



European Civil Society networks ideas about SDGs and Beyond2015 process

Outcome document of small research of Brussels based organisations

Brussels, October 2013

Introduction

Last year at the Rio+20 Summit an agreement was made to define global Sustainable Development Goals. In the follow up to this, governments and civil society agreed that the post-2015 and the SDG processes should be merged into single one process. This comes from the understanding that environment and development are intimately tied, and that two set of global goals would not be very efficient. But merging two processes also means merging the decision- and consultation structures. As for now both processes are organised in a quite separate way. ANPED is since decades the Organising Partner for the Major Group of NGOs for the Sustainable Development processes (UNDESA), and now also responsible for the facilitation of the SDG process. As this process will be merged with the post2015, it is our task too, to fully integrate the “post2015” civil society in this SDG process (and other Sustainable Development activities).

Through organizing regular meetings at EU-level, ANPED will try to facilitate the dialogue among the active stakeholders within the post-2015 and SDG processes. For this very reason, ANPED carried out a small research in Brussels to find out what European networks are doing in terms of follow up in the post-Rio+20 process the coming years - especially at the European level.

This modest research used a questionnaire, to which the several organisations answered in personal interviews. We hope to give you an idea with this document on where the several European NGO-networks are situated in both processes. And where we, ANPED as Organising Partner of NGOs at UN-level, will be able and needed to facilitate and coordinate the SDG-process with the European colleagues.

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1. Is your organisation participating in one of the UN-processes on environment, development or Sustainable Development?

Three of nine surveyed organisations - Fair Trade Advocacy Office, Climate Action Network Europe, EuroHealth Network said no.

Climate Action Network Europe gives input through other consultation processes in coordination with its international partners.

EuroHealth Network cooperates with European Commission and WHO groups on economic and environmental issues.

The other six organisations – CONCORD, EEB, CIDSE, WSPA, WWF European Policy Office and IUCN - participate in one or another international process.

CONCORD participates in everything connected to the post-2015 agenda – (Rio, HLP, OWG, PGA etc.)

CIDSE was present last year on the Rio+20 conference and they are quite involved in the beyond-2015 process.

WWF International is engaged in several UN-meeting in New York. In Asia and Africa, they are also engaged in civil society discussions, regional and national consultations and consultations with their government. In Europe, a number of their offices are engaged, again through CSO networks and/or direct consultations with their governments. They are actively participating in the Beyond 2015 campaign and have been a member of the European Steering group since it was established.

EEB participates in several environment-related processes on international level (e.g. Aarhus and other UNECE Conventions, Minamata, Basel and Stockholm Conventions, Environment for Europe process). They were at the Rio+20 Summit, and also at UNEP meetings.

2. If yes, what is the general opinion of your organisation about the process?

The first of positively responding organisations, CIDSE, has been particularly engaged in the beyond-2015 process and they think that that process has gone fairly well until now. The UN has organised public consultations with civil society, the high level panel (HLP) is launched and Secretary General reports have been published. They appreciated the clear process on beyond-2015 and the opportunities for civil society to participate and discuss with policy makers. Now, they feel that post-Rio process is less clear for them.

According to WWF European Policy Office, the UN has made a worthy effort to encourage participation in the post- MDG process and has facilitated both sectoral and national/geographic discussions and inputs, as well as inviting comments on the official inputs through High Level Panel (HLP) and the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN).

Less clear for them is the process for CSO involvement in the Open Working Group (an informal group responsible for the first report on SDGs to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)). Also still unclear for them is how and when the processes will be brought together.

International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) thinks that there is currently a lot of fragmentation in the discussions. The consequence of that is that the positions and reflections of countries and negotiators are occurring in parallel. Trying to fit them together post factum will be difficult if not impossible. There are many movements and sectors pushing for their own interests without having a “big picture” approach and without considering the impact of their own positions on other sectors and areas. The environmental movement is having difficulty aligning behind two or three main points, according to them.

EEB states that it is important to merge the two processes and that some clarity on how it goes and where to participate is still needed. But there is still some time to figure out. Nevertheless as environmental movement they cannot afford to lose momentum and they need to be proactive to have the environmental agenda fully included.

In the opinion of World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA), the process is important, but it will be difficult to achieve the results they want/need.

3. Will you participate in the process on developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and/or the Post2015 Development Agenda?

All of the surveyed organisations plan to actively participate.

4. If not, why not?

None of the surveyed organisations commented on this question, as we can see above, all of them are going to participate in the post2012/beyond2015 process.

5. In case of yes: How will you participate? What kind of activities do you plan?

CONCORD plans to influence the Outcome Document of GA (lobbying letters and meetings with MS), continued engagement with key UN colleagues, briefings for Beyond 2015 members in advance of each meeting of OWG, participating in OWG meetings (ideally with Southern members of the campaign), continued advocacy on the post-2015 framework in 38 countries across 5 regions.

