



CoNGO COMMUNICATION No.13 - December 2014

Post-2015 development agenda

Table of Contents

1. Presidential Introduction	1
2. Road to Dignity by 2030.....	2
UN Secretary-General launches blueprint towards sustainable development	2
3. Co-Facilitators of Negotiations for the Post-2015 Agenda	2
“Food for thought paper”	2
4. 2015 Global Sustainable Development Report	4
Call for Briefs.....	4
5. 3 rd International Conference on Financing for Development	4
Preparations have started.....	4
6. Event on “Strengthening the Post-2015 Agenda”	5
Call for more ambition in the Post-2015 Agenda.....	5
7. UN Declaration on the Right to Development	5
Conference on “Sustainable Development with Dignity and Justice for All”	5
8. 9 th World Urban Forum in 2018	6
Kuala Lumpur is host of WUF9.....	6
9. Technology Access and Assessment in the Post-2015 Agenda	7
UN-NGLS and ETC Group Side-Event.....	7
10. Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development.....	8
New report published	8
11. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	8
New Report	8
12. Second UN Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).....	9
Economic growth still restrained	9
13. Disability Data Conference.....	10
Improving data and statistics for inclusive development	10
14. Calendar	11

1. Presidential Introduction

Dear Colleagues:

As we reach the end of 2014, a very important stage has been reached in the long and winding path towards the UN Post-2015 Development Agenda. The UN Secretary-General has somewhat straightened the path, and given it a "dignified" name, by the issuance of his much-awaited synthesis report to the UN General Assembly, most-appropriately entitled "Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet". (see further reference in item 2 of this issue of CoNGO COMMUNICATION)

The Secretary-General has been tirelessly promoting coherent approaches to and far-sighted consideration of the Sustainable Development Goals that will form the heart of the Post-2015 Agenda. His synthesis report therefore builds on all progress achieved thus far, and should be a lodestar for governments as they enter the (no-doubt exhaustive and exhausting) year of negotiations that will lead to the promulgation of the SDGs and the Post-2015 Agenda. To avoid dispersal on interests and efforts, it should also be a base for civil society to largely build further concentrated advocacy on the achievement of comprehensive SDGs, with adequate in-built implementation and accountability mechanisms.

The Secretary-General implies grouping the currently proposed SDGs into six areas: dignity, people, planet, prosperity, justice, partnership. Given the negative pressures being exerted these days by so many governments on civil society space, it is important that the Secretary-General acknowledges that freedom of expression, assembly and association are enablers of sustainable development – for the community of civil society organizations, these freedoms are of course the lifeblood of peace, justice, rights and communal harmony, and must be defended against every encroachment by obscurantist authorities.

Let us thus as civil society enter the year 2015 with renewed determination – and therefore of course, competent preparation! – to be a positive interventionist force for achieving a Post-2015 Agenda that is meaningful for future generations. The timetable for intergovernmental negotiations is already largely known (see further reference in item 3 of this issue). The first negotiating session is on January 19-21, and will be preceded on Friday January 16 by a "Stakeholder Preparatory Forum". A 16-organization civil society steering committee for that event has already emerged through the coordination of UN.DESA and UN.NGLS. Now is the moment for us to be on the inside-looking-out, not the outside-looking-in! Responsible and competent Civil Society can – and must – make a crucial difference at all stages of the 2015 negotiations.

Cyril Ritchie, President of CoNGO

NB This issue of CoNGO COMMUNICATION has again been prepared by the CoNGO Intern in Geneva, Nathalie Schenker, for whose intelligence, dedication and efficiency I reiterate the deepest thanks.

2. Road to Dignity by 2030

UN Secretary-General launches blueprint towards sustainable development

Calling for “innovative, inclusive, agile, determined and coordinated” action to usher in an era of sustainable development for all, Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon presented an advanced version of his “synthesis report” to the UN General Assembly. The report will guide the SDG negotiations for a new global agenda centred on people and the planet, and underpinned by human rights.

