



SRHR AND GENDER EQUALITY IN INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES

**A reflection on CSW59/Beijing+20, CPD48 and the
Post-2015 process**

**Ida Zaal, The Hague
19 May, 14:30 -16:30**

AGENDA

- **CSW59 and Beijing +20**

by Sanne Holtslag (WO=MEN) and Michiel Andeweg (CHOICE for Youth and Sexuality)

- **CPD48**

by Merel Heilmann (Rutgers WPF) and Hilde Kroes (MoFA)

- **Post-2015 development agenda**

by Rineke van Dam (Rutgers WPF) and Annelies Donners (MoFA)





**59TH SESSION OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF
WOMEN**

Sanne Holtslag (WO=MEN)

Michiel Andeweg (CHOICE)

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW)

- *‘The principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women’*
- The CSW reflects on the achievements and challenges, each year with a different theme.
- Each 5 years the CSW reviews the Beijing Platform of Action, 1995.
- International agreements, not binding!



SRHR AT CSW (1)

- Beijing commits to SRHR
 - Para 94: Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, **mental and social well-being** (...). Reproductive health therefore implies that people are able to have a **satisfying and safe sex life** and that they have the capability to reproduce and the **freedom to decide if, when and how often to do so**. (...) men and women to be informed and to have **access to safe, effective, affordable and acceptable methods of family planning of their choice**, (...). It also includes **sexual health**, the purpose of which is the enhancement of life and personal relations, (...).



SRHR AT CSW (2)

- Opposed to the CPD: CSW seems slower process in committing to progressive language.
- Traditionally difficult issues: language on Human Rights, SRHR, CSE and responsibilities for development. Two blocks in negotiations.
- Reflection on CSO strategy: has the push for full SRHR been effective so far? Different point of views.
- CSW: negotiations and side events. Risk: Government Delegations and CSO engage in two different dialogues.



CSW59: BEIJING+20



- In 2015 it is 20 years after adoption of the Beijing Platform for Action (BPfA): Beijing+20
- Review year. Celebrating Beijing+20
- Process:
 - 2014: national reviews
 - End 2014-start 2015: regional review meetings, as UNECE. Strong Co-Chair's conclusions: naming of SRHR and LGBTI.
- ➔ Dutch NGO Review Report Beijing+20, CS recommendation.



CSW59: WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES?

- Positive:
 - ‘Reaffirming BPfA’ = reaffirming agreed language concerning Human Rights, empowerment of women and girls and gender equality.
 - ‘Transformation of discriminatory norms and gender stereotypes’ = dealing with root-causes of gender inequality.
 - Reference to Post-2015 in Working Methods Resolution.
- Difficult:
 - Harsh political climate during negotiations, blocks of member states.
 - Attention for specific themes in changing world: harmful traditional practices, migration, fundamentalisms, cyber-violence, etc.




REMARKABLE, NEW PARADIGM?

- CSW = toe in the water: what goes around internationally? Norm setting.
- Increased attention AND recognition for engaging men and boys.
- LGBTI at CSW59: break-through?





CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges:

- Conservative forces & risk for backlash (since 2011)
- Shrinking financial space NGO's:
 limited options  choices

Opportunities:

- Achievement of international civil society:
 UNWOMEN reviews guidelines for its partnerships
 with private companies.
- Role CS officially recognized.
- What's to gain in increasingly difficult climate?
  Commitment Dutch government.
  International civil society: strategizing
 together, one voice, added value.



CSW AND POST-2015



CSW58 (2014):

- Outcome:
 - Recognition importance of stand-alone gender goal. (SDG5: *achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*)
 - Recognition importance of mainstreaming gender in other goals and indicators.
 - Agreed language that commits to CSE, SRH&RR.
- Crucial: Recognizing CSW in accountability framework of Post-2015.