Climate Action Network Europe does this through EU processes giving input to the EU position as well as through the Beyond 2015 European Task Force. This organisation thinks that the two processes will come together anyhow and therefore they will give input into that process. Maybe they would also like to work more with DG Climate Action, because they feel that climate change and aspect of low-carbon development and sustainable energy should be more visible, so perhaps they will do activities that incorporate this to make it more visible, but for the moment, there are no activities planned.

EEB will together with ANPED (or even merged with them) actively follow the HLPF (High Level Political Forum), and within that process the SDGs. They will also work on making the bridge to the Post2015 movement to merge the two processes at European level in an early stage, for civil society actions but also referring actions planned by the Commission.

EuroHealth Network will focus on raising awareness, and less to global policy work and also to provide knowledge to their member organisations. These are mainly working on promoting public health or the important links between health promotion and sustainable development. They work all the time towards advancing and promoting healthy lifestyle, like health eating habits or physical activity. They're also working on demographic change and they are involved in European innovative partnership on active and healthy aging, especially related to age-friendly environments. They are part of WHO initiatives for Age-friendly cities.

Fair Trade Advocacy Office runs at the moment a campaign with local leaders and mayors to raise awareness on a sound sustainable development goals framework beyond-2015 and the importance of supporting Fair Trade. They are also part of the Beyond-2015 coalition advocating for a new global development framework beyond 2015. They support merging the SDGs with the poverty reduction goals and look forward to getting more active in the SDGs - that so far they have not been particularly active on. Their activities were from the beginning in favor of merging both processes.

CIDSE is one of the founders of the beyond-2015 campaign – a major civil society campaign in the post-2015 process. So on one hand they work with civil society and on the other hand, being a catholic organisation, they work with faith based organisations. They also have a particular focus on finance for the development and sustainable development.

WWF European Policy Office stated that in terms of the post 2015 process at EU level, they have been working on this for the past two years. They've done submissions to EU consultations on post MDGs and Rio follow up, developed of a joint position paper with Beyond-2015 and done related advocacy work. They also organised High level events for example with Cabinets of Environment and Development, presentations to the Council Working group established to develop joint Council conclusions, regular meetings with the Commission, Cabinets, consultations with EP and the rapporteur on post 2015, etc. Above the EU level, they made written submissions to UN thematic consultations, engaged in meetings in NY, provided submissions to High Level Panel, commented on drafts of SDSN paper, etc.

IUCN is trying to build their position after consulting with their members (state members and NGOs). They are trying to build consensus by convening discussions and analysis and by mobilizing civil society They are developing documents with policy analysis and options to enhance understanding of the role of nature in development planning.

WSPA will participate through the Major groups in the meetings and lobby governments. They will probably organise side-events.

6. Which objectives do you want to achieve in your activities and which strategy will you use? To whom will your participation be addressed?

CONCORD has following objectives: to create a more unified, informed and coordinated global campaign, working together at the national, regional and international level to influence the post-2015 development agenda, to ensure that the post-2015 agenda is influenced by Beyond 2015 policy positions. And to ensure that high quality participatory research is available to CSOs and other actors, and that it is taken into account meaningfully throughout the intergovernmental negotiation process. They will also support 15 – 20 states who are supportive on two or more of Beyond 2015's values, and are willing to take progressive positions during the

intergovernmental process. Their participation will be addressed at CSOs (members of Beyond2015), UN agencies, Member States and regional bodies.

The objectives of the Climate Action Network Europe is to introduce climate change as an issue, to launch discussions for instance on resilience building, adapting to climate change, risk reduction, etc. Their participation will be addressed mainly to EU member states and EU in general.

For EEB the overall objective is to assure that the environmental issues are fully addressed. The Sustainable Development concept starts from the recognition of planetary boundaries and environmental protection. This together with social and environmental justice. The future SDGs have to be based on this paradigm. That means moving away from the old “development” approach, where economic growth is main goal. For that reason they will be involved in negotiations at international and regional (EU and UNECE) level. And push the EU to be ambitious in this process too.

EuroHealth Network wants to promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles as objective and they are focusing very much on social equity and to address social determinants of health in general. Their participation is addressed to a large panel of stakeholders, starting from employment to public health, practitioners, researchers and also the private sector. They are also members of nutrition platform, which is European platform for action on diet, physical activity and health. It is very large platform, which involves private sector and food industry.