Never before have so broad and inclusive consultations been undertaken on development, said Mr. Ban. His synthesis report “looks ahead and discusses the contours of a universal and transformative agenda that places people and planet at the centre, is underpinned by human rights, and is supported by a global partnership” to support States’ discussions and to review lessons from the MDGs. The report also stresses the need to “finish the job” – both to help people now and as a launch pad for the new agenda.

In the conclusion of the *Road to Dignity by 2030: Ending Poverty, Transforming All Lives and Protecting the Planet* the Secretary-General stated that “We are on the threshold of the most important year of development since the founding of the United Nations itself. We must give meaning to this Organization’s promise to ‘reaffirm faith in the dignity and worth of the human person’ and to take the world forward to a sustainable future... [We] have an historic opportunity and duty to act, boldly, vigorously and expeditiously, to turn reality into a life of dignity for all, leaving no one behind.”

Financing and other means of implementation are essential and Mr. Ban called for strong, inclusive public mechanisms for reporting, monitoring progress, learning lessons, and ensuring shared responsibility. “Implementation will be the litmus test of this agenda. It must be placed on a sound financial footing”, he said.

Further, implementation relies also in bridging the technology gap, creating a new framework for shared accountability, and providing reliable data, which Mr. Ban called the “lifeblood of sound decision-making”. Stressing his commitment to ensuring the best outcome from the post-2015 process, the Secretary-General underlined the need for States to be guided by universal human rights and international norms, while remaining responsive to different needs and contexts in different countries.

source: <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49509#.VJAC0jHF-Rs>

3. Co-Facilitators of Negotiations for the Post-2015 Agenda

“Food for thought paper”

The President of the UN General Assembly appointed two Co-Facilitators for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. David Donoghue, Permanent Representative of Ireland, and Macharia Kamau, Permanent Representative of Kenya, are going to be responsible to “lead open, inclusive, and transparent consultations” on the modalities for the negotiations of the SDGs.

Building on major United Nations conferences and summits held in recent years, the objective is to agree on an ambitious and transformative agenda with a view to ensuring the eradication of poverty and the achievement of sustainable development by 2030.

Their “food for thought paper” proposes, on the basis of consultations to date, the following modalities for the forthcoming process.

A. Working methods

It is clear that there is broad support for an intergovernmental process which is open, inclusive and transparent and which builds on the working methods used very successfully by the Open Working Group on SDGs. These methods included provision for all Member States to express their views, whether individually, as part of informal combinations of states or through traditional group structures. Flexible working arrangements of various kinds were also a feature of the Open Working Group as was the provision for regular structured engagement with major groups and other stakeholders.

B. Scope

It is envisaged that the outcome document to be prepared for adoption at the Summit in September 2015 would contain the following main components:

- ❖ An introductory declaration;
- ❖ Sustainable Development Goals, targets and indicators;
- ❖ Means of Implementation and a new Global Partnership;
- ❖ Framework for monitoring and review of implementation.

A further element proposed by some Member States – though this will require further discussion – is the possible implications of the Post-2015 Agenda for the UN system and its institutions (“UN Fit for Purpose”).

As regards the Means of Implementation, much of this agenda will of course be addressed in the separate consultations on Financing for Development. There are, however, certain aspects which require attention within the Post-2015 consultations. These could include issues such as technology facilitation and the shaping of an overall Global Partnership.

Arrangements will be made to ensure close interaction between the Post-2015 Development Agenda consultations and those on Financing for Development. Similar arrangements will also be made in respect of the climate change negotiations in the UNFCCC context. Consideration of a monitoring and review framework will also require that attention be paid to the role of the High Level Political Forum.

C. Dates

The dates envisaged for the intergovernmental negotiations are:

- 19-21 January
- 3-6 February (tbc)
- 17-20 February (tbc)
- 9-13 March (tbc)
- 23-27 March (tbc)
- 20-24 April (tbc)
- 18-22 May

- 22-25 June
- 20-24 July
- 27-31 July

(Note that the dates of the drafting sessions on Financing for Development during this period are 27-29 January, 13-17 April and 15-19 June; the High Level Political Forum meets from 26 June to 8 July; and the Third International Conference on Financing for Development meets from 13-16 July).

