



Official Newsletter of the Global Social Observatory
Geneva, Switzerland

Sixth issue, December 2014 (bimonthly)

Welcome to our sixth issue of the [GSO](#) newsletter. We aim to stimulate multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue and information sharing. The newsletter has three sections providing: updates on GSO activities; commentary on developments in international organizations and NGOs involved in addressing multi-stakeholder engagement; and upcoming events of interest.

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I. GSO Activities

SUN Movement Global Gathering in Rome

As part of the GSO project for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement on developing a policy framework on the prevention and management of conflict of interest, the GSO Executive Director Katherine Hagen was invited to the annual SUN Movement Global Gathering in Rome on 16 to 18 November 2014. She contributed to a series of roundtables on functional capacities for effective trust and leadership, including sessions on building trust and developing leadership, improving stakeholder engagement and alignment, and strategic capacities for coordination and decentralization. The sessions were well run to allow interactive dialogue among participants, with many of the lead discussants coming from the GSO/SUN Enhanced Learning Exercises.

SUN Focal Points from Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Senegal, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, and El Salvador have participated in the events organized by the GSO on conflict of interest, and their perspectives at the Global Gathering contributed to the lively discussions on the challenges of building trust among stakeholders in real life situations. The sessions reinforced the significance of this unique experiment in country-level multi-stakeholder platforms to reach mothers, infants and young children more effectively and the importance of managing the divergent interests through transformational leadership and respect for complementary capacities. It was encouraging that the GSO project has the potential to contribute to the kind of policy framework that will help achieve the building of trust among diverse stakeholders that the SUN Movement needs.

Some additional insights regarding trust and collaboration included the recognition that international NGOs and donors have as much responsibility to align with nationally determined priorities as multinational

enterprises do. Information sharing, consistency in regulation, the importance of having a code of conduct, and strong monitoring and enforcement mechanisms were also highlighted in the discussions. A very striking observation was that mutual inspiration comes from “learning routes” among the participating countries in the SUN Movement. We at the GSO look forward to supporting the refinement of the Reference Note and Toolkit on the prevention and management of conflict of interest that the interactive consultation process organized by the GSO has facilitated and that has now benefited from a series of four Enhanced Learning Exercises in Ghana, Kenya, El Salvador and Indonesia. We look to a concluding conference in February 2015.

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GSO-SUN Conflict of Interest Project – Report on the fourth Enhanced Learning Exercise in Jakarta, Indonesia

Over 60 participants came together for the fourth GSO-SUN Enhanced Learning Exercise on the Prevention and Management of Conflicts of Interest in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement, hosted by Indonesia at the DoubleTree by Hilton Hotel in Jakarta, Indonesia. The event took place on 3 to 4 December 2014. Multi-stakeholder representation included participation from multiple Indonesian government agencies, NGOs, UN agencies, academia, and the private sector. Additional multi-stakeholder representation came from Bangladesh, Lao PDR and Sri Lanka. Our thanks to the outstanding leadership of the Lead Group Member and SUN Focal Point in Indonesia, Nina Sardjunani, supported by a dedicated and productive local planning committee.

The Enhanced Learning Exercise in Indonesia is part of a project led by the Global Social Observatory to develop a policy framework for the prevention and management of conflict of interest within the context of the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement. In the first phase, three multi-stakeholder consultations were convened in 2013 to develop a Reference Note and Toolkit on conflict of interest. In the second phase, the GSO has been partnering with the SUN Movement Secretariat to conduct a series of four Enhanced Learning Exercises.

Three Enhanced Learning Exercises were previously held on 1-2 April 2014 in Accra, Ghana, on 29-30 May 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya, and on 17 to 18 July 2014 in Salinitas, El Salvador. This event in Indonesia was the fourth and final Enhanced Learning Exercise. A revised Reference Note and Toolkit will be presented at a concluding global conference for the project on 16 to 17 February 2015 in Geneva, Switzerland.