Fair Trade Advocacy Office wants fairness as a core value of the new framework; trade as a tool for sustainable development; to each actor its responsibility; fair trade as best practice and “partnership for sustainable development”. They want to work with others in a beyond-2015 network, be an effective advocate for a system and to work with ANPED and other networks. Their strategy as FTAO will focus on influencing the EU policies and the EU's input to global policies. They will also aim at coordinating the inputs of other governments into the process. They already have members from the South, and a few mayors in Asia and Latin America that have signed, so they want to create the coalition of the bipartite of NGO networks and at the same time their strategy is to empower mayors and local authorities to be advocates for the SDG framework beyond-2015.

The objectives of CIDSE are: participation of civil society in a single framework for post-2015 and sustainable development goals, based on human rights and dignity. They have the vision that the framework should not only be based on the vision of economic growth, but also on equity, reduction of poverty and environmental sustainability. They believe there should be some mechanisms to make sure that governments follow up their commitments and finally that there is an adequate finance to fund the realization of the framework. They work with civil society oriented on development issues and also increasingly with civil society working on environmental issues, so they find it very important to work with a strong civil society coalition. They have direct contacts with policy makers, and as they often see themselves as catholic development organisation they try to bring bridges between policy makers and marginalized groups – people living in poverty, people who are unable to realize their human rights and live in dignity. They have a particular focus on bringing a voice of people in poverty into the political debate.

The objectives of WWF European Policy Office are the following: Single framework with universal application and goals that integrate all aspects of sustainable development; ensure

environmental sustainability and climate change are mainstreamed throughout; ensure strong implementation and accountability mechanisms.

The main objective of the IUCN is to have environmental related targets under each sustainable development goal so that policies in one sector do not have negative impact or cancel the positive impacts in other sectors. Their main target is the national governments but they need to collaborate and establish alliances with national NGOs and the big NGOs to put the necessary pressure. They also need to establish partnerships with actors on other sectors, namely social and economic.

The objective of WSPA is to make sure that the SDG's have positive effects on the welfare of animals. They will probably focus on two or three SDG's, trying to incorporate language that will enable policy measures to take animal welfare into the equation.

7. There is an overall agreement to merge the SDG and post2015 processes. What is, according to you, the best way to realize this?

CONCORD mentioned that Beyond 2015 papers will be released shortly on this point, although the draft is currently not yet available.

According to Climate Action Network Europe, the best way is that the UN takes a strong position on this, but also for regions and member states to do it. In practice, environment and development national ministries can work closer together on specific issues. There should also be no push back from member states that maybe do not want to merge them. The EU along with other regions needs to push the convincing arguments of what is the best way to operate these goals.

For EEB it is important that on the several levels there is fluid communication, so for civil society, but also on European policy level (DG ENV and DG DEV), as well as international (UNDP/UNEP/UNDESA/ECOSOC). There is a need to "speak the same language" and push for the same direction. Merging the processes is key for success for long term sustainability thinking.

EuroHealth Network thinks that the extent to which they are merged or not is less relevant. The important thing is to know that concrete actions are taking forward and they are more effective. Because there are already lots of actions, but they are not coordinated well.

Fair Trade Advocacy Office would simplify the process and simplify the governance and decision making strategy at UN level. According to them, if we create different islands and people thinking inside those, they are afraid that the merging experiment will not be successful. It is really difficult if everybody wants to have his own field and power. We should warn against the proliferation of too many initiatives at UN level, but also at NGO level. There needs to be joint process that is designed between ANPED (SDG) and beyond-2015. Because otherwise we could risk reproducing the bureaucratic separation like inside of the UN. Civil society will need to proof that we are innovative leaders in proposing what Sustainable Development Goals should look like and take into account all the dimensions.

CIDSE on one hand feels that there is a need to more clearly confirm the political commitment to merge the two processes. The best way to realize this - they believe - is to have intergovernmental negotiations in the Open Working Groups. However, contrary to the beyond-2015 process, there is still no clear institutionalized space for civil society to participate in these

discussions. But thanks to the Open working Groups there is also a chance for post-2015 organisations stimulate the merging process.

WWF European Policy Office believes the best way would have been to merge them from the beginning but they can see that politically and for UN territorial reasons this was probably not an option. They hope that this September's UNGA, will result in some positive political agreement that the two are both part of the same process and a "bringing together" by September 2014 is mandated.

IUCN and WSPA are definitely in favor of the merging process without any special proposal or view how to do that.

8. ANPED is facilitating the SDG process at global level, as Organizing Partner (OP) for the Major Group of NGOs, and in that function also at European level. Our main task is to work on the merging with the Post2015 process. Would you like to participate in this working group?

All of the surveyed organisations are principally interested, but they need more information about the capacity and availability of people to get involved. Important thing to know is also what would it imply and how it happens.

9. Will you actively participate at the next high level political forum (successor of CSD) in September 2013 or the Global Summit held in 2015? What are the expectations for your organisation?

