

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EXPERT GROUP MEETING

Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

Spotlight on SDGs 10, 13 and 16



27-28 FEBRUARY 2019, VIENNA



United Nations
Climate Change



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



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The organizers would like to recognize the contribution of the experts who participated in the meeting to the content of this report. The list of participants is included as an annex to this report.

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1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development carries huge transformative potential. Its vision of putting people and planet first, focusing on sustaining peace, putting gender equality at its center and rallying to leave no one behind, holds great promise for the realization of the human rights norms and global policy frameworks forming its backbone.

The theme of the 2019 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality” invites debate on barriers to as well as strategies for transformative and lasting change. As a direct contribution to the HLPF and to discussions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda more broadly, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations International Development Organization (UNIDO) organized an Expert Group Meeting in Vienna from 27 to 28 February 2019 on the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda with a specific focus on three of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries; Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, and Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

The meeting, which brought together experts from governments, academia, and civil society, had three broad objectives:

A. Assess progress on the three goals and consider the interlinkages between them from a gender perspective as a contribution to the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) in 2019 and related policy processes in the lead up to 2020. Demonstrate how strategies and approaches for addressing

inequalities, tackling climate change and fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies are made more effective when gender equality is at the center of implementation;

B. Discuss the latest evidence and identify good practices, implementation challenges, as well as research and data gaps, to strengthen the integration of a gender perspective in policies and practices at all levels, including ensuring the principle of leaving no one behind;

C. Put forward a set of catalytic and actionable recommendations to support the achievement of sustainable and resilient societies through the accelerated and gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as related UN priorities on prevention and sustaining peace.

2. REDUCING INEQUALITIES, TACKLING CLIMATE CHANGE AND PROMOTING PEACEFUL, JUST AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES – THE OVERALL CONTEXT

The sense of urgency that led countries to adopt international frameworks for peaceful, inclusive and sustainable development has not resulted in lasting impacts on the ground as inequalities within and among countries and global risks of climate change and conflicts continue to rise.

Unless actions to realize global commitments are accelerated within countries, extreme poverty will persist and spread while the majority of global wealth is controlled by a small group of individuals, and injustice and inequalities are exacerbated by armed conflicts and scarcity of natural resources. Women and girls, especially those who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, are most likely to suffer if current trends continue.

Inequalities in wealth and income lead to a cascade of consequential social inequalities in a range of areas such as housing, work, energy, connectivity, health care, education, and related social benefits. Gender, age, class, ethnic identity, geography and other categories often intersect to aggravate and reinforce relative disadvantage and deprivation. For example, a girl who is born into a poor household and forced into early marriage is more likely to drop out of school,

give birth at an early age, suffer complications during childbirth, and experience violence, than a girl from a higher-income household who marries after reaching the age of adulthood.

The increase in greenhouse gases linked to industrialization, deforestation, and large-scale agriculture has led to climate change and environmental degradation. Increasing scarcity of critical resources such as water, energy and land leads to instability and inequality and drives conflict and displacement, which all have a disproportionate impact on women and girls. Rapid and far-reaching changes are required at all levels of society to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, or else the risks of long-lasting or irreversible impacts, such as ecosystem loss, are likely to increase.¹

¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/2018/10/08/summary-for-policymakers-of-ipcc-special-report-on-global-warming-of-1-5c-approved-by-governments/>

BOX 1

Global trends that threaten the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Over the past 25 years, the average daily income of the world's poorest 20 per cent has risen by a significantly smaller margin [\$0.79] than that of the other 80 per cent [\$8.91].²
- In 2018, the wealth of the world's billionaires increased by \$2.5 billion a day, while the poorest half of the world (3.8 billion people) saw a decline in 11 per cent in wealth.³
- Two billion people are affected by fragility, conflict and violence.⁴
- For the fifth year in a row, wars, violence and persecution drove forced displacement worldwide to a new high: 68.5 million people were displaced at the end of 2017.⁵
- In 2018, approximately 136 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and protection, including an estimated 34 million women of reproductive age.⁶
- Direct economic losses from disasters have increased by over 150 per cent over the past twenty years, with losses disproportionately borne by vulnerable developing countries.⁷
- Globally, less than 15 per cent of all landholders are women. The distribution of women landholders ranges from 5 per cent in Middle East and North Africa to 18 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean.⁸

In addition, austerity policies and a shift towards exclusionary and fear-based politics have deepened societal divisions, breeding conflict and instability, as well as renewed resistance to women's rights. Many hard-won gender equality achievements are under threat, women's human rights defenders are increasingly targeted and civil society space is shrinking.⁹

The signs of erosion in commitment to multilateral cooperation are equally worrisome.

It is imperative that comprehensive actions are taken with the utmost urgency by governments and other influential actors to address growing inequalities, which hamper progress on poverty reduction and the realization of human rights, threaten social and political stability, fuel unrest and conflict, and limit climate actions. The 2030 Agenda is firmly rooted in human rights principles and the principle of leaving no one behind and implies that every strategy must address the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental. Yet, the situation is bleak, particularly in conflict affected countries indicating that much stronger emphasis should be placed on preventing conflict and building and sustaining peace as a core strategy for realizing the 2030 Agenda.

- 2 Background paper by UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP to the 2018 Joint meeting of the Executive Boards, "Overcoming inequalities among and within countries, including gender inequality, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals – reaching the poorest and most vulnerable populations first" <http://www.unwomen.org/en/executive-board/documents/2018/joint-meeting-of-the-executive-boards>
- 3 Oxfam (2019). "Public good or private wealth?". Available at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/public-good-or-private-wealth>.
- 4 <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflict/violence/overview>
- 5 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2018). *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017*.
- 6 UNFPA (2018). Humanitarian Action 2018 Overview.
- 7 Report of the Secretary-General on progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, Special Edition (2019). Advance unedited version available at: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/22700E_2019_XXXX_Report_of_the_SG_on_the_progress_towards_the_SDGs_Special_Edition.pdf
- 8 FAO and CGIAR (2018). "The gender gap in land rights." Available at <http://www.fao.org/3/i8796EN/i8796en.pdf>.
- 9 UN Women (2018). *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. New York.

3. STRENGTHENING LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORKS TO PROMOTE INCLUSIVE RULE OF LAW AND EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE

SDG 16 on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, is strongly linked to other SDGs, as rule of law and equal access to justice are fundamental to peaceful and sustainable societies. Women, however, often face a multitude of challenges in accessing justice due to structural barriers, inequalities and discrimination based on gender stereotypes and biases. Over 2.5 billion women and girls around the world are affected in multiple ways by discriminatory laws and the lack of legal protections.¹⁰ To address gaps and inequalities, participants emphasized action across several areas, including action to (i) eliminate legal discrimination against women, (ii) prevent and respond to all forms of gender-based violence, including intimate partner violence, (iii) include women as decision-makers and representatives across justice systems, (iv) empower women economically and as rights holders, and (v) overcome disadvantage and marginalization of poor and marginalized women.

Women's unequal access to justice is demonstrated by the failure of many legal systems to provide justice in cases of gender-based violence, including marital rape. Even though legal frameworks aspire to be accessible to all constituents, ineffective legislation and procedures, the lack of legal aid provision and the lack of women in legal institutions as well as socio-economic challenges, limited education and inadequate financing must be considered. Gender-based discrimination is often only the first barrier to equal access for women. Grounds for intersecting forms of discrimination may include age, ethnicity,

race, indigenous or minority status, socio-economic status, caste, language, religion or belief, political opinion, national origin, marital and/or maternal status, urban/rural location, health status, disability, property ownership, and sexual orientation and gender identity. Justice initiatives that understand the importance of intersectionality in gender analysis and that understand and take into account local contexts are more likely to succeed. Effective engagement with local actors, gatekeepers, leaders and activists is critical to this process, as is a "bottom-up" approach.

There is strong evidence that women's professional participation in the justice system, as judges, lawyers, prosecutors, jurors and law enforcement officials

¹⁰ McKinsey Global Institute (2015). *The Power of Parity: How Advancing Women's Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion to Global Growth*. McKinsey & Company, p. 75.

improves the gender-sensitivity of the system, yet under-representation of women in justice systems is common, thereby reflecting power-imbalances and inequalities in society. Across OECD countries in 2017, 33.6 per cent of judgeships in Supreme Courts were held by women.¹¹ Gender parity is particularly challenging the higher the court. The proportion of women presiding judges was 45.9 per cent women in lower courts, 28 per cent in courts of appeal, and 18.6 per cent in high courts.¹² In most countries, the proportion of women in the police is less than one third.¹³

To deepen understanding of the causes and consequences of the human rights violations faced by women and how legal systems and frameworks perpetuate inequalities, a holistic approach based on gender analysis is fundamental in promoting inclusive rule of law and equal access to justice. It is important to improve knowledge of the local context, including informal justice practices, and to engage with a broad set of stakeholders to understand violations of the equal access principle and the context in which these violations occur. Constructively addressing criticism and challenges from civil society is fundamental in the promotion of an inclusive rule of law and equal access to justice. Furthermore, it is necessary to monitor and evaluate the impacts of policies and strategies, which should offer flexible and

contextually relevant solutions. Emerging challenges such as cyber violence and harassment against children and LGBTI people, and discrimination against persons with disabilities, also need to be monitored and addressed by policy-makers and regulators.

In many countries, a strong legal framework explicitly provides equality before the law, however gender stereotypes often hamper equal access to justice. Victims of gender-based violence, for example, are often unaware of their rights, and limited medical and psychological facilities can result in problems such as delays of trials and poor or partial collection of evidence. In the absence of gender-sensitive and victim-focused forensic, legal, and therapeutic approaches, victims of gender-based violence may experience secondary trauma as a result of their efforts to seek justice. Participants highlighted the need for awareness raising initiatives of how the legal system works and combining these efforts with combatting gender stereotypes. Furthermore, resource allocation, guaranteed access to justice for victims as well as empowerment of communities are some of the core areas of action identified to bridge the gap between policy and implementation, in addition to creating specialized courts to address gender-based violence with specially trained prosecutors and improved partnerships with ministries and the sensitization of communities.

¹¹ <https://www.oecd.org/gender/data/women-in-the-judiciary-working-towards-a-legal-system-reflective-of-society.htm>

¹² Ibid.

¹³ See data.unodc.org.

BOX 2

Strategies to combat violence against women in Egypt

In order to address high levels of violence against women, Egypt has undertaken a comprehensive set of measures to promote the elimination of violence against women. A National Women Observatory was established as a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework for the National Women's Strategy 2030 which focuses on political empowerment and leadership, economic empowerment, social empowerment and protection. In 2016, the National Council on Women also launched a survey on the national economic costs of gender-based violence.

In addition to national laws and policies to combat violence against women, female genital mutilation and early marriage, national strategies include establishing national women's complaints offices across the country; anti-harassment units in universities; violence against women units in public hospitals; upgraded shelters for victims providing services for legal aid, social and psychosocial support and economic empowerment; trainings for judiciary and prosecution representatives; and a manual on training religious leaders, through the work of various ministries.