The project has also facilitated the development of an understanding of the ethical perspective on conflict of interest, with the aid of a local ethics expert to build on country-level experiences at each of the Four Enhanced Learning Exercises. This country-level ethical perspective is also drawing upon a global expertise on ethics based in a GSO partner organization called Globethics,. The learning on ethics will be integrated into a broader community of practice that is being developed in the SUN Movement to promote multi-stakeholder alignment.

At this fourth Enhanced Learning Exercise, participants were especially interested in exploring the definitions on conflict of interest, contrasting individual versus institutional conflict of interest, whether the conflict of interest in question is perceived, potential or actual, or indeed whether a circumstance presents a conflict rather than a conflict of interest. Participants agreed that there needs to be a consensus definition to help the process of establishing policy and building trust. They also identified basic principles of transparency, doing no harm, a rights based approach, and in particular, trust as an underlying perspective. This resonated well with the outcomes of the SUN Global Gathering the month before. The challenges identified by participants at this fourth ELE included the dilemma of how to maintain global standards while providing for community engagement and decentralization. Read the full report from Indonesia [here](#).

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GSO-SUN Conflict of Interest Project – Global Concluding Conference – February 2015

The Global Concluding Conference for the GSO conflict of interest project for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement is

scheduled for 16 to 17 February 2015. It will bring together the learning experiences from the three Consultation Sessions in 2013 and the four Enhanced Learning Exercises in 2014 that will be integrated into a revised Reference Note and Toolkit. The key lessons learned from these exercises will be presented and discussed on how they can be reflected in the SUN Movement's ongoing work in support of countries. The Conference must necessarily be by invitation only since it is intended to pull together participants from the previous exercises to review the outcomes and determine the appropriate direction for integrating this approach for conflict of interest into a broader approach to stakeholder alignment.,

The key outputs expected from this event will include:

- An increased understanding of the relationship between the policy framework and tools in the revised Reference Note and Toolkit and their applicability to past and future experiences at the community, country or regional levels;
- A set of recommendations for integration of the Revised Reference Note and Toolkit into the emerging Community of Practice to promote improved multi-stakeholder engagement and alignment; and
- A set of recommendations to the SUN leadership on supporting the prevention and management of conflict of interest at the regional, national and community levels of SUN participating countries.

Visit our [website](#) for background information on this project as well as reports on each of the Consultation events and the Enhanced Learning Exercises.

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GSO Management Committee work plan for 2015

The GSO Management Committee met on 16 December 2014 and has identified four key areas of focus for GSO activities during 2015. They are intended to build on past activities and projects and to develop new opportunities

for facilitating the kind of inclusive dialogue and collaboration that are encompassed in the GSO mission.

Post-2015 Development Agenda

The GSO has been active in promoting interactive dialogues across the major goals and targets identified in the Post-2015 Development Agenda and innovative approaches to multi-stakeholder partnering for implementing these goals. The GSO applauds the activist and distinct role for Geneva in the Post-2015 Development Agenda that is widely supported by the United Nations Office in Geneva and by the Geneva and Swiss authorities. The GSO can build on this interest and draw on its own record of support for multi-stakeholder collaboration on selected issues in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Action items may include:

- a. Mapping the existing areas of potential for partnering support of the Post-2015 Development Agenda for International Geneva
- b. Developing a roundtable series on Geneva-based partnering opportunities
- c. Conducting a roundtable event in early May on means of implementation

Conflict of Interest project for the SUN Movement

The Global Conference for the current GSO project to develop a policy framework on the prevention and management of conflict of interest in the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement is scheduled for 16 to 17 February 2015 in Geneva. Recommendations for folding the revised Reference Note and Toolkit into the broadening of a community of practice on stakeholder alignment in the SUN Movement will be presented at this Conference. The GSO will be exploring other options to address issues surrounding conflict of interest in multi-stakeholder settings and welcomes GSO member suggestions.