48TH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Lotte Dijkstra (Youth SRHR Ambassador)

Hilde Kroes (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Merel Heilmann (Rutgers WPF)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (ICPD)

- Landmark document adopted in Cairo 1994
- Adopted a 20 year Programme of Action (PoA)
 - PoA will continue after 2014 (GA Resolution 65/234)
- Set out recommendations & Commitments agreed to by 179 governments

Highlights:

- Shift in focus: demographic focus – to individual health and rights
- Acknowledges sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights
- Acknowledgement of sexual and reproductive health as key to development
- Extra attention to women and young people
- Huge recognition of empowerment of women



UN COMMISSION ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT (CPD)

- Commission in the UN overseeing the implementation of the ICPD PoA
- Consisting of member states – elected for a couple of years (sessions open for non-members and civil society with ECOSOC)
- Regional representation
- The CPD Bureau: UNFPA; UN Population Division; and rotating members (annually)
 - CPD48 Bureau members: Belgium (Chair), El Salvador (facilitator), Iran, Serbia and Zambia.
- Installed as a technocratic body (now more political)



THEMES

- Every year another theme
 - 2011: Fertility, Reproductive Health and Development
 - 2012: Adolescents and Youth
 - 2013: Migration
 - 2014: ICPD+20 – discussing the Operational Review
 - **2015: Integration population issues into sustainable development, including Post-2015 development agenda**
- Resolution negotiations: why is it important?





**48TH SESSION OF THE
COMMISSION ON POPULATION
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**KEEP
CALM
AND
ADVOCATE FOR
SRHR IN POST 2015
GOALS**