4. 2015 Global Sustainable Development Report

Call for Briefs

A unique opportunity is given to individual scientists and research institutions to bring issues, research finding or solutions on sustainable development to international policy makers. They can make a contribution to the 2015 Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) which is going to be submitted at the 3rd session of the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in June 2015. The HLPF was created by governments, inter alia, to strengthen the science-policy interface.

One chapter of the report will be dedicated to the briefs submitted by the scientific community. The briefs have to be factual and based on peer-reviewed literature and consist of a maximum of 1500 words. All briefs that meet the required standards will be posted on the GSDR website for an open comment period before the ideas and material will be included into the chapter.

Send your briefs until 31 December 2014 to: gsdr2015@gmail.com

More information, including the required format of the briefs, can be found here: <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/gsdr2015.html?open=1#call>

5. 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development

Preparations have started

The 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD) will be held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in July 2015. Based on the resolutions 68/204 and 68/279 of the UN General Assembly, high-level political representatives, institutional stakeholders, NGOs and entities of the business sector will come together. The result of the conference will be a negotiated and agreed outcome document which will constitute an important contribution to the Post-2015 Agenda.

The preparations of the Conference are conducted under the 69th President of the UN General Assembly. Thereby, “the need for effective coordination” between the preparatory process for the FfD Conference and the preparations for the Summit in September 2015 for the adoption of the Post-2015 Agenda is important “in order to promote coherence and to minimize duplication of effort” (resolution 68/279). Two co-facilitators, Ambassador George Talbot of Guyana and Ambassador Geir Pedersen of Norway, have been appointed to lead consultations on all issues related to the FfD Conference. Besides, the UN Secretary-General designated Wu Hongbo,

Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, as the Secretary-General for the Conference.

All NGOs which are in consultative status with the ECOSOC and all NGOs and business sector entities that have been accredited to the Monterrey and Doha FfD Conferences or their follow-up processes, can register for the Financing for Development Conference and its preparatory process. In addition, other NGOs and business sector entities can soon apply for accreditation.

source (including the proposed roadmap towards the Conference):
<http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?article4557>

6. Event on “Strengthening the Post-2015 Agenda”

Call for more ambition in the Post-2015 Agenda

More than 70 representatives from governments, UN organizations and civil society met in September at an event called “Strengthening the Post-2015 Agenda – Voices of Experience from the Front Line”. They held a discussion on strategies to foster higher levels of ambition in the Post-2015 Agenda. “The framework is still lacking ambition, and needs to go further. Without addressing rights, we do not address discrimination, or access to justice. This is our responsibility to the future”, stated Alessandra Nilo (Executive Director of Gestos, Brazil).

Moreover, the discussion found that human rights need to be guaranteed in the agenda in order to have peaceful and stable societies. A target to hold global warming should also be reinserted. Regarding the monitoring and implementation of the SDGs, Rosette Mutambi of Participate (HEPS Uganda) claimed that „people must be given the opportunity to speak for themselves, and this must be based on rights“. On these and other subjects, Beyond 2015 together with other civil society organizations designed *Red Flags* to provide standards for the Post-2015 negotiations – for instance, the Red Flag on equity says that its target is only reached when it is reached for all and no one is left behind.

The Sustainable Development Goals have to be a truly universal agenda including all countries, governments, sectors, businesses, civil society and all people. The UN Secretary-General’s Special Advisor on Post-2015 Development Planning, Amina Mohammed, thus encouraged civil society to report on how to further raise the level of ambition in the Development Agenda.

source: <http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?article4564>

7. UN Declaration on the Right to Development

Conference on “Sustainable Development with Dignity and Justice for All”

To commemorate the anniversary of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, adopted on 4 December 1986, OHCHR organized an event in Geneva entitled “Sustainable Development with Dignity and Justice for All – Realizing the Right to Development for Present and Future Generations”.