Building on Lessons Learned from the 2012 GSO Colloquium Series on Collaboration to Address Non-Communicable Diseases

The GSO Management Committee appreciated the considerable work done on multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral collaboration on non-communicable diseases

through 2011 and 2012 and reviewed the six key lessons from the 2012 Colloquium Series, as follows:

- The multi-stakeholder approach is an umbrella for meaningful dialogue
- Perceptions of conflict of interest must be dealt with through an inclusive approach
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration requires everyone to operate beyond their respective roles
- People-centered care is the starting point for a systemic social and health care approach to NCDs
- A life-course approach integrates healthy lifestyles with prevention, treatment and care and further reinforces the need for a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.
- The issue of equitable access to prevention, treatment and care requires a central role for governments.

The concluding report from the Series recommended next steps on applying multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral engagement to person-centered care, a systemic social and health care approach, a life-course approach and ensuring equitable access to prevention, treatment and care. The GSO Management Committee suggested that these recommendations should be reviewed for follow-up in 2015 and 2016. Other options for the GSO to consider in developing follow-up activities to build on its previous work on NCDs include linkages between under-nutrition and over-nutrition, evolving variations among non-state actors and linkages between food security and other Post-2015 Development Agenda Sustainable Development Goals.

Developing a programme on global trends in inequality

The GSO Management Committee recognizes that several equity-related issues have been raised by GSO members for exploration of possibilities to apply the GSO format of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral dialogue and collaboration. The issue of inequality has become an important goal in the proposed Sustainable Development

Goals for the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Concern about inequality is growing and has been the focus of considerable academic research and public debate. It has ramifications for social protection policies, migration policies, employment trends and overall concerns about equity. The Management Committee requested the staff to work with GSO members to develop a preliminary think piece on this theme.

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II. Commentary on International Organizations and NGOs

ICN2 Report and WHO follow-up

The Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) adopted the 2014 Rome Declaration and Framework for Action on Nutrition (see the documents [here](#) and [here](#)) without any amendments and proceeded to have a three-day exchange of views and information from 19 to 21 November 2014 on what different countries are doing and on what the global community should be doing to further the commitments made by member states of the FAO and WHO in the Declaration and Framework for Action. The commitments in the Declaration and Framework for Action cover actions to address under-nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and over-nutrition. The WHO Executive Board will debate the outcomes of ICN2 at its 136th Session on 26 January to 3 February 2015. We note the three areas of interest in the Declaration and Framework of Action and then take a look at some of the WHO proposals for follow-up. See the WHO document [here](#).

In 1992 when the first Conference on Nutrition was held and throughout the 1990s and even the 2000s, global nutrition concerns were oriented primarily to *under-nutrition*. There has been some progress since 1992 in reducing the numbers, and but the disturbing point is that there are still close to 800 million people in today's world who go hungry every day. This form of under-nutrition, which has its effects on stunting, wasting and anemia, continues to raise moral questions about the uneven and slow pace of combating basic hunger. This was the impetus for the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement,

launched in 2010 to mobilize multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder engagement to end stunting and under-nutrition in the first 1000 days of a child's life – and in 2012 the Zero Hunger campaign. These remain closely linked to the commitments from ICN2 but with a call for a broader multi-sectoral approach in national action plans, to include ministries of education, planning, social protection and finance as well as ministries of health and agriculture.

The SUN Movement also brought in the issue of addressing micro-nutrient deficiencies. The second prong of today's nutrition challenge is to ensure the consumption of food, whether through natural sources or through complementary supplements, that meets the micro-nutrient requirements for healthy development. So we have concerns about iron, iodine, zinc, vitamin A and other such micro-nutrients. The SUN Movement has played a significant role in "scaling up" the awareness of the evidence on this front, and it was illustrative of the impact of the SUN Movement on national action planCN2 that so many of the 54 governments that have signed on to the Movement mentioned their participation at ICN2. There was also a side event devoted to the Movement during ICN2 and perhaps more significantly, a "Global Gathering" of the SUN Movement that attracted over 400 participants prior to the opening of ICN2.

