

Recommendations by representatives from Major Groups & other Stakeholders

Regional CSO Consultation

“Perspectives from Europe and Central Asia on the Post-2015 / SDG Agenda”



Istanbul, Turkey 6 November 2013

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Introduction and methodology

This is the report of the Civil Society consultation which preceded the official regional consultation, “Inclusive and Sustainable Development: Perspectives from Europe and Central Asia on the Post-2015 Development Agenda”, that took place on the 7-8 November 2013. The CSO consultation was self-organised and included 94 CSO participants from the region, see annex 1, participants list. Representatives from the Major Groups¹ for Children and Youth, Farmers, Indigenous People, Local Authorities, Non-Governmental Organisations, Women, Trade Unions, as well as representatives from Beyond 2015 participated in the consultation. Further, a number of UN representatives and observers participated.

The participants divided themselves into the following thematic groups to develop key recommendations; 1. Overall Framework: Equality Accountability and Sustainability, 2. Education and Decent Jobs, 3. Health and Social Protection, 4. Population Dynamics and Migration, 5. Natural Resources, Sustainable Consumption & Production, Green Cities, 6. Making the New Agenda Work from Local to Global and 7. The Power of Measurement: Monitoring Progress.

The outcomes from the CSO consultation were presented to the representatives from governments and UN agencies on the 7 November. The powerpoint presented is annexed to this report. The report is a summary of some of main recommendations by the participating CSO-representatives, on the regional priorities for the post 2015 framework. This report and does not pretend to be exhaustive. Some issue are dealt with in greater detail than others, due to the specific combination of participants in the meeting, for example, education is only partly addressed. The report aims to give a good overview of the diverse views and ideas developed with all participants during the consultation. The report was authored by the members of the organising *steering committee*² representing the Major Groups & Stakeholders, together with the *speakers* who presented the results of the working groups on the 6th and 7th of November.

1) Overarching Principles

The overarching principles of the post- 2015 agenda must be to examine and analyse the root causes of poverty, injustice and structural inequalities, to have a holistic, equitable, especially gender-equitable, and human rights-based agenda and to ensure human rights and well-being for all.

2) The Post 2015 Framework

Lessons must be learned from the successes and shortcomings of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). To create a successful post 2015 framework, one single, integrated, universal agenda with universal goals and commitments is needed. The universal agenda must also be tailored to the different national contexts. The new framework must be more comprehensive than its predecessor and the scope of goals and targets must not be as constraining as the 8 MDGs. Further, linkages between the different goals must be assured

¹ The United Nations sustainable development and Environment processes recognize nine major groups: 1) Children & Youth, Farmers, Indigenous Peoples, Workers & Trade Unions, Women, Business & Industry, Science & Technology, Local Authorities, NGOs

² For contact information of the steering committee please see the *Major Group* pages at <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org>

and silos must be avoided.

In order to create a successful post-2015 framework, the process of developing the post 2015 framework must be truly participatory. The participation of CSOs must be ensured at all stages of the post-2015 process, during the negotiations, as well as in the implementation of the agenda.

All three dimensions of sustainable development must be represented in the new framework, which should be human rights-based, take into account planetary boundaries and promote sustainable and inclusive well-being. Equality and non-discrimination, including gender equality, should be the overarching principles of the framework. Further, the global goals should be long-term, with national mid-term goals.

3) Regional Concerns

A number of concerns were discussed, in particular the growing inequalities in Europe and Central Asia. To mention a few; income inequalities, the rural – urban divide and growing unemployment, particularly among women and young people, are all significant challenges. Other hindrances to sustainable development are international financial and trade agreements which limit the scope of countries to raise tax revenue for public funds. One example given are of foreign investments based on tax-exemption, e.g. in the extractive sector (mining), and that do not contribute to development but do create costs to the economy in the form of pollution. Another example of a trend that hinders development in the region is a rolling back of women's rights, such as increasing early enforced marriages, increasing girls drop-out levels in schools, increasing rates of violence against women and girls, attack on the sexual and reproductive health and rights of women and girls and other negative trends from patriarchal structures.

