phrase ‘economic and social groups’ with ‘segments of society’ and the lack of

reference to targets 3.7 and 5.6 in the Declaration text. He reminded that the latter would have faced massive opposition and risked reopening negotiations of the goals and targets. He recognised that SRHR advocates may be disappointed at that but described the Declaration as an inspirational tool, complementing rather than replacing the goals and targets *“they can be treated as a single document, but the goals themselves are foremost if issues are missing from the Declaration”* he explained.

Catarina Carvalho expressed disappointment that the rights of adolescents and the rights of women and girls were not referenced in the Declaration. She highlighted a divide between the development agenda and the human rights agenda that led to the rights of women and girls being missed out, and called for efforts to bridge this gap.

The moderator then asked about avenues to promote the full SRHR envelope within the SDGs. While acknowledging that the 2030 Agenda is not a perfect document, Carvalho affirmed that *“we have lots of entry points, and need to make efforts to mainstream SRHR throughout the agenda.”* She affirmed that while it is a great success to have specific targets on SRHR, focusing solely on those targets or even solely on Goals 3 (Health and Wellbeing) and 5 (Gender Equality) as inroads for

SRHR will not be a successful way forward. She affirmed that SRHR can and should be mainstreamed throughout the whole agenda – particularly Goal 1 (Poverty), Goal 10 (Inequalities), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities), Goal 16 (Peace and Justice) - and that the SRHR community needs to think outside the box and be creative.

Speakers were then asked to comment on roles and impact of Major Groups and Other Stakeholders throughout the process. Ambassador Donoghue acknowledged the role of civil society during the intergovernmental negotiations and contribution to the final text, particularly the Declaration. Anita Nayar illustrated how certain voices and groups were privileged in inter-governmental processes, while others were silenced or ignored. She recalled that leading up to the Open Working Group (OWG) there were a series of thematic consultations, but the fact that the majority took place online and in English excluded many southern NGOs from participating. While working at the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Nayar ran a series of regional consultations in Arabic, French and Spanish, which resulted in a much different analysis than the official consultations. Yet, despite being produced by a UN agency, this report was not submitted as an official report to the OWG while others, including a report from the business sector, were.

Next the moderator focused the discussions around the Follow-up and Review section of the new agenda. Ambassador Donoghue recognized that many delegations from both the North and the South feared the implications of a stronger accountability section. He recalled that countries with weaker data

collection and administrative systems were afraid this could count against them, and that countries deemed to be underperforming might lose out on funding. He emphasised the need to help all countries to acquire robust data collection capacities as rapidly as possible. Carvalho encouraged SRHR advocates to define exactly what they want from the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and to be ready to tell Member States, who at the moment do not know yet with precision what they want exactly from the Forum. She stressed that there will only be five days to debate 17 goals and 169 targets – a very short time to review such a huge agenda. Ambassador Donoghue reminded that the HLPF has few resources and effectively no Secretariat, which is unsustainable if it is to undertake serious global level reporting.

Nayar pointed that the UN Regional Commissions should be empowered to play a greater role in monitoring and accountability, and regional technical bodies should be consulted. She said that such mechanisms can be very useful in the ongoing indicators process and reminded that at global level there are likely to be far few indicators, which could risk redefining the goals and targets therefore pushing for stronger indicators at regional level could avert this. Nayar said that in some regions relevant indicators and policies already exist, and should be utilised, and it is important to develop an understanding of the type of indicators that work in different regions. *“Overall, it is crucial that regional and global processes relate to each other”*, she affirmed.

Furthermore Nayar underlined the importance of using the SDGs to hold governments to account for both domestic and foreign policy. She recalled that the SDGs, which are universal goals, can be used at the same time to look, for example, at the impact of austerity measures in Europe as well as the impact of European policies on states in the Global South.

Finally Carvalho added that there are still a lot of places for civil society to influence processes prior to implementation: the indicators process is ongoing, the Secretary-General will release a report on the 2030 Agenda, there will be negotiations on follow-up and review early next year, and the HLPF will meet. She was echoed by Heather Barclay who concluded *“There’s still a lot left to be done. Make sure it’s not just paper on the shelf. We have another 15 years to make it a reality.”*

## Q&A

*Could Amb. Donoghue comment on the Means of Implementation (MoI)?*

(Marianne Haslegrave, Commat)

**Donoghue:** There will be a heavy emphasis on multi-stakeholder processes with a wide variety of participants, which will unlock resources for implementation. Accountability for MoI is clearly established in the 2030 Agenda and applies equally to Financing for Development and the SDGs. The G77 will ensure that the financing aspect will receive sufficient attention.

*Is there opportunity for strengthening accountability mechanisms and the monitoring framework? What are your top recommendations for us to push for regarding the functioning of HLPF? How do we ensure an inclusive and CSO friendly mechanism?* (Karin Nilsson, RFSU)

**Carvalho:** The fact that accountability is voluntary makes it very tricky. We need to ensure follow-up at country level, making sure governments are truly accountable to the people and that we have

the money to finance SRHR issues. A difficulty is that a number of Members States put a reservation on our issues, and may not follow through on implementation.

**Donoghue:** Ask UN DESA how the Secretary General is going to provide for the follow-up and review principles in reality. Ask what will be done to flesh out the agreement. Follow-up is to be based on evidence, which is an immediate entry point for CSOs. I presume it means civil society will be fully provided for in the work of the HLPF at least as intensively as in the intergovernmental negotiations. Refer to the importance of quality of disaggregated data. CSOs of all types have a role to play in helping countries to come up with sophisticated data.

*SRHR is connected to climate change and the most vulnerable group is women; what is your perspective regarding a population connection with climate change in Goal 13?* (Negash Teklu Gebremichael, PHE EC)

**Nayar:** Climate change was one of the big compromises of the 2030 Agenda. It speaks of the 2°C cap yet there is no related goal because of the deferral to the COP21 agreement. Development projects like extraction and the phasing out of fossil fuels use are not mentioned.

The effect on women's rights, lives and livelihoods is not addressed. We need to be creative about different arenas to push sticky issues forward. Work is being done to move forward on issues that have not been included or which need to be implemented. Non-UN mechanisms must be utilised.

**Carvalho:** There is a huge list of where we could and should influence, including climate change. Other CSOs have to understand our agenda too. The Women's Major Group has been excellent at defending lots of different issues, but there is silence on SRHR issues right now.

**Donoghue:** The climate change paragraph is unsatisfactory, but it could only ever have been a placeholder. We could not pre-empt the Paris agreement, and did well to get as far as we did.

*Will sufficient money be forthcoming for SRHR as we go forward?* (Alison Marshall, IPPF)

**Carvalho:** We need to work better, coordinate better and leave our comfort zones. At Addis it was made clear that public sector involvement is lessening, and the private sector needs to commit. We need to educate the World Bank, IMF and regional banks to make sure they understand they need to finance SRHR. It must

become part of their agenda. They are starting to work on women's rights and gender equality, but a human rights basis is missing.

**Nayar:** Financing is very important, and the significant diminishing of ODA is a concern. What does it mean? Who are rising as dominant actors? Multilateral development banks have positioned themselves as key players but what does this mean? How much room do we have to negotiate with actors who have not been great with women's rights? This is a major concern.

*Are we really seeing a framework that will help leave no one behind? The focus is still on poverty reduction and there is not so much about tackling inequality.* (Tim Roosen, Action for Global Health)

**Nayar:** There are some very good handles, and a significant advance on inequalities within and between countries. There are useful targets in the framework, but there is still important work to be done to define what this means at country or regional level. We don't have a comprehensive agenda laid out for us on this. Beyond the issue of non-discrimination, we have to see what is

driving inequalities, and figure out how to address redistribution of wealth, and policies that will lead us to more equitable societies. The handles are there but we need to work on them.

**Donoghue:** There are handles in the agenda for the resolution of inequalities, but it is important to define at regional level. Big players were far more interested in follow up at regional level rather than global level. Some countries feel they look better in regional comparison than global, and countries in the same region face similar challenges and can share lessons learnt.

# SESSION 2

## “A glimpse into the future: global trends and scenarios for 2030”

The world today is characterised by ongoing geopolitical shifts, macro-trends and game-changing events. Their interplay can result in very different future scenarios. For this reason, depicting a long-term framework with possible global trajectories for the next 15 years, the timeframe for implementation of the SDGs, can help us think and plan so we can take into account trends that may change the course of our work, and therefore have a better chance of shaping a positive future.

With this in mind [Yvonne Bogaarts \(Advocacy Manager, Rutgers\)](#) moderated a discussion on the trends we can expect over the next 15 years in population, health, and gender with a panel of UN speakers: [Nazneen Damji \(Policy Advisor, Gender Equality, HIV and Health, UN Women\)](#), [Dr Agnes Soucat \(Director, Department of Health Systems Governance and Financing, WHO and Lancet Commission on Investing in Health\)](#), and [Sietske Steneker \(Director of the UNFPA Brussels Office\)](#).

First, the moderator asked Dr Soucat to present the key global health trends moving into 2030 and the extent to which they have been captured in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. She highlighted three points:

- Deal with the “unfinished agenda” of lifting people out of poverty, reducing child and maternal mortality and remaining avoidable mortality amongst the poorest. She noted that the majority of these people are not in the poorest countries but middle income countries, thus the importance of the universality of the new agenda.
- Fighting non-communicable diseases that stem from lifestyle, such as cardiovascular issues, diabetes, and diseases related to tobacco use, which are also emerging as a costly problem in low and middle income countries. She stated that to this end a preventive rather than curative approach is key.
- Reconsidering health spending. She pointed that approximately 150 million people a year fall into poverty because of illness; they cannot work, or have to pay so much for healthcare that they become impoverished. The SDG targets on universal health coverage and financially protecting people while they are ill is therefore crucial. She highlighted the importance of viewing health spending as an investment, not a cost, citing the Lancet Commission’s finding

that 11% of economic growth in the past decade is linked to investment in health.

Next, the moderator asked Dr Soucat to outline the key messages that emerged from the investment framework developed by the Lancet Commission on Investing in Health. She explained that in 'Global Health 2035', the Commission showed that it is financially and medically possible for poorer countries to reach a 'grand convergence' of health, which can drive economic growth and increased welfare: increased life expectancy and a dramatic decrease in communicable diseases and maternal and child mortality. Reaching the 'grand convergence' is estimated to cost USD 30 billion; yet if countries increase their domestic spending on health to 4% of GDP then there will be no need for aid.

*“This agenda can be financed. Reaching the grand convergence is technically and financially possible, and it can be funded without needing more aid”* affirmed Dr Soucat.

In conclusion, Dr Soucat stressed the importance of building resilient health systems pointing that it became clear during the Ebola epidemic that investments in health over the past 10-15 years had missed the crucial aspect of strengthening health systems, which crumbled under the epidemic. She reminded that a health system is not simply a pile of bricks, equipment and medicines. It needs mortar and builders to put them together. She commented that much of the work of the international health community moving beyond 2015 will be focusing on rethinking priorities: what is the backbone of the health system that must be put in place even in countries that are very poor, fragile, or on the verge of civil war? What needs to be in place to build resilience?