To raise awareness within communities, including those in rural and remote areas, the Council pursued 'knocking door' campaigns to individually reach out to two million women across the country in 2017, which proved effective in providing information on various government services, including legal and economic support. The 'Because I am a man' campaign was also launched in 2017 to raise awareness on the positive role of men in achieving gender equality and address stereotypes relating to gender roles, reaching 7 million supporters in one week.

Source: Based on expert paper by Amal Tawfik, National Council on Women, Egypt

Gender-based violence is committed both in peacetime and in conflict, and is often rooted in income inequality, discriminatory practices and attitudes against women in society. Perpetrators range from the victims' family and community members to members of enemy groups in cases of conflict. An act of gender-based violence can trigger other types of human rights violations. For instance, conflict-related sexual violence, in certain societies and cultures, can lead to so-called honour killings by family members or the forced displacement of

victims and their families. The forced displacement of women increases the risk of other forms of gender-based violence such as sexual violence in IDP camps. The fear of sexual violence can lead to an increase in early marriages. These scenarios illustrate the interlinkages between various forms of gender-based violence and other forms of human rights violations. Understanding the multi-layered consequences of gender-based violence is crucial to developing more informed and responsive policy and legal frameworks, as well as remedies.¹⁴

¹⁴ Gopalan, Priya, Expert paper, 'Strengthening legal and policy frameworks to promote inclusive rule of law and equal access to justice', Expert group meeting on 'Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', co-organized by UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat, February 2019.

BOX 3

Promoting access to justice for gender-based crimes in Syria

In 2016, the General Assembly created the *International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic* since March 2011. The Mechanism is mandated to gather evidence and prepare case files for eventual prosecution in a competent national or international court. It takes a comprehensive approach to the integration of a gender perspective, both in its operations and in the content and strategic direction of its work. The Mechanism is innovative and committed to building on decades of experience in the investigation and prosecution of sexual and gender-based violence. This includes developing a specific gender strategy for each case file it opens, addressing gender bias in witness statements, correcting male-centric methods of evidence collection, and harnessing technology to address gender inequality and document sexual and gender-based violence.¹⁵

A broader perspective on justice that extends beyond the formal process of accessing legal remedies can improve accountability outcomes for women. One recommended approach is to provide remedies that go beyond “restitution,” which would involve returning a victim to the situation prior to the violation, which may have given rise to gender-based violence in the first place. The Special Rapporteur on violence against

women, its causes and consequences has highlighted the transformative potential of reparations that aim to overcome and not entrench gender hierarchies, systemic marginalization and structural inequalities that may be at the root cause of violence against women. Such remedies can also tackle gender and other biases and stereotyping at a structural level.¹⁶

¹⁵ For more information, see: <http://undocs.org/en/A/73/741> and <https://iiim.un.org>.

¹⁶ Gopalan, Priya, Expert paper, ‘Strengthening legal and policy frameworks to promote inclusive rule of law and equal access to justice’, Expert group meeting on ‘Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, co-organized by UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat, February 2019.

4. STRENGTHENING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

States are the primary duty bearers with the responsibility to reduce inequalities, including gender inequality. Participants discussed the specific role of each branch of government but underscored that all public institutions are required to integrate gender perspectives in their policies and practices. This requires reviewing internal policies and operations within an institution to ensure they are conducive to the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Collaboration by different actors and institutions within and among sectors can facilitate more effective and efficient service delivery and requires determining the role and evaluating the operations of each actor or institution in promoting gender equality.

The executive branch of government (including federal and local agents) develops national development policies and strategies and determines implementation structures, prioritization of activities and allocation of budgets. The special designation of ministries, departments and/or “desks” within executive institutions that focus on gender equality issues is the most common approach used by governments. This approach can often give the perception that other actors, including in other

branches of government, do not have the responsibility to integrate gender equality across sectors. Therefore, it is necessary for executive institutions to review planning tools to integrate gender perspectives at all levels, including sector policies, budgets and other implementation tools, research, data collection and analysis tools, and sector performance evaluation tools. Gender-responsive budgeting and planning must begin at the outset of the development of a new policy, law or regulation.

BOX 4

Strategic inter-institutional and intersectoral collaboration in Costa Rica

The Government of Costa Rica has strengthened gender perspectives in national policies and plans on environment, climate change and disaster risk management through strategic alliances led by the National Institute of Women (INAMU). Although the national policy for gender equality in 2007-2017 did not include actions related to the environment, INAMU became involved in disaster responses, working

with other ministries and public institutions to establish a maternal-child shelter and provide protection for sexual and reproductive health in disaster contexts, hold awareness-raising workshops for emergency personnel, revise relevant guides, manuals and action protocols and influence decision-making regarding emergencies.

In light of the development of the second national gender policy, there was recognition for the need to formally establish channels and inter-institutional and intersectoral work processes, including to mainstream gender in public policies related to climate change, environment and risk management. INAMU strengthened its alliances with the gender units of institutions in the environment and agricultural sectors, along with the national directorate of climate change within the ministry of environment and energy, which leads the work related to the Nationally Determined Contributions under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Environment and Gender Network, led by the ministry of environment and energy, was established in 2018 as a tool to facilitate gender-responsive action plans in public policies.

High-level commitment has been crucial for the steps taken towards integrating gender perspectives in climate action and sustainable development policy, including the strong leadership of women and gender equality advocates in relevant ministries and institutions, such as those for environment, water and oceans, climate change and municipal development. However, the collection of sex-disaggregated data remains a challenge. Data exists on the gender gaps in areas such as employment, time use, decision-making, access to health and justice, and violence, and analyzing it in the context of disaster and climate change could further highlight intersectionality and inequalities and inform decision-making.

Source: Based on expert paper by Suiyen Ramírez Villegas, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, Costa Rica

Legislatures are responsible for translating constitutional and international obligations in domestic laws. Having committed to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and other relevant international agreements, Member States need to integrate principles of gender equality and non-discrimination in national laws. These principles should be applied to all legislative proposals and procedures and must be contextualized to different sectors to promote responsibility and responsiveness towards achieving gender equality.

Judicial interpretation of constitutions, laws and court decisions can shape laws and policies and guide implementing actors, thereby facilitating or hindering efforts for equality and justice. Capacity building on integrating gender perspectives in courts and justice systems is needed for judiciaries, to limit

implicit bias and gender stereotypes and recognize situations of vulnerability and marginalization. Gender audits should be carried out which include scrutiny of jurisprudence and case law by the courts. A gender audit of the judiciary in Kenya revealed derogatory language use and stereotyping by judges, human resource and recruitment issues, and sexual harassment, with no relevant policy in place to address these issues.¹⁷ Greater investments are needed towards facilitating women's access to justice, including through the provision of legal aid and services. Research on the level of women's access to justice can provide evidence for advocacy efforts.

¹⁷ Mumma, Catherine, Presentation, 'How can institutions respond to increasing inequalities, including gender inequalities; how do institutions mainstream gender and sustainable development; link to CSOs', Expert group meeting on 'Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', co-organized by UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat, February 2019.

BOX 5

Institutional arrangements for gender equality in peace and justice in Sierra Leone

In Sierra Leone, key institutional arrangements for creating conducive environments for achieving gender equality include dedicated national mechanisms such as the gender directorate, Ministry of Social Welfare, Gender and Children's Affairs and the human rights commission, as well as the Legal Aid Board, which provides legal services, especially to women and girls, the family support unit of the police, and key partnership arrangements with civil society and international organizations. Enabling factors for gender equality include greater allocation of resources towards capacity building, outreach and data collection, increasing quotas for women's representation across government, and the empowerment of justice-led institutions, such as strengthening the anti-corruption commission to investigate alleged corruption charges, including through commission of enquiry.

Sierra Leone, Brazil and Switzerland are conveners of the [Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies](#), a network of Member States, international organizations and other key stakeholders dedicated to achieving SDG 16. Its SDG 16+ Forum in October 2018 included a focus on Sierra Leone's post-conflict situation as well as broader discussions on early warning mechanisms, the role of regional and sub-regional organizations in peace and conflict prevention, the importance of transitional justice, truth and reconciliation commission recommendations, the need for safe spaces, women's participation in decision-making, youth empowerment, technology and public service delivery, anti-corruption measures, financing and other topics.

Source: Based on presentation by Agnes Simeonette During, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sierra Leone

Independent public institutions, such as national human rights institutions, ombudsperson offices and gender commissions, can provide oversight to ensure accountability on specific mandates and shape the operations of institutions to foster implementation, including through auditing policies, plans and budgets of institutions across the three branches of government. Comprehensive, independent research should be undertaken to scrutinize the gendered impact of government strategies, including those related to sectoral development, and these findings should be used to inform evidence-based policymaking.

Public institutions should provide civil society organizations with opportunities for public participation in government processes and access to relevant public information, as civil society organizations can bring visibility to situations of marginalization and exclusion and contribute to reducing inequalities within communities. The research capacities of civil society and women's organizations must be enhanced to facilitate evidence-based advocacy with decision-makers and hold oversight bodies accountable to their mandates.

BOX 6

The promising role of effective, independent national human rights institutions

National human rights institutions (NHRIs) are included in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as an indicator under SDG 16 to measure progress in strengthening relevant national institutions for building capacity to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime (Target 16.a). NHRIs can play an important role in advising national and local governments, building bridges between governments and civil society, monitoring progress and shaping national indicators, and investigating rights violations and providing access to justice for victims, thereby contributing towards the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda and international human rights obligations.

Evidence suggests that the presence of NHRIs in countries has effects on increasing access to education, health and housing and limiting rights violations. National inquiries in particular can serve as effective public, change-oriented processes that provide a platform for victims and a mechanism for NHRIs to make recommendations for change and redress. For example, in Australia, a national inquiry launched in 2006 into discrimination against same-sex couples, including in the areas of employment, tax, social security, health care, family law and migration, led to amendments in 85 federal laws.¹⁸

Based on a 2018 survey of 38 NHRIs, 14 NHRIs had a commissioner or ombudsperson responsible for women's rights. Sixteen NHRIs had a specific department or unit responsible for women's rights while others indicated gender equality was mainstreamed across all institutional units. For example, the regional or decentralized offices of the NHRI in Colombia have designated teams including a lawyer and a social worker focusing on gender issues in rural areas.¹⁹

The SDG-Human Rights Data Explorer (<http://sdgdata.humanrights.dk/>) launched by the Danish Institute for Human Rights in 2019 makes easily accessible more than 150,000 recommendations and observations from UN human rights mechanisms and links them to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The database highlights recommendations related to SDG 5 as well as the gender-relevant recommendations related to all other goals, and can be browsed by goals and targets, country or region, rights-holder group, and other filters.

Source: Based on expert paper by Steven Jensen, The Danish Institute for Human Rights

Inter-ministerial collaborations will be key to ensuring interlinked implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To ensure gender perspectives are integrated in national development planning, gender equality mechanisms should be involved at the highest levels of decision-making, including on processes for

the domestication of global agendas. In Namibia, a coordination mechanism was developed to coordinate the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the national gender policy and plans. It includes a high-level gender advisory committee, which annually reports to the cabinet, that expedites

¹⁸ The Danish Institute for Human Rights (2018). *Lessons from Research on National Human Rights Institutions. A Desk Review on Findings Related to NHRI Effectiveness*. Available at https://www.humanrights.dk/sites/humanrights.dk/files/media/dokumenter/udgivelser/research/workingpaper_lessons_research_nhris_web_2018.pdf.