The third focus of the Declaration and Framework for Action is the phenomenon of *over*-nutrition and the implications for overweight and obesity. It would seem that the prominence of this issue at ICN2 itself is symptomatic of a momentum for linking this issue more directly to the whole nutrition campaign. NCDs are shorthand for the non-communicable diseases of cancer, cardiovascular, respiratory diseases and diabetes that form the core of the WHO NCD campaign. Obesity is a phenomenon of growing significance in both developed and developing countries and a clear risk factor associated with NCDs. What is also significant is that it was prominently mentioned in many of the speeches and events at ICN2.

At the WHO, the Executive Board will be debating a very detailed Outcomes document (available once again [here](#)). It emphasizes the importance of national commitments and reviews the range of 60 voluntary

policy options and strategies, including the call for a Decade of Action on Nutrition by the UN General Assembly. Mention is made in the WHO document to support for new recommendations on healthy diets, reducing the content of saturated fat, sugars, salt/sodium and transfat in food and beverages, a strengthening of its work with Codex Alimentarius, and its policies on complementary foods, breastfeeding, and combating wasting, stunting, overweight and anaemia.

With regard to collaboration with other institutions, the WHO report takes note of multilateral initiatives modeled on the "Action Networks" from the European Region, but also identifies several inter-agency programmes for which a nutrition element will be broadened – the Standing Committee on Nutrition, the UN initiative on child hunger, the High-Level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis, and the Inter-Agency Task Force on NCDs. In terms of multi-stakeholder initiatives, the WHO paper commits to supporting national-level multi-stakeholder mechanisms as well as its work at the Committee on Food Security (through its Advisory Group), as well as with the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement (through its UN Network) and the global coordination mechanism on NCDs. Another important point in the paper is that the WHO proposes to continue with informal consultations with civil society and the private sector as had already been established in the preparatory process leading up to ICN2 but within the context of the policy on non-state actors that will also be debated at the Executive Board in January.

Note: The FAO website has an ICN2 website with a full panoply of statements and podcasts by delegates and from roundtables and side events [here](#).

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Overview of Post-2015 Development Agenda Activities in New York

The year for adopting a Post-2015 Development Agenda is upon us, and all of the pieces are being put into place to reach that goal at the UN General Assembly in New York by September 2015. The culminating high-level summit will take place from 25 to 27 September 2015 (over a weekend) in New York. The thematic title for this

summit is “Transforming the world: realizing the Post-2015 Development Agenda”. We take note of the calendars for the process itself and for related events in our listing of events for 2015 below. The special website for all reports and activities on the Post-2015 Development Agenda at the UN is [here](#). We note that there is a very open process of encouraging civil society and private sector groups to participate in the process, but we also hope to see parallel developments in Geneva. There will, of course, be parallel preparations for the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, to be held in Addis Ababa in July 2015, and for the Paris Climate Change Summit in December 2015. We will report on these as the calendars become available in the coming few weeks.

The New York process begins with a preliminary set of days for non-state actor consultations on the Third Conference on Financing for Development, to be held on 15 to 16 January 2015, and then a more formal intergovernmental “stocktaking” session for the Post-2015 Development Agenda itself on 19 to 21 January 2015. The co-facilitators of the process are Ambassadors Macharia Kamau of Kenya (continuing in this role from the Open Working Group process) and David Donoghue of Ireland (the new developed country counterpart). The co-facilitators for the parallel work on Means of Implementation and Global Partnership for Sustainable Development are the Permanent Representatives from Norway and Guyana.

The outcomes planned for this process include a formal “Declaration”, a set of sustainable development goals and targets, a means of implementation and global partnership for sustainable development, and a follow-up and review arrangement. Each of these outcomes is to be addressed in separate intergovernmental sessions in February, March, April and May, with formal negotiations for the final documents to occur in June and July. There will also be two days before June for interactive hearings with NGOs, civil society organizations, major groups and the private sector.

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The WHO Executive Board's 136th session will take place in Geneva from 26 January – 3 February 2015. A special session on Sunday 25 January will focus on the response to Ebola in West Africa.