The Declaration defines development as “an inalienable human right by virtue of which every human person and all peoples are entitled to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural and political development, in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized.” In the realization of the right to development, many achievements have already been accomplished – but the global economic crisis dampened this progress. The year 2015 is going to be crucial to achieve not only development, but sustainable development on the basis of the Post-2015 Agenda but also the Climate Change Agreement. Development is sustainable when it “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The panellists also discussed and illustrated the significance and relevance of the right to development for present and future generations. Examples on the Ebola outbreak in Nigeria, the Indian Bhopal accident of 1984 and on hazardous substances underlined the importance of the Declaration. People are the central element and beneficiaries of sustainable development; in order to achieve this, States need to assume their duties to adopt and implement national and international policies. Thereby, it should not be forgotten that “the right to development is not the right to GDP growth” (Jayati Ghosh, Professor of Economics, India) and that a neglect of the human rights aspect in development can have long inter-generational impacts.

For further information, please visit:

<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Development/Pages/RealizingaVisionforTransformativeDevelopment.aspx>

8. 9th World Urban Forum in 2018

Kuala Lumpur is host of WUF9

The capital of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, will host the 9th session of the World Urban Forum (WUF9) in 2018. UN-Habitat, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, is the convener of the WUF. WUF9 will be the first Forum to be held after the Post-2015 Development Agenda Process and the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development – HABITAT III in 2016. The Habitat Conference is a global legislative conference organized every 20 years to review and define the urban agenda and pave the way for UN-Habitat’s vision towards a new urban future.

The WUF has been established through UN General Assembly resolution 56/206 in 2001 as a non-legislative technical forum, is convened by UN-Habitat and hosted in a different city every two years. WUF has been recognized as the foremost global arena of major international events to examine the most pressing issues facing the world today in the area of human settlements, including rapid urbanization and its impact on cities, communities, economies, climate change and policies.

The objectives and mode of work of the Forum were adopted during the first session of the Forum which was held in Nairobi, Kenya in 2002. The participation in the Forum has seen an increase over the last years and steadied at around 22’000 attendees from all over the world in WUF7 in Columbia.

The Forum gathers a wide range of experts from every walk of life. Participants at the Forum include, but are not limited to: national, regional and local governments, NGOs, community-based organizations, professionals, research institutions and academies, private sector, development finance institutions, foundations, media and UN organizations and other international agencies.

The main goals of the World Urban Forum are:

- ❖ Advocate for and raise awareness on sustainable urban development
- ❖ Advance the collective knowledge on sustainable urbanization through inclusive open debates, and exchange of experiences and best practices
- ❖ Further coordination and cooperation within and between different constituencies towards the advancement and implementation of the Habitat Agenda

For more information, please contact: infohabitat@unhabitat.org

source: <http://unhabitat.org/kuala-lumpur-to-host-world-urban-forum-in-2018/>

9. Technology Access and Assessment in the Post-2015

Agenda

UN-NGLS and ETC Group Side-Event

UN-NGLS and ETC Group organized an event, entitled “A Critical Link in the Post-2015 Development Agenda: Technology Access and Assessment”, to explore technology-related issues that are essential to shaping the Post-2015 Agenda. The panellists discussed how that technology access and assessment apply across the proposed SDGs, what lessons can be learnt from recent history in technology introduction and if the UN have existing capacity to facilitate technology access globally.

A number of reports and conferences have already referred to this issue, for instance the Rio+20 outcome document and the SDGs proposed by the open working group in July 2014. The creation of a *Technology Facilitation Forum* as an opportunity for dialogue and to share information as well as a *UN-Platform* of knowledge on technology for Member states but also individuals, were proposed. Furthermore, the inclusion of young people into discussions was demanded because they are the drivers of innovation.

Amit Narang of the Permanent Mission of India to the UN concluded that “Technology is the solution which really binds everything together. [...] If you don’t have forward movement on technology, it will be only fair to say that you will undermine all these processes” and adds to this that an ambitious Post-2015 Agenda without an ambitious outcome on technology will be incomplete.

source: <http://www.un-ngls.org/spip.php?article4552>

10. Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development

New report published

In order to propose ways to improve data for achieving and monitoring sustainable development, UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon convened an Independent Expert Advisory Group (IEAG), composed of 20 international experts. Data are essential for decision-making and are the basis for accountability; effective policies cannot be designed, monitored and evaluated without data. Hence, the Sustainable Development Agenda depends on a data revolution – “a world in which data are bigger, faster and more detailed than ever before”.