Second, the moderator turned to Sietske Steneker and asked her to elaborate on the main demographic trends in the next 15 years. She began by illustrating where the world stands with regard to population to date:

- Global population has reached 7.3 billion, with 1 billion people added over the past 12 years;
- 60% of the global population live in Asia; China and India are the most populous countries in the world;
- 16% of the global population live in Africa, 10% in Europe, 9% in the Americas, and the rest across the Middle East and Oceania;
- Global life expectancy has risen by 3 years over the last decade;
- Fertility has declined in all regions of the world;

She then highlighted three key issues in future population trends:

- Future population growth. She said this is dependent on the path fertility will take. Global population is projected to increase by more than 1 billion to 8.5 billion people over the next 15 years. By 2050 it is projected to increase to 9.7 billion; by 2100, 11 billion. There is of course uncertainty, and these numbers are the projected median and assume a decline in fertility in places where large families are the norm. She affirmed that access to family planning services for those who want to prevent pregnancies is a key factor and that SDGs 3 and 5 will determine whether the median projection will become a reality.
- The demographic dividend. She explained that populations are still very young in much of the world. In Africa, children under the age of 15 make up 41% of the population; those aged 15-24 account for a further 19%. She stressed that providing this group with education, employment and healthcare, including SRHR, is key to achieving the SDGs. A situation with a relatively high ratio of the working population to dependents gives the possibility of benefiting from this demographic dividend, leading to high economic growth. Yet, this also depends on adopting appropriate labour and social policies, and increased investment in the human capital of children and young people, including girls and the poor. At the other end of the spectrum,

she noted that the population over 60 is the fastest growing population segment in the world and will double by 2050 and treble by 2100.

- Mobility within and between countries. She recognized that international migration is notoriously difficult to project as it is highly dependent on development, opportunities, stability and conflict. She specifically referred to urbanisation recalling that 2008 marked the first time in history when more than half of the world lived in cities and that by 2030 the urban population is likely to grow by 1.7% per year, mostly in developing countries.

The moderator asked Steneker to elaborate on UNFPA long-term strategic objectives and priorities as we enter the post-MDGs era. She answered that UNFPA is focusing on the indicator process in the short term, and beyond that in assisting countries to collect the data to be able to monitor the indicators. Looking forward she said it will be all about focusing on results at regional and country level. *“It’s great to have such an integrated agenda, but action needs to happen in countries and regions themselves. Success will be measured by the extent to which we can reduce inequalities and keep our promise to the poorest, the unpopular, the vulnerable. It’s not an easy task to deal with a mega agenda, but it offers opportunities for an impact we could never dream about if we let ourselves be boxed in”* concluded Steneker.

The moderator turned to the third speaker, Nazneen Damji, and asked her to share her thoughts on gender trends and progress to date. She focused on three points:

- Equality and representation. She said that on the surface, good steps have been taken towards gender equality, but progress is often undermined by lack of funding or follow-through. Non-discrimination laws have been passed, but implementation is often weak. Damji highlighted that gender machinery such as women’s ministries are poorly resourced and not given enough legitimacy within government, making it difficult for them to fulfil their mandate. There is an increase in girls’ enrolment at primary school but not secondary; educational attainment is not commensurate with equal pay or career opportunities for women. Women are faced with poor work conditions, and are denied rights to inheritance and property. Whilst there have been gains in representation in parliaments, fewer than 10% of peace agreements include women. Governments must increase investment in gender equality and be held accountable for their actions.
- Harmful practices. Whilst there has been great progress in many areas of women’s health, particularly a decrease in maternal deaths, she recognized that harmful practices are prevalent and are a major area of concern. Rates of violence against women remain high, with discriminatory norms and attitudes presenting a major obstacle in working to prevent such violence. Increased awareness of the harmful nature of Female Genital Mutilation has led to some declines in the practice, yet UNICEF estimates that over 125 million girls and women have undergone the procedure. Early marriage is in decline globally, but has increased in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia; in 2004, 700 million women had been married before they were 18. Many women suffer multiple discriminations, such as discrimination based on gender and disability, or gender and race or caste, and Damji called for this to be a particular focus in the coming years. *“It is not enough to simply say we will leave no one behind; we must ensure that marginalised groups are included across the agenda”*, she added.

- Disaggregated data and good practices. Damji highlighted as a major concern the fact that there is still a need to advocate for sex disaggregated data; in supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, UN Women will prioritise building capacity for the collection of such data. She illustrated both the difficulties faced by women accessing healthcare and the importance of making programmes gender sensitive with the example of UN Women's global review of women's access to HIV retroviral drugs. The review was designed and conducted by women in their communities with an advisory group, ensuring it was relevant to each context. It was found that barriers of social norms, stigma and discrimination prevent women from seeking medication even when it was available. It is crucial to transform discriminatory social norms to achieve gender equality.

During this session participants were joined by Her Royal Highness Crown Princess Mette-Marit of Norway.

## Q&A

*How do you see national implementation taking place? We worry about how to make this a transforming agenda and not one where we each fight for our own targets - is that conversation taking place within the UN, and how do you envision the national architecture?*

(Tania Dethlefsen, DFPA)

**Steneker:** We need to take this transformative agenda as an opportunity. Competition for

resources is always a divisive factor, but we should be able to overcome that. The purpose of us being there is to help country progress. I am still convinced that it can happen. I would like to use opportunity of 2030 Agenda to make the UN fit for purpose to deliver at country level.

*In Latin America, ODA went down 22% over the last 3 years, and public expenditure also went down 3% despite*

*GDP growth of 73%. The money is not being spent on our issues. How can the UN and civil society work better with finance ministers?* (Maria Bordallo, IPPF WHR)

**Soucat:** There is a need to invest in the dialogue between health and finance. In the past, we've been more geared towards the tax payer of the North to increase ODA or put money into what is important for them, but we need to make the shift and gear advocacy and action towards taxpayers in

the countries and tailor our instruments and tools. Rather than investing directly in action with governments, we need to invest in the capacity building of citizens to empower them to take action. That will take at least the full fifteen years.

**Damji:** The World Bank and UN Women have created a community of practice; every time the World Bank holds a meeting, the finance ministers meet to discuss gender equality. This could be a good time to make these meetings thematic, and perhaps bring SRHR into those conversations.

*Countries are going to own this agenda, but I'm not sure if the discussion has made that flip. Targets are assessed at global level, but finance occurs at country level. What are countries going to do differently? How can we respond to them? Without a doubt, ODA is going to plateau and it needs to. In Nigeria, we think our President should be responsible for us. Voices at country level need to be empowered. What kind of support can we expect from the UN when these shifts are occurring?* (Lola Dare, CHESTRAD )

**Soucat:** The UN needs to do more on building local capacity and empowering citizens and civil society.

UN agencies are there to support governments, and governments are nations of citizens. Sustainable, inclusive societies are strong societies, and we need to invest in that. We also need to invest in women; all studies show that if women are involved in public affairs, things are better. In health we have learned that the money is there but doesn't always go to important issues. Countries are growing and there is fiscal space, yet the money is leaving. Why?

**Stenecker:** Country ownership is important, and a completely different ball game than the MDGs. A huge part of country development is funded by national resources, and that will only increase.

**Damji:** In addition to building capacity for civil society, the UN has to facilitate space for civil society. We need to look at best practice, see what is working and what can be quickly scaled up.

*I'm not seeing discussion about social norms and barriers to gender equality in the Africa Region. Are there any plans to take that on? There is still a lot of criminalisation and stigma of abortion, for example, even when it is legally allowed. Who in the UN system can support civil society in this?* (Naisola Likimani, Ipas Africa)

**Damji:** For UN Women, we need to be focused on rights at large; there cannot be a 'this is ours but that is not' attitude. Abortion rights are an opportunity to work better together with partners in UN system, and hear voices of women and the people facing the challenges at country level.

*How do you see your roles in the follow up and review process? What does your ideal HLPF look like? With the discussion in Bangkok about reducing indicators, where do you stand, and what are we going to get out of this process?* (Katrin Erlingsen, DSW)

**Damji:** I would require everyone on the HLPF to have gender expertise and for the panel to be gender-balanced. There must be a plan to ensure integration of the linkages between the Commission on the Status of Women and the HLPF. Rights or SRHR can't really be measured, so can we use this as opportunity to pilot something new rather than just accept the minimum number of indicators that don't do what we need them to do.

**Soucat:** The pressure to reduce the number of indicators to 100 and drop health indicators is a concern. We need the targets on providing access to healthcare and protecting from impoverishment on top of disease-specific indicators.

**Stenecker:** We need to link the ICPD framework with the SDG framework. ICPD is on hold until the SDG

framework is established and that will be a challenge. The role of CPD and CSW need to be recalibrated for this; CPD plans to reform its means of work. We need to be sure we advocate in smart ways around this.

*The gap between the haves and have-nots is widening. The challenge in SRHR and women's issues is the socioeconomic condition at country level. At the same time, we are hearing that private sector will play a role in health. Will this narrow or widen that gap?* (Negash Teklu Gebremichael, PHE-EC)

**Damji:** The private sector is an important question, and I believe we need to start talking to people who don't agree with us and change mind-sets, and support that dialogue. This is an opportunity to engage with the private sector to transform their behaviours.

**Soucat:** A lot depends on how the country handles the private sector in terms of financing and regulation. Some of the most equitable health systems in the European region have very large participation of private sector, sometimes financed by public money, and there are some private not-for-profit organisations that provide services for the poor. On the other hands, there are also practices that go towards being abusive in terms of providing high cost low quality care with significant conflict of interest in terms of earning revenue without providing high quality services. Different societies want different things for their health services. In healthcare, the private sector needs to be regulated very strongly to avoid conflict of interest.

*What are your priorities with regards to young people? You cannot glimpse into the future and fail to see young people, but we are taken in the*

*mainstream in all of these discussions, with so many assumptions left unsaid.* (Vimbai Mlambo, SAWYHAT)

**Damji:** We need to do a lot more, and youth are a big priority for UN Women. People forget there are gender dimensions within representation, including youth, so we are engaging with young women.

**Steneker:** UNFPA is all about young people. We strongly feel the need to remove obstacles that young people, especially girls, face. Harmful practices, including early marriage and FGM have to stop. Like the Secretary-General said, this is the first generation that can end poverty in their lifetime, and the last generation that can avoid effects of climate change. We need to help the young to be the agents of change.

# SESSION 3

## Working With the New Agenda

The post-2015 framework is now in place, but how can we use it? Aiming to trigger a group reflection on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this session focused on four selected themes – accountability, indicators, universality and youth - to discuss entry points and hindrances to operationalising sexual and reproductive health and rights within the SDGs structure. Lola Dare (President and Chief Executive, CHESTRAD) in her role of moderator led a panel between Savio Carvalho (Senior Advisor, Amnesty International), Susan A Cohen (Vice President for Public Policy, Guttmacher Institute), Shannon Kindornay (Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University), and Ana Rizescu (Coordinator, YouAct).

*“This is a shared agenda in an integrated world. But it is not our world alone, and there are other people with other priorities; there are other realities in other people’s worlds. Instead of seeing developing and developed worlds, see a mosaic of people in a shared agenda doing*

*something better of their people and planet”* said Lola Dare when opening the panel discussion.

First, Shannon Kindornay was asked to explore the concept of ‘universality’ and the impact it will have particularly on the ‘developed’ countries that have previously participated in development agendas only as donors. Universality is recognized as the paradigm shift in the 2030 Agenda, taking the international community away from the North-South divide. Kindornay defined the concept as a shared vision for all people everywhere - whether in Canada, Costa Rica, or Cameroon all countries committed to taking steps to realise the SDGs and are thus accountable for them- and as a vision to address systemic issues such as climate change, taxation, capital flight at global level that no single country can address alone.

She outlined three key considerations to understand the implication of a universal agenda on ‘developed’ countries who:

- Will now have the additional onus of helping other countries while also taking action in their own territory.
- Will need to see how their policies impact outcomes in other places, and face uncomfortable political realities in their own countries regarding marginalised and vulnerable groups that need to be most helped.
- Will be asked to develop national implementation plans. This means consulting with citizens, developing plans, and participating in a meaningful way in the review process.