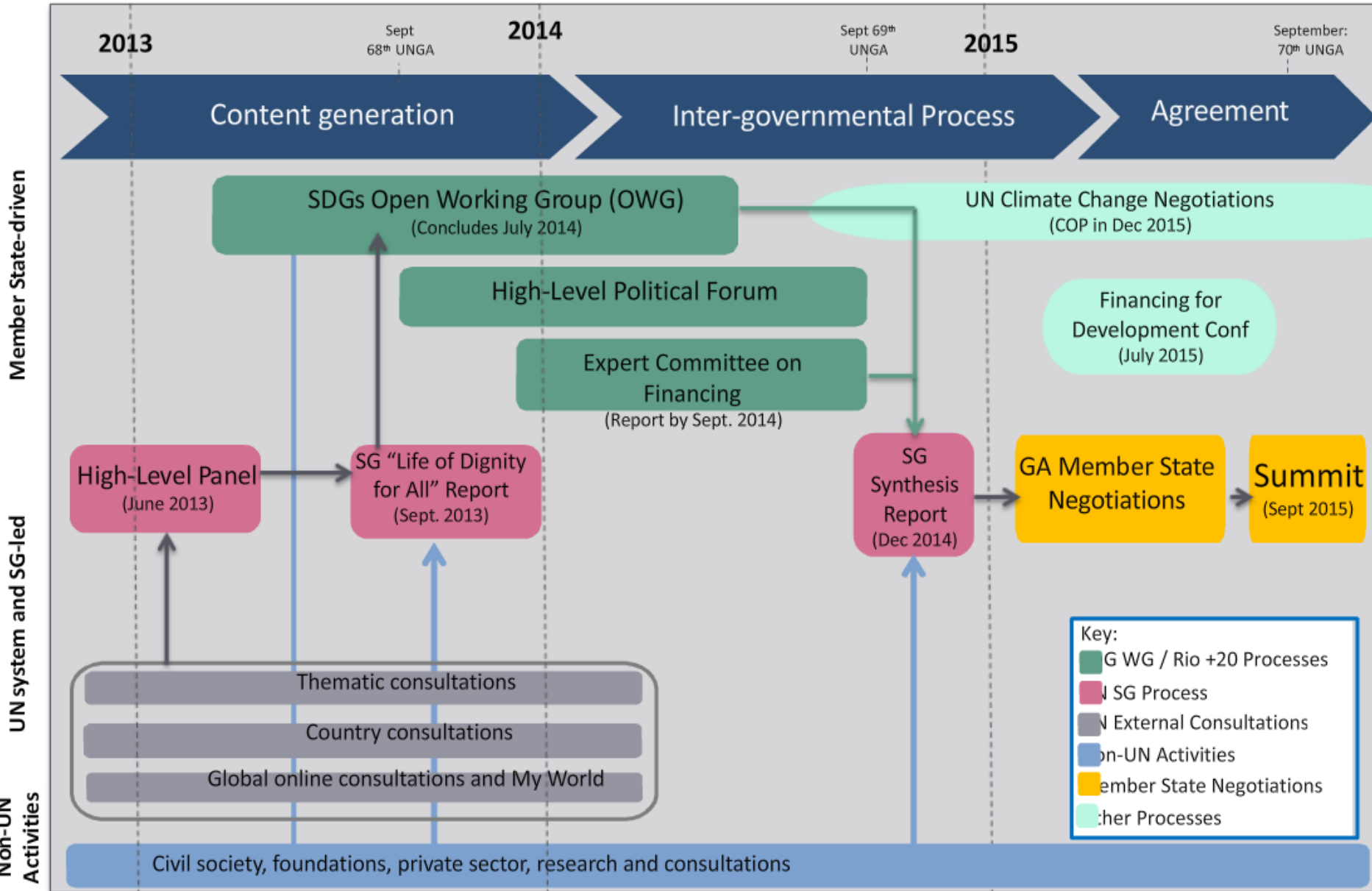


POST-2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Rineke van Dam (Rutgers WPF)

Annelies Donners (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Processes feeding into the Post-2015 Development Agenda



3 MOST IMPORTANT PROCESSES

1. **Intergovernmental negotiations** – including goals and targets, Means of Implementation (MoI), indicators, and political declaration
2. **Finance for Development** - 3rd Financing for Development Conference in July, in Addis Ababa (Monterrey and Doha)
3. **Climate COP (UNFCCC)** – December, Paris



WHAT'S BEHIND US

Outcome of Open Working Group (July 2014)

17 SDGs and 169 targets

- SDG 3 Health
 - Target on SRH services, incl family planning
- SDG 5 Gender
 - Target on SRH and RR
- SDG 4 Education, SDG 10 Inequalities, SDG 16 Peaceful and Inclusive Societies



WHAT'S BEHIND US

Intergovernmental negotiations (IGNs):

- **January: Stocktaking**
- **February: Declaration**
- **March: SDGs and targets**
- **April: Means of Implementation and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**
- **May... Follow-up and Review (i.e. accountability)**



DIFFICULT ISSUES

- Number of goals and targets, and technical proofing
- Indicators: content and process
- Accountability (follow-up and review)

- **FINANCING and other Means of Implementation**

Divide between Global North and Global South...



FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

- Integrating FfD and Post-2015 or not?
- Central role for private sector
- Global partnership vs. governments as duty bearers
- Role civil society
- Time-bound commitments for ODA
- Tax agreements
- Accountability
- Utilitarian approach to gender equality and women



WHAT'S COMING UP?

- End May: Zero Draft outcome document Post-2015 expected
- ING June and July are crucial
- 3rd Finance for Development, July in Addis
- Post-2015 Summit (Sept)
- Indicator process – Inter-Agency Expert Group, will conclude at UNSC meeting in March 2016



WHAT DO WE WANT?

- 17 goals and 169 targets have to stay!
- Declaration: reference to Human Rights, ICPD PoA en Beijing PfA incl review processes
- Strong accountability framework:
 - MDGs lacked teeth, SDGs can't do without!
- Indicators:
 - Rights-based & disaggregated
 - SRHR and gender priorities adequately covered!



WHAT DO WE WANT?

Financing for Development & Post-2015 Means of Implementation

- Financial:
 - Time-bound commitment to 0.7% ODA
 - Responsibility of governments is key
 - Regulation and accountability of private sector (PPPs, blending) with safe-guards, checks and balances
 - Tax systems/cooperation & tackle illicit financial flows
 - **Gender responsive budgeting**
- Non-financial:
 - Capacity building,
 - Accountability framework
 - **Role civil society**