Only three of nine surveyed organisations will actively participate at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

Expectations of CIDSE is that civil society would be more engaged, because they are going to be one of the key actors for this single framework. They also think that HLPF hasn't been very clear on the way that civil society speakers would be selected to participate in this event. Therefore they would prefer to have a more transparent and better organised process. They also said that the expert committee on financing is not very open to civil society.

IUCN hopes that the HLPF will truly be a new organ rather than the CSD with different clothes.

Four organisations – Climate Action Network Europe, WSPA, Fair Trade Advocacy Office and WWF European Policy Office - will be represented through wider groups.

Only EuroHealth Network and CONCORD will not participate in any of the ways mentioned above. The reason for EuroHealth Network is, that the main focus of this organisation, namely health, is still not integrated in Sustainable Development. CONCORD focus more on the content than on the monitoring of the implementation of the framework at this stage, though this may evolve.

None of the organisations already has any information about their potential participation at the Global Summit held in 2015. CONCORD will potentially participate, but it is still not clear. As it was stated above, they focus mostly on the content.

Conclusion

This research has been based on the interviews of nine surveyed NGO-networks. As we were oriented merely on Brussels, majority of them are based there: CONCORD, Climate Action Network Europe (CAN Europe), European Environmental Bureau (EEB), EuroHealth Network, Fair Trade Advocacy Office (FTAO), CIDSE, WWF European Policy Office, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Only one of the nine, World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA) is based in The Hague.

As we have found out through our questionnaire, most of the respondents think that the UN-process is important. This process was quite clear for most of them, until the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals. This means, according to them, that the beyond-2015 process seems to be more transparent with greater space for participation of civil society than post-Rio processes. The Rio-process is also less known by the organisations interviewed. There is for instance no mentioning at all to the structure of the 9 Major Groups, which is functioning already for 20 years now at UN-level referring to Sustainable Development and less time considering the UNEP. Therefore there is still a lot of fragmentation and gaps of experience in the discussions, which makes the overall merging process much harder to put in place.

All of these questioned organisations are following either Post-2015 Development Agenda or Sustainable Development Goals in the way they prefer most. They all ask for creating a more unified, informed and coordinated global campaign, and they want to work together at the national, regional and international level. It is the only way to go to achieve impact on the outcomes.

Their objectives are consequently based upon their core interests and knowledge, be it climate change, public health, fair trade, etc. At first sight they might seem ideologically far away from each other, but if we look closer, we could identify many common characteristics. As the SDG process is very new and the post2015 process more structured after 10 years of experience, it will be a challenge to work jointly on the merging process. It will also be crucial that the European environmental comes in, and do not loose momentum, to be sure that the environmental focus is fully integrated too.

Here the role of ANPED comes in as they work as a facilitator between these two processes at international level, so will pick up this task on European level too.

As it follows from our research, but in the meantime also by decision of the HLPF in September 2013, it is no longer reasonable to work on this agenda separately. Merging the goals of poverty eradication and environment is feasible only then, if all Major groups and other stakeholders, will work together in the process, to start with giving input to the Open Working Group and future opportunities. Otherwise it would lead to fragmentation of the initiatives not only at UN-level, but at NGO level as well. Almost all of our respondents believe in the necessity of the idea of bringing together these dimensions. And at the same time, almost each of them would like to see a transparent decision-making, which is only possible with the relevant networks. Of course, the process of selecting those networks should be open and transparent. They should reflect different characteristics of the stakeholders, their pros and cons, and in balance with regions, gender, and constituencies. This is going to be a long and slow process. But otherwise it is impossible.

Further relevant information:

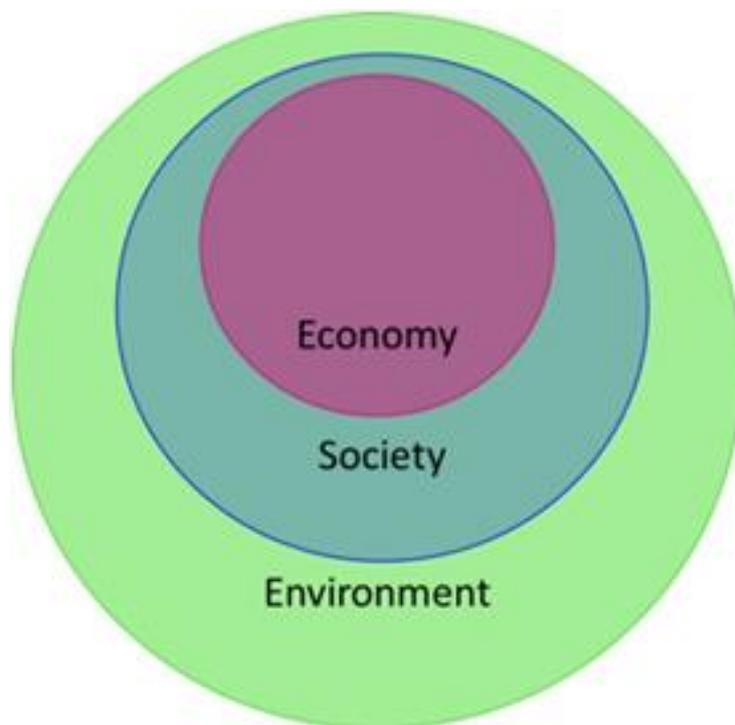
Strengthening public participation at the United Nations for Sustainable Development: dialogue, debate, dissent, deliberation, by Barbara Adams and Lou Pinget (June 2013):