¹⁹ GANHRI and Asia Pacific Forum (2018). *The Role of National Human Rights Institutions in promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls living in rural areas*, Report presented at the 62nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women Available at: https://cndh.org.dz/FR/images/PDF/CSW62_Report.pdf.

decision-making for gender issues including around budget allocation, as well as national and subnational task forces. The coordination mechanism is also a member of the national multi-stakeholder committee which leads the alignment of the SDGs with national development plans.

Strengthening the capacity of educational institutions was noted as a key means of promoting gender equality, the rule of law, and the values of peace, sustainability and inclusion that are enumerated in the 2030 Agenda. Educational projects that promote the rule of law and gender equality at primary, secondary and tertiary levels can increase understanding about rights-based values and empower students by equipping them with the practical skills and competencies needed to drive forward the 2030 Agenda locally, regionally and globally.²⁰

Participants also highlighted the opportunities for strengthening institutions and overcoming barriers to gender equality in the transition to a new economy with greater focus on renewable energy and climate action. Under the UNFCCC process, the inclusion of a dedicated agenda item on gender equality has changed the way that States parties engage on the issue and allows for greater focus from the UNFCCC secretariat. The Gender Action Plan developed under the process, with five priority areas in capacity-building, gender balance, policy coherence, gender-responsive implementation, and monitoring and reporting, can contribute towards the gender-responsive implementation of the Paris Agreement.

²⁰ For further information, including on the UNODC Education for Justice initiative (E4J) and teaching tools, please visit: <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/en/index.html>.

5. PROMOTING INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT THAT ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

Gender inequality and income and wealth inequality are inextricably linked. Tackling one can contribute to reducing the other. Evidence shows that wealth inequalities tend to be lower in countries with less gender inequality.²¹ Women make up a larger proportion of the poor than men in most countries due to lower labour force participation (and interrupted labour participation due to unpaid care and domestic work), higher unemployment rates, higher representation in informal sector work, lower wages, and lack of access to pensions in old age, all as a result of direct and indirect gender-based discrimination.

Participants stressed that gender gaps in economic opportunities worsen income inequality. For example, legal restrictions that limit economic activities, such as opening a bank account or pursuing a certain profession, contribute to gender gaps in labour force participation. Discrimination against women in laws, including property, inheritance and family laws, and unequal distribution and access to assets, finance, technology, health services and education can restrict women's participation in the economy and thus directly contributes to income inequality. Sectoral and occupational segregation based on gender stereotypes and cultural norms also often lead to a lower participation of women in high-paying, high-quality jobs and in managerial positions.

Participants highlighted that comprehensive, well-funded and climate-sensitive systems of social protection, public services and sustainable infrastructure are

crucial to achieve gender equality and constitute a backbone for the implementation of all other SDGs. Women and girls living in poverty, including those living in rural areas, can benefit the most from universal, gender-responsive public services and social protection. Quality, free healthcare, including access to sexual and reproductive health services, is essential for the health, well-being and human rights of women and girls.²²

Social protection policies that include caregivers' allowance, parental leave benefits, social security and pension credits and tax allowances can provide caregivers with a source of income. Recognizing

²¹ IMF (2018). *Pursuing Women's Economic Empowerment*. Available at <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2018/05/31/pp053118pursuing-womens-economic-empowerment>.

²² See also Commission on the Status of Women, E/CN.6/2019/L3, Social protection systems, access to public services and sustainable infrastructure for gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, Agreed Conclusions of the sixty-third session (11-22 March 2019). Available at <https://undocs.org/en/E/CN.6/2019/L3>.

BOX 7

Addressing gender gaps in social protection

Studies in 150 countries over a period of 30 years demonstrate that investments in health, education and social protection reduce the gap between rich and poor. Evidence also shows that social protection schemes based on universal or categorical transfers are more effective in tackling poverty and inequality, while promoting social cohesion, than targeted schemes that single out the poor, which can be stigmatizing, erroneous and costly and fragment social protection policy.²³

Universal social protection, such as pensions and child benefits, can reduce the income gap between women and men. Social protection schemes based on individual contributions are less accessible for women, who as workers are more concentrated in the informal sector than men are and often do not qualify for benefits. Moreover, women who do contribute often receive lower benefits than men due to lower earnings and interrupted employment due to unpaid care work.

Adequate mechanisms must also be in place to protect women in cases of divorce, separation and widowhood, including for child support, pensions and property, and to ensure portability of social security rights for migrant workers.

informal sector workers and providing decent, well-paid jobs in the care sector and other social care services, including through laws and policy reforms, is important. In addressing issues of unpaid care and domestic work, policymakers should ensure that the burden does not inequitably shift to other women, such as poorly paid domestic workers (including relatives) or community volunteers. Men must also transition into the reproductive and private spheres as women become more involved in the productive and public spheres. Awareness-raising campaigns such as “MenCare”, a global campaign in more than 45 countries, can help tackle gender stereotypes and promote gender equality.

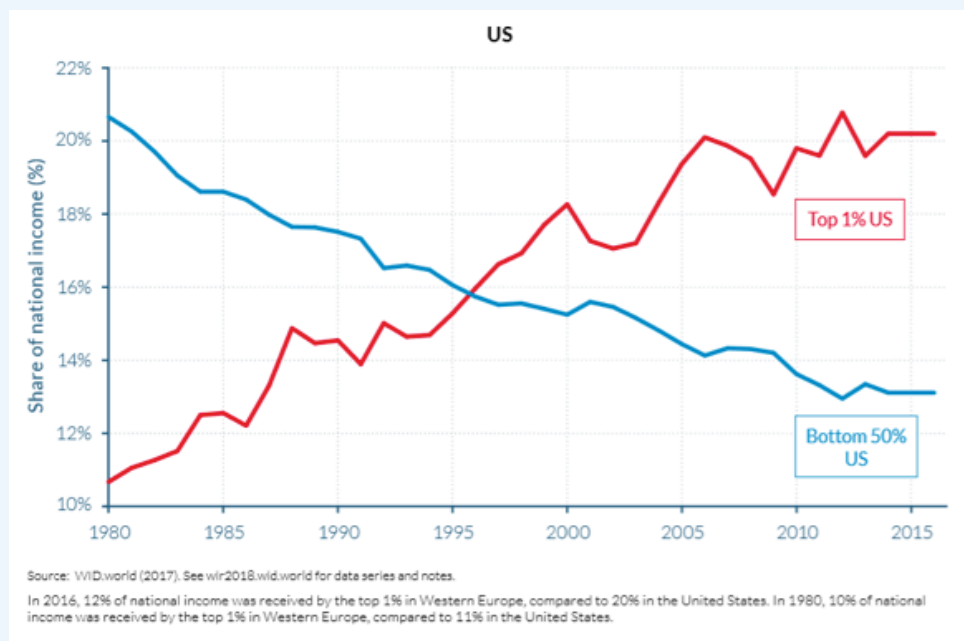
Investments in public services, basic infrastructure, and time-saving and labour-saving technology that consider the needs and rights of women and girls can decrease the burden of unpaid care and domestic work. Publicly-supported quality child and elder care services and facilities, early childhood education, and family-friendly policies such as flexible working schedules can redistribute unpaid care and domestic work and increase women’s participation in the labour market, politics and other spheres. Infrastructure development and improvements for safe public transportation, tap water and irrigation, sanitation facilities (including for

menstrual hygiene management), and energy sources (from mini-grids to fuel-efficient stoves) can reduce the hours spent on unpaid work, allowing women to spend this time pursuing educational, economic or leisure opportunities. These investments can also contribute to enhance climate change mitigation and adaptation capacity. For example, providing access to clean, modern energy services can not only reduce time and labour spent on unpaid work but also contribute to limiting emissions and transforming production and industrial manufacturing practices.

Other policies that can effectively address gender gaps include increasing social spending in response to economic shocks, addressing gaps in legal identity (including for LGBTI people and migrants), promoting access to quality secondary education, setting/increasing minimum wages, supporting trade unions and workers’ organizations for both formal and informal sectors, and increasing women’s participation in politics. In the Republic of Korea, strong policies that increase social spending (including a universal child support grant), increase taxation on the largest corporations and the highest earners, and drastically lift the minimum wage demonstrate commitment to reduce inequalities within the country.²⁴

23 Mariotti, Chiara, Expert paper, ‘The best of both worlds? Achieving gender equity while tackling economic inequality’, Expert group meeting on ‘Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development’, co-organized by UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat, February 2019.

24 Development Finance International and Oxfam (2018). “The Commitment to reducing inequality index 2018”. Available at: <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/commitment-reducing-inequality-index-2018>.

BOX 8**Rising income inequality within countries (US Example)**

In the United States, the national income share of the top 1 per cent has increased substantially, from close to 10 per cent in 1980 to 20 per cent in 2016. In the same period, the bottom 50 per cent income share decreased from more than 20 per cent to 13 per cent. Meanwhile, in Europe, the income share of the top 1 per cent, which was also close to 10 per cent in 1980 has risen less drastically to 12 per cent in 2016.

This difference in income-inequality levels is largely due to significant educational inequalities and “a tax system that grew less progressive despite a surge of top labor compensation since the 1980s, and in top capital incomes in the 2000s”²⁵ in the US. Meanwhile, Europe saw a lesser decline in tax progressivity, as well as educational and wage-setting policies more favorable to low- and middle-income groups. Although income inequality between women and men has decreased in both regions, it remains disproportionately high at the top level.²⁶

The gender wealth gap, in earnings, assets, savings and investments, is concerning. Most of the world’s richest people are men, who own 50 per cent more wealth than women and control over 86 per cent of corporations. Yet economic growth is made possible by the unpaid care and domestic work of women and girls, which is valued an estimated \$10 trillion per year.²⁷

Goal 10 lacks an indicator to assess the concentration of wealth at the top, and existing indicators fail to capture the comparative situation of the poorest, especially groups in vulnerable situations, including ethnic minorities, and persons with disabilities. However, relevant indicators and methodologies are readily available and can already be used, such as the Palma ratio (ratio of national income shares of the top 10 per cent to the bottom 40 per cent) or the Gini coefficient (the extent to which the distribution within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution)²⁸ which are two examples of measures of inequality. To effectively reduce inequalities, a comprehensive monitoring framework is necessary to measure gender wealth gaps, including at the top.

25 World Inequality Report 2018. Available at <https://wir2018.wid.world/files/download/wir2018-summary-english.pdf>.

26 Ibid.

27 Oxfam (2019). “Public good or private wealth?”. Available at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/public-good-or-private-wealth>.