4) Measuring Inequalities

New ways to measure inequalities and poverty are needed. Firstly, it must be recognised that the 2 USD per day measure of poverty is inadequate. Secondly, equality must be defined to include justice and non-discrimination. Multiple dimensions of inequality and poverty must be encompassed to include access to power, security, choice, income and capabilities. Poverty should be looked at from a multi-dimensional perspective that would encompass shortage of capabilities, choices, security and power as well as of resources such as income. For this reason we propose to focus on a well-being measure instead of having a goal on income poverty alone. In this way, we hope to tackle the root causes of poverty more comprehensively than a single goal on income poverty could do. Similarly, we propose that the world moves beyond Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as the measurement of growth and progress in a country.

5) Good Governance

Many aspects need to be included for the new framework to ensure good governance. Firstly, there needs to be a target for transparency, and criteria for state institutions which aim to prevent corruption, enforce legislation, enact sanctions, uphold legal protection, provide access to justice and an enabling environment for civil society, as well as ensure protection of so-called “whistle-blowers”. Secondly, corporate regulations must be strengthened, as well as financial regulations, including those regarding investment programmes within the health and pension sectors. Thirdly, tax justice must be achieved by increasing mining levies. As a good practice Norway's Future Fund (pension fund) was

mentioned, which is sourced from an 80 % tax on oil. There must be an end to illicit capital flows and tax evasion, and a target must be developed to close all tax heavens. For example, estimates for developing countries are of 850 billion USD annually³ in illicit financial flows, a figure nine times larger than ODA received by these countries.

Finally, we must preserve positive results of sustainable practices and ensure that a human rights-based approach is ensured in the post-2015 agenda, which includes the right to organise.

6) Accountability

The framework must allow people to hold their leaders to account to the changes they commit to. Rigorous, independent accountability mechanisms will therefore be needed at all levels. Government's accountability for public well-being must be ensured, instead of that of lobby and interest groups. All actors', particularly the private sectors', accountability and transparency must be defined and ensured. There need to be criteria for public-private partnerships ("blending") which ensure public oversight, as well as corporate accountability mechanisms that include mandatory reporting. In terms of global accountability, where existing accountability mechanisms and conventions exist, including, but not limited to: the Universal Periodic Review and the EU Progress Report and Greta. These existing mechanisms should be used and further strengthened. Where currently mechanisms are lacking, new mechanisms must be put in place, including in the area of corporate transparency and accountability. Tools that can be used are performance budgeting, gender budgeting and auditing. One example was given of gender audit of a country's state budget, which showed that 75 % of the budget was benefitting men over women.

Governments must be held accountable to their human rights obligations. These obligations include international human rights instruments and accountability mechanisms, as they relate to the right to health and social rights and address corruption, violence and discrimination, gender-based violence, and the rights of people of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities.

7) The Power of Monitoring

We need more ambitious, global sustainable development goals, with long-term timetables and targets in order to make measurement of progress possible. We must also agree on national and regional target settings and strategies, as well as mid-term targets. An example of this is the national target setting mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol and the Protocol on Water and Health. Further, mechanisms for the full participation of all civil society groups and (other) stakeholders must be ensured, partly by creating joint mechanisms for implementation and involving civil society in information dissemination and implementation of policies and programmes. Examples were given of existing joint implementation councils with 51% civil society, and 49% authorities, as well as multi-stakeholder policy councils chaired by the country's president. Transparency of methodologies and data is also important, as well as mandatory monitoring of each country's progress. Further, data must be disaggregated (for example age, rural-urban, gender, disabilities) to ensure data that measures inequalities and ensures well-being for those most marginalised.

³ Est. for year 2010. Global Financial Integrity (2012), Illicit Financial Flows from Developing Countries 2001-2010

Specific concerns and recommendations for the social and health sectors were put forward. The implementation of existing health policies and programmes needs to be monitored, including those aimed at addressing NCDs, malaria, HIV, TB, child mortality and gender-based violence using human rights instruments. In conclusion, CSOs, NGOs, intermediary organisations, parliamentarians, regional governing bodies, young people, labour unions and other stakeholders must be meaningfully engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes.

8) Public Participation

An inclusive and participatory approach (to decision-making) assures the sustainability of policies and their institutionalisation. Participation mechanisms also need to exist at a grassroots level. Two good examples of successful national initiatives to ensure participation were mentioned. First, in Kosovo, councils are made up of 10 government seats, 11 civil society seats. In Armenia, the Prime Minister chairs a multi-stakeholder council.