Kidornay mentioned that with a universal agenda, new actors such as domestic CSOs and sub-national governments need to become involved in the monitoring and accountability of development goals. She also reflected on the fact that global commitments are intended to be matched with nationally identified targets, and there is space to identify targets that make sense in specific national contexts. She invited participants to think about three key areas:

- Application. There are targets and there will be indicators – do they really make sense in ‘developed’ countries? For example, the presence of skilled health attendants for births is not measured in most northern countries.
- Ambition. We’re dealing with a voluntary process. Are we sure governments in ‘developed’ countries have the right level of ambition?
- Approach. What will be the space and role of Northern CSOs in monitoring and accountability for implementation of the SDGs in their own countries?

Second, Ana Rizescu was asked to share her thoughts on youth and the new development agenda. She focused her intervention on the importance of involving youth representatives and issues across the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. She said youth participation must be meaningful and not tokenistic *“Young people have the skills and willing to be involved, and must be empowered to do so.”*

In her analysis of the outcomes of the post-2015 process she highlighted as a big gain the fact that youth issues are cross-cutting across the whole agenda, including direct references to youth in a number of goals and targets, and in the declaration. On the negative side however, she noted that there are areas where issues important to youth, such as comprehensive sexuality education and sexual rights were left out and that she encouraged pushing for that at the national level.

She regretted the lack of reference to the needs and rights of adolescents and the fact that civil society is referenced in the follow-up and review section, but not specifically young people. She called for CSOs to push to enable the participation of youth groups and young people in the implementation of the SDGs.

She concluded by emphasizing the need to utilise the skills of young people, such as spreading messages through social media. This could be part of engagement in reviewing the implementation of the agenda by bringing in faces and stories to complement data and indicators. Rizescu also called for continuous capacity building and support through youth-adult partnerships, taking into account the huge turnover of volunteers and members of youth organisations.

Third, Susan A. Cohen was asked to examine the current state of play of SRHR in the SDGs indicators process. Cohen presented those indicators that have essentially been green-lit under the health goal:

- The proportion of family planning demand met by modern contraceptives;
- The adolescent birth rate, separated into 15-19 years old and 10-14 years old for the first time, an important marker for finding girls in forced marriage.
- Respect for women’s sexual autonomy within marriage.
- A target about accessing information about contraception.

She encourage colleagues to make sure SRHR issues do not get subsumed, or left off because of indifference saying that *“We have gains and non-gains, but it is important to see that we haven’t lost anything”*.

She announced that the Guttmacher Institute has created its own list of recommended indicators working within the existing goals and targets, matching policy priorities with technical expertise and possibility and encouraged attendees to use the list as an advocacy tool.

Cohen made two concrete recommendations to SRHR civil society:

- To ensure we hold onto what we have got and embrace what we have won. She said that the inclusion of an indicator on the proportion of family planning demand being met is a huge win for it affirms the right of individuals and couples to time and space their pregnancies, and it speaks directly to the heart of SRHR, but is also a strong reflection of a rights-based approach focusing on whether women want to postpone or avoid pregnancy, rather than the traditional measure of contraceptive prevalence and fertility rate.
- To push for improved data collection to monitor new indicators such as the birth rate for 10-14 year olds. She stated that it is also important to advocate about the critical importance of disaggregated data, which is crucial for identifying inequities in access.

She concluded her remarks by reminding the audience that at national and regional levels there is scope for additional targets and indicators and that it is crucial to make sure governments see that what was decided at international level is the floor not the ceiling, and we can go further.

Fourth, Savio Carvalho was asked to share thoughts on holding governments accountable for their SDGs commitments. He opened with a metaphor of a collectively-built shiny new car with 17 wheels (goals) and 193 drivers (countries); the car has a sound structure but the drivers have different priorities and are getting rid of different wheels and trying to drive in different directions, while refusing to obey traffic lights. With this image, Carvalho cautioned that without accountability mechanisms the car will simply drive in circles losing wheels, to be discarded in 15 years. He said that accountability is not an add-on. but an integral part of the agenda for the agenda is indivisible, interconnected and universal, but also non-binding which makes crucial the role of civil society as a watchdog.

He warned that there are clear differences in what the richest and poorest parts of the world will focus on – the rich countries speak about consumption but not production, and don’t mention illicit tax flows. He said that this means that there is a danger of creating division if richer countries refuse to do their part. *“Northern states do not seem to have grasped the universality of the agenda, seeing it as under the remit of development agencies rather than as a domestic agenda - yet there are huge issues with inequity in rich countries. There has to be acceptance of extraterritorial responsibilities: the impact of your policy and business sector on other countries. This includes fiscal policy and tax regimes”*, said Carvalho.

He underlined that in the end the agenda is going to be implemented at national level, and that is where civil society needs to focus. As governments are the ultimate responsible for the commitments taken, civil society may have to take

governments to court over promises they failed to keep and be vigilant with the private sector.

He commented that at global level there is some hope in the HLPF, but the Forum is under-resourced. He suggested that using existing human rights mechanisms, treaty bodies and special procedures is a way to track progress, or lack of it. As final recommendations, he proposed to:

- Fight the closing of space for civil society at both national and global level.
- Ensure funding for the SDGs at national level, and submit evidence to the HLPF.
- Use existing mechanisms as 'traffic light's to slow down the car and if within five years it is clear that this isn't working, then advocate for new mechanisms must be put in place or the agenda will fail without a chance to flourish.

## Q&A

*Could we be running into indicator fetish, where we mistake indicators for what we're trying to achieve? In the MDGs we measured the number of girls enrolled in primary school; in many countries there was huge primary enrolment but not secondary, and no one looked there.* (Karen Newman, PSN)

**Cohen:** We do have indicator fetish for now because it's the part of the process we're currently in. No one would suggest they're sufficient but they are necessary. We are constrained through the SDG process to only have handful of concrete measures that can be stated at global level. Of course they need to be considered in a broader policy context.

There will be steep climbs at every step of the way. We need to point out this is only a narrow snapshot of what success looks like.

*How can we work more on accountability and opening up space for civil society? How can we expand our horizons to link up and create new partnerships?* (Jennifer Bushee, GNP+)

**Carvalho:** Shrinking space for civil society is a reality and there is no easy answer. A week before Bangkok, 120 CSOs sent an open letter to Co-Chairs about how we were prevented from engaging with the IAEG-SDGs. The pressure helped to open those doors. It needs concerted effort as it is getting worse. No quick bullet point solution. We need to name and shame governments who preach one

thing on human rights but have trade deals with countries that violate them. There are too many mechanisms and processes. If you look at what the UN is asking civil society to contribute to, you'd think we do nothing else but feed into UN processes. The move to Google Docs alienates half the world. We need to move from New York to regions to countries. Everyone wants one foot in it, so if there are repetitions or lack of inter-agency coordination we have to call them out and say this doesn't work. That will be a fight next year.

**Kindornay:** In relation to global monitoring framework, we have to be critical about where change happens and what causes that change. We have the framework, but it's not the only thing that drives change at country level. Think about how other sources of data drive change at all levels. The agenda talks about partnership, but not allies. Think how we can be good allies in the SDG context. We

can help domestic groups that haven't done international work before, and help marginalised groups participate. There are lots of opportunities.

## Comments & thoughts across the room

We have to remember what is already being measured and make use of existing mechanisms and

robust monitoring systems. It's dangerous to start saying we have too many indicators – statisticians are already doing good job. The trick is to link them together at global and regional level, and find new data. How can we support these data collections ensuring confidentiality and privacy? (Karin Nilsson, RFSU)

We are missing an indicator on condom use, how this is not included? We are also discussing CPD methods of work and the formation of HLPF: what would you advise to civil society and government

representatives about how you see the aligning of these different processes? (Rineke van Dam, Rutgers)

We need to spend time on the regionalisation and nationalisation of accountability. There's a lot of room for new dimensions. Inequalities in Europe are wide and aggregated data will not capture nuance. The only target in the 2030 Agenda with a 5 year deadline is to have monitoring and accountability frameworks in place. How can Europe prepare? (Marta Diavolova, UNFPA)

# Special Remarks

Vicky Claeys (Regional Director, IPPF EN) closed the first day of the conference with reflections linking the past to the future for the European SRHR community.

In drawing the history of EuroNGOs, she paused to remind the influence of American foundations, which in the 1990s spearheaded the creation of the network to fill a gap in European advocacy coordination and highlighted their role in funding European SRHR advocacy ever since. She stressed that with these donors leaving Europe, EuroNGOs and its members will face a drastically different landscape in the years to come.

*“We all know how important civil society advocacy is, and we need to streamline what we have to make it stronger. The better you are at what you do, the more that is asked of*

*you, yet the financial support to do so is not there. We have to think outside the box. Things are changing. Funding is disappearing, opposition is getting stronger, and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires a strong civil society* “she said and invited European NGOs to be creative to find a system that will push the community forward, make us stronger, and help us reach what has to be reached.

She concluded with a recommendation: *“Bury the little frustrations between us and lower the competition. The enemy is outside, not inside; together we stand stronger.”*

# SESSION 4

## “Delivering our 2030 Agenda: a shared responsibility”

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a shared responsibility requiring action by all countries and efforts across all sectors and stakeholders. What counts now is translating promises on paper into change on the ground. This starts by addressing the ‘how’ at national and regional levels, moving onto the ‘by whom’. The session, moderated by [Tania Dethlefsen](#) (International Director, DFPA; EuroNGOs Chair) brought together [Dr Babatunde Osotimehin](#) (Executive Director, UNFPA) and [Ambassador Lambert Grijns](#) (Special Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights & HIV/AIDS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands).

Asked to elaborate on UNFPA strategies and priorities as we move from the MDGs to the SDGs, Dr Osotimehin focused on four main points:

- The importance of situating SRHR in the wider development context and integrating it into major frameworks like climate change. He recognized that although for the first time a global development agenda contains clear deliverables on sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights, implementation will not be easy. He encouraged the wider SRHR community to explore less obvious entry points and made the example of campaigns to improve labour rights and land ownership for women. Allying

with organisations working on this and positioning the importance of SRHR to women’s autonomy and opportunities could lead to positive results.

- The urgency to engage with the private sector. He reminded that one can have all the strategies and plans in the world, but if there are no resources for SRHR then as a community we won’t go anywhere. *“We have to bring in new collaborators; the most important of these will be the private sector. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda has given a new architecture for funding and financing. Governments now must take advantage of domestic resources and the private sector rather than focusing solely on ODA. This will involve a need to learn new skills and speak a new language to engage the private sector”* affirmed Dr Osotimehin who added that in engaging with the private sector our community should make sure that in their work and funding they consider human rights.

- The essential need to contextualise the SRHR conversation with country specific analysis, as much as strengthening inter-regional cooperation, for instance between Latin America and Europe.
- The central role that civil society is expected to play moving beyond 2015. He applauded civil society for the work done during the intergovernmental negotiations and encourage SRHR NGOs to now refocus work and tactics as we move in the implementation phase of the new agenda. He stressed the key work civil society will need to embark on in terms of monitoring and accountability and said *“At the end of the day, let’s remember that Agenda 2030 is about activities on the ground, and the people who make it work in countries are CSOs.”*

With this background in mind, the moderator asked Ambassador Grijns to share his thoughts on the parts of the SRHR agenda that are less well covered or have been left out from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. He focused on 3 areas:

- Sexual rights. He noted that this crucial part of the SRHR envelope is not entirely covered in the SDGs, and emphasised the importance of making sure that the ICPD agenda is not narrowed down to the SDGs. He warned that some countries discuss sexual rights exclusively in relation to LGBT rights and that many fundamental rights – the right to decide whether and when to engage in sex, with whom and how; the right to stay free of sexual violence and discrimination based on sexual choices; the right to information; and the right to make free and informed choices around your own body - are missing from the 2030 Agenda. He encouraged SRHR civil society organizations to increase reach out efforts to make clear that

sexual rights cover a wide and fundamental agenda about the most important decisions people make in their lives.