28 https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/wess/wess_dev_issues/dsp_policy_02.pdf

Climate change has widespread economic impacts that can jeopardize the well-being and livelihoods of women and men in both developing and developed countries. Damage to infrastructure hampers economic growth and trade. Destruction of natural resources and tangible assets such as property can lead to displacement, migration, conflicts and violence, including due to rising water scarcity and food insecurity. The expenditures used towards rehabilitation and reconstruction reduce government resources across sectors.

Inequality, including income inequality and gender inequality, adversely impacts environmental quality.²⁹ Evidence suggests a reverse correlation between wealth inequality and climate action. The most unequal affluent countries are greater polluters than more equal affluent countries, and societies with higher wealth concentration at the top are less likely to take action on climate change. On average, people living in the latter countries “consume less, produce less waste and emit less carbon”.³⁰ Gender inequality reinforces income and wealth inequality, and the synergy among efforts to achieve gender equality and to reduce income inequality can be leveraged to promote environmental sustainability.³¹

Poorly designed or implemented climate change adaptation projects can increase greenhouse gas emissions and water use, increase gender and social inequality, undermine health conditions, and encroach on natural ecosystems.³² Mitigation actions concerning land use can shift economic and social resource distribution between women and men and among communities and thus shape inequalities. The strengthened integration of a gender perspective is needed in policies and regulations in regard to forest management and conservation, as women are often dependent on forests and related products, but are underrepresented in decision-making processes. Appropriate regulations and their enforcement are crucial for private sector practices that impact women’s access and ownership of land, access to water and other productive resources.

In the global shift to a green economy, women and girls must be included in the process of combatting climate change, not only as consumers, but also as innovators, distributors, decision-makers and entrepreneurs of sustainable climate and energy solutions³³. Promoting their participation in traditionally male-dominated sectors and emerging fields also increases their access to higher-quality and higher-paying employment, thereby reducing inequalities and gender pay gaps³⁴.

29 www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2015/wp145_2015.pdf

30 <https://www.theguardian.com/inequality/2017/jul/04/is-inequality-bad-for-the-environment>

31 www.un.org/esa/desa/papers/2015/wp145_2015.pdf

32 IPCC (2018). Summary for Policymakers. In: Global warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty.

33 UN Women and UNIDO (forthcoming) Gender Equality in the Sustainable Energy Transition: Key Issues, Examples and Resources. Guidance note.

34 UNIDO (2019). Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development: The Gender Dimension. UNIDO Working Paper. Vienna. https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2019-03/UNIDO_ISID_The_Gender_Dimension.pdf.

BOX 9

Increasing women's participation in traditionally male-dominated sectors

Reducing gender wage gaps and gender-based sectoral and occupational segregation is an important component of an inclusive and sustainable economic growth model. In Morocco, Uruguay, Ethiopia, Liberia, South Africa, Iraq and Zambia, various [Learning and Knowledge Development Facility](#) projects promote the enrolment of women students in traditionally male-dominated technical and vocation courses.

The Economic Community of West African States or [ECOWAS Programme on Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access](#) (ECOW-GEN)³⁵, implemented by the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), includes supporting the development of gender-sensitive policies, creating awareness and advocacy on gender and energy issues, and implementing gender-responsive investment and business promotion in sustainable energy development. ECOW-GEN is being integrated into ECREEE's other programmatic activities to ensure the mainstreaming of gender across all areas of work, including the elaboration of national renewable energy and energy efficiency action plans.

As a result, gender considerations have been incorporated in institutional frameworks, networking and knowledge sharing, capacity-building, and clean energy interventions within the region. ECREEE is in the process of developing a regional policy for Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access to address barriers that may hinder the equal participation of women and men in improving energy access and to ensure universal access to energy services in the region.³⁶

³⁵ ECOW-GEN is implemented in close partnership with the ECOWAS Department of Gender and Social Affairs of the ECOWAS Commission, UNIDO, ENERGIA, ADA and the Gender and Energy Program of the Africa Renewable Energy and Access (AREA) Program of the World Bank.

³⁶ ecowgen.ecreee.org

6. STRENGTHENING RESEARCH, MONITORING AND REPORTING THAT REACHES THOSE MOST MARGINALIZED AND LEAVES NO ONE BEHIND

Quality data is essential not only for evidence-based policy making and planning, but also to increase accountability for the realization of global commitments such as leaving no one behind. In this session, participants discussed what gender-responsive monitoring of the 2030 Agenda looks like. Presenters highlighted lessons learned from: (i) global monitoring efforts, (ii) initiatives to integrate the 2030 Agenda into national sustainable development policies and related national frameworks for tracking results and reporting on the implementation of the SDGs, and (iii) independent civil society monitoring and reporting.

The expanded scope and inclusion of 54 gender-specific indicators across the SDG monitoring framework, was a notable achievement, yet many hurdles remain. Insufficient integration of a gender perspective across all SDGs, gaps in gender data, quality concerns and lack of trend data make it difficult to monitor progress. Based on a 2017 analysis, only 23 per cent of the available data for the gender-specific indicators was

from 2010 or later, and only 16 per cent was available for two or more points in time. Data reflecting the various challenges faced by women in their daily lives, including in undervalued areas such as time spent on caring for family members remain inadequate. These gaps limit the ability to design gender-responsive policies and programmes. *See Annex 1 for an overview of data availability for SDGs 5, 10, 13 and 16.*

BOX 10

Challenges to SDG monitoring

UN Women's report *Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* identified three main challenges constraining monitoring of the SDGs from a gender equality perspective:

1. Uneven coverage of gender-specific indicators, with some goals lacking indicators to capture gender equality outcomes;
2. Gaps in gender data including data on women and girls experiencing multiple and intersecting inequalities; and
3. Challenges in quality and comparability of available data across countries and time.

Participants emphasized the importance of looking beyond global and national data averages to understand different forms of inequalities preventing progress for all. Across countries, women and girls who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination are often left behind. Inequalities in SDG-related outcomes between different groups is of concern. For instance, in depth examination of SDG 1 implementation through disaggregation of household data by sex and age revealed that more women live in poverty relative to men, and that this gap is highest during women's peak productive years, indicating that it is harder for women to reconcile productive and reproductive work which also increases their risk of living in poverty. A similar examination of SDG 4 used a proxy indicator to look at rates of illiteracy, disaggregated by sex and income. In Bolivia, for example, although illiteracy was proclaimed eradicated in 2008, the data revealed differences between groups within the country, where poorest households were being left behind as wealthier households gained almost universal ability to read and write.³⁷ Women from the Quechua indigenous group are particularly disadvantaged. The message is clear – without a significant and targeted effort to reduce all forms of inequality the promise of the 2030 Agenda will not be achieved. This requires better data on different groups of women and girls

³⁷ Azcona, Ginette, Presentation, Expert group meeting on 'Tackling global challenges to equality and inclusion through the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development', co-organized by UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat, February 2019.

who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination.

Participants recommended making more effective use of existing data, including household and time-use surveys, as well as other data that have not yet been analyzed from a gender perspective. Measures are needed to increase the availability of timely quality data, including official, informal, quantitative and qualitative sources. The need to invest in gender statistics and country-specific gender analysis of the implementation of the SDGs was underscored for determining how well countries are progressing towards the achievement of gender equality objectives across the different SDGs, to identify gaps and obstacles to progress and design strategies and approaches to address those. Strengthening data systems requires political will to invest in undervalued areas and to make linkages across different areas, such as linkages between gender statistics and economic indicators.

Drawing on experience from independent civil society monitoring of the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda,³⁸ including the use of score cards to track progress, lessons were shared that apply to SDG monitoring. It is critical to reflect on who is in charge of monitoring progress; whose voices are heard, and which data is considered as valid data. Effective civil society mobilization, collection of solid

³⁸ See the following Security Council resolutions: 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015) and 2467 (2019).

evidence, disaggregation of data and related advocacy have been essential to increasing accountability for global commitments and have played a significant role in the growth of national and local action plans in areas such as women, peace and security and violence against women.

Participatory action research was recommended as a means of enhancing the capacity of local and national women's organizations, particularly in the Global South, to be better able to quantify their own experiences. Sustained technical support to data monitoring disaggregation and dissemination of results were recommended to be built into policy, statistical and data collection systems to encourage more systematic collection and reporting. Overall,

participants called for strengthening of existing mechanisms for monitoring and reporting on progress across the SDG framework and recognized how accountability mechanisms set up under human rights bodies, such as the Universal Periodic Review and the human rights treaty bodies, including the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination of Women, add value to monitoring progress.

Participants reflected upon the political nature of data noting that what is considered worth asking, measuring and reporting has to do with the situations that different actors are trying to change or avoid changing, and with power relations they want to transform. In this sense, the lack of data can also be seen as a policy choice.

7. ENSURING SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR GENDER EQUALITY THAT PROMOTES PEACEFUL AND JUST SOCIETIES, IN AN ERA OF CLIMATE CHANGE

In the 2030 Agenda, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and other intergovernmental outcomes, Governments have made commitments in support of adequate and sustainable financing for the SDGs and for the achievement of gender equality, yet the realization of these commitments continues to lag behind. Throughout the meeting, issues linked to financing of the 2030 Agenda featured strongly. Presenters drew attention to a number of issues impacting the gender-responsive financing of the implementation of the SDGs, including: (i) the impact and continued spread of austerity measures (e.g., cuts to public spending, regressive taxation reforms and labor market ‘flexibilization’), (ii) focus on domestic resource mobilization without proper examination of systemic imbalances in international tax, trade and investment arrangements and under-taxation of corporations and high-income groups, (iii) increased reliance on the private sector and private finance, and (iv) continued exclusion of women and women’s organizations from economic decision-making.

Participants expressed concern about the dominant economic model which is neither economically nor environmentally sustainable. The model perpetuates, and often relies on, the systematic discrimination and disadvantage experienced by women. Companies participating in the global value chains rely on the exploitation of women’s labour for competitive advantage. Women’s unpaid care and domestic work

is expected to compensate for cuts in social safety nets as a result of austerity policies.

There is also a need to reconfigure fiscal rules around what counts as consumption versus investment. Investments in human development such as health, education and childcare are currently treated as consumption expenditures in public finance, thereby disincentivizing spending in these areas.

Tax is the primary redistributive instrument governments have to reduce inequalities and realize human rights. Yet different types of taxes have very different distributional outcomes, across lines of race, class and gender. Certain taxes have detrimental impacts on women's income, wealth, unpaid care work, and ability to access decent paid work. Taxation of wealth and assets are systematically under-utilized in high, middle- and low-income countries alike. Tax rates for corporations and the wealthiest individuals have decreased dramatically; in rich countries, the top rate of personal income tax declined from 62 per cent in 1970 to just 38 per cent in 2013.³⁹ Global tax trends over the last 30 years show consumption and sales taxes (which have the heaviest impact on the poorest people), such as VAT, on the rise, while corporate tax rates, rates of income tax on the highest earners, and property/wealth taxes have dipped steadily lower.⁴⁰

A gender-responsive and equity-driven approach to taxation needs to look at cross-border tax abuse, tax havens, and the race-to-the-bottom in corporate tax rates and tax incentives, especially given that tackling inequality among countries is an equally important plank of Goal 10. Participants noted how efforts to mobilize domestic resources in developing countries are undermined by existing financial secrecy, tax, trade and investment rules which limits the ability of governments to raise revenue to provide the services, infrastructure and public goods that are critical to support the realization of the SDGs and gender equality (as has also been recognized by the CEDAW Committee). One of the most controversial aspect of trade and investment agreements is the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) provisions. ISDS provisions enable foreign investors to bring a claim in an arbitral tribunal against a government for a breach of a provision of an agreement or treaty. The ISDS mechanism has been used by multinational corporations to challenge and undermine actions taken by governments to protect human rights, the environment, or promote equitable development. The costs of an ISDS case can have an

enormous impact on public resources and expenditures in developing countries.