Participants recommended establishing guidelines for public participation, including allocation of specific seats in such councils to different groups, including young people, women and marginalised groups. It was also recommended that CSO-representatives should make up at least 20 percent of such councils and committees.

Public participation should be included in the decision-making process as well as in agenda-setting, monitoring and evaluation. There needs to be free and previously informed consent, as well as “emergency breaks” for irreversible negative impacts. The Aarhus Convention⁴ must be ratified and implemented, thus ensuring access to public participation, access to justice and access to information. Further, the UN country offices in the region need to fund CSOs at a national level, considering their joint implementation of the post-2015 agenda. Funding must also be ensured for other stakeholders and major groups that participate in the post-2015 process at a global, regional and national level. Civil society should be given the opportunity to put forward shadow reports on the official reports in the process.

9) Equality

A human rights-based approach clearly underlines that all people must benefit from the outcomes of the framework and indeed the most marginalised must be prioritised in order to improve equality. Equality – or eliminating inequality is essential to poverty eradication and sustainable development. The new framework must include a stand-alone goal to eradicate poverty by eliminating (income) inequality as well as a stand-alone goal on gender equality. Other aspects of inequality should be integrated into other goals concerning, e.g. Health, Decent Jobs, Governance, etc. Policy measure must target the most vulnerable, as well as the middle class (which can be targeted by supporting citizen-owned cooperatives, SMEs, etc.). Redistribution measures which target the richest are needed, and barriers, such as education or employment barriers, must be eliminated at an earlier stage, particularly for specific groups such as disabled people.

10) Gender Equality

In the new framework there needs to be a stand-alone goal on gender equality and women’s and girls’ empowerment. Beyond this, gender equality is a cross-cutting issue and must be

⁴ Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, Aarhus (1998)

integrated into all other goals. As part of this, all forms of violence against women must be eliminated. The Istanbul Convention on VAW⁵ must be ratified and implemented, and a target to eliminate honour killings must be included in the framework. There should be no cultural, traditional or religious justifications for violations of women's and girls' human rights. Individuals of diverse sexual orientations and gender identities and expressions should be guaranteed their rights. To accomplish this, important and necessary steps include the use of quotas and affirmative action.

11) Social Protection

Guaranteeing social protection for all, means ensuring minimum levels of income security as well as access to basic services like education, health, water and sanitation, child-care and allowances, social security, care of the elderly, electricity, housing, and food, among other things. Social protection floors are a means to provide social protection to all. Social protection floors can effectively reach the more vulnerable members of society, such as the unemployed, those whose livelihoods depend on precarious and informal work, the sick, the disabled, pregnant women, children and the elderly.

Universal economic and social rights should be recognised, alongside all other human rights, and the freedom of speech, association and assembly must also be respected. Sufficient budgetary allocation for social protection services through the public sector must be ensured, and aid the achievement of all individuals' attainment of the highest standard of health, regardless of status. Also, in times of economic crisis, the economic climate is often used as an excuse to cut public spending and justify social security "reforms". Investments in public institutions aimed at ensuring social rights for all, including those in the informal sector and members of the unemployed population, are needed. Finally, the gender-specific, double-burden and care economy must be addressed and defenders of women's human rights must be protected.

12) Healthy Lives

Universal and human rights-based health coverage is needed, and health policies must address underlying and structural inequalities. These are powerful tools to obtain positive health outcomes. Further, existing health policies must be strengthened, and new ones created, to meet the health needs of marginalised groups. Examples of such marginalised groups include Roma people, sex workers, drug-users, homeless people, LGBTQI people, rural women, young people, people with disabilities and others. Universal access to prevention, diagnostics, and treatment must be provided, as well as care strategies for NCSs, HIV and mental illness. In addition, sufficient budgetary allocation must be ensured in order to provide all individuals with the highest attainable standard of health, regardless of their status and even in times of economic crisis. Finally, all health care providers, including skilled birth attendants, must be trained to provide non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive health services of the highest quality.

13) Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights

A comprehensive and integrated package of sexual and reproductive health information and services must be provided for all, that is accessible, affordable, available and of the highest quality. These services should include maternal health care, pre- and post-natal care, access to modern methods of contraception, safe abortion services, gynaecological care, breast

⁵Access to the full convention [here](#)

cancer screenings, infertility treatment, among others. All health policies should incorporate the principles of accessibility, affordability, availability and the highest quality. From a judicial perspective, discriminatory laws must be revised or repealed, along with policies and practices which violate human rights, including the right to privacy and spousal and parental consent laws.