- Abortion. He expressed concern about the fact that in the post-2015 process there was no discussion about access to safe abortion, even though abortion is legal under certain circumstances in more than 180 countries, and in particular on the worrying trend of women choosing illegal and unsafe abortion over legal abortions because of stigma, cost, or a complex system to gain access to legal abortion services. He also mentioned that abortion and not only LGBTI rights is another barrier to discuss sexual rights. For instance Malta and Ireland have recently adopted progressive legislation about same sex union yet have highly restrictive abortion legislation. He encouraged NGOs to think of different advocacy strategies for this kind of context.
- Comprehensive sexuality education. He recalled that this is not an issue that made it in the SDGs and this despite the fact that young people are eager for information. He reflected on the part that moral plays when it comes to sexuality education and suggested turning the debate upside down and said that *“it is not moral to allow young people to get HIV because of risky sex without being aware of the dangers; it is not moral to keep young people from making informed decisions; it is not moral to allow young people to undergo unsafe abortion.”*

In conclusion Ambassador Grijns stressed that implementation must start immediately, and that strategic partnerships across regions must be made in order to fulfil the promise to leave no one behind.

## Q&A

*Do you think indicators are addressing the root causes of our problems (socioeconomic, cultural, religious)? How will the ICPD relate to the SDGs, and what is UNFPA's engagement going to be? European countries are cutting budgets in relation to health and SRHR what is your reflection on these cuts, and how can we change the trend?* (Negash Teklu Gebremichael, PHE-EC)

**Amb Grijns:** Domestic funding is already far more significant than external funding, and that will increase as international funds are withdrawn particularly from middle income countries. Civil society has an important role in pushing for domestic funding for campaigns on stigma, discrimination, information, and in holding governments to account on implementation. The Netherlands took the drastic step of diverting part of ODA funding from service delivery to lobbying and advocacy, with a €1 billion fund entirely for CSOs. The reason was that the multiplier is much higher if the capacity of local NGOs to address the issue in their own country is strengthened, rather than directly funding governments. Many European governments have decided to cover the costs of

refugees from their ODA budgets – the Netherlands has taken 25% of the ODA budget. We should not underestimate the consequences of that choice not only for this year but coming years. Can we find other solutions?

**Osoimehin:** The ICPD takes us beyond health and population, and is more comprehensive than the MDGs or SDGs. If we make ICPD the agenda we want to pursue then we will be able to do it and do it well. We want to strengthen our civil society partnerships on the ground in country. No matter how hard we struggle, we cannot get all the indicators we want in the framework. We are focusing on those that are strategic enough to address at country level. Many countries are open to additional indicators at country-level; 41 countries are already preparing national plans, and UNFPA is working with them to ensure country-specific issues are reflected. It is also important to be aware of regional differences. For example, Africa has the Agenda 2063 with a ten year plan and its own indicators. UNFPA is making sure there is a convergence between that and what we so countries are not overwhelmed with too much documentation going forward.

*We have seen in the last few years that private sector funding has been insignificant to fund ICPD and the private sector does not fund of NGOs. Maybe private sector funding is the*

*future of financing this agenda, but right now so many organisations are dying without funding that when that future comes there may not be many left.* (Maria Bordallo, IPPF WHR)

**Osoimehin:** We don't have a choice regarding the private sector. It is only a small piece now but it is going to become significant. Government cuts are permanent. In African countries, just 10% of total spending comes from ODA contribution. Domestic resources are there and always will be, but many companies don't pay tax and take money out of the countries. We need to demand corporate responsibility and insist they give money to where they get benefit. In 2013, illicit flows leaving Africa were twice what went in. Utilising the private sector is not always about the money. It can be about expertise, the delivery of services. We need to engage. It cannot be business as usual. We need to see what is available that we can take advantage of which will improve the dignity and welfare of the poor in that country. We are still going to work with governments to increase their budgets, but at the same time companies in Mozambique must pay for the welfare of people in Mozambique.

**Amb Grijns:** It is important to start addressing Ministers of Finance. Finance wants facts and figures, not slogans - how many people in this room have that expertise? We need to build capacity at local level to work with finance ministries. The

private sector will not have a direct impact funding NGOs in this room, but it can make a difference with governments and social impact loans.

*Despite the fact that the African continent has progressive laws on SRHR, in recent years we've seen pushback against specific components and at global level there is a lot of pushback in terms of SRHR generally, and sexual rights specifically. I fear that what we see in New York negotiations will spill down to country level and determine how African countries will prioritise the agenda. How can we avoid this, and get governments to commit to the SRHR agenda?* (Dinah Musindarwezo, FEMNET)

**Amb Grijns:** The fundamental thing with sexual rights is trying to avoid making it black and white. Sexual rights cover so much, including sexual violence and HIV. These are issues that countries see growing and they have to acknowledge that even if they are against addressing LGBTI rights. You can see in the Africa group different positions on LGBTI and sexual rights. Addressing sexual rights must be done from a diverse point of view not just putting LGBTI rights as an absolute truth in the middle of the debate. New York and Geneva are two different worlds, and the human rights world is

underestimated and underused. I'm very concerned with what's happening in Europe, not only regarding funding and migration but also for a fundamental change on sexual rights and abortion, and advocacy will be needed.

**Osoimehin:** Sexual rights are not discussed in country meetings, so we need to invent a way of doing it. Even countries with liberal laws run away when it gets heated. We have to invent a new way. New York discussions infect everything and we don't get proper dialogue. We have to come back to these issues now outside of big negotiations at the UN. The outcome of the ICPD review is the most progressive document produced in the UN, and of course received a lot of pushback. The conflation of LGBTI issues and the entire context of sexual rights make it a different platform to talk about, but we need to deconstruct it and make sure we can isolate the development component. Some Member States have different views on sexual rights, often for political reasons. Some want to use it to block other things. SRHR is in a good position because Agenda 2030 gives us a lot of inroads into ways to do business, but we need to be strategic. UNFPA is ready to work with partners. It is important to think about how we do this, reminding ourselves that this is about human rights, equity and leaving no one behind in a universal agenda. We seek to work with civil society. The ability to work together in synergy and find priorities for each country is important.

*Faith based communities are missing from the discussion. They have a lot of influence on governments and a lot of money. We worked with the United Methodist Women who funded an Ebola response. At first they were nervous about abortion and contraception, but once they were shown data they wanted to work on it. There is nervousness about working with faith communities with progressive voices.* (Hendrica Okondo, YWCA Global)

**Amb Grijns:** We acknowledge that faith-based communities are a blind spot in the Netherlands. We don't know much about them as we are very secular. We organised a course to learn more about it as it's an important issue and can teach us how to be more effective.

*How do you see UNFPA's role in supporting countries and regions in ICPD regional conferences?* (Julia Schalk, RFSU)

**Osoimehin:** We just finished the Mexico Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean, and will work with what is legal in every country even if it goes beyond ICPD.

# SESSION 5

## “The brainstorming labs: from joint thinking to joint action”

Taking an ‘unconference’ approach, the Open Space, this session, chaired by [Julia Schalk \(Senior Adviser, RFSU\)](#) aimed to devise strategies to guide our community’s work from 2016 onwards.

A participant-driven planning method, the Open Space allows participants to self-organise around an agenda they create and manage. Anyone who wanted to initiate a discussion on a topic or issue linked to the question *“How to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights in the next 15 years?”* about which they felt a sense of urgency, responsibility and passion was invited to claim a time and space.

The process resulted in seven brainstorming labs. There was no official reporting back session, with convenors submitting a record of the discussions, which can be found in Annex 5.

The labs were:

- *Building competences: how to link SRHR with climate change*, convened by Ida Klockmann, DFPA;
- *How to amplify progressive faith voices for SRHR*, convened by Emilie Weiderud, Church of Sweden;
- *Integrating the SDGs agenda*, convened by Susan Papp, Women Deliver;
- *Meaningful youth participation in the 2030 Agenda*, convened by Tess Paireon, dance4life;
- *Parliamentary oversight of the SDGs*, convened by Ann Mette Kjaerby, UK APPG on Population, Development and Reproductive Health;
- *Review and follow-up by HLPF: CSO demands*, convened by Sandeep Prasad, Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights;
- *SRHR: The solution to the population growth problem*, convened by Roger Martin, Population Matters.

# CLOSING SESSION

In closing the conference, [Tor-Hugne Olsen](#), the Executive Director of [Sex og Politikk](#), expressed feelings of inspiration after two days of such diverse themes and discussions with so many people sharing their knowledge and experience, and said he foresaw a lot of good work in the coming years.

*“The big task now is to ensure that the inspiration from the conference leads to actual work in our countries. We must remember all the connections we’ve made here to achieve what needs to be achieved at home and on a global level”* said Olsen.

[Tania Dethlefsen](#), the Chair of EuroNGOs summarised the conference as inspiring and motivating, and thanked everybody for contributing and fighting to get SRHR out into the world. *“After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, there is a call for everyone to*

*rethink, adjust, engage with new stakeholders, and engage in all the new agendas and summits coming up over the next few months. We must go back to our home countries and push to ensure that we are involved in the HLPF discussions, and get it right with young people and adolescents. Reality bites, so we should all stick together to avoid getting bitten in the coming 15 years”* said Dethlefsen, who also called for all participants to take up the conversation about funding for advocacy with any donors they come across.

She closed the conference by thanking everyone who was involved in the meeting: speakers, moderators, participants, donors, organizers, and volunteers.

# CONCLUSIONS

The conference made a strategic and timely contribution to the SRHR community's thinking on ways it could re-organize and re-focus work as the international community enters the implementation phase of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

It was a space for civil society and partners in Europe and across the world to spread learning and broaden understanding of key issues, foster collective thinking on how to move forward on common challenges, promote alliance-building and international coordination and ultimately mobilize for action.

The event successfully:

- fostered collective analysis of the results of three years of advocacy work and the lessons learnt as a community from the 'post-2015 journey';
- promoted greater understanding of the trends and scenarios that will influence global development leading up to 2030; and
- identified ways in which civil society can work together within the new agenda and advance both the components of the sexual and reproductive health and rights envelope that have been positioned within the SDGs and those who have been left out.

# ANNEX 1

## Conference Programme

DAY 1, TUESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2015

### ◆◆◆◆ OPENING SESSION ◆◆◆◆

09:00 - 09:30

#### Welcome remarks

**TANIA DETHLEFSEN** | EuroNGOs Chair; International Director, Danish Family Planning Association  
**JOHANNES RINDAL** | President, Sex og Politikk

### ◆◆◆◆ SESSION 1 ◆◆◆◆

#### “Unpacking the post-2015 deal”

09:30 – 11:00

At the 25-27 September UN Summit, three years of policy and advocacy work came to an end with the adoption of an historic global framework, “Transforming our world: the 2030 agenda for sustainable development.” Governments, civil society and UN agencies have invested unprecedented energy, time and resources in working together toward the new set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. This therefore seems the right time to pause for a group discussion on the results achieved and the lessons learnt from the post-2015 journey, as a strategic exercise to move forward in the implementation of the new agenda.