Participants called for better safeguards around private financing and greater corporate responsibility and accountability. Governments are increasingly turning to financing mechanisms such as privatization, public-private partnerships or 'blended finance' – but these measures are not cost effective and have inequitable impacts. Any private financing mechanism (at international or domestic level) needs to be subjected to rigorous *ex ante*, periodic and *ex post* human rights, gender and environmental impact assessments, as well as public scrutiny based on full transparency. The Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments of Trade and Investment Agreements as formulated by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food; and the Guiding Principles on Human Rights Impact Assessments of Economic Reforms by the UN Independent Expert on Foreign Debt require that *ex ante* impact assessments are conducted before any agreements are concluded, with periodic impact assessments to follow. *Ex ante* evaluation can contribute to the promotion of gender equality, human rights and environmental protection. Such evaluation can ensure a more balanced share of risks among actors, especially in light of the debate that dispute settlement mechanisms can exacerbate existing inequalities (SDG 10), while leveraging the potential of multi-stakeholder partnerships. It can also contribute to tackling climate change (SDG 13), with about 100 companies being responsible for more than 70 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions⁴¹, as well as strengthening institutions, including international financial institutions, and the delivery of services (SDG 16). To support the realization of the SDGs, large corporations should create decent, well-paying jobs, especially for women, and pay their taxes in full, in all the jurisdictions in which they operate and earn profits.

There is a need to reorient spending priorities in support of the realization of the 2030 Agenda. As an example, re-allocating portions of vast military budgets towards universal, gender-responsive

39 Oxfam (2019). "Public good or private wealth?". Available at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/public-good-or-private-wealth>.

40 <https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/gess/RessourcePDF?action?ressource.ressourceId=51537>

41 <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2017/jul/10/100-fossil-fuel-companies-investors-responsible-71-global-emissions-cdp-study-climate-change>

services such as childcare and healthcare, and climate mitigation and adaptation would make a significant difference in reaching global goals.

To improve the sustainability and equitability of the outcomes of sustainable development and climate change policies, governments and the private sector must ensure that human rights and gender perspectives are integrated into climate finance governance structures, policies, project approval and implementation processes. Global climate finance flows have been increasing steadily over the years and were estimated approximately \$510-530 billion in 2017. An estimated \$1.6 – 3.8 trillion is needed in energy system investments to keep global warming within 1.5 degrees,⁴² but shifting to low-carbon, resilient economies can result in economic gains of \$26 trillion, if not more, through to 2030 compared to business-as-usual.⁴³ Climate finance needs to be programmed with a human rights-based and gender-responsive approach to guard against the risk that funded projects result in human rights abuses and exacerbate social and economic inequalities. Policies must therefore prioritize support for projects with strong outcomes for human rights and integrate human rights principles into environmental and social safeguards. Gender-responsive climate finance is necessary to improve the livelihoods and resilience of communities and ensure the long-term sustainability of climate actions. Some challenges were highlighted, such as barriers to women's land ownership and other discriminatory norms and practices that lead to the exclusion of women in formal consultation processes despite women's major role in agricultural production and other areas relevant to adaptation. Decision-making processes regarding climate mitigation and adaptation must consider the needs and empowerment of women and girls and involve their full and equal participation, including public participatory mechanisms and tailored policies for indigenous peoples and their rights.

Participants also emphasized the need for regular collection of sex-disaggregated data throughout the budget and project cycle, development of guidance for good practices in country coordination and stakeholder consultations, multi-dimensional and intersectional gender analysis in projects (including assessing impacts on women's access to land, natural and financial resources, services and income, as well as climate-induced migration and gender-based violence), and mandatory gender-responsive budgeting and gender financial audits.

Financing policies that are contrary to the spirit and transformative intentions of the 2030 Agenda are directly undermining chances of achieving the SDGs. The international human rights framework helps to inform these decision-making processes and to clarify the circumstances in which 'trading off' individual and community entitlements must be resisted. It also foregrounds the critical importance of the effective participation of individuals and communities in decision-making processes and policies that affect their lives. The provisions of trade and investment agreements that are found to be inconsistent with the human rights obligations of governments should be revised or terminated.

The need to strengthen the use of gender-responsive planning and budgeting, and to ensure women's full, equal and meaningful participation at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, social and public life was emphasized. The role of women's organizations and movements in driving change was highlighted. For instance, women's movements in Asia and the Pacific have been at the forefront of demands for decent work and living wage, corporate accountability, land rights, and climate justice. Some of these have yielded immediate results for women workers and women affected by a changing climate. Others have demonstrated that, to effectively challenge the deeply embedded and intertwined corporate and political interests that shape our economies, local action must connect to change on a systemic and global level.

42 <http://www.climatefinancelandscape.org/>

43 <https://newclimateeconomy.report/2018/key-findings/>

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

As the adverse impacts of inequalities, exclusion, climate change, conflicts and instability spread and deepen across regions, urgent action is required from all countries to tackle these global challenges before they push the world on an irreversible path that jeopardizes sustainable development, the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, and the effective enjoyment of all human rights for all. To ensure peaceful, just and inclusive societies, the root causes of discrimination and inequalities, including gender inequality, must be understood and addressed. Widespread inequality hampers economic and social progress, fuels instability and conflicts, undermines climate action and threatens the realization of human rights and rule of law, particularly for women and girls. In this regard, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides an enabling framework for policy coherence.

To this end, Governments must step up political leadership and demonstrate commitment by action in regard to gender-responsive financing of the 2030 Agenda, in particular through the reform of taxation, trade, and investment arrangements, as well as comprehensive economic and social policies that recognize and redistribute women's and girls' disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work. The elimination of discrimination in law and in practice and of widespread gender-based violence, including through enforcing the rule of law and ensuring women's and girls' equal access to justice, is a critical step towards achieving gender equality. Strong public institutions and the regular, timely and systematic collection, analysis and distribution of quality disaggregated data, are vital to strengthen monitoring and accountability in order to reduce inequalities and achieve gender equality.

Acutely aware of the urgency for action and building on good practice and experiences from across regions, the experts put forward a set of recommendations targeted at governments, international organizations and other stakeholders, in particular in the context of SDGs 10, 13 and 16, to accelerate the pace of gender-responsive implementation across the 2030 Agenda and refocus attention to areas where fundamental shifts are needed, such as climate change; rising inequalities within and among countries; and the

need to guarantee long-lasting peace, justice and strong institutions. Governments have the primary responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the 2030 Agenda in partnerships with civil society, academia, research institutions, international and regional organizations, the private sector and other stakeholders, to ensure coherent, coordinated and comprehensive policies and programmes to achieve gender equality.

A. Strengthen good governance, inclusive rule of law and access to justice founded on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and prioritize the elimination of all forms of gender-based violence and discrimination as a core strategy for realizing the 2030 Agenda.

- Uphold and enforce global human rights standards and norms and step up action to revise or repeal discriminatory and gender-blind laws and procedures in all sectors; promote a victim-centred and gender-responsive approach within justice institutions and processes, preventing revictimization during legal processes; and address multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination in support of the principle of leaving no one behind;

- Promote access to justice for people living in poverty and those in vulnerable situations through rule of law assistance that adopts a demand-driven, gender-responsive, inclusive, and participatory approach at all stages informed by human rights, gender and conflict analysis, and establish and finance national institutions/mechanisms for providing legal aid and services;
- Ensure that rule of law assistance contributes to women's equal representation and full and meaningful participation across all stages of peace processes, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and recovery efforts as well as in all climate actions;
- Support and strengthen independent accountability mechanisms such as national human rights institutions and ombudspersons in delivering justice for all, and strengthen the role of national gender equality mechanisms in facilitating access to such mechanisms;
- Take measures to challenge and dismantle gender stereotypes within and across justice systems, including through enacting policies to ensure equal representation, recruitment and advancement of women and minorities within justice institutions;
- Safeguard, protect and broaden space for civil society, including those who have traditionally been silenced, marginalized and left behind, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, LGBTI people and migrants;
- Ensure greater civic engagement in rule of law and transitional justice work including by establishing closer collaboration between civil society groups, human rights defenders and the judiciary, and by supporting community-driven participatory approaches and encouraging studies to identify impediments and gender-responsive solutions to achieve access to justice;
- Accelerate action to eliminate all forms of gender-based violence and design effective prevention strategies and responses to all forms of gender-based violence including emerging challenges such as technology-facilitated violence;
- Invest in prevention of violence against children through the comprehensive prohibition of all forms of violence against children, by focusing on both girls and boys as actors and enablers for peaceful, inclusive and just societies, and by strengthening policies and programmes by linking up investments in prevention of violence against children and violence against women;
- Facilitate and ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with international standards and norms, and promote measures to improve legal literacy for women and girls.

B. Remove structural barriers to women's equal opportunities and meaningful participation and leadership in political and economic decision-making at all levels and promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development that achieves gender equality and empowers all women and girls.

- Eliminate discriminatory laws, policies and practices against women in the world of work, including by enforcing equal pay for work of equal value, providing social protection for women service and domestic workers and workers in informal employment, promoting work-life balance, and addressing gender-based violence and harassment, including sexual harassment;
- Increase women's and girls' full access to economic and productive resources, public services and sustainable infrastructure by integrating a gender, community and climate perspective in the development and budgeting of all national policies and plans on health, education, energy, water, sanitation, housing, transport, industry and

other infrastructure projects, and promote public and community ownership of such services and infrastructure to ensure access for all, including marginalized women and girls and communities, especially women who experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination;

- Integrate a gender perspective in national economic and social laws and policies to provide for universal health care and comprehensive social protection systems, and to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, including through maternity, paternity and parental leave and family care leave, accessible and high-quality public services, expansion of free early childhood education and care services and non-conditional universal child grants as well as infrastructure;
- Adopt and invest in gender-responsive and human rights-based social protection systems, and recognize that austerity policies have a disproportionately negative impact on women and girls and jeopardize efforts to achieve gender equality, reduce poverty and realize the human rights of women and girls;
- Enact effective temporary special measures and build enabling environments (e.g., provision of childcare facilities and services) to increase the proportion of women in political, judicial and economic decision-making positions at all levels of public institutions, including foreign affairs, and in local and traditional governance structures such as tribal or ethnic chiefdoms, as well as in traditionally male-dominated sectors, such as finance, security, technology, infrastructure, high value-added manufacturing and environment; and identify bottlenecks and prioritize policy measures to advance the position of women managers, workers and entrepreneurs in different sectors and contexts, including focusing on key sectors or policy areas with a high potential to combat climate change and drive a green economy transition;
- Eliminate gender stereotypes in both the public and private spheres, including those related to the division of paid labour and unpaid care and domestic

work, by supporting awareness-raising campaigns, especially those targeting local communities and men and boys;

- Increase educational opportunities for and capacity of women and girls, including related to science, technology, engineering and mathematics which can increase their participation and inclusion in, inter alia, climate change mitigation, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction;
- Provide capacity development on gender mainstreaming and gender-responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation for personnel of all ministries and all branches of government, and develop mechanisms for the utilization of evaluation results to inform gender-responsive and evidence-based decision-making.