In their newly released report, the IEAG identified two main challenges: invisibility (gaps in what we know from data, and when we find out) and inequality (gaps between those who are with and without information, and what they need to know to make their own decisions). To address these problems, a UN-led effort is necessary. The IEAG further proposed a number of recommendations: fostering and promoting innovation to fill data gaps (e.g. creation of a “world statistics cloud”); mobilising resources to overcome inequalities between developed and developing countries and between data-poor and data-rich people; and leadership and coordination to enable the data revolution to play its full role in the realisation of sustainable development.

For further information and to download the report, please visit:

<http://www.undatarevolution.org/report/>

11. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

New Report

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) approved the Summary for Policymakers (SPM) of the Synthesis Report of its 5th Assessment Report (AR5) and also adopted the Synthesis Report (SR). AR5 is the most comprehensive assessment of climate change that has ever been undertaken. More than 830 scientists from over 80 countries produced the newest report.

The SPM highlights that human influence on the climate system is clear, and that recent anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are the highest in history. Also, recent climate changes have had widespread impacts on human and natural systems.

The SPM’s “headline statements”:

- ❖ Warming of the climate system is unequivocal and unprecedented. The atmosphere and ocean have warmed, the amounts of snow and ice have diminished, and sea level has risen.
- ❖ Anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions have increased since the pre-industrial era, driven largely by economic and population growth, and are now higher than ever. This has led to atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide that are unprecedented in at least the last 800'000 years.
- ❖ Changes in climate have caused impacts on natural and human systems on all continents and across the oceans. Risks are unevenly distributed and are generally

greater for disadvantaged people and communities in countries at all levels of development.

- ❖ Changes in many extreme weather and climate events have been observed since about 1950. Some of these changes have been linked to human influences.
- ❖ Cumulative emissions of CO₂ largely determine global mean surface warming by the late 21st century and beyond.
- ❖ Surface temperature is projected to rise over the 21st century under all assessed emission scenarios. It is very likely that heat waves will occur more often and last longer, and that extreme precipitation events will become more intense and frequent in many regions. The ocean will continue to warm and acidify, and global mean sea level to rise.
- ❖ Many aspects of climate change and associated impacts will continue for centuries, even if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases are stopped.
- ❖ Without additional mitigation efforts beyond those in place today, and even with adaptation, warming by the end of the 21st century will lead to high to very high risk of severe, widespread, and irreversible impacts globally.
- ❖ Adaptation can reduce the risks of climate change impacts, but there are limits to its effectiveness, especially with greater magnitudes and rates of climate change.
- ❖ Adaptation and mitigation responses are underpinned by common enabling factors including effective institutions and governance, innovation and investments in environmentally sound technologies and infrastructure, sustainable livelihoods, and behavioural and lifestyle choices.
- ❖ Adaptation options exist in all sectors, but their context for implementation and potential to reduce climate-related risks differs across sectors and regions.
- ❖ Mitigation options are available in every major sector. Mitigation can be more cost-effective if using an integrated approach.
- ❖ Climate change is a threat to sustainable development.

For further information, please visit: <http://www.ipcc.ch/>

12. Second UN Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

Economic growth still restrained

The Programme of Action adopted by the Second UN Conference on LLDCs contains six clearly defined priorities and encapsulates a unified stance by the international community on a broad array of crucial issues – from concrete steps toward the structural transformation of LLDC economies and infrastructure development, to improving international trade and bolstering regional integration and cooperation.

The 23-page outcome document expresses an unambiguous commitment by all governments to ensure greater emphasis on reducing transit time, promoting infrastructure development and maintenance, ensuring trade facilitation measures in an accelerated manner, besides linking them with the promotion of economic diversification, structural transformation, connectivity to global value chains and regional integration.

This holistic approach together with a clear call to ensure coherence with the global processes is expected to enable the LLDCs to achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth and ensure their meaningful integration into the global economy.