**Moderator:** **HEATHER BARCLAY**, Advocacy Officer, International Planned Parenthood Federation

#### Speakers:

**CATARINA CARVALHO** | Senior Policy Advisor, High Level Task Force for ICPD

**DAVID DONOGHUE** | Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations

**ANITA NAYAR** | Director, Regions Refocus 2015

**Coffee break** | 11:00-11:30

## ◆◆◆◆◆ SESSION 2 ◆◆◆◆◆

### “A glimpse into the future: global trends and scenarios for 2030”

11:30- 13:00

The world today is characterised by ongoing geopolitical shifts, macro-trends and game-changing events. Their interplay can result in very different future scenarios. For this reason, depicting a long-term framework with possible global trajectories for the next 15 years, the timeframe for implementation of the SDGs, can help us think and plan so we can take into account trends that may change the course of our work, and therefore have a better chance of shaping a positive future. This session will bring together UN experts on gender, global health and population dynamics for a fast-paced conversation about some of the most pressing issues ahead of us.

**Moderator:** [YVONNE BOGAARTS](#) | Advocacy Manager, Rutgers

**Speakers:**

[NAZNEEN DAMJI](#) | Policy Advisor, Gender Equality, HIV and Health, UN Women

[AGNES SOUCAT](#) | Director, Department of Health Systems Governance and Financing, WHO

[SIETSKE STENEKER](#) | Director Brussels Office, UNFPA

**Group picture** | 13:00-13:10

**Lunch** | 13:10-14:30

## ◆◆◆◆◆ SESSION 3 ◆◆◆◆◆

### “Working with the new agenda”

14:30-16:00

This session aims to trigger a group reflection on the implementation of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development. By focusing on selected themes – *accountability, indicators, universalism and youth* – it will discuss entry points and hindrances to operationalising sexual and reproductive health and rights within the Sustainable Development Goals structure.

**Moderator:** [LOLA DARE](#), President and Chief Executive, CHESTRAD International; Member of the High Level Task Force for ICPD

**Speakers:**

[SAVIO CARVALHO](#) | Senior Advisor, Campaigning on International Development and Human Rights, Amnesty International

[SUSAN A. COHEN](#) | Vice President for Public Policy, Guttmacher Institute

[SHANNON KINDORNAY](#) | Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University; Member, Post-2015 Data Test

[ANA RIZESCU](#) | Coordinator, YouAct

**Special remarks** | 16:00-16:10

[VICKY CLAEYS](#) | Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network

**End day 1** | 16:10-16:15

**YVONNE BOGAARTS** | Advocacy Manager, Rutgers

**Coffee break** | 16:15 -16:45

## ◆◆◆◆ EVENING PROGRAMME ◆◆◆◆

16:45-20:30

### **PARTNERS'SIDE EVENTS**

16:45-17:45

### **CONFERENCE RECEPTION**

HOSTED BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF OSLO, CITY HALL

19:00-20:30

**Welcome remarks**

**Reception**

**Guided Tour**

## **DAY 2, WEDNESDAY 4 NOVEMBER 2015**

08:15- 09:00 **Welcome coffee** (K2 Floor)

## ◆◆◆◆ SESSION 4 ◆◆◆◆

**“Delivering our 2030 Agenda: a shared responsibility”**

09:00 - 10:30

The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a shared responsibility requiring action by all countries and efforts across all sectors and stakeholders. What counts now is translating promises on paper into change on the ground. This starts by addressing the ‘how’ at national and regional levels, moving onto the ‘by whom’. This session will bring together high level decision-makers for an important conversation on roles and responsibilities in actioning and delivering the SDGs.

**Moderator:** **TANIA DETHLEFSEN**, EuroNGOs Chair; International Director, Danish Family Planning Association

**Speakers:**

**LAMBERT GRIJNS** | Special Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights & HIV/AIDS,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands  
**BABATUNDE OSOTIMEHIN** | Executive Director, UNFPA

**Coffee break** | 10:30 – 11:00

## ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ SESSION 5 ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

### **“The brainstorming labs: from joint thinking to joint action”**

11:00-13:05

This session aims to devise strategies to guide our community’s work from 2016 onwards. It will use an “unconference” approach, the Open Space, a participant-driven planning method in which participants self-organise around an agenda they create and manage. Anyone who wants to initiate a discussion on a topic or issue linked to the question “*How to advance sexual and reproductive health and rights in the next 15 years?*” about which they feel a sense of urgency, responsibility and passion can claim a time and a space.

**Chairs:** **JULIA SCHALK**, Advocacy Adviser, RFSU

Opening: Introducing the Open Space  
Creating the Open Space: Agenda Setting  
Open Space: self-managed group discussions  
Closing: sharing comments, insights, and commitments

## ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ CLOSING SESSION ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

13:05- 13:10

### **Wrap up & farewell**

**TANIA DETHLEFSEN** | EuroNGOs Chair; International Director, Danish Family Planning Association  
**TOR-HUGNE OLSEN** | Executive Director, Sex og Politikk

**Lunch** | 13:10-14:00

## ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ AGM ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

14:00 - 17:00

**For EuroNGOs members only**

# ANNEX 2

## Partners' Side Events

TUESDAY 3 NOVEMBER 2015 (16:45-17:45)

### **Advocacy for abortion rights: introducing the Eastern and Western European reproductive rights networks**

Hosted by the Western European Reproductive Rights Network (WERRN - working title) and the Eastern European Alliance for Reproductive Choice (EEARC).

### **AmplifyChange – Network grantee approaches to SRHR advocacy**

Hosted by Amplify Change

### **Innovation for women post 2015: the importance of developing and delivering new health products for women worldwide**

Hosted by the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) and the International Partnership for

Microbicides (IPM) with support from Sex og Politikk, Sensoa and DSW.

### **Making the SDGS Matter Most for Girls and Women + Women Deliver 2016**

Hosted by Women Deliver

### **Menstrual Hygiene Management, a Call to Action!**

Hosted by SIMAVI

### **Platform of Platforms: stronger together! Creating a mechanism for joint advocacy across the regions**

Hosted by the Platform of Platform

# ANNEX 3

## Participants' List

### A

AUGLAND Kjersti, International Advisor, Sex og Politikk, Norway

ALBERDA Hilda, Senior Programme Officer Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Simavi, *The Netherlands*

ANDERSEN Anne May, Advisor, Norad, Norway

ANDERSEN Charlotte, Supervisor/Nurse, Amatheia, Norway

ARMITAGE Alanna, Director, Geneva Office, UNFPA, Switzerland

### B

BÆRUG Sunniva, Intern, Sex og Politikk, Norway

BARCLAY Heather, Advocacy Officer, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), *United Kingdom*

BEHAN Niall, Chief Executive Officer, Irish Family Planning Association (IFPA), *Ireland*

BJERGA Karoline, Chair of Political Unit on Democratic Citizenship, KFUK-KFUM Global, Norway

BODELL Derek, Consultant Europe, International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM), *United Kingdom*

BOGAARTS Yvonne, Manager Advocacy, Rutgers, *The Netherlands*

BORDALLO Maria, Development and Advocacy Officer, International Planned Parenthood Federation Western Hemisphere Region (IPPF WHR), *United States of America*

BRASSIL Ann, Chief Executive Officer, Family Planning New South Wales, *Australia*

BRAVO REBOLLEDO Timo, Board Member, CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, *The Netherlands*

BUSHEE Jennifer, Knowledge Management Manager and Deputy Director, Global network of People Living with HIV (GNP+), *The Netherlands*

### C

CAMERON Catherine, Senior Advisor for International Engagement, Population Connection, *United States of America*

CAMERON Hannah, Program Officer, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, *United Kingdom*

CARVALHO Catarina, Senior Policy Advisor, High-Level Task Force for ICPD, *United States of America*

CARVALHO Savio, Senior Advisor Campaigning on International Development and Human Rights, Amnesty International, *United Kingdom*

CASIER Marlies, Advocacy Officer, Sensoa, *Belgium*

CLAEYS Vicky, Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN), *Belgium*

COBLEY Bethan, Policy Advisor, Marie Stopes International, *United Kingdom*

COHEN Susan, Vice President for Public Policy, Guttmacher Institute, *United States of America*

COUSINS Lara, Advocacy Officer, Women's Global Network for Reproductive Rights, *Mexico*

### D

DAMJI Nazneen, Policy Advisor, Gender Equality, Health and HIV/AIDS, UN Women, *United States of America*

**DARE Lola**, President and Chief Executive, CHESTRAD International, *Nigeria*

**DATTA Neil**, Secretary, European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF), *Belgium*

**DAVIDASHVILI Marina**, Senior Policy Officer, European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF), *Belgium*

**DETHLEFSEN Tania**, International Director, Danish Family Planning Association (DFPA), *Denmark*

**DIAVOLOVA Marta**, Partnership Adviser, Eastern Europe & Central Asia Regional Office, UNFPA, *Turkey*

**DONOGHUE David**, Ambassador and Permanent Representative, Irish Mission to the United Nations, *Ireland*

**DRAGHICI Daniela**, Board Member, Societatea de Educatie Contraceptiva si Sexuala (SECS), *Romania*

## E

**EDMOND Jackie**, Chief Executive, New Zealand Family Planning, *New Zealand*

**EPAMINONDA Maria**, Executive Director, Cyprus Family Planning Association, *Cyprus*

**ERKEN Arthur**, Director, Division of Communications and Strategic Partnerships, UNFPA, *United States of America*

**ERLINGSEN Katrin**, Advocacy Officer, DSW (Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung), *Germany*

**ERNSTING Michele**, Head of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Program, RNW Media, *The Netherlands*

## F

**FARID Shiza**, Senior Associate, Global Policy Universal Access Project, United Nations Foundation, *United States of America*

**FENGER Pernille**, Chief of Nordic Office, UNFPA, *Denmark*

**FRADE Alice**, Executive Director, P&D Factor, *Portugal*

**FRETHEIM Jenny**, Exchange Team Leader, KFUK-KFUM Global, *Norway*

## G

**GAL-RÉGNIEZ Aurélie**, Executive Director, Equilibres & Populations, *France*

**GEBREMICHAEL Negash Teklu**, Executive Director, Population, Health and Environment – Ethiopia Consortium (PHE EC), *Ethiopia*

**GIBOIN Catherine**, Referent for Sexual and Reproductive Health, Médecins du Monde, *France*

**GOLD Sarah**, Program Associate, International Women's Health Coalition (IWHC), *United States of America*

**GRIJNS Lambert**, Special Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights & HIV/AIDS, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, *The Netherlands*

**GUIEU Aurore**, Advocacy Advisor, International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN), *Belgium*

## H

**HALFORD Stuart**, Senior Representative to the United Nations in Geneva, Sexual Rights Initiative, *Switzerland*

**HALLGARTEN Lisa**, Online Editor, Reproductive Health Matters (RHM), *United Kingdom*

**HALMSHAW Caroline**, Head of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Unit, Plan UK, *United Kingdom*

**HASLEGRAVE Marianne**, Director, Commonwealth Medical Trust (Commat), *United Kingdom*

**HEGGSET Kathrine**, Advisor, Agency of Welfare, Oslo Municipality, *Norway*

**HEIDARI Shirin**, Director and Editor, Reproductive Health Matters (RHM), *United Kingdom*

**HERNÆS Lotte**, Vice President of the Board, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

**HILDEBRAND Mikaela**, Senior Policy Advisor, Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning, *Sweden*

**HIRSCH Carina**, Advocacy and Policy Manager, Population and Sustainability Network (PSN), *United Kingdom*

**HJELMERUD Ingrid**, Volunteer, *Norway*

**HOKSTAD Solveig**, Former Executive Director, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

**HOLST SALVESEN Camilla**, Advisor, Norad, *Norway*

**HORN-HANSSSEN Rikke**, Volunteer, *Norway*

## I

**IVERSEN Katja**, Chief Executive Officer, Women Deliver, *United States of America*

**IZQUIERDO SKJÆR Are**, International Secretary, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

## J

**JACOT-DESCOMBES Caroline**, Deputy Executive Director, Sexual Health Switzerland, *Switzerland*

**JOHANSEN Anniken Jaquet**, Special Consultant, Agency of Welfare, Oslo Municipality, *Norway*

**JOHANSSON Sandra**, Women's Rights Coordinator, Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS), *Spain*

**JOHANSSON DAHL Anna**, Member, YouAct, *United Kingdom*

**JOHNSON David**, Chief Executive, Population and Sustainability Network (PSN), *United Kingdom*

**JUHAROS Eszter**, Project Manager, BOCS Foundation, *Hungary*

## K

**KAATEE Patricia**, Policy Advisor, Amnesty International, *Norway*

**KACPURA Krystyna**, Executive Director, Polish Federation for Women and Family Planning (FEDERA), *Poland*

**KAUKORANTA Riikka**, Advocacy Officer, Väestöliitto, *Finland*

**KELLE Iveta**, Executive Director, Papardes Zieds, *Latvia*

**KHADDURI Rolla**, Deputy Fund Director, Technical, AmplifyChange, *United Kingdom*

**KHAJEH Anna**, Member, YSAFE, *Belgium*

**KINDORNAY Shannon**, Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University, *Canada*

**KIRKOV Ventzislav**, Programme Manager, Bulgarian Family Planning Association, *Bulgaria*

**KJAERBY Ann Mette**, Parliamentary and Policy Adviser, UK All-Party Political Group on Population, Development & Reproductive Health, *United Kingdom*