C. Invest in national statistical capacities and participatory, gender-sensitive and human rights-based approaches for the collection, analysis, distribution and use of disaggregated data to promote evidence-based policy-making, planning and budgeting, and ensure better monitoring of progress and accountability for results.

- Prioritize the production of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, and other characteristics to inform evidence-based policy- and decision-making;
- Support financing for independent monitoring and evaluation to track indicators and progress and invest in training on research and monitoring, including the development and use of gender-specific indicators, and in support of national statistical mechanisms to enable evidence-based policy-making that systematically integrates a gender perspective;

- Work towards the regular collection of data for gender-specific indicators, ensuring quality and comparability;
- Strengthen collaboration between producers and users of gender statistics, including national statistical offices, women's rights organizations, independent researchers and other partners to improve the quality and effectiveness of data; and ensure that data collected meets the needs of diverse stakeholders;
- Ensure the independence of national statistical systems and administrations for assessing progress made towards gender equality, including in the context of peaceful societies that are resilient to climate change, and invest in building their specific technical capacities;
- Mainstream time-use surveys into national statistical systems funded from national budget allocation where possible; strengthen evidence by linking quantitative methodology to qualitative data for context-specific analysis; and develop satellite accounts to mainstream gender equality in an economy-wide approach;
- Institutionalize processes to conduct gender audits across public institutions and systematically monitor resource mobilization and budget allocations for gender equality policies and programmes, including tracking financial commitments for promoting gender equality in both national budgets and international flows of ODA and other sources;
- Strengthen internal and external coordination between and across relevant national, regional and international actors for quality and timely research and reporting, including through a UN coordination/coherence hub to share information on training and capacity support in relation to gender statistics; and promote adherence to quality benchmarks, human rights standards and the fundamental principles of official statistics;
- Evaluate the impacts of the concentration of wealth and the challenges it poses for social cohesion and well-being, peace and security, climate action, gender equality, human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including adding an indicator of economic inequality which also captures income/wealth to the Goal 10 indicators, considering the establishment of a UN Human Rights Council special procedure to assess the impacts of the concentration of wealth on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and on the realization of human rights, the creation of a UN commission on wealth inequality, and/or a global multi-stakeholder meeting to take stock of progress in reducing inequalities;
- Strengthen accountability at the highest political level and review the modalities of the HLPF towards an open, inclusive, transparent and gender-responsive global monitoring process, leveraging synergies in implementation where strong interlinkages exist among the SDGs, in order to strengthen the voluntary process for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda so that countries provide accurate accounts of progress, gaps and challenges, and encourage donor countries to report on how their aid is contributing to reducing gender inequality and other inequalities.

D. Increase financing for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda through domestic resource mobilization policies and global action to address the systemic imbalances in domestic and international tax, trade, and investment arrangements.

- Reform national tax systems so that they are progressive and gender-responsive, including through more stringent taxation of wealth, assets and inheritances; reduce the dependence on sales and consumption taxes that place a disproportionate burden on poor women and men; increase marginal tax rates on the income of

the highest earners and on corporations, end tax incentives for multinational corporations;

- Put in place adequate safeguards around private financing (such as public-private partnerships, privatization, blended finance), in particular consistent, *ex ante* gender, human rights and environment impact assessments of all financing mechanisms and international financial institutions, and trade agreements, including arms trade, mega-projects and infrastructure projects;
- Support the elaboration and adoption of a legally binding instrument to regulate, in line with international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises;
- Tackle illicit financial flows, including cross-border tax abuse (such as corporate tax avoidance and trade misinvoicing), through country-by-country reporting, automatic exchange of information, public disclosure of beneficial ownership, addressing transfer pricing, cracking down on tax havens and other measures; and ensure that low- and middle-income countries are able to have more decision-making power in the global tax system and rules;
- Reform investment agreements to eliminate investor-state dispute settlement clauses and mandatory arbitration clauses to ensure that States cannot be sued for implementing public interest policies, including their gender equality, human rights and environmental obligations, and have recourse through domestic courts, and ensure processes whereby stakeholders who are impacted by corporations can have access to redress and accountability;
- Consider a systemic and consistent approach to debt forgiveness, such as through the establishment of a global debt resolution forum;
- Revise fiscal rules on definition of consumption so that spending on human development such as health, education and childcare is recognized as

investment rather than consumption expenditures in public finances;

- Facilitate conducive institutional arrangements and processes to ensure gender-responsive budgeting and resource allocation at all stages, from the outset of planning processes, including requirements for the integration of a gender perspective in national planning processes so as to achieve greater policy coherence and coordination among different ministries;
- Finance the implementation of regional and national action plans and strategies on women, peace and security, including initiatives from civil society, and reduce military spending and redistribute resources towards social spending;
- Develop and strengthen gender-responsive guidelines on climate finance and implementation in future projects, and promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

ANNEX 1:

Measuring progress – Data availability for SDGs 5, 10, 13 and 16

Annex 1 presents a snapshot as of April 30, 2019, of the status of methodological development and data availability for indicators of SDGs 5, 10, 13 and 16. Tier 1 Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, and data are regularly produced by countries for at least 50 per cent of countries and of the population in every region where the indicator is relevant.⁴⁴ Tier 2 Indicator is conceptually clear, has an internationally established methodology and standards are available, but data are not regularly produced by countries. Tier 3 has no internationally established methodology or standards available yet for the indicator, but methodology/standards are being (or will be) developed or tested. Information about all SDGs, targets and indicators and are available at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>.

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Tier	Data availability in the Global Database
Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere		
5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex	2	No
Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation		
5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age	2	Yes
5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence	2	No
Target 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation		
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18	2	Yes
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	2	Yes
Target 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate		

44 See IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators (<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/tier-classification/>)

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Tier	Data availability in the Global Database
5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location	2	Yes
Target 5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life		
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments	Tier 1 (a)/ Tier 2 (b)	Yes (a)/No (b)
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	1	Yes
Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences		
5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care	2	Yes
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education	2	No
Target 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws		
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	2	No
5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control	2	No
Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women		
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex	2	Yes
Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels		
5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment	2	No

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	Tier	Data availability at the Global Database
Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average		
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population	2	Yes
Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status		
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	2	No
Target 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard		
10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	No
Target 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality		
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	2	Yes
Target 10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations		
10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators	1	Yes
Target 10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions		
10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	Yes
Target 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies		
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	2	No
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies	2	No
Target 10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements		
10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff	1	Yes
Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes		

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)	Tier 1 (ODA)/ Tier 2 (FDI)	Yes
Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent		
10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted	2	Yes

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Tier	Data availability at the Global Database
Target 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries		
13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	2	Yes
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030	1	Yes
13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies	2	Yes
Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning		
13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)	3	No
Target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning		
13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula	3	No
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions	3	No
Target 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible		
13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment	3	No
Target 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities		
13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	3	No

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Tier	Data availability at the Global Database
Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere		
16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	1	Yes
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	2	No
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to (a) physical violence, (b) psychological violence and (c) sexual violence in the previous 12 months	2	No
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	2	No
Target 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children		
16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month	2	Yes
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation	2	Yes
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18	2	Yes
Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		
16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms	2	No
16.3.2 Unsensenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population	1	Yes
Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime		
16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)	3	No
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments	2	No
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms		
16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months	2	No
16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months	2	Yes
Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels		
16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)	1	Yes
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services	2	No

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Tier	Data availability at the Global Database
Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels		
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions	2	No
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	2	No
Target 16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance		
16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations	1	Yes
Target 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration		
16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age	1	Yes
Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements		
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	2	Yes
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information	2	Yes
Target 16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime		
16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles	1	Yes
Target 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development		
16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law	2	No

ANNEX 2:

Programme of work

Day 1	
9:00 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	<p>Registration</p> <p><i>Arrival of participants and registration at Gate 1 (bring ID / passport)</i></p>
9:30 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.	<p>Welcoming remarks and setting the stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sylvia Hordosch, Policy Advisor, UN Women · Hanna Sands, Programme Coordinator (Gender), UNODC · Fleur Newman, Gender Affairs Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat <p><i>Introduction of all participants</i></p>
10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	<p>Session 1: Reducing inequalities, tackling climate change and promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies – the overall context</p> <p>The 2030 Agenda aims to achieve sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – by promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, ensuring social inclusion and protecting the environment. In this interconnected world, financial and economic crises, trafficking of persons and smuggling of migrants, drugs and arms, unstable and corrupt institutions, threats of terrorism, unequal access to justice, conflict, natural and human-made disasters have widespread impacts across all regions, often disproportionately affecting women and girls.</p> <p>During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Review the interlinked global challenges to equality and inclusion in the context of rising inequalities within and among countries (SDG 10), widespread economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change (SDG 13); as well as the impact which ineffective institutions have on promoting peaceful, just and inclusive societies (SDG 16); · Provide evidence and discuss gender-responsive approaches to addressing these challenges and reducing their disproportionate effects on women and girls; and · Proffer priority areas where a gender perspective can be integrated in policy-making. <p>This session will thus provide the context and a foundation for more focused discussions on various topics over the two days.</p> <p>Moderator: Neil Walsh, Chief of Cybercrime and Anti-Money Laundering Section, UNODC</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jeni Klugman, Managing Director, Georgetown Institute for Women; Peace and Security and Fellow, Harvard University · Fleur Newman, Gender Affairs Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat · Anna Giudice, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC <p>Lead discussant: Emilia Reyes, Coordinator, Equidad de Género</p>