<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1926desareport.pdf> or
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=E/CN.17/2013/2&Lang=E

Who are the OPs of the 9 Major Groups?: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/orgpartners.html>

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Edited by: Livia Vajdová and Leida Rijnhout



ANNEX

1. Is your organisation participating in one of the UN-processes on environment, development or Sustainable Development?	
CONCORD	Yes – everything connected to the post-2015 agenda! Rio, HLP, OWG, PGA etc
EEB	At the moment the EEB is not so involved in international policy processes, except for specific issues, like the Aarhus convention, and chemicals (Minimata, Basel and Stockholm conventions). EEB was also elected as Regional Representative for UNEP, so there we were also involved. Also, quite a number of our members were interested to follow the Rio+20 process and a loose working group was set up to coordinate efforts. But unfortunately constraints in budget and human resources mean that there is limited capacity in the office and are the main cause not to invest more deeply into those necessary processes.
CAN Europe	We do not have any specific activity going on, but we give input when possible through other consultation processes or through coordination with CAN International.
EuroHealthNet	With UN not really directly, we are working with European Commission. For instance now there is a public consultation on the sustainability of the food system, I am also participating as an expert to meeting that was organised, it was study on ecoindustry, so we are working also with WHO with the groups on economic, environment. There is a group that advance indicators, that are linked with post-Rio process on addressing social determinants of health.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	No.
CIDSE	We already participated last year on the Rio+20 conference and we are quite involved in the beyond-2015 agenda.
WWF European Policy Office	Yes. WWF International are engaged in the New York meetings. Various WWF offices in Asia and Africa are engaging in civil society discussions, regional and national consultations and consultations with their government. In Europe, a number of WWF offices are engaged, again through CSO networks and/or direct consultations with their governments. In Europe too, I am actively participating in the Beyond 2015 campaign and have been a member of the European Steering group since it was established.
IUCN	Yes.
WSPA	Yes.

2. If yes, what is the general opinion of your organisation about the process?

CONCORD	
EEB	It is important that those processes are kept high on the agenda, as this will be a guide for national and regional implementation of Sustainable Development. The outcome of Rio2012 was not so ambitious, so we have to use the momentum of the definition of the SDGs to integrate the environmental and sustainability agenda to the maximum.
CAN Europe	Process is going maybe a bit slowly and unclear, there is not much information being explained in terms of where this process is going to end up after September this year, we do not know what's going to happen after UN Assembly, it is quite vague and we want to have some content they are working on and also how they want to bring together environment and development, which is very crucial.
EuroHealthNet	This process is gaining more and more importance, there are also projects that are very much linked with health promotion and sustainable development, which is our area of interest. There are things that are advancing and of course sometimes we have an impression that it is not advancing as quick as we would like, but definitely, there are lots of good opinions, good experts involved and people pushing the things forward.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	
CIDSE	As we have been particularly engaged in the beyond-2015 process and we find that that process has gone fairly well up until now. There has been organisation by the UN with public consultation, with civil society, the high level panel, secretary general reports, so very clear process on beyond-2015 and there has been opportunity for civil society to participate and discuss with policy makers. On the other hand, we find that post-Rio processes are less clear.
WWF European Policy Office	The UN has made a worthy effort to encourage participation in the post MDG process and has facilitated both sectorial and national/geographic discussions and inputs, as well as inviting comments on the official inputs through HLP and SDSN. Less clear for me is the process for CSO involvement in the OWG. Also unclear is how and when the processes will be brought together.
IUCN	<p>There is a lot of fragmentation in the discussions. The consequences of that is that the positions and reflexions of countries and negotiators are occurring in parallel. Trying to fit them together post factum will be difficult if not impossible.</p> <p>There are many movements and sectors pushing for their own interests without having a "big picture" approach and without considering the impact of their own positions on other sectors and areas. The environmental movement is having difficulty aligning behind two or three main points.</p>
WSPA	Important, but difficult to achieve results we want/need.

3. Will you participate in the process on developing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and/or the Post2015 Development Agenda?