**KLOCKMANN Ida**, International Advocacy Officer, Danish Family Planning Association (DFPA), *Denmark*

**KOIVURANTA Eija**, Managing Director, Väestöliitto, *Finland*

**KONGSVIK Turid**, Senior Advisor, Section for UN Policy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *Norway*

**KROES Hilde**, Senior Advisor SRHR, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, *The Netherlands*

**KULIESYTE Esmeralda**, Executive Director, Šeimos planavimo ir seksualinės sveikatos asociacija (Family Planning and Sexual Health Association), *Lithuania*

**KUNZLIK Hannah**, Intern, EuroNGOs, *Belgium*

## L

**LE MAY Alex**, Grant Support Team Lead, AmplifyChange, *United Kingdom*

**LIKIMANI Naisola**, Senior Policy Advisor, Ipas Africa Alliance, *Kenya*

**LIWANDER Anna**, Advisor, Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Plan International Sweden, *Sweden*

## M

**MALMBORG Annika**, Head of International Unit, Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning (RFSU), *Sweden*

**MARQUARDT Johanna**, Advocacy Officer, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Familienplanung (ÖGF), *Austria*

MARSHALL Alison, Senior Adviser, International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), *United Kingdom*

MARTIN Roger, Chair, Population Matters, *United Kingdom*

MAULHARDT Tessa, Senior International Program Associate, Catholics for Choice, *United States of America*

MEHSEN Nora, Advisor SRHR, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

MELGAR Junice, Executive Director, Likhaan Centre for Women's Health Incorporated, *The Philippines*

MILLAUER Julia, Junior Advisor, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), *Germany*

MIQUEL Carmen, Women's Rights Officer, Alianza por la Solidaridad (APS), *Spain*

MLAMBO Vimbai, Program Manager, SAYWHAT, *Zimbabwe*

MUSINDARWEZO Dinah, Executive Director, African Women's Development and Communication Network (FEMNET), *Kenya*

## N

NAYAR Anita, Director, Regions Refocus 2015, *United States of America*

NEREID Aurora, Advisor, Norwegian Students' and Academics' International Assistance Fund (SAIH), *Norway*

NEWMAN Karen, Coordinator, Population and Sustainability Network (PSN), *United Kingdom*

NILSSON Karin, Senior Policy Advisor, Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning (RFSU), *Sweden*

NORDTVEDT Lisbet, Volunteer, *Norway*

NORDVIK Ragnild, Programme Director, Fokus – Forum for Women and Development, *Norway*

## O

OKONDO Hendrica, Global Programme Manager, World Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), *Switzerland*

OLSEN Fredrika, Social Worker, Nadheim Centre for Women and Men with Experience of Prostitution, *Norway*

OLSEN Tor-Hugne, Executive Director, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

OSMAN Sarah, Founder, Osman Advisory Services, *The Netherlands*

OSMANAGIC Emina, Executive Director, Association XY, *Bosnia Herzegovina*

OSOTIMEHIN Babatunde, Executive Director, UNFPA, *United States of America*

## P

PAGOTTO Benedetta, Programme Officer, EuroNGOs, *Belgium*

PAIRON Tess, International Advocacy Officer, dance4life, *The Netherlands*

PANUNZI Maria Grazia, President, Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo (AIDOS), *Italy*

PAPP Susan, Director of Policy and Advocacy, Women Deliver, *United States of America*

PETTY Charlotte, Program Analyst, PSI Europe, *United Kingdom*

PINEDA Natalia, Board Member, Latin American and Caribbean Women's Health Network, *Ecuador*

POMPILI Patrizia, Coordinator, EuroNGOs, *Belgium*

POUDEL Shambhavi, Leader, International Planned Parenthood Federation, South Asia Regional Youth Network (SARYN), *Nepal*

PRASAD Sandeep, Executive Director, Action Canada for Sexual Health and Rights, *Canada*

PYCK Dirk, Director, Sensoa, *Belgium*

## R

RINDAL Johannes, President of the Board, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

RIZESCU Ana, Coordinator, You Act, *United Kingdom*

RØNES Anneli, Communications Advisor, Sex og Samfunn, *Norway*

ROOSE-SNYDER Beirne, Director of Public Policy, Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE), *United States of America*

ROOSEN Tim, Coordinator, Action for Global Health, *Belgium*

RUGGIERO Filomena, Senior Advocacy Officer, Federación de Planificación Familiar Estatal (FPFE), *Spain*

## S

SAID Ragaa, Parliamentary Affairs Specialist, UNFPA, *United States of America*

SCHALK Julia, Senior Adviser, Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning (RFSU), *Sweden*

SCHEFFLER Katharina, Child Rights Advisor, Plan International Germany, *Germany*

SINGH Kabir, Executive Director, Asia Pacific Alliance for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, *Thailand*

SINIC Anne, Advocacy Officer, Médecines du Monde, *France*

SOUCAT Agnès, Director, Department of Health Systems Governance and Financing, World Health Organisations, *Switzerland*

STENEKER Sietske, Director of EU Office, UNFPA, *Belgium*

STENERSEN Anders, Social Worker, Nadheim Centre for Women and Men with Experience of Prostitution, *Norway*

STRØM Nina, Senior Advisor, Norad, *Norway*

SUAREZ Maite, Advocacy Director, International ADIS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), *The Netherlands*

SVANEMYR Joar, Board Member, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

SZOSTAK Marta, Network Coordinator, Central and Eastern European Women's Network for Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Health (ASTRA), *Poland*

## T

'T HOOFT Karen, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Advisor & Share-Net Netherlands Coordinator, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), *The Netherlands*

TALBOT Ruairi, Communication and Outreach Officer, European Parliamentary Forum on Population and Development (EPF), *Belgium*

TAYLOR Maeve, Senior Policy and Advocacy Officer, Irish Family Planning Association (IFPA), *Ireland*

THOMASEN Katrine, Legal Adviser for Europe, Center for Reproductive Rights, *Switzerland*

THOMSON BAKKE Nina, Advisor, Sex og Politikk, *Norway*

THORSDALEN Sissil, Program Advisor, Fokus – Forum for Women and Development, *Norway*

TIENDREBEOGO Stella, Programs and Advocacy Officer, Le Planning Familial, *France*

TZANEVA Rada, Policy Advisor on Gender, Amnesty International, *United Kingdom*

## V

VAN DAM Rineke, Advocacy Officer, Rutgers, *The Netherlands*

VAN DE VOORDE Wim, Policy Officer, Sensoa, *Belgium*

VAN DER KWAAK Anke, Senior Advisor, Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), *The Netherlands*

VAN DER WIJK Stéphanie, Partnerships Officer, CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality, *The Netherlands*

VAN KOUTERIK Lara, Senior Programme Officer Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, Simavi, *The Netherlands*

VEEL Hanne, Volunteer, *Norway*

VERNANT Cécile, Head of EU Advocacy, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), *Belgium*

VERULASHVILI Iatamze, Director, Union Women's Centre, *Georgia*

VOETS Ardi, Resource Mobilisation Specialist, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, *The Netherlands*

## W

**WEIDERUD Emilie**, Policy Advisor SRHR, Church of Sweden, *Sweden*

**WENAAS HOLTE Irene**, Senior Advisor, Christian Council of Norway, *Norway*

**WIPRICH Frauke**, Head of German Advocacy, Deutsche Stiftung Weltbevölkerung (DSW), *Germany*

**WOLF Kim**, Board Member, Seksualpolitisk Nettverk for Ungdom (SNU), *Norway*

**WOLF Merrill**, Senior Advisor, Strategic Partnership, Ipas, *United States of America*

## Z

**ZAMAN Sarah**, Director Programme Bodily Rights, Shirkat Gah Women's Resource Centre, *Pakistan*

# ANNEX 4

## Speakers' Biographies

### OPENING

#### **TANIA DETHLEFSEN | International Director, Danish Family Planning Association; EuroNGOs Chair**

TANIA DETHLEFSEN, the International Director of the Danish Family Planning Association (DFPA), was elected Chair of the EuroNGOs Steering Committee in 2014. At DFPA, Dethlefsen is in charge of all international activities, including cooperation with partners in East Africa and South Asia, international advocacy and communication, and international fundraising. Dethlefsen has previously worked as Board Member and Programme Officer in a number of Danish NGOs, including the Danish Refugee Council and the Danish National Youth Council. Between 2004 and 2006 she was UNICEF's Programme Manager on education in Bolivia, and she held the position of Associate Lecturer at the Copenhagen Business School 2002-2004. A Danish national, Dethlefsen holds a double Master's degree in Social Psychology and Communication from the University of Roskilde.

#### **JOHANNES RINDAL | President, Sex og Politikk**

JOHANNES RINDAL is the President of the Board of Sex og Politikk, the Norwegian Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; he is also the Head of the Norwegian Centre Party's Secretariat for the Oslo and Akershus region. Rindal was formerly the president of the Centre Party Youth organisation, and a deputy MP for the Centre Party between 2009 and 2013, representing the Oppland region, at which time he was also a member of the All-Party Political Group for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights. A Norwegian national, Mr Rindal holds a degree in political science from the University of Oslo.

### SESSION 1

#### **HEATHER BARCLAY | Advocacy Officer, International Planned Parenthood Federation**

HEATHER BARCLAY joined IPPF in 2012 as Advocacy Officer, and leads IPPF's engagement with the UN system in New York and Geneva advocating for change in the area of sexual and reproductive health and rights and developing policy positions on behalf of IPPF's 158 member associations and collaborative partners. Barclay previously worked as consultant researcher for Maplecroft, where she led the research and drafting of the Disappearance Index and Kidnappings Index for the 2013 Human Rights Risk Atlas; she has also held positions at the Equality and Human Rights Commission and the British Institute for Human Rights. A British national though raised in Canada, Barclay holds a BA in Political Science from Carleton University and a BA in Jurisprudence from the University of Oxford.

#### **CATARINA CARVALHO | Senior Policy Advisor, High Level Task Force for ICPD**

CATARINA CARVALHO is Senior Policy Advisor at the High Level Task Force for the ICPD, responsible for developing and maintaining the Task Force's policy-advocacy outreach plan and strategy, liaising with Member States and UN Missions focusing in various processes related to the Commission Status of Women, Commission on Population and Development as well as the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals and the new Development Agenda Post 2015. Carvalho has 15 years of experience working with the UN and EU systems, including roles in the Permanent Missions of Portugal, Spain, and the European Union Delegation to the UN. As consultant for UNIFEM she elaborated on an analysis on the CEDAW Committee

recommendations and UNIFEM programmes in Latin America; she was also responsible for the elaboration of the National Policy on Gender Equality in Guinea Bissau. A Portuguese national, Carvalho holds a Master's degree in Political and Social Sciences from The New School.