The meeting will agree the agenda for the May 2015 World Health Assembly and adopt resolutions to be forwarded to the Assembly. Board Members will discuss priority issues in the areas of communicable and non-communicable diseases; promoting health through the life course; preparedness, surveillance and response; and health systems as well as matters relating to programme, budget, management and governance, and WHO reform. The agenda, as usual, is very full – perhaps more so than ever, in spite of the reform effort to streamline the work of the Executive Board. We are especially interested in the reports and debates scheduled on malaria, dengue, and the vaccine action plan on 26 January; on the framework of engagement with non-state actors on 27 January; on antimicrobial resistance, poliomyelitis and the International Health Regulations on 28 January; on counterfeit and intellectual property-related issues on 29 January, on health through the lifecourse, Millennium Development Goals and health and the environment also on 29 January; and on the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition and the UN summit on NCD follow-up as well as the WHO Commission against Childhood Obesity on 30 January. Of course, these tentative times are subject to change, and the EB itself is scheduled to meet well into a second week this year – until Tuesday, 3 February 2015.

The provisional agenda and documents for the meeting can be found [here](#).

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III. Upcoming Events

GSO events

- GSO-SUN Global Concluding Conference, 16-17 February, Geneva

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WHO Executive Board Agenda

Key upcoming events of interest to the GSO

- WEF [World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2015](#) Davos-Klosters, Switzerland 21 Jan - 24 Jan
- BIS [Banking and regulation: the next frontier](#) 22 Jan - 23 Jan
- UNCTAD [Ad hoc Expert Meeting on Consumer Protection](#) 22 Jan
- ILO [Committee of Experts concerning Convention No. 185](#) Geneva 4 Feb - 6 Feb
- UNICITRAL [Working Group III: Online Dispute Resolution](#) New York 9 Feb - 13 Feb
- UNCTAD [Regional Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda for Africa \(31st course\)](#) 9 Feb - 27 Feb
- Codex [Codex Committee on Fats and Oils](#) TBA Malaysia 9 Feb - 13 Feb
- ILO [Meeting of Experts on Non-standard Forms of Employment](#) Geneva 16 Feb - 19 Feb
- IAEA [International Experts Meeting on Strengthening Research and Development Effectiveness in the Light of the Accident at the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant](#) Vienna 16 Feb - 20 Feb
- IFAD [38th session of the Governing Council](#) Rome 16 Feb - 17 Feb
- UNCTAD [Expert Meeting on the Transformation of the International Investment Agreement Regime: The Path Ahead](#) 16 Feb - 20 Feb
- UNCTAD [Regional Course on Key Issues on the International Economic Agenda for Africa \(31st course\)](#) 9 Feb - 27 Feb
- ILO [Meeting of Experts to Adopt Flag State Guidelines for the Implementation of the Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 \(No. 188\)](#) Geneva 23 Feb - 27 Feb
- Codex [Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling](#) Budapest, Hungary 23 Feb - 27 Feb
- Codex [FAO/WHO Coordinating Committee for Near East](#) TBA Lebanon 2 Mar - 6 Mar
- UNCTAD [Virtual Institute online course on trade and gender](#) 19 Jan - 8 Mar
- UNCTAD [Working Party on the Strategic Framework and the Programme Budget, seventieth session \(communications and publications\)](#) Geneva, Switzerland 9 Mar - 13 Mar

- ILO [323rd Session of the Governing Body](#) Geneva 12 Mar - 26 Mar

Post-2015 negotiations

- 19 - 21 January 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 17 - 20 February 2015 (tbc)
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 23 - 27 March 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 20 - 24 April 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 18 - 22 May 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 22 - 25 June 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 20 - 24 July 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)
- 27 - 31 July 2015
[Post-2015 intergovernmental negotiations](#)

Other related events

- 15 - 17 Jan – UN Water, Spain
[2015 Zaragoza Conference](#)
- 15 - 16 Jan – DESA FDO, TBC
[Informal interactive hearings with civil society and business sector FfD Conference](#)
- 21 Jan – DESA, New York
[Second session of ECOSOC Dialogue on the longer term positioning of the UN Development System](#)
- 27 - 29 Jan – DESA FfDO, New York
[First drafting session of the outcome document for the FfD Conference](#)
- 28 - 30 Jan – UNESCO, Paris
[Second UNESCO Forum on Global Citizenship Education](#)
- 2 - 3 Feb – DESA, New York
[Youth Forum](#)
- 2 Feb (tbc) – President of General Assembly, New York
[High-level thematic debate on MOI for the post-2015 development agenda](#)
- 20 Feb – DESA with EOSG, UNOP, Global Compact, NY