CONCORD	Yes to both.
EEB	Yes, we will, and therefore we work already closely together with ANPED.
CAN Europe	Yes.
EuroHealthNet	This process is gaining more and more importance, there are also projects that are very much linked with health promotion and sustainable development, which is our area of interest. There are things that are advancing and of course sometimes we have an impression that it is not advancing as quick as we would like, but definitely, there are lots of good opinions, good experts involved and people pushing the things forward.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	Yes.
CIDSE	Yes – Post-2015 Development Agenda. We were involved in SDG in more limited way, this involvement will increase when the Post-2015 phases finish.
WWF European Policy Office	Yes, see above.
IUCN	Yes, we are participating.
WSPA	Yes.

4. If not, why not??

CONCORD	
EEB	
CAN Europe	
EuroHealthNet	
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	
CIDSE	
WWF European Policy Office	
IUCN	
WSPA	

5. In case of yes: How will you participate? What kind of activities do you plan?

CONCORD	Lots of activities: influencing the Outcome Document of GA (lobbying letters and meetings with MS), continued engagement with key UN colleagues, briefings for Beyond 2015 members in advance of each meeting of OWG, participating in OWG meetings (ideally with Southern members of the campaign), continued advocacy on the post-2015 framework in 38 countries across 5 regions.
EEB	Together with ANPED (or even merged with them) we will actively follow the HLPF (High Level Political Forum), and within that process the SDG process. We will also make the bridge to the Post2015 movement to merge the two processes at European level.
CAN Europe	As we already do it through EU processes giving input to the EU position as well as through European task force, that is task force of NGOs across Europe that work on it exclusively. So we continue on this as CAN. I imagine that two processes will come together after this and therefore we can have ongoing input into what should be one process. Maybe we would also like to work more with DG Clima, because we feel that climate change and aspect of low-carbo development and sustainable energy could be more visible, so perhaps we will do activities that incorporate this to make it more visible, but at the moment, there are no activity plans.
EuroHealthNet	Raising awareness and also to provide knowledge to our member organisation, that are mainly working on promotion public health on these important links between health promotion and sustainable development. We work all the time towards advancing and promoting healthy lifestyle, like health eating habits, physical activity, fight the busyness. We also have important strength working on demographic change and we are involved in European innovative partnership on active and healthy aging, especially related to age-friendly environments, we are part of WHO initiatives for Age-friendly cities.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	We can say that we have already participated. For the moment we have the running campaign with local leaders and mayors, asking raising awareness, have a sound sustainable development goals framework beyond 2015 and the importance of supporting Fair Trade. We are also the part of Beyond-2015 coalition advocating for a new global development framework beyond 2015. Also because of we support merging of SDGs with the poverty reduction goals we look forward to getting more active in the SDG, part of the equation that so far we have not been particularly active on. Also our activities were from the beginning in favor of merging approach.
CIDSE	We are one of the founders of beyond-2015 campaign – major civil society campaign in the post-2015 process so on one hand we work with civil society and on the other hand, when we have particular characteristics being catholic organisation, we work with another faith based organisations. We have also particular focus on finance for the development and sustainable development.
WWF European	For the post 2015 process at EU level, I have been working on this for the past two years. Submissions to EU consultations on post MDGs and Rio follow up,

Policy Office	development of a joint position paper with Beyond 2015 and related advocacy work, organisation of High level events for example with Cabinets of Env and Dev, presentation to the Council Working group established to develop joint Council conclusions, regular meetings with Commission, Cabinets, consultations with EP and rapporteur on post 2015, etc, etc, etc. For the international level, WWF has made written submissions to UN thematic consultations, engaged in meetings in NY, provided submissions to High Level Panel, commented on drafts of SDSN paper, etc.
IUCN	Build our position considering our membership (state members and NGOs). Trying to build consensus by convening discussions and analysis and by mobilising civil society. Developing documents with policy analysis and options to enhance understanding of the role of nature in development planning.
WSPA	WSPA will participate through the Major Groups in the meetings, lobby governments, probably organise side-events.

6. Which objectives do you want to achieve in your activities and which strategy will you use? To whom will your participation be addressed?