#### **DAVID DONOGHUE | Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations**

DAVID DONOGHUE has been Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Ireland to the United Nations since 2013. Prior to his appointment, Ambassador Donoghue held the position of Political Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Dublin from 2009-2013; he previously served as Irish Ambassador to Germany (2006-2009), Irish Ambassador to Austria and the Vienna-based UN agencies (2004-2006), and Irish Ambassador to the Russian Federation, with side accreditations to Belarus, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan (1999-2001). From 2001 to 2004, Ambassador Donoghue was Director-General of the Irish Government's development cooperation programme. He also has extensive experience in Anglo-Irish relations, and was involved in the negotiation of the Anglo-Irish Agreement and the Good Friday Agreement, and served as Irish head of the Anglo-Irish Secretariat in Belfast from 1995-1999. From 1977-1991, he had postings in various Irish Embassies. An Irish national, Ambassador Donoghue holds an MA in German and a BA (Hons) in French and German from the National University of Ireland.

#### **ANITA NAYAR | Director, Regions Refocus 2015**

ANITA NAYAR is Director of Regions Refocus 2015, an initiative housed at the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, which fosters regional and feminist solidarities for justice through policy dialogue between civil society, governments, sub-regional alliances and the UN. Prior to this, Nayar was Chief of the UN Non-Governmental Liaison Service in New York, and served as an Executive Committee member of the South-based feminist network Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN). She previously co-founded the Strategic Analysis for Gender Equity (SAGE) and held the position of

Associate Director of the Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO), where she coordinated the Women's Caucus in 6 major UN conferences and their follow-up processes. Nayar's doctoral research at the University of Sussex looks at the social and ecological consequences of the commercialization of indigenous medicine in India.

## **SESSION 2**

#### **YVONNE BOGAARTS | Advocacy Manager, Rutgers**

YVONNE BOGAARTS has been Manager Advocacy of Rutgers (Netherlands) since 2003. She has been strongly engaged in the post-2015 and ICPD@20 processes, and as Member of the EuroNGOs Steering Committee she represents EuroNGOs in the 'Civil Society Platform to promote SRHR beyond 2015' initiative. Bogaarts is one of the founders of the Universal Access to Female Condoms (UAFC) Joint Programme, and supported the setting up of two SRHR youth organisations, CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality and YouAct. Bogaarts joined WPF, which merged with Rutgers in 2010, in the Advocacy Department in 1997; previously, she worked in development cooperation in Indonesia and India, taught at the University of Leiden, and was a freelance consultant on SRHR. A Dutch national, Bogaarts holds an MA in Non-Western Sociology from Wageningen University.

#### **NAZNEEN DAMJI | Policy Advisor, Gender Equality, HIV and Health, UN Women**

NAZNEEN DAMJI is been Policy Advisor for Gender Equality, HIV and Health at UN Women, where she oversees work on gender equality dimensions of HIV and AIDS, as well as health, including integrating gender equality into the governance of the HIV response; fostering the leadership of women living with and affected by HIV and AIDS; promoting access to justice for women living with HIV, and strengthening women's engagement in demanding and accessing stigma-free health services. She brings particular expertise in the area of the socio-economic impact of HIV and AIDS on households. Damji is the creator of the UN Women Gender and HIV and AIDS

Web portal, an online knowledge hub for tools, resources and information on gender equality dimensions of the epidemic. Damji earned her MSc in Economics (Gender and Development) at the London School of Economics.

**AGNES SOUCAT | Director, Department of Health Systems Governance and Financing in the Cluster on Health Systems and Services, World Health Organisations (WHO)**

Dr AGNES SOUCAT has recently joined the World Health Organization (WHO) as the Director, Department of Health Systems Governance and Financing in the Cluster on Health Systems and Services. Before joining WHO, she was the Global Lead: Health, Nutrition and Population for the World Bank and part of the Lancet Commission on Investing in Health, where she was involved in creating *Global Health 2035*. Soucat previously held the position of Director for Human Development for the African Development Bank, where she was responsible for health, education and social protection for 53 African countries. She has worked for the World Bank in various capacities, including as Lead Economist and Advisor for Human Development for Africa; she additionally worked for UNAIDS, UNICEF and the European Commission. Soucat has many publications to her name, notably as co-author of the World Development Report 2004 'Making Services Work for Poor People'. A French national, Soucat holds an MD and Masters in Nutrition from the University of Nance, and a Master of Public Health and PhD in Health Economics from Johns Hopkins University.

**SIETSKE STENEKER | Director, Brussels Liaison Office, UNFPA**

SIETSKE STENEKER has been Director of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)'s Brussels Liaison Office since October 2007. In this role, Steneker liaises with the European Union institutions as well as the EU Member States of Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands; she has the responsibility for policy dialogue and political outreach, as well as resource mobilisation and contribution management. She has had a long career working in a variety of positions at UNFPA, as

Representative in the Russian Federation, Representative in Honduras and El Salvador, Cluster Manager for Andean countries and Central America, Deputy Representative in Bolivia, Programme Officer Eastern Europe, and External Relations Officer. She also sits as an observer on the EuroNGOs Steering Committee. A Dutch national, Steneker holds an LLM in International Law from Leiden University and an MSc in Public Health in Developing Countries from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

**SESSION 3**

**SAVIO CARVALHO | Senior Advisor Campaigning on International Development and Human Rights, Amnesty International**

SAVIO CARVALHO is Senior Advisor Campaigning on International Development and Human Rights at Amnesty International, where he first worked as Director of the Demand Dignity Programme. Before joining Amnesty, Carvalho was Southern Climate Change Campaign Advisor for Oxfam, leading and coordinating the campaign on climate change across Africa, Latin America and Asia. He has a wealth of experience in managing developmental, humanitarian and advocacy programmes in countries across Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. Carvalho has been leading Amnesty's work on the Post-2015 agenda as the coordinator and co-founder of the Human Rights Caucus, a loose coalition of CSOs working on the agenda. He currently sits on the advisory board of the Sheffield Institute of International Development. An Indian national, he holds a Master's in Development Studies from the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, and a BSc in Psychology from St Xavier's.

**SUSAN A COHEN | Vice President for Public Policy, Guttmacher Institute**

SUSAN A COHEN joined the Guttmacher Institute in 1978 and became Vice President for Public Policy in 2013. Based in the Washington DC office of this New York-based organization, Cohen directs all aspects of the Institute's policy development agenda by setting overall direction and strategies and coordinating advocacy efforts focused at the national and global levels. Cohen is also Editor-In-Chief of the

*Guttmacher Policy Review*, and has served on the boards of numerous US-based national organizations, including the National Family Planning and Reproductive Health Association, what is now EngenderHealth and as Chair of the Population and Family Planning Section of the American Public Health Association. An American national, Cohen holds a BA from Vassar College and a Master of Public Health from the University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) School of Public Health, specializing in maternal and child health.

**LOLA DARE | President and Chief Executive, CHESTRAD; Member of High Level Task Force for ICPD**

Dr LOLA DARE is President and Chief Executive of the Centre for Health Sciences Training, Research and Development (CHESTRAD), which she founded in 1993 based off her experience as a community physical, epidemiologist, social development consultant and global health advocate. CHESTRAD has become a highly regarded non-state African-led development agency. Dr Dare also sits as member of the High Level Task Force for ICPD and the West African Postgraduate Medical College in the Faculty of Public Health; she is also a Fellow of the Nigerian National Postgraduate Medical College in the Faculty of Community Medicine. She consults for agencies and governments working in Africa and provides technical support to health and poverty development programmes at all operational levels of the health care system. Dr Dare holds an MB BS from the College of Medicine at the University of Ibadan, and an MSc in Epidemiology from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

**SHANNON KINDORNAY | Adjunct Research Professor, Carleton University; Member, Post-2015 Data Test**

SHANNON KINDORNAY is an Adjunct Research Professor at the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University, where she conducts policy oriented research projects focusing on international development cooperation. Her current work focuses on the global Sustainable Development Goals, as well as aid and the private sector. She co-leads the 'Post-2015 Data Test: Unpacking the Data Revolution at the Country Level', an initiative

launched by the Centre for Policy Dialogue, the Norman Paterson School of International Affairs, and Southern Voice on Post-MDG International Development Goals. A Canadian national, Kindornay holds an MA in International Affairs from Carleton University and a BA in Global Studies and Political Science with Research Specialisation from Wilfrid Laurier University.

**ANA RIZESCU | Coordinator, YouAct**

ANA RIZESCU has been Coordinator of YouAct, the European Youth Network on Sexual and Reproductive Rights, since 2014, where she builds on ten years of experience in the non-governmental sector focusing on youth health and rights. Rizescu also holds the position of Youth Consultant at the UNFPA Eastern Europe Central Asia Regional Office. Prior to this, she gained significant experience in youth work including as International Coordinator of Y-PEER, the Youth Peer Education Network, coordinating members and partners from 52 countries worldwide; as International Fellow at the Peer Education and Research Institute in Bulgaria, Youth Focal Point at Y-PEER in Romania, and as Peer Educator at the Youth for Youth Foundation. A Romanian national, Rizescu holds a BA in Communication and Public Relations from the University of Political and Administrative Sciences, Bucharest and is currently working towards an MA in Development, International Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid at the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration, Bucharest.

**SPECIAL REMARKS**

**VICKY CLAEYS | Regional Director, International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network**

VICKY CLAEYS has been the Regional Director of the International Planned Parenthood Federation European Network (IPPF EN) since 2003, where she oversees the work of IPPF EN in supporting almost 40 Member Associations and advocating for sexual and reproductive health and rights. She first joined IPPF in 1996 as Liaison Officer tasked with setting up an office in Brussels to strengthen ties with the European Union; between 1996 and 2003, she held the position of Advocacy Manager for IPPF EN when

the Regional Office moved from London to Brussels. Before joining IPPF, Claeys was Executive Director of the Belgian-Flemish IPPF Member Association, now called Sensoa, from 1981 to 1996. A Belgian national, Claeys has a wealth of experience in advocacy and leadership that has proven deeply valuable to IPPF EN and the wider sexual and reproductive health and rights community.

#### SESSION 4

##### **AMB. LAMBERT GRIJNS | Special Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights & HIV/AIDS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Netherlands**

LAMBERT GRIJNS was appointed Special Ambassador for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) & HIV/AIDS and Director of the Social Development Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands in 2012. He is also a member of the High-Level Task Force for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Since joining the Ministry in 1992, he has served at Netherlands Embassies in Vietnam, Rwanda and Costa Rica, and between 2008 and 2011 served as Dutch Ambassador to Nicaragua. In The Hague, he has held many positions including Desk Officer for South-East Asia, Head of the Financial Management Department, and Inspector responsible for organizational analyses of Netherlands embassies. Ambassador Grijns also sits as a member of the High-Level Task Force for ICPD. He previously spent four years at the Delft University of Technology and UNESCO-IHE conducting research on Transboundary River Basin Management. A Dutch national, Grijns holds a BA in Geography (Development Studies) from the Free University of Amsterdam, and an MA in Spatial Planning (Urban Planning, City Management) from the University of Amsterdam.