<p>10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.</p>	<p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What is the current status of implementation of SDGs 10, 13 and 16? What challenges and gaps are common to achieving the gender-responsive implementation of SDGs 10, 13 and 16? · What are examples of gender-responsive policies and practices that have reduced inequalities within countries? What are examples of gender-responsive climate policies? What are examples of gender-responsive criminal justice responses that support peaceful, just and inclusive societies? · What evidence demonstrates the interlinkages between SDGs 10, 13 and 16? How can this evidence be used for achieving greater policy coherence and policy coordination for greater impact? And how can they best benefit the poorest and most marginalized women and girls? · How can international commitments, human rights treaty obligations and global policy priorities on conflict prevention and sustaining peace be leveraged to achieve the 2030 Agenda? What are good practices?
<p>11:30 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.</p>	<p>Coffee/tea break</p>
<p>11:45 a.m. – 1:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Session 2: Strengthening legal and policy frameworks to promote inclusive rule of law and equal access to justice</p> <p>The rule of law and equal access to justice are crucial to ensure good governance and accountability, as well as the protection, promotion and realization of human rights in sustainable societies. During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discuss challenges and gaps to the rule of law and equal access to justice, and their impacts on women and girls, particularly in the context of eliminating gender-based violence; and · Discuss legal and policy responses to closing these gaps, overcoming inequalities and contributing to climate justice and to peaceful, just and inclusive societies. <p>Moderator: Wendy O’Brien, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC</p> <p>Presenter: Priya Gopalan, Independent Expert on International Criminal Law, Human Rights and Gender</p> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Susan Okalany, Justice of the High Court of Uganda · Amal Tawfik, Director of the Women Complaints Office, National Council on Women, Egypt · Veronica Hirbu, Senior Consultant, Department of Legal Expertise, Ministry of Justice, Republic of Moldova <p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What policy reforms and other actions taken by governments have been most effective in ensuring equal access to justice? How have other stakeholders contributed to expanding equal access to justice systems, including to legal aid and related programmes? How are women and girls survivors of violence targeted in such efforts? · What are good practices in policy and legal frameworks and other measures that have been effective in driving progress on the promotion of the rule of law at the national level? How is promotion of the rule of law and equal access to justice contributing to the elimination of discrimination against women and girls and realization of their rights? · What role can transitional justice play in fostering peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence? What are good practice examples? · How can promoting the rule of law and access to justice contribute to mitigating the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and girls and empowering them to implement solutions?
<p>1:00 p.m. – 2:15 p.m.</p>	<p>Lunch</p>

<p>2:15 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Session 3: Strengthening public institutions to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>Strong and accountable public institutions, including rule of law mechanisms, are important for the enforcement and implementation of gender equality laws and policies and to ensure coordination among various actors for greater impact of actions taken. During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Examine institutional arrangements that have created conducive environments for achieving gender equality; · Highlight coordination by national gender equality mechanisms with other ministries, and their collaboration with national human rights institutions and non-governmental actors, to shape national sustainable development and climate plans and strategies, strengthen gender analysis and ensure gender-responsive budgeting; and · Discuss the enabling factors for the sustained leadership and participation of women in decision-making processes. <p>Moderator: Monjurul Kabir, Senior Policy Advisor on Rule of Law, Justice and Security, UN Women</p> <p>Presenters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Catherine Muyeka Mumma, Consultant, National Gender and Equality Commission, Kenya <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Suiyen Ramírez, Professional Specialist, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, Costa Rica · Agnes Simeonette During, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation, Sierra Leone · Steven Jensen, Senior Researcher, The Danish Institute for Human Rights <p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What kind of institutional arrangements and legal and policy frameworks have enabled integrated approaches to the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the national level, including gender-responsive national 2030 Agenda plans and strategies? How are national institutions tasked with climate action working with those that are tasked with the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda? · What kinds of institutional and legal arrangements have facilitated collaboration and partnerships among government and other stakeholders in the promotion of inclusion? How have stakeholders been able to hold public institutions accountable for commitments made? · What are good practice examples that ensure women’s agency, voice, participation and leadership in decision-making? How measures have enhanced women’s leadership in building peaceful, just and inclusive societies and in humanitarian and climate change actions? What steps have been effective in bringing marginalized women into processes that affect them?
<p>3:30 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Coffee/tea break</p>

<p>4:00 p.m. – 5:15 p.m.</p>	<p>Session 4: Strengthening research, monitoring and reporting that reaches those most marginalized and leaves no one behind</p> <p>Gender statistics and high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by sex, age, geography, income, race and other characteristics, are important for evidence-based policy- and decision-making and to bring those left furthest behind to the centre of response. During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discuss the role and opportunities of quantitative and qualitative research and data and statistical systems and administrations at the national levels for assessing progress made towards gender equality in the context of peaceful societies that are resilient to climate change; · Identify strategies and partnerships necessary to identify countries' capacity needs and strengthen national capacities for the collection, analysis and use of data; and · Discuss the enabling factors of and barriers to the integration of a gender perspective into national statistical systems. <p>Moderator: Kristiina Kangaspunta, Chief of Crime Research Section, UNODC Presenter: Ginette Azcona, Research and Data Policy Specialist, UN Women</p> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Nigina Rajabova, Head of the Department, State Statistics Agency, Tajikistan · Mavic Cabrera-Belleza, Chief Executive Officer, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders <p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What does gender-responsive monitoring of progress under SDGs 5, 10, 13 and 16 look like? · What steps need to be taken, by different stakeholders, to address the gaps and challenges in collecting, analyzing and distributing gender statistics and build the evidence of the differentiated impact on women and girls, of inequalities, climate change, and conflict? How can such evidence best inform policy-making to deliver results for gender equality in association with SDGs 10, 13 and 16? · What are examples of innovative partnerships among different stakeholders to strengthen capacities for collection, analysis and use of data disaggregated by sex, age and other characteristics, especially in countries where national statistics capacity may be limited?
<p>5:15 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Wrap up of Day 1</p> <p>In this recap session, key points from first day will be highlighted, especially those that could be integrated into the set of recommendations to be developed during the second day. Participants will also be invited to raise any important points that were not addressed during the day's discussions.</p> <p>Moderator: Katarina Salmela, Programme Specialist, Peace and Security Section, UN Women Presenter: Carol Cohn, Director, Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights</p>
<p>6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Reception</p> <p><i>A welcome reception will be held in the Mozart Room after the meeting.</i></p>

Day 2

<p>9:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.</p>	<p>Session 5: Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development that achieves gender equality and empowers all women and girls</p> <p>Economic and social policies play a crucial role in reducing social and economic inequalities, strengthening climate action and building peaceful and inclusive societies. In order to fulfill this expectation, the rights and interests of all people, and of the planet, need to be the drivers of gender-responsive policy approaches. During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Highlight the role of economic and social policies in addressing inequalities, including gender-based inequalities, and the impact of climate change;· Review examples of policies that target gender-based inequalities, particularly of women and girls who face multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination due to poverty, unequal access to justice and institutions, discriminatory social norms and gender stereotypes and the impacts of conflict and climate change; and· Address policy opportunities for reducing and redistributing unpaid care and domestic work. <p>Moderator: Hedda Öhlberger-Femundsenden, Gender Coordinator, UNIDO</p> <p>Presenter: Fernando Filgueira, Senior Researcher, Centro Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Igualdad y el Crecimiento</p> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· Martha Mbombo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Namibia· Eun Ha Chang, Director of the Center for International Development and Cooperation, Korean Women’s Development Institute, Republic of Korea· Mariama Williams, Senior Programme Officer, South Centre· Chiara Mariotti, Inequality Policy Manager, Oxfam Great Britain <p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">· What types of labour and social protection policies effectively respond to gender-based inequalities and promote the empowerment of women? How can such policies factor in the effects of climate change? How can policy coherence in the provision of social protection, access to quality public services and sustainable infrastructure address the rights and needs of women and girls?· What are key drivers of inequalities faced by marginalized groups of women and girls? How can legal reform, shifts in social norms, and changes in economic and social policies coalesce to address inequalities marginalized women and girls face in access to education, health, housing and work?· How can a rights-based and gender-responsive approach accelerate elimination of inequalities and respond to climate change?
<p>10:45 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.</p>	<p>Coffee/tea break</p>

<p>11:15 a.m. – 12:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Session 6: Ensuring sustainable financing for gender equality that promotes peaceful and just societies, in an era of climate change</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming is a key strategy in ensuring that the design and implementation of legal frameworks and of economic, social and environmental policies, and their financing, contributes to the elimination of discrimination against women and girls and accelerates the realization of gender equality. During this session, participants will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discuss how a gender perspective can be integrated in national policy and regulatory frameworks regarding domestic resource mobilization, including taxation and public expenditure decisions, as well as anti-corruption strategies, for better sustainable development results and climate action and resilience; · Elaborate how financing mechanisms can integrate the principle of leaving no one behind; and · Discuss how global trade, monetary and financial systems and institutions can support national efforts in promoting gender equality and enhancing gender-responsive climate action and resilience. <p>Moderator: Jennifer Sarvary-Bradford, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC</p> <p>Presenter: Kate Donald, Director of the Economic and Social Policy Program, Center for Economic and Social Rights</p> <p>Lead discussants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Diyana Yahaya, Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development · Abigail Ruane, Women, Peace and Security Director, Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom · Benjamin Schachter, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR <p>Guiding questions for interactive discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · What results have been achieved through gender analysis and gender-responsive budgeting of public resource allocation and expenditures? What types of fiscal policies are conducive to greater equality of outcomes? · What are good practices to prevent disproportionate impact on marginalized women and girls, of financial and economic shocks and austerity measures? · How can governments, and other actors, build the resilience of women and girls to environmental degradation and disasters, prolonged conflicts and other crises, through domestic and international financing, including financing for climate change mitigation and adaptation and conflict prevention and sustaining peace? · What are good practice examples at the national, regional and international levels to close the financing gaps for gender equality, including providing adequate funding for civil society and women’s organizations?
<p>12:30 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Lunch</p>
<p>1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Working groups: Identify key recommendations</p> <p>Participants will work in small groups to formulate action-oriented recommendations for strategies by governments and other stakeholders in the gender-responsive implementation of each of the three goals, that also respond to the interlinkages among these goals.</p>
<p>3:30 p.m. – 5:00 p.m.</p>	<p>Plenary discussion on key recommendations: The way forward</p> <p>In plenary, each working group will be invited to present their recommendations to accelerate the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Based on the working groups’ presentations, participants will finalize a set of concrete recommendations as a contribution to the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2019.</p>
<p>5:00 p.m. – 5:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Closing session</p> <p>Next steps and closing remarks</p>

ANNEX 3:

List of participants and observers

(alphabetical by first name)

Abigail Ruane, Women, Peace and Security Director, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom	Fleur Newman, Gender Affairs Officer, UNFCCC Secretariat
Agnes Simeonette During, First Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Sierra Leone	Ginette Azcona, Research and Data Policy Specialist, UN Women
Amal Tawfik, Director of the Women Complaints Office, National Council on Women, Egypt	Hanna Sands, Programme Coordinator (Gender), UNODC
Anna Giudice, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC	Hedda Öhlberger-Femundsenden, Gender Coordinator, UNIDO
Astrid Schmitz, UNODC	Jeni Klugman, Managing Director, Georgetown Institute for Women; Peace and Security and Fellow, Harvard University
Benjamin Schachter, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR	Jennifer Sarvary-Bradford, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC
Carol Cohn, Director, Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights	Joann Lee, Programme Analyst, Intergovernmental Support Division, UN Women
Catherine Muyeka Mumma, Consultant, National Gender and Equality Commission, Kenya	Katarina Salmela, Policy Specialist, Peace and Security Section, UN Women
Chiara Mariotti, Inequality policy manager, Oxfam Great Britain	Kate Donald, Director of the Economic and Social Policy Programme, Center for Economic and Social Rights
Diyana Yahaya, Programme Officer, Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development	Kristiina Kangaspunta, Chief of Crime Research Section, UNODC
Emilia Reyes, Programme Director of Public Policies and Budgets for Equality and Sustainable Development, Equidad de Género	Mariama Williams, Senior Programme Officer, South Centre
Eun Ha Chang, Director of the Center for International Development and Cooperation, Korean Women's Development Institute, Republic of Korea	Marian Salema, Programme Officer (Gender), UNODC
Fernando Filgueira, Senior Researcher, Centro Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Igualdad y el Crecimiento	Martha Mbombo, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Gender Equality and Child Welfare, Namibia
	Mavic Cabrera-Belleza, Global Network of Women Peacebuilders
	Monjurul Kabir, Senior Policy Advisor, UN Women