CONCORD	<p>Specific Objective 1: To create a more unified, informed and coordinated global campaign, working together at the national, regional and international level to influence the post-2015 development agenda.</p> <p>Specific Objective 2: To ensure that the post-2015 agenda is influenced by Beyond 2015 policy positions.</p> <p>Specific Objective 3: To ensure that high quality participatory research is available to CSOs and other actors, and that it is taken into account meaningfully throughout the intergovernmental negotiation process.</p> <p>Specific Objective 4: To support 15 – 20 states who are sympathetic to and supportive of two or more of Beyond 2015's values to take progressive positions during the intergovernmental process.</p>
EEB	Objective is to assure that the environmental issues are fully addressed. The Sustainable Development concept starts from the recognition of planetary boundaries and environmental protection. This together with social and environmental justice. The future SDGs have to be based on this paradigm. That means moving away from the old "development" approach, where economical growth is main objective. For that reason we will be involved in negotiations at international and UNECE level. And push the EU to be ambitious in this process too.
CAN Europe	Our participation will be addressed mainly to EU member states and EU in general. The objectives we want to achieve is to introduce climate change as an issue, to launch discussions for instance on resilience building, adapting to climate change, risk reduction, etc...
EuroHealthNet	To promote healthy and sustainable lifestyles and we are focusing very much on social equity and to address social determinants of health in general. Our participation is addressed to large panel of stakeholders, starting from

	<p>employment to public health, practitioners, researchers, also the private sector, etc... We are also members of nutrition platform, which is European platform for action on diet, physical activity and health. It is very large platform, which involve private sector and food industry.</p>
<p>Fair Trade Advocacy Office</p>	<p>Fairness as a core value of the new framework. Trade as a tool for sustainable development. To each actor its responsibility. Fair trade as best practice “partnership for sustainable development” .</p> <p>We want to work with others in network. To make beyond-2015 network, be an effective advocate for a system, we also want to work with ANPED and also other networks. Our strategy is as FTAO will focus on influencing the EU policies and EU inputting to global policies we will also aim at the coordinating the inputs of other governments into the process, but it is more difficult for us. So our strategy relies on very important part what EU is going to do about that. But we are very lucky, as we already have members from South, so we are already engaging with them, we also have a few mayors in Asia and Latin America that have signed, so we want to create the coalition of the bipart of NGO networks and at the same time our strategy is to empower mayors and local authorities to be advocates for the SDG framework beyond-2015. And why mayors? Because they have very important role in Fair Trade. They can decide to buy Fair Trade products for hospitals, schools, they can do raising awareness campaign, they can also encourage local shops to sell Fair Trade and they are politicians therefore for our strategies not only advocating of NGOs, but also encourage mayors to do advocacy work.</p>
<p>CIDSE</p>	<p>We work with civil society oriented on development issues and also increasingly with civil society working on environmental issues, so we find this very important, to work with strong coalition of civil societies. We have also direct contacts on policy makers, and as we often see ourselves as catholic development organisation we try to bring bridges between policy makers and marginalized groups – people living in poverty, people who are unable to realize their human rights and live in dignity, so we have a particular focus on bringing a voice of people in poverty into the political debate.</p> <p>Our objectives are: participation of civil society in the process, single framework between post-2015 development agenda and sustainable development goals, framework should be based on human rights and dignity and also the vision on which the framework is going to be based is not only based on the vision of economic growth, but also about equity, reduction of poverty and also environmental sustainability, there should be also some mechanisms to make sure that governments follow up their commitments, and finally that there is an adequate finance to fund the realization of the framework.</p>
<p>WWF European Policy Office</p>	<p>One single framework with universal application and goals which integrate all aspects of sustainable development. Ensure environmental sustainability and climate change are mainstreamed throughout. Ensure strong implementation and accountability mechanisms.</p>
<p>IUCN</p>	<p>Our main objective is to have environmental related targets under each sustainable development goal so that policies in one sector do not have</p>

	negative impact on or cancel the positive impacts in other sectors. Our main target is governments but we need to collaborate and establish alliances with national NGOs and the big NGOs to put the necessary pressure. We also need to establish partnerships with actors on other sectors, namely social and economic.
WSPA	WSPA's objective is to make sure that the SDG's have positive effects on the welfare of animals. We will probably focus on two or three SDG's, trying to incorporate language that will enable policy measures to take animal welfare into the equation.

7. There is an overall agreement to merge the SDG and post2015 processes. What is, according to you, the best way to realize this?