##### **BABATUNDE OSOTIMEHIN | Executive Director, UNFPA**

Dr BABATUNDE OSOTIMEHIN became the Executive Director of UNFPA in 2011 following decades of experience as a global leader in the area of public health. Previously Nigeria's Minister of Health and Director-General of the National Agency for the

Control of AIDS, Dr Osotimehin received the Nigerian national honour of Officer of the Order of the Niger in 2005 in recognition of his contribution to development issues within the context of reproductive health and rights. He served in a number of organizations in Nigeria, including taking the role of Coordinator of a civil society network, and between 2002 and 2007 sitting as Chair of the National Action Committee on AIDS. Dr Osotimehin became Professor at the University of Ibadan in 1980 and headed the Department of Clinical Pathology before being elected Provost of the College of Medicine in 1990. Dr Osotimehin qualified as a Doctor at the University of Ibadan in 1972, and obtained his doctorate in medicine in 1979 from the University of Birmingham.

#### SESSION 5

##### **JULIA SCHALK | Senior Advocacy Adviser, Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning**

JULIA SCHALK is Senior Advocacy Adviser at Riksförbundet for Sexuell Upplysning (RFSU), the Swedish IPPF Member Association. She promotes sexual and reproductive rights in the context of Swedish and EU development cooperation and global policy as well as tracking financial aid flows. She has been part of many negotiations at the UN. Schalk has previously worked at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, focusing on issues of sexual and reproductive rights as well as broader population issues in a global context. Schalk was elected to the EuroNGOs Steering Committee in 2013, and she is at present also an expert member of the Swedish governmental committee for analysis of Swedish development aid. A Swedish national, Schalk holds a Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Gothenburg.

#### CLOSING

##### **TOR-HUGNE OLSEN | Executive Director, Sex og Politikk**

TOR-HUGNE OLSEN joined Sex og Politikk, the Norwegian Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, as Executive Director in 2015. He has extensive experience in civil society advocacy

both in Norway and internationally, primarily working with European and African civil society and trade unions. Prior to joining at Sex og Politikk, Mr Olsen held the position of Senior Policy Advisor for Development at WWF Norway; he previously managed the Zimbabwe Europe Network in Brussels and the Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum's International Liaison Office in London, and worked as

a researcher at Amnesty International's Africa Department. Mr Olsen also sits on the boards of the Norwegian Council for Africa and Amnesty International Norway.

# ANNEX 5

## The Open Space – Record of Discussions

*For ease of reading this report, the records of discussions submitted by the conveners of the brainstorming labs have been typed up by the Secretariat. Utmost efforts have been made to ensure these records are accurate, but errors may have been made.*

### Building competences: how to link SRHR with climate change

#### Summary of discussions:

- Different linkages between family planning, sexual violence, child marriage and other SRHR issues and effects of climate change
- Starting point is human rights – this has to underline any linkage work
- We want to become more literate in the climate change area – EuroNGOs session on this – call for more capacity

#### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Those who are interested should add their email addresses to the PSDA list serve
- Capacity building is required – EuroNGOs could be forum for that
- Joint letter to stakeholders introducing linkages, asking for SRHR/family planning in national adaptation programmes of action

Convener – Ida Klockmann, DFPA

#### Participants:

- Carina Hirsch, PSN
- Carmen Miquel, *Alianza por la Solidaridad*
- Iatamze Verulashvili, *Union Women's Centre*
- Johanna Marquardt, ÖGF
- Julia Millauer, GIZ
- Karen Newman, PSN
- Negash Teklu Gebremichael, *PHE Ethiopia Consortium*
- Sandra Johansson, *Alianza por la Solidaridad*

## How to amplify progressive faith voices for SRHR?

### Summary of discussions:

- Services are provided by the faith community
- There are progressive voices there - how to bring these voices to the SRHR agenda?
- Faith organisations have a role of working on the grassroots; what is state responsibility?
- Use African Charter - this is in the protocol
- There is a difference between leaders and the communities on the ground
- Create safe spaces – feminist theology deconstructing scriptures
- Make sure it is rooted, that it's grassroots, that it's locally owned
- Faith voices at different levels: lay church or cutting edge feminist theologians
- Interfaith connection
- Dialogue at different levels

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Engage with the moveable middle
- Faith politicians – controversial power
- Use human rights instruments
- Use the local African Charter – local
- Create safe spaces, be clear in our own positions
- Code of conduct; values clarification
- Don't let opposition set the agenda
- Invite faith into secular spaces
- Engage with politicians
- Don't be afraid of controversial issues
- Engage with progressives
- Don't forget history
- Transparent about the money

### Convener – Emilie Weiderud, Church of Sweden

#### Participants:

- Ann Brassil, *Family Planning NSW*
- Caroline Halmshaw, *Plan UK*
- Hendrica Okondo, *World YWCA*
- Irene Wenaas Holte, *Christian Council of Norway*
- Jackie Edmond, *Family Planning New Zealand*
- Jenny Fretheim – *KFUK/KFUM Global*
- Junice Melgar, *Likhaan*
- Krystyna Kacpura, *Federa*
- Tessa Maulhardt, *Catholics for Choice*
- Timo Bravo Rebolledo, *CHOICE*

## Integrating the SDGs agenda: defining a common strategy, language and evidence for integration of SRHR in the broad SDG agenda

### Summary of discussions:

- Important to strike a balance between integration and keeping the vision/integrity of our mission as SRHR advocates
- Take an implementation lens to integration – where will integration really advance SRHR, not just integration for the sake of it. Need to be context specific. Joint programming.
- Think about where the natural linkages are – HIV, feminist groups etc
- Natural linkages with climate change, education, sanitation, rights/gender equity on global landscape

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Joint campaigning
- Landscape analysis of alignment and capacity of our organisations
- Define the functional or the true geographic perimeters, knowing that our ultimate goal is implantation of 2030 goals on SRHR
- Think about the SDG indicators we will have and what we need to do to see the data (especially in MCRR) change, and then do very targeted lobbying/integration on that, eg HSS
- Make integration a re-occurring theme and topic at EuroNGOs. A chance to share case studies, lessons learnt and failures, constructive models for integration
- Invite new sectors to our meetings

Convener – Susan Papp, Women Deliver

### Participants:

- Catherine Giboin, *Médecins du Monde*
- Hannah Cameron, *Gates Foundation*
- Lola Dare, *CHESTRAD*

## Meaningful youth participation in the 2030 Agenda

### Summary of discussions:

- You're missing the boat if you're not engaging young people. There is an amazing opportunity to make use of the vast majority of young people
- We need to speak each other's languages, make effort to do so
- You need young people to effectively engage young people, who can talk the youth language
- How to facilitate this: provide resources, young people choose the communication means, awareness raising and capacity building, be where they are, avoid losing important content in fast messaging, do not underestimate young people by simplifying the messages too much

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Combination of fast/simplified messaging on social media for a broad reach/high impact with expert youth for further in-depth capacity building
- Inclusion of the diversity of youth groups to avoid marginalisation in implementation
- Create ownership through awareness raising capacity building and connecting at all levels from local to international
- Concrete recommendations: identify more youth groups, youth organisations to become involved in the EuroNGOs network, make use of existing networks, and include young people in governance structures (also in EuroNGOs)
- Strengthening youth-adult partnerships to deal with challenges of youth organisations such as high turnover and experience building
- There are best practices out there – YSAFE/IPPF, HYSMR (have you seen my rights), UNFPA's The Pack – learn from them
- Conclusion: organisations have responsibility to meaningfully engage young people and create a platform for them, giving them autonomy whilst at the same time supporting them where necessary

### Convener – Tess Pairon

#### Participants:

- Anna Johansson Dahl, *YouAct*
- Aurélie Gal-Régniez, *Equilibres & Populations*
- Benedetta Pagotto, *EuroNGOs*
- Emina Osmanagic, *Association XY*
- Hannah Kunzlik, *EuroNGOs*
- Karoline Bjerga, *YMCA/YWCA*
- Kim Wolf, *SNU*
- Maria Epaminonda, *Cyprus Family Planning Association*
- Michele Ernsting, *RNW Media/Love Matters*
- Nina T Bakke, *Sex og Politikk*
- Riikka Kaukoranta, *Väestöliitto*
- Vimbai Mlambo, *SAYWHAT*

## Parliamentary oversight of the SDGs

### Summary of discussions:

- Engaging MPs on national issues, especially at key moments like elections
  - MPs/MEPs – how to engage them on the SDGs even when they don't work on it or SRHR, and to what extent? – awareness raising, adopting our targets, multi-sector approach making linkages between SRHR and other topics
  - What's next for parliamentary advocacy?
  - Budget (ODA), national indicators – engaging MPs on choice of targets
  - Accountability – without looking like we're advocating for our own funding
  - Universal Periodic Review – missing parliamentary oversight. National? International? Parliamentary creation template
- Need to interrogate our internal organisation and capacities
- Be realistic about what APPGs can do and understanding of departments
- Cross-regional/bilateral

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Bullet point linkages with SRHR/ICPD – various topics and fields
- Bilateral contacts – cross-regional – MPs and Secretariat -> partnerships
- Updating/raising awareness for MPs > need to be ADOPTED to national context of APPGs
- Internal capacity building
- Looking at oversight mechanisms already in place at national level

### Convener – Ann Mette Kjaerby

### Participants:

- Anne Sinic, *Médecins du Monde*
- Aurore Guieu, *IPPF EN*
- Daniela Draghici, *SECS*
- Frauke Wiprich, *DSW*
- Mikaela Hilderbrand, *RFSU*
- Stella Tiendrebeogo, *Le Planning Familial*

## Review and follow-up by the HLPF: CSO demands

### Recommendations:

- Push for strong regional peer review mechanisms (e.g. modelled on African peer review mechanism) at level of UNECE
- Make national leaders understand universality of the agenda
  - Engage national ministries and national CSOs on SDGs
  - Develop NAPs
- At global level, HLPF should integrate expertise of different UN bodies e.g. High Commissions and Special Rapporteurs
- UN policy coherence, e.g. end silos between UN mechanisms, the committees, CSW/CPD/UPR
- Integration/mainstreaming gender in HLPF

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- Questionnaire – stress importance of existing UN bodies as these are obligatory (compared to voluntariness of new Agenda)

### Convener – Sandeep Prasad, Action Canada

### Participants:

- Alanna Armitage, *UNFPA*
- Alice Frade, *P&D Factor*
- Anna Khajeh, *YSAFE*
- Annika Malmberg, *RFSU*
- Catarina Carvalho, *HLTF ICPD*
- Cécile Vernant, *DSW*
- Hilde Kroes, *MFA Netherlands*
- Joar Svanemyr, *Sex og Politikk*
- Katrin Erlingsen, *DSW*
- Marlies Casier, *Sensoa*
- Patricia Kaatee, *Amnesty International*
- Patrizia Pompili, *EuroNGOs*
- Rada Tzaneva, *Amnesty International*
- Savio Carvalho, *Amnesty International*
- Sietske Steneker, *UNFPA*
- Stéphanie van der Wijk, *CHOICE*
- Tania Dethlefsen, *DFPA*
- Turid Kongsvik, *MFA Norway*

## SRHR – The solution to the population growth problem (which affects all SDGs)

### Summary of discussions:

1. Increase understanding that population is multiplier of all SDG problems – environmental sustainability, economic, climate change etc
2. A demographic dividend from rights-based SRHR worldwide to meet unmet need for contraception in full, including abortion services etc
3. There is much potential support/money from persuading all countries suffering population growth (the poorest) to prioritise SRHR, and rich growing countries to stabilise population

### What will we do now? What needs to happen next?

- UNFPA/EuroNGOs should highlight the population growth/dynamics problem in all contexts – and stress that until population stabilizes, SDGs cannot be achieved. Thus strong SRHR/women's empowerment programmes are essential to all SDGs

**Convener – Roger Martin, Population Matters**

### Participants:

- Eszter Juharos, *BOCS Foundation*
- Ventzislav Kirkov, *BFPA*