A recurring theme throughout the Conference, that took place from 3-5 November in Vienna, was that while the LLDCs have seen incremental economic gains over the past decade, this progress has not made a meaningful dent in the rate of poverty among this group of countries and that the progress remained fragile in many of the LLDCs.

Nine of the 15 countries at the bottom rung of the development ladder are landlocked and the vast majority continue to lag behind their maritime neighbours in socio-economic development. To remedy this, the LLDC Conference outcome calls for support “in a more coherent manner”, which would “contribute to an enhanced rate of sustainable and inclusive growth, which can contribute to the eradication of poverty.”

For further information: <http://www.lldc2conference.org/>
source: http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=49263#.VGR_VPnF-Rs

13. Disability Data Conference

Improving data and statistics for inclusive development

As a follow-up to the UN Expert Group Meeting on “Disability Data and Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation: The way forward, a disability inclusive development agenda towards 2015 and beyond” in July this year, a Disability Data Conference was organized in October. The meeting aimed to strengthen and mainstream disability data and statistics in development cooperation.

With regard to the Post-2015 Agenda, the meeting was built on the framework to “leave no one behind”. They discussed the integration of disability components into broader statistical data collections to address some of the inconsistencies and persistent challenges in national data collections on persons with disabilities.

For further information on the Conference: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/better-global-disability-data-needed-to-ensure-no-one-is-left-behind--2>

14. Calendar

NOTICE

1. The CoNGO Calendar is a service to the NGO constituency to enable each individual organization to determine, in good time, its possible or desired involvement in the events mentioned, in accordance with the organization's own statutory or programmatic focus.
2. The conferences and meetings listed in the CoNGO Calendar are not under the convening or invitational or access responsibility of CoNGO. They are listed for the information of readers, and any queries about any event should be addressed solely to the organizer of the event, not to CoNGO.

Cyril Ritchie, President of CoNGO

December

December 18: Global Foundation for Democracy and Development (GFDD), UN Association of the USA: Event on Financing for Development (New York)
mjourdangfdd@gmail.com

2015

70th Anniversary of the United Nations Organization (1945-2015)

http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48149#.U9oWsvl_vTo

World Summit on Social Development-Copenhagen+20

<http://undesadspd.org/CalendarofEvents.aspx>

February

February 4-13: UN ECOSOC: 53rd Session of the Commission for Social Development: "Rethinking and strengthening social development in the contemporary world" (UN Headquarters, New York)

<http://undesadspd.org/CommissionforSocialDevelopment/Sessions/2015.aspx>

This Commission meeting will be preceded by a Civil Society Forum on 3 February, organized by the CoNGO New York Substantive Committee for Social Development.

March

March 9-20: UN ECOSOC Commission on the Status of Women: CSW59 / Beijing+20 – "Implementing the Beijing Platform for Action" (UN Headquarters, New York)

<http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw/csw59-2015>

March 14-18: UNISDR: 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (Sendai, Japan)

<http://www.unisdr.org/we/coordinate/wcdrr>

April

April 12-17: World Water Forum: 7th World Water Forum – "Water for Our Future" (Daegu and Gyeongbuk, South Korea)
<http://worldwaterforum7.org/en>

June

June 26-July 8: Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform: High-level Political Forum 2015, 3rd Session – "Strengthening integration, implementation and review – the HLPF after 2015" (New York)
<http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?menu=1556>

June 29-July 2: 8th World Environmental Education Congress – "Planet and People" (Gothenburg, Sweden)
<http://weec2015.org/>

July

July 13-16: UN: 3rd International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
<http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/third-conference-ffd/index.htm>

2016

UN Commission on Human Settlements: HABITAT III
<http://unhabitat.org/habitat-iii/>

May

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs: UN World Humanitarian Summit (Istanbul, Turkey)
<http://www.worldhumanitariansummit.org/>

May 23-27: UN Environment Assembly: Second Meeting of the UN Environment Assembly (Nairobi, Kenya)
<http://uncsd.iisd.org/events/second-meeting-of-the-un-environment-assembly/>

2018

UN-Habitat: 9th World Urban Forum (WUF9)(Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia)
<http://unhabitat.org/kuala-lumpur-to-host-world-urban-forum-in-2018/>