CONCORD	Beyond 2015 papers will be released shortly on this point, though I don't yet have the drafts...
EEB	It is important that on the several levels there is fluid communication, so for civil society, but also on European policy level (DG ENV and DG DEV), as well as international (UNDP/UNEP/UNDESA/ECOSOC). There is an urgent need to "speak the same language" instead of fighting each other on which topic is the most important. Merging the processes is key for success for long term sustainability thinking.
CAN Europe	The best way for UN is to take a strong position, but also for regions and member states to do it. In practice environment and development within national ministries can work closer together on specific issue, because otherwise if it doesn't merge in theory, it doesn't merge in practice. There is also no push back from member states that maybe do not want to merge them, that maybe they want to keep environment and development to be separate. So EU along with other regions needs to push the convincing arguments of what is the best way to operate these goals. No one of the countries was forced to do this so it makes the proper sense to visualize to merge them together.
EuroHealthNet	I think that the extent to which they are merged or not is less relevant. The important thing is to know that concrete actions are taking forward and they are more effective. Because there are already lots of actions, but they are not coordinated well.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	We are supporting merging agenda, because we cannot conceive one thing without looking at the other. If I would simplify the process, I would simplify the governance and decision making strategy at UN level. What I would do ideally: The earlier decision makers and policy makers worked together as a team to do a merged agenda, but better. If we create different islands and people thinking inside those, I am afraid that the merging experiment will not be successful. So it is a bureaucratic constrained and it is really difficult, because everybody wants to have his own field and power. But we should bring relevant people together, both the governance, UN, NGOs, etc... to work together and to think, so I would warn against the proliferation of the initiatives at UN level, but also at NGO level. There is a joint process that is designed between ANPED and beyond-2015. Because otherwise we could risk reproducing the bureaucratic

	separation and working inside of the UN. Civil society will need to proof that we are thought leaders in proposing what Sustainable Development Goals could look like and take into account all the dimensions.
CIDSE	On one hand we feel that there is need to more clear confirm the political commitment to merge the two processes. The best way to realize this we believe that what is planned in the Open Working group to have intergovernmental negotiations, but contrary to the beyond-2015 that there is still not clear institutionalized space for civil society to participate in the discussions. But thanks to the Open working group there is also chance for post-2015 organisation to come to the merging process.
WWF European Policy Office	I believe the best way would have been to merge them from the beginning but I can see that politically and for UN territorial reasons this was probably not an option. I hope at September UNGA, we will get some positive political agreement that the two are both part of the same process and a “bringing together” by September 2014 is mandated.
IUCN	As mentioned above, we think that these processes should merge as soon as possible!
WSPA	Not sure if we have a clear organisational view on this.

8. ANPED is facilitating the SDG process at global level, as Organizing Partner (OP) for the Major Group of NGOs, and in that function also at European level. Our main task is to work on the merging with the Post2015 process. Would you like to participate in this working group?

CONCORD	Beyond 2015 / CAN I are working together on the merging of the two processes. Would suggest a coordinated approach, happy to speak further.
EEB	We would definitely support that such a working group would be active to do the things we mentioned earlier.
CAN Europe	Yes, but I would definitely need more information about this working group.
EuroHealthNet	Yes, I would like to participate in this working group, but it depends on the capacity and availability of people to get involved.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	Principally yes. Because we support the project, we support the objectives as well. NGOs should work together, it is good that there is work at European level and is good to be merged with post-2015 process. We are part of post-2015 process and we are very happy to join this working group and help to make it work. But I would also need to know what would it imply or how it happens, etc., so we would be happy to receive more information about this working group.
CIDSE	Principally yes, but we need more information about that working group.
WWF European Policy Office	At the global level, it would be WWF International secretariat who would decide whether to participate in the Major Group of NGOs for the SDG process (perhaps they already are?). At the European level, I could potentially participate for WWF but it would depend on what it involves, terms of

	reference, etc.
IUCN	Yes.
WSPA	I think our organisation is interested to participate – but it will depend on available capacity.

<p>9. Will you actively participate at the next high level political forum (successor of CSD) in September 2013 or the Global Summit held in 2015? What are the expectations for your organisation?</p>	
CONCORD	In Sep 2013, no. Potentially in 2015, though this is not yet clear. We focus more on the content than on the monitoring of the implementation of the framework at this stage, though this may evolve.
EEB	As a possible merge with ANPED, to be our unit “global policy and sustainability” we will participate actively in HLPF processes as Organizing Partner for the MG of NGOs, and related processes.
CAN Europe	CAN will not actively participate at HLPF, however, we are member of European task force for the post-2015 and I work with the number of colleagues on Brussels’s level that will be actively participating, so CAN will be represented through wider group.
EuroHealthNet	No. I think health is still not quite integrated in the Sustainable Development policy.
Fair Trade Advocacy Office	We will not participate directly, because we do not have an official status there. But we will participate indirectly by beyond-2015 representatives that will be attending.
CIDSE	In this HLPF there is low space for civil society, so we would like to be more engaged, because they are going to be one of the key actors for this single framework. HLPF hasn’t been very clear on the way that civil society speakers would be selected to participate in this event. Therefore we would prefer to have more transparent and better organised process and also expert committee on financing is not very open to civil society.
WWF European Policy Office	Unlikely that I would participate in any of the NY meetings as I have no travel budget to cover these costs. However certainly WWF will be represented there by WWF International staff.
IUCN	Yes. Our expectation is that the HLPF will truly be a new organ rather than the CSD with different clothes.
WSPA	WSPA will be represented at the HLPF. Not sure about expectations.