[ECOSOC Special Meeting on Partnerships in the post-2015 era](#)

- 23 - 25 Feb – DESA, New York
[Operational Activities Segment](#)
- 2 Mar (tbc) – President of the General Assembly, NY
[High-level thematic debate on gender equality and women’s empowerment in the post-2015 development agenda](#)
- 3 - 6 Mar – UNSC, New York
[46th Session of the UN Statistical Commission](#)
- 14 - 18 Mar – ISDR, Japan
[2015 World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction](#)
- 24 Mar - 5 Apr (tbc) – ECA, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
[Regional Fora for Sustainable Development](#)
- 1 Apr (tbc) – ESCWA, TBC
[Regional Fora for Sustainable Development](#)
- 1 Apr (tbc) – ECLAC, TBC
[Regional Fora for Sustainable Development](#)
- 2 Apr - DESA FfDO, New York
[Special High-level Meeting of the council with WB, IMF, WTO and UNCTAD](#)
- 8 - 10 Apr – DESA, New York
[Coordination and Management Meeting](#)
- 8 - 10 Apr – DESA, RoK
[Development Cooperation Forum High-level Symposium](#)
- 13 - 17 Apr – DESA FfDO, New York
[Second drafting session of the outcome document for the FfD Conference](#)
- 14 - 16 Apr – ECE, Geneva, Switzerland
[Regional Fora for Sustainable Development](#)
- 22 Apr – DESA FfDO, New York
[Council on International Cooperation in Tax Matters](#)
- 15 May – President of the General Assembly, NY
[High-level Thematic Debate on strengthening cooperation between the UN and regional and sub-regional organizations](#)
- 21 May – ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand
[Asia Pacific Forum on SD \(APFSD\)](#)
- 28 May – DESA, New York
[Partnership Forum](#)
- 2 Jun (tbc) – President of the General Assembly, NY
[Two days of informal hearings convened by PGA – mandated to take place before June 2015- with NGOs, civil society, Major Groups and the private sector](#)
- 8 - 10 Jun – DESA, New York

[Coordination and Management Meeting](#)

- 15 - 19 Jun – DESA FfDO, New York
[Third drafting session of the outcome document for the FfD Conference](#)
- 17 - 19 Jun – OCHA, Geneva, Switzerland
[Humanitarian Affairs Segment](#)
- 26 Jun - 8 Jul – DESA, New York
[Third High-level Political Forum](#)
- 29 Jun – President of the General Assembly, NY
[High-level Event on Climate Change](#)
- 6 - 8 Jul – DESA, New York
[Three-day Ministerial Meeting of HLPF on Sustainable Development](#)
- 6 - 10 Jul – DESA, New York
[High-level Segment](#)
- 13 - 16 Jul – DESA, FfDO, Addis Ababa
[Third International Conference on Financing for Development](#)
- 20 - 22 Jul – DESA, New York
[Coordination and Management Meeting](#)
- 23 - 24 Jul – DESA, New York
[Organizational Session on Programme of Work of the Council](#)
- 25 - 27 Sep – President of the General Assembly, NY
[United Nations Summit to adopt the post-2015 development agenda](#)
- 6 - 10 Dec (tbc) – President of the General Assembly, NY
[High-level Thematic Debate on promoting tolerance and reconciliation](#)

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IV. Who We Are

The Global Social Observatory (GSO) is an international organization founded in the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland in April 2004. The mission of the GSO is to initiate dialogue on social issues in order to encourage leaders to engage in a broadened search for solutions and policy coherence. This service is based on a participatory process in a neutral space that brings all interested parties together across national boundaries to identify solutions and policies that are coherent. These solutions can then contribute to policy-making at the governmental

and intergovernmental levels. Visit our [website](#) for regular news and project updates.

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