Adolescents and young people must be recognised as having their own rights. Their sexuality must be recognised and respected, and their access to youth-friendly health services must be ensured. Comprehensive sexuality education that is age-appropriate must be provided, and it must address, among other things, human rights, gender equality, and information about sexual and reproductive health and rights. Women and youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services must also be provided, and be in line with the needs of women and young people's evolving capabilities. In addition, abortion should be decriminalised for women of all ages, regardless of circumstances and diverse forms of families and their access to sexual reproductive health and rights must be recognised.

14) Environmental Health – Eliminating Environmental Determinants of Disease and Mortality

The new framework should include targets to eliminate environmental determinants of non-communicable diseases. There include mandatory substitution of carcinogenic substances and all other chemicals of great grave concern, so called “substances of very great concern”. Chemicals which are endocrine-disruptive must be eliminated, including in pesticides. Further, significantly stronger norms are needed to protect the public from radioactivity, specifically the most vulnerable members of the population. Finally, health prevention programmes must set targets to protect the developing child, including stricter norms and standards adapted to the specific health vulnerability of children.

15) Population Dynamics

Development policies which address population dynamics through a human rights based approach must be promoted and include migration flows, an aging population, a decline in fertility and population growth, in accordance with national and sub-regional specificities. Population and development policies and programmes which are human rights-based and include SRHR must be developed. Also, we must ensure that under no circumstances do coercion or violence by the state, in order to expand or contain population growth, prohibit people's rights to move freely across borders. We must also invest in young people's education, employment opportunities and health. People's needs across all ages must be addressed, including elderly people's need for social protection, meaningful engagement in society and access to health services.

16) Migrant's Rights

We must recognise that the free movement of people is a basic human right, enshrined in the Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Documented and undocumented migrants are human beings first and foremost and as such governments have an obligation to ensure that their rights are respected⁶. The vulnerabilities which migration generates must be addressed, both in countries of departure and arrival. These include brain drain and cheap, undocumented labour, particularly for domestic work. Migration must also be de-stigmatised,

⁶ The Universal Declaration on Human Rights, Article 13.

and documented and undocumented migrations must be ensured protection from hate crimes, social exclusion and discrimination. Therefore, the UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families must be ratified and implemented.

17) The Rights of Refugees, Internally Displaces Persons and Asylum Seekers

We must address the impact of humanitarian crises and the needs of asylum seekers, refugees and IDPs, and ensure their human rights. Safe and dignified living conditions must be provided, by making necessary allocations for this purpose. Furthermore, all measures must be taken in order to combat forced migration, slavery and trafficking, and vulnerable migrants, especially young women and girls, must be provided with information and services.

18) Employment and Decent Work

Full and productive employment and decent work for all must be part of a post-2015 sustainable development framework. Decent work must be recognized in all its dimensions, job creation, workers' rights, social protection and social dialogue. We add that employment generation must include just remuneration; workers' rights must be protected and individuals should have the right to choose their employment; universal social protection which includes income security as well as access to basic services including water and sanitation, education and health among others; and social dialogue through full recognition of the social partners (workers and employers organizations) and the right to bargain collectively are elements that must be explicitly enshrined in the future framework. We also insist that target for the ratification and implementation of ILO conventions be included. The multiple inequalities people face should be effectively addressed by utilizing proven policies and methods for redistribution such as progressive taxation and collective bargaining. Further, internal migration must be understood in the context of employment, and as a result commitments to job creation in rural areas as well as on-the-job training and life-long learning are also important. Finally, women's full and equal participation to in the labour market should be ensured and the burden of care falling upon women should be recognized and redistributed.

19) Education

Universal and equal access to quality education for all girls and boys, including members of marginalised groups must be ensured. Mandatory and free primary and secondary education must be ensured, and the necessary resources and infrastructure for quality education must be provided. Educators must themselves be educated and invested in, whether they be teachers or members of the community.