Neil Walsh, Chief of Cybercrime and Anti-Money Laundering Section, UNODC

Nigina Rajabova, Head of the Department, State Statistics Agency, Tajikistan

Priya Gopalan, Independent Expert on International Criminal Law, Human Rights and Gender

Steven Jensen, Senior Researcher, The Danish Institute for Human Rights

Suiyen Ramírez, Professional Specialist, Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres, Costa Rica

Susan Okalany, Justice of the High Court of Uganda

Sylvia Hordosch, Policy Advisor, Intergovernmental Support Division, UN Women

Veronica Hirbu, Senior Consultant, Department of Legal Expertise, Ministry of Justice, Republic of Moldova

Wendy O'Brien, Legal Officer, UNODC

Wiebke Bender, Consultant, UNFCCC Secretariat

Observers

Alexandra Maria Kiss, UN Office for Disarmament Affairs

Alisa Simon, UNODC

Alla Metelitsa, Division Chief, Climate Policy and Partnerships Division, UNIDO

Angela Hofmann, NGO CSW Vienna

Anna Pfeiffer, Diversity coordinator, Human Resources Management Service, UNOV

David Gawellek, UNIDO

Eric Mongelard, Human Rights Officer, OHCHR

Gina Waibel, Research Assistant, Austrian Society for Environment and Technology

Jee Aei Lee, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC

Joana Daniel-Wraberg, Policy Advisor, UNODC

Judith Knieper, Gender focal point, UNICTRAL

Katharina Proestler, Sustainable Energy Expert, UNIDO

Katrin Fischer, Austrian Development Society

Kirsten Ainley, Associate Professor of International Relations, London School of Economics

Laurie Richardson, Chair, NGO CSW Vienna

Leila Bendimered, DGACM, UNOV

Lucia Gonzalez, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Officer, UNODC

Ludmilla Biebuyck, UNODC

Lulua Asaad, UNODC

Martina Hanke, Policy and Inter-agency Coordination (Team Leader), UNODC

Pascale Reinke-Schreiber, UNODC

Priyanka Teeluck, Gender Expert, UNIDO

Rachel Loper, Gender Associate, UNIDO

Salma El Gamal, UNODC

Sara Soltani, Austrian Development Society

Sargun Sachdeva, UNIDO

Sonia Messori, UNODC

Tamer Tandogan, Statistician, UNIDO

Thouraya Benmokrane, Gender Focal Point and Programme Officer, Operations Integration Division, UNIDO

Vera Strobachova Budway, Senior Coordination Advisor on Gender Issues, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Vera Tkachenko, Programme Coordinator - Addressing violent extremism, UNODC

ANNEX 4:

List of select resources

Year	Author/Institutions	Type	Title
CROSS-CUTTING RESOURCES			
2019	OECD	Brief	Development finance for gender equality
2019	World Economic Forum	Report	Global Risks Report 2019
2018	OECD	Report	Aid to gender equality and women's empowerment
2018	UN Women	Publication	Turning promises into action: Gender equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2018	UN Women/UNDP	Discussion paper	Gender equality as an accelerator for achieving the SDGs
2018	World Benchmarking Alliance	Publication	Gender equality & empowerment benchmark Initial Scoping Research Report
2018	Equal Measures 2030	Publication	Data Driving Change – Introducing the EM2030 SDG Gender Index
SDG 10 RELATED RESOURCES			
2019	OXFAM	Report	Public Good or Private Wealth
2018	UNDP/UNFPA/UNOP, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP	Background Paper to the 2018 Joint meeting of the Executive Boards	Overcoming inequalities among and within countries, including gender inequality, to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals – reaching the poorest and most vulnerable populations first
2018	ECLAC	Publication	The Inefficiency of Inequality
2018	OXFAM	Reports	Reward work, not Wealth The commitment to reducing inequality index 2018 https://www.oxfam.org/en/campaigns/even-it/reducing-inequality-what-your-country-doing-tackle-gap-between-rich-and-poor
2018	World Inequality Lab, Paris School of Economics	Report	World Inequality Report
2017	CEB	Publication	Leave no one behind: Equality and Non-discrimination at the Heart of Sustainable Development
2018	UN Special Rapporteur on the right to development	UN special procedure	Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to development, A/HRC/39/51
2018	UN Independent Expert on the effects of foreign debt and other related international financial obligation of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights	UN special procedure	Effects of foreign debt and other related financial obligations of States on the full enjoyment of all human rights, particularly economic, social and cultural rights

SDG 13 RELATED RESOURCES			
2018	GEF	Guidance	Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in GEF projects and programs
2018	GEF	Publication	Women as environmental stewards: the experience of the small grants programme
2017	GCF and UN Women	Guidance	Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects Mainstreaming Gender (website)
2017	UNDP	Issue briefs and training modules	Gender and Climate Change - Thematic Issue Briefs and Training Modules
2016	UN Women	Guidebook	Leveraging co-benefits between gender equality and climate action for sustainable development
2016	UNIDO	Report	Mutual Benefits of Sustainable Energy and Empowering Women for Inclusive and Sustainable Industrial Development
2015	UNDP	Capacity-building package	Gender Mainstreaming in Mitigation and Technology Development and Transfer Interventions
2014	UNIDO	Guidance	Guide on Gender Mainstreaming Energy and Climate Change Projects
SDG 16 RELATED RESOURCES			
2019	Working Group on Transitional Justice and SDG16+, International Center for Transitional Justice	Report	On Solid Ground: Building Sustainable Peace and Development After Massive Human Rights Violations
2019	High Level Group (IDLO-UN-Women)	Publication	Justice for Women
2019	IDLO	Policy brief	Navigating complex pathways to justice: Engagement with formal and informal justice systems
2019	UN Women	Publication	Equality in law for women and girls by 2030: A multistakeholder strategy for accelerated action
2018	United Nations-World Bank	Publication	Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict.
2018	UNODC	Report	Global report on trafficking in persons
2018	UN Women, UNDP, UNODC, OHCHR	Toolkit	A Practitioner's Toolkit on Women's Access to Justice Programming
2018	UN Women	Report	Women's meaningful participation in negotiating peace and the implementation of peace agreements: Report of the Expert Group Meeting
2018	UNODC	Report	Gender-related killing of women and girls
2018	UNODC	Report	World Drug Report; Booklet 5 Women and Drugs; Drug use, drug supply and their consequences
2017	Pathfinders for peaceful, just and inclusive societies	Publication	The roadmap for peaceful, just and inclusive societies: A call to action to change our world.

2017	PRIO and Georgetown Institute for WPS	Index	Women Peace and Security Index 2017/18: Tracking sustainable peace through inclusion, justice, and security for women
2017	Consortium on Gender, Security and Human Rights	Workshop report	What Kind of Growth? Economies that Work for Women in Post-War Settings
2016	IPTI-UN Women	Report	Making Women Count - Not Just Counting Women: Assessing Women's Inclusion and Influence on Peace Negotiations
2014	UNODC	Model legal framework	Strengthening Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Responses to Violence against Women

Intergovernmental outcomes

- [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- [Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development](#)
- [The Paris Agreement](#)
- [Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action](#)
- [Agreed Conclusions of the Commission on the Status of Women on women's empowerment and the link to sustainable development](#)

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)

- General recommendation No. 30 (fifty-sixth session, 2013) on women in conflict prevention, conflict and post-conflict situations
Available in language: [Arabic Chinese English French Russian Spanish](#)
- General recommendation No. 33 -- sixty-first session, 2015 - on women's access to justice
Available in language: [Arabic Chinese English French Russian Spanish](#)
- General recommendation No. 35 -- sixty-seventh session on gender-based violence against women, updating general recommendation No. 19
Available in language: [Arabic Chinese English French Russian Spanish](#)
- General recommendation No. 37 -- sixty-ninth session, on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change
Available in language: [English](#)

Security Council resolutions on Women, Peace and Security

- Resolution 1325 (2000) – Affirms the importance of the participation of women and the inclusion of gender perspectives in peace negotiations, humanitarian planning, peacekeeping operations, and post-conflict peacebuilding and governance.
- Resolution 1820 (2008) – Recognizes sexual violence as a tactic of war and a matter of international peace and security that necessitates a security response.
- Resolution 1888 (2009) – Strengthens efforts to end sexual violence in conflict by establishing a Special Representative of the Secretary-General and team of experts on rule of law and sexual violence in conflict.
- Resolution 1889 (2009) – Establishes indicators for the monitoring of resolution 1325 and requests the Secretary-General to submit a report on women’s participation and inclusion in peacebuilding.
- Resolution 1960 (2010) – Establishes a monitoring and reporting mechanism on sexual violence in conflict.
- Resolution 2106 (2013) – Stresses accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict, as well as women’s political and economic empowerment.
- Resolution 2122 (2013) – Positions gender equality and women’s empowerment as critical to international peace and security, recognizes the differential impact of all violations in conflict on women and girls, and calls for consistent application of WPS across the Security Council’s work.
- Resolution 2242 (2015) – Establishes the Informal Experts Group (IEG); addresses persistent obstacles in implementing the WPS agenda, including financing and institutional reforms; focuses on greater integration of the agendas on WPS and counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism; and calls for improved Security Council working methods on women, peace, and security.
- [Resolution 2467 \(2019\)](#) – Positions conflict-related sexual violence as firmly rooted in the broader women, peace and security agenda, stresses justice and accountability efforts, calls for support and protection to women’s civil society organizations, and calls for attention to the issues of children born of rape.

[General Assembly resolution 70/262](#) and [Security Council resolution 2282 \(2016\)](#) on the review of the peacebuilding architecture defined the notion of sustaining peace.

In preparation for the 2019 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), UN Women, UNODC and the UNFCCC Secretariat brought together experts from governments, academia and civil society for a meeting in Vienna from 27 to 28 February 2019 on the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with a specific focus on three of the Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 10, Goal 13 and Goal 16. Recommendations from the report of the meeting focus on strengthening good governance, inclusive rule of law and access to justice; removing structural barriers to women's participation in decision-making and promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth and social development that achieves gender equality and empowers all women and girls; investing in national statistical capacities to promote evidence-based policy-making, planning and budgeting, and ensure better monitoring of progress and accountability for results; and increasing financing for the gender-responsive implementation of the 2030 Agenda through domestic resource mobilization policies and global action to address the systemic imbalances in domestic and international tax, trade, and investment arrangements.



Planet 50-50 by 2030
Step It Up for Gender Equality

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