20) Comprehensive sexuality education

Comprehensive sexuality education must be provided and integrated into school curricula. The sexuality education must be age-appropriate, address human rights, gender equality, relationships, and sexual and reproductive health and rights through the provision of scientifically-accurate, non-judgmental information and the development of decision-making, critical thinking and communication and negotiation skills. School curricula also needs to be reformulated based on a universal human rights perspective, which includes mention of gender norms and workers' rights. In addition, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms need to be established in order to assess the quality of and access to all levels of education. Further, education for sustainable development must be included in education. Finally, the connection between education and the labour market must be strengthened through vocational training, apprenticeships and the development of skills.

21) Environmental Sustainability within Planetary Boundaries and Environmental Governance

The participants in the working group on Environmental Sustainability and Natural Resources developed a number of concrete proposals for goals and targets. They recommend that there must be stand-alone goal(s) addressing environmental sustainability as well as mainstreaming environment in all goal areas.

As a **Goal for Environmental Sustainability** was proposed that by 2020 the nations of the world could commit to limiting the human impact on nature to respect the planetary boundaries, as quantified by Stockholm Resilience Center⁷. This should include reducing overshoots in biodiversity, climate and keeping the biogeochemical flows to sustainable levels. **Specific targets** could address increasing the percentage of Green Public Procurement processes to 50 % of all purchases by 2020, 75 % by 2025 and 100 % by 2030. In addition, the loss of biodiversity must be addressed by implementing the Aichi biodiversity targets⁸ through balanced sustainable development to prevent loss of biodiversity and natural ecosystems.

In addition to stand-alone goal(s), environmental sustainability must be integrated into all goals. Investing in sustainability will reduce inequalities, e.g. increased local green job creation (also for women and young people), better (occupational) health, less concentration of capital and power, etc. The ecosystem approach should be adopted, as well as payments for ecosystem services in agriculture, for water use and in infrastructure development, etc. Conflicts between economic short-term interests and environmental sustainability, such as large hydro dams and fracking, must be addressed, and mechanisms are needed to evaluate the “value of resources versus price”. Further, we must promote and use the traditional knowledge and customary laws of indigenous peoples in the formulation of national policies pertinent to the use of natural resources.

The regeneration of ecosystems and their resilience must be ensured through national policies and programmes, as well as the allocation of green funds. **A proposed target under an economic goal** could be that: Green investment funds should make up more than 50 % of investments by 2025.

Justice concerning resources must be established, by ensuring equal rights to the equitable sharing of natural resources, which includes women’s rights to inherit and own land. Further, indigenous peoples must be included in the monitoring of the SDG process, including the respect for and mandatory implementation of free prior and informed consent as prescribed in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). In addition, we must adopt and implement a universal declaration on animal welfare.

22) Climate Change

Climate justice is required, along with recognition of climate change as an obligation. Kenya exemplified this by amending their constitution with provisions specifically related to climate change. A **cap on greenhouse emissions** must be enacted, so that the atmospheric concentrations of CO₂ can be decreased and stabilised at 350 ppm, through global and national policies. **Further targets** are needed to reduce the loss of energy during production

⁷ See publication by Stockholm Resilience Center

⁸ See the Aichi Biodiversity targets of the UN Convention on Biological Diversity

and transfer, through the use of national policies. Finally, support and financial assistance must be offered to indigenous peoples who are at the forefront of the climate crisis, e.g. in SIDS (Small Island Development States) and the Arctic.

Proposed Climate Protection Targets

- Phase out ineffective subsidies and investments in the development of fossil fuels and increase the production of energy from renewable resources by 20% by 2020, 40% by 2025, and 50% by 2030. By 2030, cities with a population of at least 100.000 inhabitants need to reach carbon neutrality.
- By 2030, ensure sustainable urban planning with appropriate public spaces with at least X square meters per capita in cities of at least 100.000 inhabitants

23) Food, Water and Chemical Safety

In the new framework, there needs to be a **target on the elimination of hazardous chemicals** which protects all people, including the vulnerable population such as women and children. The UN chemical conventions (Rotterdam, Basel, Stockholm and Minamata⁹) and SAICM must be universally ratified and fully implemented.

Further, there needs to be a **target concerning food sovereignty**, which includes access to agro-biodiverse genetic resources (such as seeds and animal breeds) and stops GMOs. Small-scale farmers, people working in the fishery industry, especially women, must be recognised as key economic actors.

There must also be a **target on waste water management**. We must increase the number of communities with access to functioning wastewater treatment facilities by 50% in 10 years, 80% in 15 years, and 100 % in 20 years. Integrated water resource management systems must be included in national policies and implemented on a national and international level by 2025; these should include water quality and quantity control and management, as well as pollution prevention.

Finally, **food waste** must be minimised, including the use of grains and oil crops used for animal feed in industrial livestock production. Food consumption patterns must be transformed towards healthy and sustainable diets and the indigenous peoples must be recognised and ensured of their access to their traditional subsistence resources.

⁹ See www.unep.com for the websites of the chemicals conventions Rotterdam Convention, Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention and Minamata Convention

ANNEX 1

Participants List CSO Consultation Istanbul 6 November 2013

Name	Country	Organization
Aida Kace	Albania	Albanian Center for Population and Development
Danjela Celaj	Albania	BKTF Coalition
Margarita Korkhmazyan	Armenia	Association for Sustainable Human Development
Ashoi Khurshudyau	Armenia	ICHD
Vazgen Khublaryan	Armenia	
Ruslana Aliyeva	Azerbaijan	International Eurasia Press Fund
Umud Mirzayev	Azerbaijan	International Eurasia Press Fund
Aytakin Asgarova	Azerbaijan	"Climate Change & Development" NGO Alliance
Ruhangiz Huseynova	Azerbaijan	Solidarity Among Women Public Union
Vugar Bayramov	Azerbaijan	CESD- Center for Economic and Social Development
Ismayıl Abdullayan	Azerbaijan	
Ilhan Naghiyev	Azerbaijan	
Mutallim Abdulhasanov	Azerbaijan	
Muzad Mammadov	Azerbaijan	Independent Life
Alene Tsitova	Belarus	WHO
Charlotte Pram Nielsen	Belgium	IPPF European Network
Leida Rijnhout	Belgium	ANPED
Anton Leppik	Belgium	International Trade Union Confederation
Samir Mahmic	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Association of Secondary Scholl Students in BiH - Youth Journalist / Press Association in BiH
Nedro Geshev	Bulgaria	Bulgarian Family Planning Association
Bistra Mihaylova	Bulgarien	WECF
Sarah Kennell	Canada	Action Canada for Population and Development
Ljiljana Lukic	Croatia	International Federation of Medical Students' Associations
Kristine Tolic	Croatia	NGO "UMKI" Regional Info Center
Pett Lebeda	Czech Republic	Glopolis
Anna Inger Roe Rasmussen	Denmark	IFMSA (International Federation of Medical Students Associations)
Jouni Nissinen	Finland	European Environmental Bureau / the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation
Marie-Christine NAILLOD	France	CONFEDERATION GENERALE DU TRAVAIL
Matthew Simonds	France	Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD
Sabine Brels	France	Droits des animaux
Anton Pinschof	France	FNAB Farmers and INOFO
Nikdoz Nergadze	Georgia	Parliament
Sascha Gabizon	Germany - Netherlands	WECF
Lauren Bohatka	Italy	UNESIO
Lyudmila Petzova	Kazakhstan	NGO Angel
Anastassiya Kucher	Kazakhstan	NGO Angel
Valdete Idrizi	Kosovo	Civikos Platform
Ruzloli Halili	Kosovo	OPM

Arsen	Kyrgyzstan	Reproductive Health Alliance Kyrgyzstan
Dastan Kasmamytov	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek Feminist Collective SQ, Kyrgyz Indigo, Labrys
Gulmira Suranaeva	Kyrgyzstan	Reproductive Health Alliance Kyrgyzstan
Aizhamal Bakashova	Kyrgyzstan	APWLD/PA SHAZET
Domoshov Ilua	Kyrgyzstan	Ecological Movement "BIOM"
Anna Kirilenko	Kyrgyzstan	Ecological Movement "BIOM"
Nurgul Dzhanabaeva	Kyrgyzstan	Forum of women's NGOs of Kyrgyzstan
Sabrina Turabaeva	Kyrgyzstan	
Yustayena Grine	KZ	KMDA
Marija Tosheva	Macedonia	Sex Workers Rights Advocacy Network (SWAN)
Natasha Dokovska Spirovska	Macedonia	Journalists for Human Rights
Natalia Kravciuk	Moldova	National Center for children and youth Gutta-Club
Cantaraiu Iuliana	Moldova	National UGO Council
Susarenco Anne	Moldova	Y - PEER
Bigana Gugoric	Monte Negro	Expeditio
Dirk	Nederland	WSPA
Jan-Gustav Strandenaes	Norway	Stakeholder Forum
Daniel Wisniewski	Poland	World Youth Alliance
Gohar Khojayan	Republic of Armenia	Armenian Women for Health and Healthy Environment
Irina Costache	Romania	ASTRA NETWORK (Central and Eastern European Women's Network for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights)
Olga Ponizova	Russia	Eco-Accord
Dragana STOJANOVIC	Serbia	Serbian Association for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Right – SRH Serbia
Ivana Savic	Serbia	Centre for Human Rights and Development Studies (CHRDS)
Maja Stojanovic	Serbia	Civic Initiatives
Paloma Cantero Gomez	Spain	World Youth Alliance
Hanna Hansson	Sweden	CONCORD Sweden - Beyond 2015
Surayyo Saidova	Tajikistan	ASDP Nau
Shameidoli Renimuv	Tajikistan	Tajikistan National NGO
Sabokhat Rakhimzoda	Tajikistan	Tajikistan National NGO
Michiel Andeweg	The Netherlands	Rutgers WPF
Timo Winfried Bravo Rebolledo	The Netherlands	RutgersWPF
Pinar İlkkaracan	Turkey	WWHR - New Ways
Sehnaz Kiyamaz Bahceci	Turkey	WWHR- New Ways Association
Merve Ağin	Turkey	WWHR- New Ways Association
Ayça Üzelgün Tekeli	Turkey	WWHR- New Ways Association
Ebru Batik Işık	Turkey	WWHR- New Ways Association
Teslime Nurlu ERKAN	Turkey	KADER -Adana
Adrien LICHA	Turkey	UCLG-MEWA
Ersin Özütürk	Turkey	Türk Kadınlar Birliği

Mukaades Akbaş	Turkey	KAPADOKYA KADIN DAYANIŞMA DERNEĞİ
Muhtar Çokar	Turkey	Human Resource Development Foundation
Prof.Dr.Şehnaz Karadeniz	Turkey	International Diabetes Federation IDE
Işık Tüzün	Turkey	ERG
Eyüp Özer	Turkey	Disk - Birleşik Metal İş
Ebrize Çeltikçi	Turkey	Çocuk Hakları Zirvesi ve Kalkınma Derneği
Tolga Aksoy	Turkey	Journalists Writers Foundation
Emre Özet	Turkey	IYA Center Association
Marianne Haslegrave	UK	Virginia Gildersleeve International Fund
Lesia Pagulich	Ukraine	All-Ukrainian Network of PLWH
Svitlana Slesarenok	Ukraine	NGO Black Sea Women's Club
Guy Cave	United Kingdom	Save the Children
Sarah Gold	USA	IWHC
Jan Van Ravens	USA	UNPP / Yale
Galina Angaivova	Russia	Tebtebba - Indigenous Peoples Major Group
Salame Mikadeo		Accessible Environment for Everyone
OBSERVERS UN orgs		
Evis Kasapi		WHO
Nedret Emiroğlu		WHO
Lutterbad Wolfgang		ILO
Marta Diavolova		UNFPA
Claude Akpokavie		
Eduard Jongstra		UNFPA
Kadir Ahmet Parla		UN
Burcu Morel	Turkey	UNDP / UNV
Ozan Çakmak	Turkey	ILO
Sonya Ruiz Brunshwig	Switzerland	UNICEF
Linn Cathrin Juell	Norway	UNICEF
Nekane Viota Fernández	Spain	UNESCO Etxea
Nurjamal Tashbolotova	Kyrgyzstan	UNICEF
Enkhtsetsey Miyegombo	Khazakhstan	UN Women Khazakhstan
Gabor Nagy	Hungary	UN FAO
Antonius Broen	Azerbaijan	UNDP / UNV
Dag Sigurdson	Azerbaijan	UN HCRG
Nora Sahatciu	Kosovo	UNDCO
Asel Abdurahmanova	Kyrgyzstan	UN Kyrgyzstan
Andrew Russell	Kosovo	UN Development Coordinator

